



Nauru

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013) - Interim

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Section 2: Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

This strategic goal is related to RFA Theme 1 Governance- Organisational, Institutional, Policy and Decision-Making Framework; and RFA Theme 4 Planning for Effective Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

Nauru is the world's smallest independent Republic, a phosphate rock island whose economy relies on phosphate reserves. It is by the equator with very little experiences of natural disasters apart from droughts and storms at sea. A statement on Strategic Goal 1 should be understood in the context that Nauru was reconstituting institutions from 2005 consequent to the economic collapse of the nation. The short term and long term goals of government were formulated in 2005 and expressed in the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2025 (NSDS) aimed at lifting Nauru out of its long economic depression.

Today education and health policies, programmes and implementation capacities are strengthened. Literacy upgrading with continuing education are provided to uplift literacy level above 60%. Healthy-island living standards are surveyed and monitored aligned with strengthening of health early warning systems. Preventive health care programs improved and incidences of non-communicable diseases monitored. Awareness to social vulnerabilities increased, data bases established, underlying socio-health risk factors reduced and community resilience to disaster risks strengthened.

Understanding of multi-hazard risk assessment initiated and mainstreamed via the Joint National Action Plans on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management. Catastrophe risk financing explored as a regional initiative. Early warning system on tsunami developed and awareness raised with visits to schools.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

This goal is reflected in RFA Theme 1 Governance- Organisational, Institutional, Policy and Decision-Making Framework and in RFA Theme 2 Knowledge, Public Education Awareness and Education.

The NSDS visions that the “socio-economic conditions that has marked the last decade makes improvements in the quality of life the focus for development effort. On the other hand

the long dependence on government makes partnerships between government, business, community, and individuals a necessary means to achieving the vision. The central message of the NSDS is: Partnerships for Quality of Life”

Government committed to effective management of disaster risks in partnerships with all others through legislative enactment of DRM institutional arrangements in 2008. Implementation of policy strengthened through establishment of a National Disaster Risk Management Office and the drafting of a National Disaster Risk Management Plan. Strengthening the office with dedicated budget and providing implementation capacity is the next proposed subject leading to an office work place assessment. NDRMO community outreach mechanisms strengthened to schools and through partnership with Health district and community health committees.

Community awareness increased and implementation capacities strengthened in sustainable environmentally friendly management practices as with Clean and Green Project. Community empowerment in sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources initiated with development of community based policy framework and piloted implementation in selected pilot sites.

Participatory approaches strengthened at community level between government, NGOs and Community Base Organisations in sustainable exploitation of resources and environmental risk management. Micro-finance introduced to create culture of savings in absence of banking system.

National coordination of activities in climate change adaptation and disaster risk management strengthened and effectively implemented through the innovative integrated JNAP approach. Safe provisions and maintenance of essential services water, power and telecommunication ensured through capacity building in DRM.

- (a) Partnership approach to drive national commitments in strengthening institution.
- (b) Centralized DRM-CCA information management systems developed with easier access by the public.
- (c) Strong partnerships, cooperation and collaboration within government agencies and with civil societies and NGOs
- (d) Enhanced community preparedness and resilience to impacts of all disasters

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

This goal is reflected in RFA Theme 3 Analysis and Evaluation of Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Elements at Risk, and RFA Theme 5 Effective, Integrated and People Focussed Early Warning System, as well as RFA Theme 6 Reducing Underlying Risk Factors.

Frequent and long periods of droughts have been the dominant natural disaster to have affected Nauru, fire induced disasters have been the most damaging on physical assets, losses at sea in heavy storms continue to be a heavy burden, dust nuisances effect local communities, poor drainages affect infrastructures and work areas, and coastal resource depletion and erosion seriously threaten livelihood of affected communities. These are

hazards implicated by climate variabilities.

Community awareness heightened in climate change sciences, and project driven applied researches by USP and technical agencies are undertaken in defining local effects of climate variabilities and risks of climate change impacts. Models and tools in climate change adaptation and disaster risk recovery programmes are developed in partnerships with development partners. Inclusion of disaster risk reduction in sector policies with performance targets incorporated in the NSDS via the current review. Participatory approaches adopted in establishing resource management systems.

Search and rescue (SAR) for losses and missing at sea strengthened through better coordination by NDRMO complimented with acquisition of improved vessels and equipment by leading SAR agencies Fisheries and Ports. Training support for SAR is accessed by leading agencies.

Capacities in monitoring trans-boundary health risks strengthened and tsunami early warning capacities assessed and strengthened. Emergency operations plans, evacuation procedures, drills and exercises to be developed at all levels. Knowledge base enhanced and information shared to educate community to have better understanding of climate change adaptation and effective disaster risk management.

Section 3: Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?

Yes

National development plan	No
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	No
Poverty reduction strategy papers	No
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	No

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description:

Government instituted major reforms in 2005 to rebuild from the economic collapse. The NSDS 2005-2025 does not mention DRR but sector strategies are DRR oriented on activities relating to food security, environmental preservation, foreshore management and building wider economic based growth in fisheries, tourism and small and medium enterprises.

Showing good governance, Government in 2008 committed to institutionalising DRM enacting the Disaster Risk Management Act 2008, developing the draft NDRM Plan 2008 and approving a DRM Officer within the Police department.

Sector strategies and plans exist. The Mining rehabilitation activities are to convert mined locations into other land uses as agriculture and housing. Agriculture nurseries are established to underpin achieving food security targets set in the NSDS. Water resources management strategies are now in place to ensure water safety and security through community participation eg roof harvesting storage systems. Fishery has developed implementation capacities for off-shore licensing activities and in-shore coastal fisheries management with involvement of the community.

There is no statistic and no policy on poverty alleviation. Poverty exists as income (2005 Aus \$70/week) is low and has to be spread amongst extended family with some Nauruans living below the \$1/day MDG criteria. The first ever Household Income Expenditure Survey was conducted in 2006, reporting wage & salary earned per household per annum of Aus\$6565, total Household Income \$9554. With average 3-4 families in one household, income per person per day is very small.

Education and Health, key sectors earmarked to underpin sustainable future growth, include DRR considerations in sector programmes, have in-house databases and Health participates in the UN Common Country Assessment team.

As mining is limited, Government will re-establish a Trust Fund when revenue improves. The NSDS has governance milestones and checks and balances to improve accounting transparencies.

Context & Constraints:

As enacted, DRM encompasses natural, manmade and technological hazards. DRM should be embedded in development plans and sector strategies, and driven by the NDRM Council and the NDRM Office as Secretariat. Strengthening NDRM Office capacity is a pre-requisite to progressing delivery of DRM services as envisioned hence essential that NDRM Office has a dedicated budget. Consequently the National Planning Division has advised NDRMO to submit a New Project Proposal by Jan 2013 for consideration in the next financial year.

Critical too is the inability of the NDRM Council to meet periodically every quarter. Foremost is to approve the NDRM Plan, now 4 years in draft, and to formulate national policies for DRM encompassing the wide responsibilities defined in the Act, and further develop decentralisation implementation strategies across the sectors. The bureaucracy in government was highlighted in the review as overtly taking too long, stalling capacity building progress across DRM related agencies .eg Meteorology, NDRMO, Fire Services, Environment and Climate Change.

The Council needs to recognise the concerns and consider reconstituting an institutional arrangement that would bring together key agencies implicated under the Act, and aim for effective and efficient coordination of programmes with an institution freed of bureaucracy How they link with regulatory agencies, academia, regional institutions and law and order issues have to be well articulated.

The JNAP is a positive forward approach. Regional experiences show JNAP successful with harmonisation, procurement and coordination of funding and resource support for DRM-CCA projects. The approach streamlines roles and responsibilities of DRM-CCA related agencies in an integrated whole of nation approach. Implementation of projects is disbursed to relevant agencies. This is perceive best practice in propping sustainable ecosystem management to

safeguard the environment from the impacts of disaster risks and Climate Change. Council agenda should incorporate JNAP issues.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	0	0
Decentralised / sub-national budget	0	0
USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	not available	

Description:

For government there is no allocated budget for risk reduction or prevention though at times incidental budget would surface as project funded activities. DRR is included in donors bilateral and regional programmes, as those of Taiwan in agriculture, AUSAID in the education and climate change, and CROP agencies across all the sectors.

Some agencies provide specific DRR budgets and dedicated DRR resources as with Fisheries and Ports regarding SAR, and in the national investment in phosphate mining and rehabilitation eg RonPhos complies with Operational and Health Safety standards. Utilities, on fuel and oil supplies, have to meet international standards on storage, handling and transportation of hazardous materials. These are very stringent standards to prevent disasters and reduce risks, and oil /fuelling facilities are subject to periodic auditing.

Health undertakes NCD awareness campaign and preventive and primary health care programmes. USP builds partnerships with the community in CCADRM through GCCP funded projects. NDRMO secures trainings for DRM through donor support. NIANGO secures donor funding in implementing coastal conservation and fisheries food security

projects. Education accesses project funds for the construction of new schools that are built to donor approved standards that consider DRR.

Nauru Fire Services undertakes fire risk surveys at cost. Water storage tanks are subsidised and water supplied via tankers are sold to communities and individual users.

CIE houses environment and climate change and have donor funded programmes in the areas of vulnerability assessment and adaptation to sea level rise; awareness raising, training and enhancing resilience of coastal communities to CC.

Though there is no national budget, yet various DRR activities are implemented by key institutions across the nation though without systematic policy.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of national effort in developing emergency operations plans, standard operation procedures, and conducting regular drills and exercises is attributed to the low priority on DRM with consequences of agencies not including DRR budgeted items. To know agencies and donor DRR contributions to national budgets requires appropriate mention in a national DRR policy supported with a mandatory reporting requirement.

Agencies like to see the draft NDRMP 2008 finalised and DRR policy in place to provide them a firm footing for budget provisions. These are activities in the mandate of the NDRM Council which is required to meet quarterly. The drive from NDRMO is absent as it has no dedicated budget and insufficient human resources. The institutional strengthening needed is addressed under the previous Indicator 1.

A prerequisite on budget provision is to have institutional frameworks in place e.g. enabling legislation, policies and empowerment with arrangements decentralised to district and village level committees. A lot of high level sensitisation is needed that should also consider separation of DM functions from DRR to entice political acceptance for budget statements on long term investment in DRR. NDRM Council may consider looking into the allocation of a percentage of development budgets for mitigation funds to support hazard-resistant and vulnerability reduction activities in development projects.

The private sector and state owned enterprises readily support DRR activities which in the long run bring savings. Without tools to show government the actual monetary savings in DRR investments, commitment to DRR remains low profiled and project driven. The nation needs to embark on developing Hazard Mitigation Plans that incorporates corporate responsibility and defines the role of the private sector in DRR initiatives, financial assistance and capacity building.

National planners need to fully internalize the importance and need for mainstreaming DRM into development strategies.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved: -

not complete --

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? No

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	Yes
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	Yes
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	0

Description:

Nauru is a small nation of 14 districts on an island around 15 km in circumference with a population of around 10000 in approximately 1500 households at the last HIES in 2006. There is a large housing complex based mainly in the District of Denigomodu (Denig), commonly known as "Location".

Local Governments were abolished in the 90's and not re-established since. Government has set up Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and reaches out through the appointments of District Leaders. However no DRM budget in place from national level down to community level. CBOs are free to source funding from government and outside government. Government departments as CIE, Health, Fisheries work through District Committees of the CBOs and the community leaders. NGOs, Youth, social and church based groups are other mechanisms to reach out to the communities.

The Disaster Risk Management Act 2008 stipulates that the NDRM Council is to "ensure that effective Community awareness and education programmes are conducted to assist Communities in their ability to contribute to the Mitigation and Response to a Disaster". There are no legislative provisions for setting up district committees.

Community based DRR activities are happening within the ambit of the NSDS sector strategies on food securities and water security. CIE leads with community projects covering small business enterprises, tourism, agriculture, environment and climate change substantially as donor funded projects including Taiwan and AusAID. Communities would like to also see DRM projects funded through NDRMO.

An array of DRM progress has been achieved under the government reform programme.

Foremost are the legislation, the establishment of DRM arrangements, the NDRM Office and the JNAP approach. More of forward approach is wanted as in addressing dedicated budget allocation for DRM and the development of CCADRM policies. Progress is being made but commitment and capacities are limited.

Context & Constraints:

Demographic data is available, HIES 2006 report - males are 51% and females 49%; 67% of household heads are males, 33% are females. Nauruans constitute 95.8% of the population and others 4.2% split equally between male and females; 60% of population are below 24 years, 92% below 50years and 2% above 60. The significant proportion of females and of the young generation compels that gender consideration must be incorporated in NDRM policies.

NDRMO works substantially with government departments and CBOs established by governments. Without a budget and human resources capacities, NDRMO activities will remain minimal; links limited to the NGOs, communities and private sector. Communities are without policy guidance for community DRR.

Community DM awareness is lacking and the legislation is unknown. However DRR awareness exists through community projects as kitchen gardens, TTM, Clean and Green. There is WHO support for Health. These initiatives entice communities towards increased consultations with agencies and to check that outcomes take account of consultations.

Existing now are many plans built on participatory initiatives with communities and these still lack implementation capacities. The challenge now is to build on these by strengthening networking and coordination and build capacity at community level to strengthen extension services eg for Health.

The NSDS states a major issue for the people of Nauru is that their savings accounts have been effectively frozen by the government. The result of this is that people are not allowed to make cash withdrawals from these accounts. The NSDS has set as short-term goals the establishment of private banks and operating by 2008, and that insurance needs are determined in 2008 in order for viable commercial insurance services to be established by 2015 as its medium term milestone. The DRR forward planning has to align with these NSDS milestones.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

Civil society members (specify absolute number)	eligible
National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	eligible
Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	eligible
Private sector (specify absolute number)	eligible
Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	eligible
Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	eligible
Other (please specify)	eligible

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No
Other (Please specify)	Police Dept

Description:

The two key national institutions to facilitate interaction of key development players are the Development Planning and Policy Division (DPPD) established in 2005 and the Aid Management Unit established 2003. DPPD ensures all projects are aligned with the NSDS whilst the AMU is responsible for coordinating development assistance received from development partners to “ensure that all projects funded under external assistance are supportive of Nauru’s national priorities”.

As DRM is hardly mentioned in the NSDS it did feature in these two national development planning institutions until 2008 when DRM was acknowledged as a new development entity. The NDRMO as Secretary to the NDRM Council is the lead institution for DRR and located with the Police. Some reservations were raised in the review on this placement when NDRMO is to play a huge pro community, friendly role.

The NDRM Council and Committees under the Act are government dominated forums without dedicated provisions of memberships for representatives of key multi-sector stakeholder including development partners. There is yet no national multi-sectoral platform of key development partners in the DRR agenda though some past workshops at least had served ad hoc to bring stakeholders together.

The Nauru Island Association of NGOs (NIANGO) exists and surviving after a chequered history. The private sector has a Small Business Association but no such chamber for the major businesses and employers.

Context & Constraints:

The NDRM Council is not a platform designed for full stakeholder consultation in its present form. The NDRM Council is empowered by legislation to have overall responsibility on DRM. It can bring about changes. The nation needs the NDRM Council to meet regularly to address an array of issues rightly under its mandate.

A positive forward approach is the establishment of JNAP. Experiences from the region show that the JNAP multi-stakeholder management platform is demonstrating today successful coordination, harmonisation and procurement of donor funding and resource support for DRM-CCA projects; and its approach is paving the way to streamlining roles and responsibilities of Government’s agencies relating to disaster and risk reduction through a holistic whole of government approach. Implementation of projects is disbursed to relevant agencies.

Information sharing between sectors, ministries and NGO’s also needs to be made effective. This can be achieved by looking at the JNAP management model across the region which is providing instituted mechanisms to strengthen information networking. The JNAP set up is seen as best practice in propping sustainable ecosystem management to safeguard the environment from the impacts of disaster risks and Climate Change. The Councils guidance on CCADRM policy and strategic frameworks is needed.

The lack of DRM awareness at all levels, particularly at government level with DRM as a low priority, makes it harder to set up national platforms even a web site to foster pro-active inter-active. The NDRM Council needs funding to host a platform that invites all stakeholder representatives including community leaders. There is a need to approve a NDRM Plan and find funding to implement the plan. The NDRM Council is the approving authority.

Section 4: Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? No

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	all
Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	not available
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	Yes
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	Yes
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	Yes
Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	Fire risk assessment at least on critical assets need to be done; Coastal Areas, Climate Change, Utilities (Water and Energy), Health, Fisheries, Civil Aviation, Maritime and Shipping, DRM, DCA – routes

Description:

Much information available from regional studies depict the national hazards of Nauru, but no database in place on national exposures and vulnerabilities and risks. Cyclone does not affect Nauru being so close to the equator, it is subject to strong winds and swells.

There is no national procedure on multi-hazard risk assessment; now it is undertaken through projects. Climate variations have significant impacts and more so when associated with ENSO events which are most dramatic along the South Pacific Convergence Zone and along the equatorial region. Nauru hence is highly vulnerable to ENSO, climate variations and sea level changes.

Though the SEAFRAME tide gauge at Nauru has detected 6 tsunami events, historical database has few reported observations in Nauru.

At sector level, Utilities, ICT, RonPhos, Women Affairs, Health, Education, DCA, USP and Fire are leading agencies to have conducted risk assessment on newly built structures and / or on their operations.

Education uses a National Assessment Standard in all schools 1) Infant Schools, (2) Primary, (3) Secondary and (4) TVET. These assessments are strong on defining vulnerable elements not so much for physical retrofitting. New buildings meet standards as determined by donors eg Australian standards for new school buildings. Results are held at Education HQ.

Other agencies conduct internal assessment on risks and vulnerabilities. Fire is a high risk in Nauru – USP is one of a few key premises for which fire hazard risks have been undertaken on request to the Fire Services. DCA does routes forecasting, Women Affairs maintains data on gender & vulnerability, RonPhos does internal assessment on operational vulnerabilities, and ICT keeps tracks of network damage by surges in mouse population & by power surges, both it seems are influenced by extreme weather conditions. There is no central repository or lead agency where risk assessment data is held.

Context & Constraints:

National multi-hazard risk assessment is historically handled best through regional inter-governmental programmes due to little capacities in the island states. To date the absence in the nation of high level advocacy and sensitisation to raise DRR profiles underpins the low priority on DRM considerations in sustainable development planning. These affect the wide dissemination through proactive information strategies of regional researches outputs on national natural hazard risk assessments eg making Consultants reports available at either USP Community Library or placed on local websites.

Mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment should happen with JNAP incorporated into national development planning. Discussions should follow on developing an agreed national standard for multi-hazard risk assessment citing regional programme outputs. The World Bank's "Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment Financing Initiatives (PCRAF)" produced for Nauru a scientific based multi-hazard catastrophe risk profile. The AusAID South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project produced the "December 2008 Pacific Country Report

Sea Level & Climate Their Present State, Nauru” reporting that Nauru it is not subject to tropical cyclones. “Cyclones are fuelled by heat stored in the upper ocean and tend to occur in the hottest months. They do not occur within 50 of the equator due to the weakness of the “Coriolis Force, a rather subtle effect of the earth’s rotation”. Nauru is located within 30 of the equator.

In the region Gender is a new initiative in DRM with entry through development partners (eg UNICEF, SPC-SOPAC). Gender equality is in the NSDS and government recently in June 2012 signed CEDAW. Gender issues are acknowledged in sector agency programmes eg Health, Police, Corrections Dept, Women Affairs, ngos /faith based organisations use gender data routinely in their work planning. Further statistics on the national demography is available from the 2007 Nauru Demographic Health Survey.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? Yes

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	Yes
Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)	Yes
Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries	Yes

Description:

Archiving of past disaster events are not routinely done though USP has started to scan various articles and local bulletins etc which are made available to the local USP Community. These are valuable to research works. Otherwise in general for agencies past disaster data and records are to be gleaned from sectoral reports.

There is not yet a national CCADRM Information Management Systems but a number of agencies manage in-house databases and information management systems containing vulnerability and past disaster data as they affect their core functions eg Education has set up its Education Ministry Information System containing data on vulnerable group; Fisheries information deals with marine habitat; RonPhos information system has data on drainage

and physical resource / environmental vulnerabilities; Correctional Services has clients profiles; ICT operation contains network systems information; Lands Department handles land information system; and Fire manages fire risk mapping and audit information.

Hence agencies risk assessment data sets are spread across agencies. DRM data from regional organisation is made available as web based products to community awareness pamphlets but there is no policy and practice to systematically access DRM and risk exposure data across all sectors as generated through regional projects. The Pacific Disaster Net is one DRM website for use by national stakeholders. The regional Pacific Climate Change Science Programme, AUSAID funding, includes establishment of climate change database management systems.

Context & Constraints:

Records of past disasters and dossiers of vulnerable elements need to be centralised in a national DRM Information Management System for planning purposes; including a library for hard-copy documents. The system should be accessible by stakeholders to share information on hazards, exposures, vulnerabilities and community resilience. Protocol development may need to be considered eg for SOE's and private sector involvement in sharing DRR information.

Through the JNAP consultation process on CCADRM, the multi-hazard impacts on vulnerable sectors should be defined to provide guidance on adaptation/mitigation measures. Technical Agencies need to include DRR in costs benefit analysis, generated from disaster loss databases. Some progress is achieved in dissemination of information by agencies and partial centralisation is achieved at CIE as it houses a range of functional divisions.

Linkages amongst sector programmes should be considered in setting up a JNAP management structure. These to ensure a whole of country approach to instilling DRR-CCA considerations in sustainable development planning. Policy development on data sharing and access needs to incorporate issues on cost recovery, accessibility and legal liability. Sharing of information entails accessibility & exchange at regional, national and sub-national level down to district committees eg Students need information kiosks in their communities; stakeholders need to understand experiences happening in other Pacific small island states. Hence information sharing network should consider regional links where a partnership with USP, which is the leader in distant education, may offer a pragmatic approach to availing information for exchange with neighbouring island nations. EIA provides a process tool to monitor inclusion of DRR in development projects but its application in process needs to be monitored. In moving forward, reports generated from NEMC need to expand content and details in including economic costs assessment across all sectors.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

Early warnings acted on effectively	Yes
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	No
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Description:

The Act has clear mandates on DM. Tsunami is the single major natural hazard threat to Nauru and Nauru's Tsunami EWS is well linked through NDRMO to Honolulu International Tsunami Information & Early Warning Centre and locally through the Media and Emergency Responders to the community. The community receives alerts and warnings from Digicel, the Radio and TV whilst others access warnings from off-shore sources. More people listen on radio than watch TV and Digicel has the whole island coverage and 67% of the total population as subscribers. Sirens on Fire Services and Police vehicles are sounded around the island to evacuate the public to the designated tsunami evacuation centre.

The education is organised and acts effectively on Early Warnings through formal contact with the Deputy Controller. The community also reacts quickly to evacuate to the centre and from the recent experiences in public responses to the Tsunami Early Warning, procedures are needed as congestion happened with people hurrying against the traffic to look for children and loved ones.

Climate variability is a significant hazard as heavy rain causes loss of island visibility from the sea with increased risks of loss at sea. SAR is a costly service and Nauru has no local weather forecasting services. Hence as yet there is no national public early warning service on extreme climate variations – drought, very strong winds, low visibility and clouds, thunderstorms and strong swells /storm surges.

Context & Constraints:

Much work is required to develop emergency operational plans and procedures at all levels, to address the chaos noted when public moved with little awareness on pre-disaster guided directions. There is a need to upgrade the EWS. The front part involves developing a public warning system appropriate for Nauru – sirens or colour codes or flags, lights or others –in consultation with communication providers Digicel, Radio/TV, Police and Fire Services. At the receiving end at community level, develop response strategies to the warnings and put in place operation plans and procedures. There will be need for a dedicated 2-way emergency telecommunication system between key stakeholders.

A plan of relief and response supplies is needed. For supplies mobilisation, Nauru relies on the private sector buy-in. The private sector needs representation at the national platform for ownership of the supply process.

In managing climate variation and CCA DRM two critical technical agencies of Meteorology (Met) and ICT are both handicapped. The Met needs upgrading particularly for national meteorological and weather services. ICT is very vulnerable to surges in power supplies. Addressing the reliability of power supply is mentioned in the Infrastructure Sector Strategies NSDS with milestones of 24/7 power supply to all household by 2008 and 50% of need supplied by renewable energy sources by 2015.

In terms of progress Tsunami Warning is well advocated, signs well displayed and the Warning System has been implemented at national level with successful participation by all. The completeness of the system with development of procedures and upgrading of public warning system will require.

The unexpected re-use of the shelter site activation of the Nauru Processing Centre for Asylum Seekers to Australia has compromised the evacuation shelter centre. NDRMO now needs to urgently start negotiations with the relevant government authorities.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for	Yes

transboundary information sharing

Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

Yes

Description:

ENSO Systems, tsunamis, climate change impacts and pandemics are our trans-boundary hazards. Nauru participates at regional and sub-regional level in climate change sciences, risk assessment, tsunami EWS, tidal measurements and in establishing agreed strategies at national and sector level associated with impacts of climate change and natural hazards with their associated technological and human induced risks. Nauru also participates in risk reduction workshops in Japan with heavy focus on tsunamis.

The Health sector cooperates with regional global programmes on health risk prevention eg Demographic and Health Survey; vaccination, swine flu, H1N1, TB, Polio, STDs. The NDRMO is linked with the Tsunami Early Warning Centre in Hawaii and the meteorological unit is linked to Bureau of Meteorology in Australia.

National cooperation is through regional programmes targeting monitoring systems (climate, weather, earthquakes, sea level rises, greenhouse effects) and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data for risk assessments eg the regional projects assessing capacities in tsunami warning aimed at strengthening instrumentation around Australia and New Zealand; USP Nauru manages a Climate Change Programme, the EU-GCCA/USP Project. Others include the AusAID sponsored regional programme as the Pacific Climate Science Programme, the South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Programme addressing regional concerns the impacts from an enhanced Greenhouse Effect on climate and sea levels.

Nauru collaborates regionally too in the management of trans-boundary risks through partnerships in a range of regional strategic frameworks and information exchange mechanisms, such as:

- The Pacific Plan and Kalibobo Road Map
- The Pacific Regional DM and DRR Framework of Action 2005 – 2015
- The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2005 – 2015
- Pacific Health and Disability Action Plan (2002)
- Pacific Education Development Framework (PEDF) 2009-2015. Regional Meteorological Service

Directors Meeting

- Annual Meetings of regional Inter-governmental Organisation
- UNDAF Country Assessment.

Context & Constraints:

Nauru representatives often travel off-shore on missions involved in regional cooperation for the management and monitoring of trans-boundary risks. Agencies also participate in regionally driven national survey and risk mapping of the various trans-boundary risks. Information remains as scientific report in the repository of key focal agency with little public awareness on these types of risks so as to feature in local / national hazard and vulnerability assessment. The flux of external programmes stresses local capacities which critical limitation needs to be acknowledged by donors for budget assistance.

Institutional capacities, technical and human resources are inadequate to support the development of awareness materials and establishment of appropriate information sharing systems suited to Nauru. Technical and budget support for strengthening local information dissemination, strengthening institutional capacities, conducting high level advocacy and sensitisation activities may need to be incorporated early on in Project designs ie donors to seek inputs from participating countries on the support needed for project exit.

New emergent risks that call for increased local awareness are regional drug operations in the region and trafficking. Despite that a good level of regional sharing of information exists, more is needed to facilitate information dissemination of regional activities with in-country actors.

SECTION 4: Priority for action 3

Section 5: Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? No

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	No
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Description:

Nauru is blessed with respect of natural disasters for near the equator cyclones are absent. The nearest islands are about 1000km distant, Tarawa NNW and the north Solomon region SSE sitting alongside the continental plate nearest to Nauru. At that distance and the plate being deep imply earthquake shaking risks are insignificant whilst tsunamis pose minor risks. Tsunami times are 2hrs from the pacific plate, 6hrs from Japan, 11-13 hrs from north Americas and 16-18 hrs south Americas . Tsunamis would wrap around the island atoll without much rise in sea level and propagate outwards beyond Nauru.

The significant natural hazards are from ENSO events of droughts, extreme stormy weather and swells. Climate variations can induce environmental degradation and both are linked with climate change which is the frontier of present day scientific researchers. Studies are also being undertaken on risks from greenhouse effect and their potential impacts on climate and sea level rise. Hence scope of community-ready disaster material due to natural hazards of threat to Nauru is very limited.

The Act includes disaster management responsibility on technological, environment and manmade hazards / disasters. Fire, social and health risks, technological risks, road risks and sea related disasters matter and they are the nature of DRM entwined in NDRM

responsibilities. The assessment on the level of progress achievements in Nauru relates to disasters as defined in the Act.

National dissemination on major disaster risks is via radio, TV, phone and the traditional coconut wireless. However not everyone is aware of the source. Natural hazards information come through CIE, NDRMO, USP Programmes and workshop consultation. Health works through health district committees. Information disseminated through workshops and projects serve best to assist communities prevent and reduce disaster risks.

Context & Constraints:

Scientific information is available at agency level but with varying ease of accessibility often not sensitive to outside needs. The push by CIE and USP to better understand CCA ushers in promise of improved communication between scientists and the affected community.

The JNAP practice should grow with a centralised information management system to pull in the scatter of databases including those on village profiles and provide shared data/information with interested stakeholders. Such baseline information is essential to improve on services.

Traditional DRR knowledge exists as used with plants (Soil erosion) and food to last longer. NDRMO needs to work in partnership with USP to start documentation of traditional knowledge.

Progress in the use of existing and future-accessed information to improve resilience will need consistent promotion by NDRMO. Human resources strengthening and funds are essential to strengthen NDRMO capacity to develop resource material and undertake awareness campaigns. NDRMO should prepare an inventory of available information and establish information kiosks in districts aimed to assist the public know where to go for information. Protocols are to be developed that would allow ease of access to internal databases housed in different agencies essential in the context of DRR in development eg

- Lands GIS Tenure and Topography information with Lands Dept
 - Utilities GIS Maps and service information on fuelling facilities power grid network.
 - Fire risk audit mapping
 - Health demographic data
 - Statistical data with Bureau of Statistics.
 - CIE climate and meteorological data
 - Education, Correctional Department and RonPhos vulnerability mapping information
- Lack of in-house expertise, budget and personnel are the critical constraints on NDRMO to undertaking development and management of a Disaster Information Management System.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

Primary school curriculum	Yes
Secondary school curriculum	Yes
University curriculum	Yes
Professional DRR education programmes	No

Description:

DRM is incorporated into the current school curriculum but yet a formal inclusion in curriculum of schools as it is a newly introduced issue in the nation and still lacks awareness.

However at primary schools awareness programmes for tsunamis are being run by NDRMO. Fire Services run Fire Evacuation Drills in both primary and secondary schools; First Aid courses are held at TVET; and Scuba Diving trainings at Surf Clubs. USP includes DRR in undergraduate course and offers Climate Change course on the island through Distance Flexible Learning. The Health Department has regular outreach activities to the communities through district health committees. It is availing to NDRMO use of Health committees for better coordination of community training activities.

There exists some traditional knowledge in DRR though today knowledge is limited and not shared much anymore. Eg preserving coconuts during droughts. USP is supporting upholding of traditional practices with inclusion of relevant training materials through Distance Flexible Learning.

The core provider of core training in DRM is SPC-SOPAC. In support of NDRMO efforts it donated to the office equipment essential in preparation of training material and in providing training.

As the Ministry and school committees have a culture of cooperation and support, some achievements have been attained in incorporating DRM activities in school curriculum.

Context & Constraints:

As yet training in DRM has not been offered to departmental officers, or to community leaders and district level office bearers. As depository of information in CCA and DRM enlarges more relevant training material can then be developed and training offered by CIE/ NDRMO to district officers.

In good faith Education has now incorporated DRM into school activities. For inclusion in the formal curricular would require a wider DRM knowledge base. Guidance from the NDRM Council is needed with respect of national policy on DRM to articulate the expectation and roles of key stakeholders NDRMO and the Department of Education.

Knowledge in traditional DRR practices is thin and in danger of complete loss as it is not included in training materials nor in school/institution curricula. For this reason SPC is conducting community training on preserving traditional knowledge and practices to support the revival of the traditional means of DRM.

Schools are ready for interaction with CIE in promoting CCA at all school levels. CIE needs technical support in development of educational CCA materials for schools.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?

Yes

Research programmes and projects	Yes
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	Yes
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	No

Description:

Government has no budget for applied researches but when needed it is funded through operational activities. State owned enterprises are more flexible as RonPhos with its own research funds and results used in-house only. Efficient and cost effective mining underpins the reform programmes in the NSDS. Fisheries and Health include operational research activities that inform decision makers on policies and programme directions. Generally

research in DRM are project funded eg through SOPAC to CIE.

The Draft Environment Bill accommodates assessment of social and economic impacts- the Bill is to be enacted. There is little awareness on the economic costs & benefits of DRM, and lack of information on cost benefit tools. Studies as the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiatives has information that needs re-packaging to be user friendly.

National research capacity in climate change is strengthened through donor interventions to CIE and USP. Climate prediction models, with support of SPC and SPREP, are being applied and scenario information availed to inform national development planning efforts. Meteorology manages aviation meteorology and associates with BOM, Australia on weather forecasting researches.

SPC invests support in the food security sector goals of the NSDS. The ROC Taiwan has brought on-site scientist and technical officers providing support for sustainable growth in the primary food production sector. International NGOs focus on the socio-economic sectors with this year introducing micro- finance schemes initially targeting the women of Nauru. Researched data and information is dispersed in each agency without a systematic national policy or institutional commitment. A major research challenge is to build capacity and critical mass of persons in applied research of CCADRM with a Nauru island focus. Entry may be through national agencies with Technical Assistance support or through USP as a component of a regional programme with a national focus.

Context & Constraints:

A fundamental constraint in the development of cost benefit analysis is the time consuming data collection given the lack of information sharing and poor information management. The proposals to establish an Information Kiosk would facilitate data collation, in addition to introducing procedures and protocol to facilitate access to and sharing of assessment reports.

DRR cost benefit analysis is needed but hard to instil due generally to low incidences of natural disasters and the lack of awareness, knowledge and tools for national macro-economic costs of disasters and for sector level micro-economic assessment and socio-economic costs of disasters. A manual exists for the region to apply at the sector level, i.e. "Economic Impact of Natural Disasters on Development in the Pacific: Volume 2 Economic Assessment Tools". Little awareness exists on the existence and application of such sector level micro-economic tools and their potential benefits eg Fiji and Samoa undertook this only after vast devastation by floods.

There are a number of underlying risks factors affecting the resilience of the nation that need to be researched but is constrained because of lack of capacity for research-building codes, the attitudinal mentality to work, land tenures, reactivation of local government approval processes, setting up resource management systems.

To uplift levels of research requires donor consideration for human resource capacity, budget and technical support. Analytical studies on the cost and benefit are urgently required to promote awareness in incorporating DRR into development planning.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	No
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Description:

There is no national multi-hazard public awareness strategy, with long term goals to help integrate disaster risk reduction into everyday life. There are though such nationwide public educations and awareness campaign by the Water authority, Health and CIE targeting risk prone communities and includes empowering of community leaders eg the Clean and Green. These campaigns involve trainings of communities as with conserving water. In addition they conduct regular radio/TV broadcasts in which they incorporate DRM issues as appropriate. Effectiveness of messages is gauged through routine monitoring activities.

The NDRMO is yet to have programmed visits to the communities but has been able to start public awareness activities on tsunami preparedness and response. Fire and Health continue with regular awareness on risk prevention activities.

Context & Constraints:

Sector agencies are repositories of individual specific DRR related information yet without a national framework to facilitate public sharing. NDRMO has insufficient human resources to collate DRR information, develop and implement a country wide public awareness strategy. The pre-requisite is on strengthening NDRMO and build its capacity to develop policies and establish the base for a country wide public awareness strategy.

Section 6: Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	No
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Description:

Nauru is assessing regional experiences on best practices in building capacity to manage future CCADRM risks, a new subject for Nauru. Environment related policies and plans, including land use, natural resources management and adaptation to climate change are all reflected in the National Sustainable Development Strategy which is now under review.

Underlying risk factors are contextualised in natural resources and environmental management practices. The mechanism to restore regulatory ecosystem services is in the NSDS. National long term goals in the NSDS reflect concerns to rehabilitate mined out lands for livelihood sustainability and the structural reforms are aimed to prop land use policies with priorities on integrated land planning for agriculture development, protected areas for conservation and water catchment, land for residential, commerce and industrial development. The government has as a priority to accelerate the rehabilitation of mined out lands based on the land use plan.

Initiatives to promote community participation in NSDS implementation directly support the reduction of underlying risks factors eg CBOs as the outreach mechanism to the community. EIA legislation is already drafted and a Climate Change Unit established and resourced within CIE. SPC is providing programme support on the sustainable management of Nauru's coastal fisheries already with pilot sites established, in line with NSDS strategies for restoration of the reef and coastal waters. Reserves areas will be established. Water resource management initiatives are driven from CIE eg Integrated Water Resources Management.

New mechanism on promoting sustainable resource use practices would emerge under the ambit of the Climate Change Adaptation projects.

Context & Constraints:

A number of development constraints have been highlighted. As is common with communally owned land, land tenure in Nauru is also a hot and sensitive socio-economic issue. Integrated land management planning and reserves will be subject to land ownership issues which may complicate ideas on plans.

Though it is acknowledged that environmental impacts of developments need to be addressed, enactment of the EIA Bill is still pending for a number of years now. There are costs involved in managing EIA compliance standards, both to Government as the regulator and to the developer as the client. These costs are high and maybe beyond their means today.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

Crop and property insurance	No
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	No
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	No
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	No

Description:

The more than a decade long economic depression specific to Nauru resulted in the collapse of key civic institutions. For 15 years now Nauru has been without a banking service, consequently no savings; no insurance sectors hence no risk sharing culture and no physical planning units of government hence no planned approval processes for housing development and building construction.

The Government is perceived by the community to be the provider of all things required for growth. Free education and health services are two key pillars underpinning welfare policies in Nauru; and lately government has established its housing assistance scheme. Food security is one of the long term goals in the NSDS. Programmes are in place and provided with sufficient implementation capacity. Health has a strong public health focus but a concern is the absence of house inspection requirements on new constructions.

The NIANGO also has secured funding for community based projects on resource use management. It also is coordinating the newly established micro-finance Nauru Savings Scheme for Women in the Informal Sector Project (May 2012) that is organised by the Women in Savings Enterprises (WISE) organisation.

Property insurance is not yet available and government targets the full re-establishment of the insurance sector by 2015. Catastrophe Risk Insurance is researched as a regional risk financing facility as it was deemed too costly for individual island nation.

The NSDS is comprehensive and progress is happening but nearly four years behind the milestone. The goals are set but the relevant national policies are pending though institution exists.

Context & Constraints:

The government has set milestones with which to guide agencies. Government is still to build up reserves.

There are no clear statistics on poverty levels but recent HIES point to presence of people with income below the MDG threshold \$1/day.

Safety at sea continues to be a major issue as people need the ocean resources for sustenance.

Further it is necessary to build capacity for conducting gender-sensitive disaster risk assessments that capture specific knowledge about hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in the everyday lives of women and men, boys and girls.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	Yes
Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets	Phosphate mining, airport extension, water resources management.new schools and hospital
Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals	No

Description:

Government's major investment is in the phosphate mining venture. DRR is explicit in mining as a safety issue. The airport extension was constructed with DRR consideration. Water resources management are with DRR considerations.

There are plans for uplifting utilities services but this will happen with first an audit of existing services. There are plans also for a new wharf and this will depend on finding a donor. The hospital will be relocated, and the new site has been selected with DRR considerations eg ease of drainage flow, distance from fuel farm, and provision for water supply. New school buildings are constructed with DRR considered. And there is growing concern in the nation on fire risks from unregulated developments especially in the absence of building and safety standards.

Nauru is not yet financially positioned to undertake major investments nor able to attract private sector investment. Invitation to investors should happen as the rehabilitation programme offers up land for development.

Today awareness for DRR exists and institutionalised. The upcoming legislation of the EIA will ensure that DRR is addressed in new developments. There is some institutional commitment to include DRR in the planning processes of major investments with recognised deficiencies in approaches and transparency in cost benefit analytical coverage, especially of social costs and benefits.

Context & Constraints:

There is little institutional action to date as DRM is given low priority. No systematic policy developed in the past because of no experience of catastrophic disasters and limited knowledge. Initial planning did not consider training and awareness for DRR possibly because of the low level of awareness in the past.

Improvements in the above could have potential long-term economic, social and environmental benefits. More economic analysis is required in order to support the case for DRR investment now versus disaster response expenditure later.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? No

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	No
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	Yes
Regulated provision of land titling	Yes

Description:

Housing is a big issue with multiple families under one roof the rule. The government approach on human settlement is visioned in the rehabilitation goals of the NSDS.

Context & Constraints:

A number of development constraints have been highlighted. There is no building codes and no approval procedure.

Road infrastructures have drainage problems and as per NSDS, government is committed to promoting proper land use planning and management commensurate with rehabilitation progress.

As is common with communally owned land, land tenure in Nauru is also a hot and sensitive socio-economic issue. Progressing formal institution for land zoning and planning is very political and easily hindered without recourse to land owners acceptance.

There is growing concern in the nation on fire risks from unregulated developments especially in the absence of building and safety standards. Efforts need to continue that address reduction of underlying risk from growth in uncontrolled human settlement.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	not available
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	No
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Description:

There is no Plan and long term planning for post disaster recovery across all levels of society other than in the water sector and the recent initiative of Health in development of a draft post disaster recovery plan.

The integrated water management initiative addresses water safety and security following periodic long spells of drought. This takes into consideration WHO water standards. Desalination and reverse osmosis plants are DRR recovery measures.

Context & Constraints:

Nauru is handicapped in a pleasant way of not having experienced any sudden on-set disasters. Fire and loss at sea are major emergency events. DRR focus remains on measures which are to be implemented in development projects for which the priority action is for mainstreaming JNAP. In the long run more local level descriptions of impacts of climate variability are needed and a standard method of multi-hazard risk assessment developed to facilitate awareness of DRR application.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? No

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? No

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
By international development actors	No

Description:

There is a very selective process on major development projects due to fiscal constraints on the budget. Major development is planned to follow-on from Rehab works. Ports has put on hold plans to start talks with prospective development partners on new wharf facilities but if it happens DRR issues will be incorporated. Utilities plans to first undertake baseline survey of existing services to inform on upgrading requirements before new plans are developed including boosting activities on renewable energy development. Donor funding is awaited.

Health has plans finalised for a new hospital at a new site due to drainage problems at the existing site.

At the community level the major projects are food security and integrated water supplies which themselves are risk reduction measures.

Context & Constraints:

The current low financial capability of the nation is constraining implementation of major development projects by government. Donor funded projects have minimum standards. Donor requests go through the Aid Management Unit which ensures meeting of NSDS priorities. The NSDS review plans to strengthen DRR incorporation in development planning. Frameworks to encourage investment by the Private Sector are included in the NSDS, and the future challenges are to institutionalise DRR compliance by the private sector.

Section 7: Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
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The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	Yes
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Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	Yes
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Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios	Yes
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Description:

Nauru has a draft National Disaster Risk Management Plan and a small mention of DRM in the National Strategic Plan, and little else has been done to formulate policies on disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response. The draft Plan disaster risk management arrangement has sub-committees that tap the technical and logistic resources available nationally bringing them in as team players and partners in all stages of preparedness, warning, response and recovery. This includes private sector with acknowledgement of its role to support /organise rapid mobilisation of resources in times of disaster.

The beginnings of outreach to schools are just beginning with awareness activities but it is not wrapped in a national programme for without funds it would not evolve into a national programme. Tsunami drills and real warning responses have involved schools and hospitals.

The study for better understanding of CCA is picking up and impacts known from projection models. Exposure data and vulnerability mapping will define risk scenarios which are yet to be done.

The Integrated Water Resources Management uses scenario projections in programme planning, drought being the most damaging natural disaster. SPC pilot project are initiatives to rehabilitate biodiversity in coastal water through sustainable management practices. These also incorporate future risks scenarios with outcomes to underpin future policy decisions.

Context & Constraints:

Agencies await approval of the draft NDDRM Plan to develop their individual plans for which some would require technical assistances. Support from NDRMO is presently constrained without adequate transport.

The sector plans would need to emphasise both property and human safety as well as be cued from the national policy which is yet to be fully developed. Strengthening of linkages within the JNAP arrangement to outside stakeholders is required.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	Yes
Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	No
Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	No

Description:

Major disasters expected are with Health, Fire, Tsunami and Drought. There is some level of preparedness and resources are limited. There is good demographic data available to assist agencies develop contingency plans inclusive of gender issues, vulnerable groups and the disabled.

Space is earmarked in NDRMO for Operations and Communications Centres with some equipment secured from SPC-SOPAC. Emergency operational plans need to be developed to incorporate gender issues down to community level. No one has the mandate for SAR but Fisheries currently acts as the lead agency because it has equipment. Ports Authority has acquired a new tug boat that doubles up as a SAR vessel. Both agencies coordinate through NDRMO. SAR support plans and trainings are yet to be developed. There are no stockpiles of relief supplies. The tsunami evacuation centre and shelter facilities will need to be re-negotiated with the likely takeover of the premises for processing asylum seekers to Australia.

Context & Constraints:

Emergency operational plans, SOPs and procedures are underdeveloped. Foremost during emergencies are the inadequate levels of dedicated emergency tele-communication network, transport resources and relief supplies when the whole nation is affected. Drills are costly and funding to practice emergency procedures and to stockpile preparedness materials is a major problem.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? No

National contingency and calamity funds	Yes
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	Yes
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	Yes
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	Yes

Description:

There are no budgetary provisions for responding to disasters. And neither are there trust funds to support response operations when required. A new development worth noting is that some funding sources for CCA offer the option to establish CCA contingency trust funds. The recommendation in PFA 1 for establishing budgets and strengthening NDRMO is relevant here.

Context & Constraints:

NDRMO has no operational budget, inadequate HR capacity and will need a vehicle to perform functions effectively. It will need to submit a New Project Proposal for consideration by the National Planning Office for budget allocations.

The Finance and National Planning Division has assured that an outcome of the current National Strategic Plan review will be to incorporate DRM more strongly in the short and long term strategies with Key Performance Indicators; and requisite on Project management to

show CCADRM risk assessment considerations

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	No
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Description:

The level of achievement is with respect of managing Health, Drought and Fire risks. Nauru has not had a major disaster from natural hazards other than drought. Health has well developed procedures and standardised assessment methodologies. Damage assessment is core to Fire service operation.

Context & Constraints:

Documentation and dissemination of 'lessons learnt' is required.

Section 8: Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Fire, social and health risks, technological risks, road risks and sea related disasters matter and they are the nature of DRM entwined in NDRM responsibilities. The community easily identifies with these risks for the key responsible agencies have on-the-ground awareness programme with visible outputs. The concept of a multi-hazard integrated approach is easily assimilated.

National agencies conduct their own internal assessment on risks and vulnerabilities. Education has a National Assessment Standard used in all schools. Utilities, ICT, RonPhos, Women Affairs, Health, Education, DCA, USP, Corrections Department and Fire are other leading agencies that have conducted risk assessment of sorts on newly built structures, and / or on their operations. Development of a national procedure for multi-hazard risk assessment is needed preferably through a regional approach with national application.

Development of community based multi-hazard risk assessment tools is needed. New emergent social risks induced through alcohol, drug abuse and trafficking are threats arousing common interest to combat and abate their impacts in Nauru.

Nauru is vulnerable to ENSO events of droughts, extreme stormy weather and swells but the formulation of national mitigation strategies is lagging as profiled descriptions of impacts from these hazards are incomplete. Particularly to have forecasting capability on climate variations and analysis on the potential risks on all sectors.

Increasing sea levels, sea temperature and coastal current can induce environmental degradation, and applied researches generate interest in the communities. Studies are also being undertaken on risks from greenhouse effect and their potential impacts on climate and sea level rise. There is great interest by stakeholders for development of community-ready disaster material on natural hazard threats to Nauru.

Understanding of multi-hazard risk assessment initiated and mainstreamed via the Joint National Action Plans on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management. Catastrophe risk financing explored as a regional initiative.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

This driver was not seen to make any difference to PFA4 Removing Underlying Risk Factors but was voted equally of important consideration in progressing the other PFAs. The spreading of income in the extended family system is to an extent prompting thinking of a high social safety net but this maybe false when seen that land is poor and depleted of resources and the cost of imported items increasing.

Gender and vulnerable groups are new topical issues. The Dept of Women has established a safe house for abused women which with increasing occupancy signal that women are very vulnerable especially to social hazards. The HIES 2006 and the Demographic Health Survey 2007 present good statistics that is used by Health in managing health prevention programmes. This data should be used across all sectors to guide the incorporation of gender sensitive consideration in risk reduction programmes and in disaster recovery plans. The firm commitment of government to uplift gender issues is evidenced in its signing of CEDAW in June 2012.

Gender equality is in the NSDS and government acknowledges high retention of women in government positions and higher girls' ratio in schools. Gender issues are acknowledged in sector agency programmes eg Health, Police, Corrections Dept, Women Affairs, ngos /faith based organisations use gender data routinely in their work planning.

Resource management should be strong entry points for promoting gender sensitive considerations as in 2006 a third of all heads-of-households were women. Continuing empowerment of women is driven from NGOs of foremost the micro-finance project to induce saving schemes in the absence of a banking systems.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:

No

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Having the appropriate office capacity and human resources strength for DRM, particularly in NDRM Office, is seen as the most significant driver to progressing DRM.

Current institutional capacities, technical and human resources are at low level and especially inadequate to support needed development of awareness materials and establishment of CCADRM information sharing systems suited to Nauru. Establishing information network in DRR is critical to underpin capacity building. Conducting high level advocacy and sensitisation activities may need to be incorporated early on in Project designs ie donors to seek inputs from participating countries on the support needed on project exit.

Community based programmes value-add in demonstrating correlation of forward progress with capacity strengthening eg SPC and ROC Taiwan investments in the food security sector. National capacity in climate change research is strengthened through donor interventions to CIE and to USP. Local scientists converse on climate prediction models and with support of SPC and SPREP build scenario projections that inform national development planning efforts. More of such efforts at transforming to local user-friendly application the results of scientific regional studies on CC and DRR should compliment capacity building efforts.

Effective CCA DRM requires provision of national meteorological and public forecasting services. Ports have experienced the high cost of off-shore met-services. A review for strengthening Meteorology Unit is warranted - instrumentation and networks, strengthened technical and human resources, special upgrading in its AFTN capacity.

Limited human resources capacity in NDRMO and absence of dedicated office budget provisions are major constraints in embedding DRM in development plans and sector strategies.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Most see this Driver significant for progressing PFA5 and PFA4 and not the other PFAs.

The extended family living is a driver for human security and social equity hence DRM is a ready receptacle of this driver. Health undertakes NCD awareness campaign and preventive and primary health care programmes. USP builds partnerships with the community in CCADRM through GCCP funded projects. NDRMO secures trainings for DRM through donor support. NIANGO secures donor funding in implementing coastal conservation and fisheries food security projects. Education accesses project funds for the construction of new schools that are built to donor approved standards that consider DRR.

Nauru Fire Services undertakes fire risk surveys at cost. Water storage tanks are subsidised and water supplied via tankers are sold to communities and individual users.

CIE houses environment and climate change and have donor funded programmes in the areas of vulnerability assessment and adaptation to sea level rise; awareness raising, training and enhancing resilience of coastal communities to CC.

Community awareness increased and implementation capacities strengthened in sustainable environmentally friendly management practices as with Clean and Green Project. Community empowerment in sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources initiated with development of community based policy framework and piloted implementation in selected pilot sites.

Healthy-island living standards are surveyed and monitored aligned with strengthening of health early warning systems. Preventive health care programs improved and incidences of non-communicable diseases monitored. Awareness to social vulnerabilities increased, data bases established, underlying socio-health risk factors reduced and community resilience to disaster risks strengthened.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

In direct reflection Driver 5 is voted as the most important Drivers of Progress with Driver 1 and Driver 3. Except that surprisingly many felt PFA 2 is indifferent to this Driver, perhaps because risk assessment is seen to be the ambit of technical departments with little involvement of NGOs to date. There is still a perception that Government is to provide for everything. NGOs involvement in more community based multi-hazard risk assessment should drive progress in DRM, in line with experiences happening in other Pacific small island states.

Activities of immediate attention to underpin Driver 5 and progress DRM are those targeting proactive information dissemination – provision of information kiosks, information sharing network and regional links, stronger partnership with USP to build information exchange with neighbouring island nations.

Other activities prioritised are the integrated JNAP approach to coordinate programmed activities in climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. The safe provision and maintenance of essential services water, power and telecommunication are identified with milestones in the NSDS.

More of participatory approaches should strengthen partnerships at the community level between government, NGOs and Community Base Organisations in sustainable exploitation of resources and environmental risk management.

CCA and DRM programmes require multi-agency involvement and good access to base data including traditional knowledge. Databases are poorly developed and traditional practices hardly documented and shared. These are areas that would benefit greatly from external support. The move to establish JNAP is a critical constituent to sustaining cross-sectoral partnerships.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

All development progress in Nauru should align with the peoples' NSDS, the approach nationally identified to lift the community out of economic hardships into sustainable quality livelihoods.

Government committed to DRM in partnerships with all others by enacting the 2008 Disaster Risk Management Act. Technical assistance is required to assist in developing DRM sector policies and implementation strategies. The smallness of scale is a facilitative factor for simplicity in incorporating DRM and coordinating activities across the sectors.

Re-built civic institutions as banking services, insurance and local governments are essential mechanisms to address reduction of underlying risk factors and check the slide into decreasing resilience. The current review of the NSDS should look at the milestone targets for these activities.

NDRMO community outreach mechanisms strengthened to schools and to communities through partnerships with Education and with Health district and community committees.

Poverty issues have to be addressed. From the 2006 HIES only 43% of those above 15 receive paid employment and less than 1% do subsistence farming. More analytical work to define poverty and correlate health indices with malnutrition is needed as the issues are potentially widespread and they underpin the resilience of the nation.

Section 9: Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

The development policies of Nauru are well articulated in the NSDS and government is very conscious to keep all initiatives aligned with either of the short or long term strategies on national priorities. The government's acknowledgement of JNAP signals national political acceptance that CCA-DRM will strengthen outcomes of NSDS as JNAP underpins safe secure and sustainable development planning. Government is reviewing NSDS and including considerations to strengthen CCADRM. JNAP will be mainstreamed into national processes and the challenge is to ensure sectors likewise incorporate CCADRM into sector policies, plans and budgets.

Knowing what DRR measures are appropriate for Nauru so to reduce risks from climate variabilities and disaster risks will require strengthening of multi-hazard risk assessment. Understanding of hazards in doing assessment requires down scaling of global and regional climate change models to national scenario projections supported with local level applied researches and mapping. Describing risks requires exposure mapping of built assets, of the natural physical structures, of the management capability including capability to re-establish/strengthen institutions to manage reduction of underlying risk factors.

Strengthening technical capacity and increasing human resources particularly of NDRMO is a pre-requisite to the above. Funding will be required for production of training and awareness material. Technical assistance is needed to fast track reflection of CCADRM in finalising the draft NDRM Plan and in the enactment of the draft environmental legislation.

Nauru will require development partner and donor assistance in resource and funding support to implement JNAP and DRM specific priorities.

Strengthen institutional arrangements for DRM and CC decentralised from a national platform.

Future Outlook Statement:

In general, the operational commitment to developing sector DRM plan is difficult as the capacity of institutions to develop DRR plans is lacking. The link with CCA will benefit DRM as it introduces a needed focus approach in properly assimilating DRM concepts within project development, improving on the current officer driven approach.

The JNAP approach has mechanisms for coordination of work programmes and for development of information systems. Across country DRR application will need to be supported with establishment of proper land zoning and development approval processes to streamline policy development and programming.

Future regional DRR frameworks will need to reverse NSDS and encourage resource assistance to support implementation of CCADRM related strategies in the NSDS.

NDRM Council proactive attention and advocacy is needed.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

The government institutions to service development needs are included in the 2005 reconstitution of the public structures aimed to lift Nauru out of its economic crisis. The re-establishment of civil institution frameworks is also acknowledged and should accompany the implementation of the NSDS short term plans.

NDRM Council now reaches the community via CBOs. The private sector is being developed via the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Unit of CIE and an association has been formed of Small Business Owners. The larger private sector enterprises are yet to establish a national platform. There are not many ngos and they have kept their umbrella Nauru Island Association of NGOs. NDRM Council should establish linking mechanisms as civil institutions are formed.

In finalising the NDRM Plan, considerations to in-build flexibility is needed in provisions of mechanisms to link-in banking, insurance and major investors as NSDS implementation pans out. Pre-plans are to establish sub-national structures for multi-stakeholder focal points down to community levels to strengthen multi-level coordination and cooperation on DRM and CCA issues.

The NDRM Office has available CBOs and Health community committees to reach the communities. It needs to build its own DRM capacity. An early review and finalisation of the draft NDRM Plan to incorporate CCADRM should lead to establishment of a strategic work programme for NDRMO.

Future Outlook Statement:

Technical and funding support of the existing NSDS short-term plans and JNAP need to be considered in tandem for a coherent development growth.

The nation only recently signed CEDAW though in practice women are equal of men in terms of heads of households and in numbers in employment. Gender issues and protection in emergencies to be incorporated into goals and DRM plans

Nauru has special needs foremost being the absence of good soil for subsistence farming.

The social safety nets are at risk through low family incomes and constraints on land resource for adequate home gardens. It is critical in improving livelihood to have clear three-pronged strategies clearly supporting first sustenance of the family, then the national development growth framework and then the regional support framework. Re-establishing civil institutions and district level administration that will also manage the reduction of underlying risk factors should now be in place. Baseline studies on the Coastal Waters are needed to guide policies on mari-culture development and usage as well as inform on waste and pollution management from future terrestrial developments post-Rehab.

The JNAP work matrix should be resourced at all levels including the community level as JNAP works at leveraging sustainable utilisation of natural resource systems. JNAP also bridges the three pronged targets. A lot of focus should be placed on awareness material as Nauru's resilience is markedly linked to social safety nets

Loss at sea is a major undertaking by the government. Improving the capability of the Meteorology Unit to deliver local public weather forecasts inclusive of competency training can only be done with donor funding.

Institutional strengthening, capacity building and resource support focussing on these levels

has to be incorporated in future CCADRM regional framework

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

The Act defines disaster as an actual event or risk of a serious disruption to the functioning of a community causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental loss and which exceeds the ability of the affected community to cope using its own resources.

NDRM Office has responsibility to accurately define the multi-hazard vulnerability and risk profiles of the community. Understanding of hazards, vulnerability and risks facilitates development of national procedures, guidelines and plans including procedures to mobilise coordinated emergency relief.

Nauru is vulnerable to natural hazards of drought, heavy precipitation and tsunamis. Tsunamis are least known and NDRM Office has started awareness and training on tsunami emergencies. Procedures and SOPs at all levels will have to be developed and exercised. CIE responds on mitigation of drought impacts through the integrated water resources management programme.

Fuel handling/storage and fire are technological risks that can set-off serious disruptions. National standards need to be developed to reduce fire risks and environmental pollution from oil spillages. Nauru is isolated and needs to establish national contingency/trust fund for disaster response as well as stockpile emergency stores and equipment including for fuel induced disruptions.

Standardised national disaster risk assessment methodologies are needed including for post-disaster review and recovery plans. Fiscal shocks need also to be assessed and mitigating measures explored.

The high proportion of the unemployed young generation coupled with land tenure issues are the biggest cross-cutting challenge in particular threatening social safety nets. Attendant social issues as increases in solo parents including teen-age mothers, drug and alcohol abuse and domestic violence do affect and concern Nauru also. CCADRM policies and measures are needed that fosters useful engagement of the young generation in sustainable management of natural resources systems and usage for food security and SME development.

Future Outlook Statement:

For Nauru capability to manage human caused and technological emergencies must be developed and should feature in DRM frameworks.

Civil institutions and local level administration are needed to address land issues, building standards, housing development, land zoning, social safety and security and waste management. A lot of Awareness and training strategies need to include advocacy and sensitisation on these issues. There exist other training gaps on measures to build more resilient communities.

In addition the old age of built structures and service amenities couple with low maintenance levels and unplanned housing development increase fire risks throughout the nation which heightens during La Nina drought periods. Assistance to Fire Service to undertake national fire risk audit and mapping, and develop fire risk reduction polices and formulate a national fire risk reduction strategy is a high priority which need to proceed ahead of future development of land cleared from Rehab for development.

Future Outlook Area 4

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025).:

Nauru in keeping with Pacific Island Countries delegates to SOPAC responsibility for managing a regional Post-2015 framework which will reflect our areas of need. The regional framework will inform the global post-2015 framework

Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
CIE	Gov	Nodel
CIE	Gov	Creiden Fritz
Correctional Services	Gov	Micheal Ribauw
Correctional Services	Gov	Cornellia Buramen
DCA	Gov	Melaney Bill
DCA	Gov	Curtis Solomon
DCA	Gov	Jessco Dekarube
DCA	Gov	Skipper Hiram
Dept of Civil Aviation	Gov	Brene Kar
Dept of Civil Aviation	Gov	Andrew Adam
Education	Gov	Joanne Crawford
EDUCATION	Gov	Corrine Joram
Education	Gov	Dexter Brechtefeld
Education	Gov	Robert Eongen
Fire & Rescue	Gov	Garrison Grundler
Fire & Rescue	Gov	Duxe Benjamin
Fire & Rescue	Gov	Barassi Botelanga
Health	Gov	Vincent Scotty
Health	Gov	Lepani Waqatakirewa

Health	Gov	Celistine Eoaeo
ICT	Gov	Lei Kinivuai
ICT	Gov	Chubasco Diranga
ICT	Gov	Isireli Guivalu
Land & Survey	Gov	Angela Agigo
Land & Survey	Gov	Ronsteve Mareow
Nauru Tourism	Gov	Richie Halstead
NDRMO	Gov	Roy Harris
Planning	Gov	Michael Bryde
Police	Gov	Ralph Hiram
Police	Gov	Dinamo Appin
Police	Gov	Richard Britton
Radio & TV	Gov	Rod Henshaw
Women Affairs	Gov	Tara Detogia
Womens Affairs	Gov	Victoria Scotty
CC-SPC	Regl Inter-gov	Graham Sem Dr
GIZ /SPC	Regl Inter-gov	Marita Manley
SPC/SOPAC	Regl Inter-gov	Waisale Naqiolevu
Capelle Industries	Private	Sean Oppenheimer
National Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority	Private	Alkali Thoma
Nauru Utiliies Authority	Private	Geoffrey Ribauw
Nauru Utilities Authority	Private	Daniel Ika

NFMRA	Private	Monte Depaune
NFMRA	Private	Jonathan Scotty
NUA	Private	ThomasTafia
NUA	Private	Rock Agir
Ports Authority	Private	Kemp Detenamo
RONPHOS	Private	Cindy Pulvera
USP	Acad & Research	Alamanda Lauti
AOG Church	NGO	Pr. Evi Agir
Christian Worker	NGO	Lana Renzo
Community Rep	NGO	Ditrone Tom
NCBO	NGO	David Dowiyogo
NIANGO	NGO	Manfred Depaune
NIANGO	NGO	Julie Olsson
NIANGO	NGO	Lorita Agigo
NLOA	NGO	Simpson Simon
Youth Rep	NGO	Anne
Nauru Media	News & Media	Sharain Hiram