

# Republic of Nauru



## United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Review - 2022

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# Glossary

At Risk	Between 41% and 60% of the KPI targets for the SDG are met
Baseline	Data used as a basis for comparison
BDM	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
CENPAC	Cenpac Corporation
DEMA	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture
DCCNR	Department of Climate Change and National Resilience
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ICT	Department of ICT
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
NAO	Nauru Audit Office
NEC	Nauru Electoral Commission
NES	Nauru National Emergency Service
NFCC	Nauru Fibre Cable Company
NFMRA	Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority
NMPA	Nauru Maritime and Port Authority
NRC	Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation
NRO	Nauru Revenue Office
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019 - 2030
NTC	Nauru Tourism Corporation
NUC	Nauru Utilities Corporation
Off-Track	0 - 40% of the KPI targets for the SDG are met
On-Track	61 - 100% of the KPI targets for the SDG are met

RPC	Regional Processing Centre
SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goal
SOE	State-Owned Entity
USP	University of the South Pacific
VNR	Voluntary National Review of UN Sustainable Development Goals
WASDA	Department of Women's and Social Development Affairs

# Opening Statement

On behalf of the Government of Nauru, I am pleased to present Nauru's 2022 report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Sustainable Development Goals are central to Nauru's strategic objectives. The principles of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs have been integrated with Nauru's key development priorities of enhancing climate change resilience, high quality education, good health, good governance and economic growth and development. This is the first report completed using the newly developed Nauru Sustainable Development Strategy Key Performance Indicators. These indicators have been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals to provide a detailed overview of Nauru's progress.

While Nauru is making steady progress, there are numerous challenges to fully implement the SDGs. Nauru's isolated geographical position, limited infrastructure and revenue sources, reliance on imports, and human resource constraints are some of the hurdles to full implementation. However, with the help of development partners, private sector, NGOs and the Nauruan people, Nauru has a strong chance to achieve the economic, social and demographic benefits encapsulated in the SDGs.

I commend this report to our national, regional and global partners and I call for your continuous engagement and contribution to the sustainable development of Nauru. I wish to thank all the Nauruans that are contributing to our development, as well as our development partners.

Ma Tubwa Kor.

**The Honourable Martin M Hunt**  
**Minister for Finance**

# Introduction

In January 2016, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development officially came into effect, having been adopted by the UN Member States, including Nauru, in September 2015. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. A summary of the SDGs is shown below, and a full list is provided in Annex A.



The 2030 Agenda commits the UN membership to achieving a world that is just, rights-based, equitable and inclusive in which all stakeholders, including women, children, youth and future generations benefit from sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

In light of the 2030 Agenda, the Government of Nauru revised its Nauru Sustainable Development Strategy to mainstream the SDGs within its structure. This review details Nauru's progress and challenges in implementing its 24 National Development Goals as aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. The report also outlines how donors can assist Nauru to meet Sustainable Development and National Development goals.

# Country Context

Nauru is the world's smallest island country, situated just 53 km south of the Equator. The country is a single phosphate rock island with a total population estimate of 12,500 people. The total land area is 21.1 sq. km with an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles.

Nauru is a republic with a parliamentary system of government. The president is both head of state and head of government. A 19-member unicameral parliament is elected every three years. The parliament elects the president from its members, and the president appoints a cabinet of five to six members.

Nauru is divided into fourteen districts<sup>1</sup>, with each district having its own community committee, with elected representatives, which undertake community projects and often represent their districts in various government and civil society consultations. These community committees are not prescribed by law, nor are they legally regulated. Memberships of these community committees include women.

During the period 1990 – 2000, the economy suffered a decline in phosphate production and the adoption of unsustainable policies. In September 2012, Nauru opened a Refugee Processing Centre (RPC) for Australia, which had a significant impact on economic activity. The government's finances began to improve due to increased revenues from the RPC together with the resumption of phosphate mining and the increase in revenue from the issuance of fisheries licenses.

Nauru's annual GDP has grown from \$166 million in 2019, when a Voluntary National Review of the SDGs was completed by Nauru, to \$185 million in 2022, an 11 percent expansion. The IMF expects that Nauru's economy will grow up to 2.6 per cent (up from 1.6 per cent), reflecting global conditions, the enduring capability arrangement and Port construction. GDP will grow by 14 per cent to \$190 million in 2023. Nauru is one of the very few countries to see projected growth in 2021.

Inflation remains flat at 2 per cent in 2022.

The winding down of the RPC, and resultant slowing economic conditions, government revenues are expected to decline in 2022-23, and expenditure restraint is programmed to reflect this contraction. The projected reduction in government revenue will affect the maintenance of public service delivery as well as funding the wage bill and other basic public services.

Nauru faces challenges associated with its small size, remote location, and narrow production base. The economy is affected by the high cost of goods and services, exorbitant

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<sup>1</sup> Aiwo, Buada, Denigomodu, Nibok, Uaboe, Baitsi, Ewa, Anabar, Anetan, Ijuw Anibare, Meneng, Yaren and Boe.



transport costs, inadequate infrastructure, poor internet connectivity and a limited number of skilled workers to meet private and public sector demand. The availability of land for business purposes and Nauru's small population also hinder economic growth. The 2022 census indicates that 24% of Nauru's population lives in poverty, based on the Pacific's adopted definition for poverty. Risks and vulnerabilities are greater for marginalized groups including women, children and those living with disabilities.

The people of Nauru are also challenged by a number of environmental issues, which impact the health and wellbeing of communities. Intensive phosphate mining during the past 90 years (mainly by the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand consortium) has left 90% of central Nauru a wasteland. There are limited natural freshwater resources and roof storage tanks collect rainwater, but most households are dependent on the desalination plant. There is also a lack of employment opportunities. Government is the largest single employer, which is currently followed by the RPC for Australia, then the mining sector and smaller private sectors.

The country's geographic remoteness means it is dependent on imported fuel for all energy, and rising fuel and transportation costs make energy security a critical national issue. High energy prices continue to strain limited resources. Food security is also a significant issue as most food products are imported. There is little arable land as phosphate mining has left 90% of the land barren. While efforts are being made to improve food security by establishing a local farm and building agricultural capacity, such programs are in their infancy. Government support for the local fishing industry also contributes to food security, however, ongoing support is needed to patrol Nauru's EEZ and ensure fish stocks are not depleted illegally. Climate change may further reduce prospects for local food production, with increased droughts, water shortages and coastal inundation.

Nauru is a matrilineal country, however over the years with western influence, patriarchal standards and values have been engrained and reinforced through practice, policy and law. As traditional Nauruan society was matrilineal, women have an important voice in the family and the community. Land is inherited through the maternal side, however, land disputes do occur. Although large numbers of women are now engaged in wage employment, most women still consider their primary role to be wife and homemaker.

# Policy and Enabling Environment

## NSDS and SDG Oversight

The Government of Nauru released the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019-2030 (NSDS) in 2020, following a comprehensive review of the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2025. These goals are overseen by the Nauru Sustainable Development Strategy Committee.




In 2021, a set of Key Performance Indicators were developed to monitor progress towards the 24 NSDS goals listed across four sectors - Economic, Social and Community, Infrastructure and Cross-Cutting.

Economic Sector	Social and Community Sectors	Infrastructure Sector	Cross-Cutting Sectors
Econ-Goal 1: A stable macroeconomic environment conducive to private investment established	Soc-Goal 1: Improve the quality and broaden the scope and reach of education	Infra-Goal 1: Provide a reliable affordable, secure and sustainable energy supply to meet socio-economic development needs	Cross-Goal 1: Strengthen and develop the institutional capacity of the Nauru Public Service
Econ-Goal 2: Increased level of domestic agricultural production aimed at addressing food security and healthy livelihoods	Soc-Goal 2: A healthy and productive population	Infra-Goal 2: Provide a reliable, safe, affordable, secure and sustainable water supply to meet socio-economic development needs	Cross-Goal 2: Strengthen Parliament, Audit, Justice, Law, Order and Border Control
Econ-Goal 3: Enhance development and sustainable management of marine and fisheries resources to provide sustainable economic returns	Soc-Goal 3: Enhanced quality of life through Sports for All	Infra-Goal 3: Effective management of waste and pollution that minimises negative impacts on public health and environment	Cross-Goal 3: A transparent and fair land management system that supports social, economic and private sector development
Econ-Goal 4: Efficient and effective use of mining and quarrying resources for economic and rehabilitation purpose economy	Soc-Goal 4: A cultural, socio-inclusive, cohesive and self reliant community with sustainable livelihoods	Infra-Goal 4: Improve transport infrastructure and provide reliable and sustainable transport services	Cross-Goal 4: Sustainable use and management of the environment and natural resources for present and future generations
Econ-Goal 5: Promote development of small and micro enterprises, foreign investment and economic integration into the global economy	Soc-Goal 5: A just society that recognizes and respects the rights of women and children, that promotes equal opportunities	Infra-Goal 5: Provide universal and reliable access to internationally competitive communication services and an independent and commercially viable media	Cross-Goal 5: Build up resilience to combat the effects of climate change and natural disasters
Econ-Goal 6: Promote Development of small-scale sustainable tourism	Soc-Goal 6: Investing in Youth - A sustained future for Nauru		
Econ-Goal 7: An effective, competitive and stable financial system that will enhance economic growth and development	Soc-Goal 7: A robust, vibrant and effective civil society for a just and peaceful Nauru		

There are 133 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across the 24 NSDS goals. Each indicator includes a baseline, targets for the current financial year, and a long term 2030 target.

Departments and SOEs are required to align their planning and budgets to support these targets.

The 24 goals in the NSDS are assessed and rated in an annual NSDS report, according to the achievement of targets set for the goal's KPIs. The ratings are outlined in the table below.

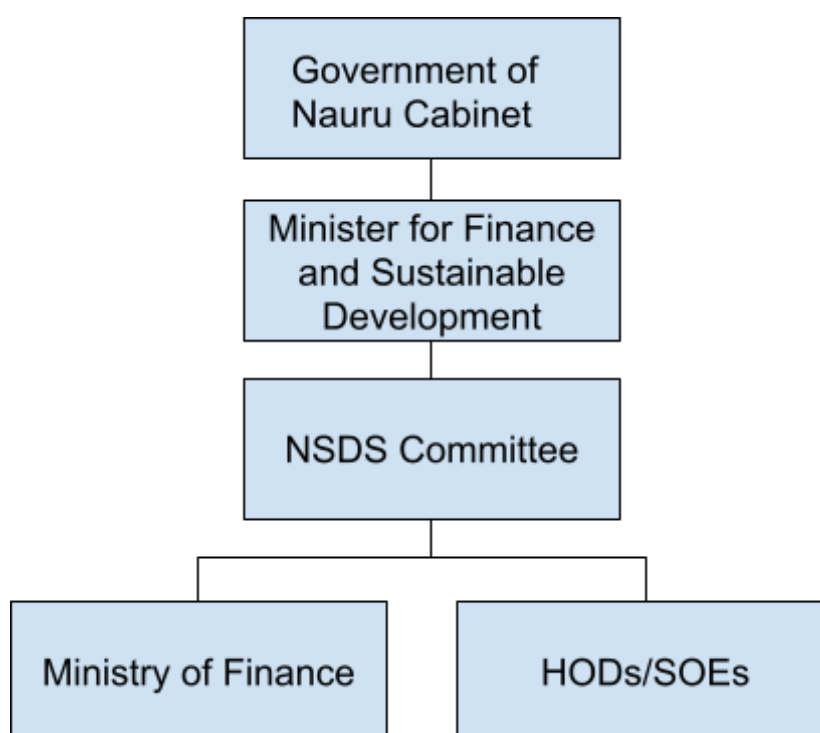
% of KPI targets achieved in the Goal/Sector	Rating	Rating Definition
61-100%		On track to achieving 2030 targets
41-60%		At risk of not achieving 2030 targets
Below 41%		Off-track from achieving 2030 targets

The same ratings system has been used to assess progress towards the SDGs.

The KPIs have been aligned to each of the 17 SDGs. Every NSDS KPI aligns with at least one SDG. A full list of NSDS KPIs and their alignment with the SDGs is provided in Annex B.

Based on progress towards the KPI targets for FY 21-22, an overall assessment of SDG progress made.

The institutional framework for monitoring and coordinating the NSDS, including the 2030 Agenda, is structured as follows:



Government ministries and SOEs are responsible for identifying the indicators, baseline benchmarks and targets which measure the progress of the implementation of NSDS and SDG related activities. Ministries and SOEs contribute to annual NSDS reporting on their activities, highlighting progress towards NSDS Key Outcomes and SDGs. The Annual NSDS Report is approved by the Cabinet. The Report and included recommendations are to be used in the preparation of the annual budget including aid donor projects. The Planning and Aid Division, in the Ministry of Finance, is the secretariat for the NSDS Committee, and is responsible for all coordination activities.

### **Incorporation of the SDGs in National Frameworks**

As part of the NSDS KPI development process, KPI targets have been aligned to SDGs, providing a tangible and localised means of tracking SDG progress. The NSDS Committee monitors KPI progress and thereby SDG progress.

### **Integration of the three dimensions**

Earlier versions of the NSDS placed emphasis on the social and economic dimensions of development with the environment not given similar priority. However, the revised NSDS recognises that for Nauru's longer-term survival, it is important that greater attention is given

to enhanced action to combat the adverse effects of climate change and to restore and rehabilitate degraded and mined land. These adjustments do not mean any reduction in the importance of the economic and social dimensions of development, but reflect the reality that action is required across all three pillars of sustainable development simultaneously.

### **Creating ownership of the SDGs**

The review of the NSDS in 2016 and the involvement of the community and sector representatives provided a tangible opportunity for the Government to introduce to the people of Nauru the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It allowed communities to consider the guiding principles of the Agenda and what changes might be introduced into the planning, budgeting and implementation processes to bring real improvements to the living standards of all Nauruans. The consultation process led to the identification of a range of key development priorities from the viewpoint of the community, all of which have now been given some attention in the revised NSDS.

The NSDS KPI monitoring and reporting progress and the use of the NSDS KPIs in Nauru's annual budget process allows the Government to regularly report on progress towards NSDS goals and the SDGs to Parliament and the wider community. Where necessary, adjustments can be made in response to changing circumstances.

### **Leaving no one behind**

The NSDS identifies women and girls, young people and people with disabilities as the most vulnerable in the community. Through the community and sector-based consultations for the NSDS review, a range of policy and programme options were identified to address issues that most impact on this group.

Nauru has committed to a significant number of global policy and human rights conventions that address the call for leaving no one behind. The Government of Nauru has ratified a range of global human rights conventions. These include:

- (a) Convention on the Rights of the Child (1994)
- (b) Rome Statute in December (2000)
- (c) Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (2011)
- (d) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2012)
- (e) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2012)
- (f) Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2013).

Furthermore, the government of Nauru has signed the:

- (a) International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (2001);

- (b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2001);
- (c) Optional Protocol on the Civil and Political Rights (2001);
- (d) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000);
- (e) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000).

At the national level, the government has policies in place to address the needs of the most vulnerable. Nauru's Nauru National Policy on Disability, 2015-2020, was extended to 2025. The Policy addresses concerns and issues faced by people living with disability, particularly in the areas of: (a) awareness raising and advocacy; (b) communication and technology; (d) education; (e) employment and training; (f) health; (g) assistive devices and equipment; protection; (h) protection and recognition of rights and legislation; (i) accessibility; (j) statistics, coordination and monitoring; (k) women, elderly, youth and children; (l) violence and abuse; (m) community care and support; and (n) sports and recreation. The Department of People Living with Disability collects regular statistics which can be used as a basis for Government of Nauru and Donor programming.

The Department of People Living with Disability plays an active role in implementing the policy through awareness raising and advocacy through radio talks, quizzes and cash prizes, peaceful rallies, poster competitions in prep schools, community gatherings, sharing of gift baskets and NUC power top-up. The Department's means of awareness raising towards the community is by holding specific events marked by the United Nations. The Department recognises Down Syndrome day on 21<sup>st</sup> March, Autism day on 2<sup>nd</sup> of April, World Day on Cerebral Palsy on 6<sup>th</sup> October, world mental health day on the 10<sup>th</sup> October, World Sight Day on the second Thursday of October and culminating in the main event International Day of Disability held on 3<sup>rd</sup> December.

The Department of People Living with Disability also manages a home modification program. Seven local companies are contracted to undertake this scheme. Seven homes are completed and seven are undergoing construction. There are fifty listed and it is expected that these projects will be completed by 30 June 2023. The budget provision for this program was raised from \$50,000 to \$340,000 in FY 22-23, to match the increased demand, however, demand is still expected to increase. The Secretary of the Department is also a member of the building code working group, helping to incorporate the needs of People Living with Disabilities into building standards.

Nauru's sole mobile provider, Digicel, has the highest number of technologies that is widely used by people living with disabilities. Sign language is taught and used in the Able/Disable center. Braille reading exists but is not commonly used due to the lack of assets to distribute amongst a larger group to be effective.

In terms of education, the Able/Disable center is the only education facility that teaches students with disabilities. While an inclusive education policy exists, transitions from the Able/Disable centre to TVET is hindered due to the small number of suitably trained teachers and a lack of suitable facilities at the TVET site. Although USP has disabled access, there is no transition of students from the Able/Disable centre to USP due to a lack of trained staff. The lack of tertiary training options limit employment options for people living with disabilities.

Medical care on Nauru is free for all Nauruans. People Living with Disabilities receive self-powered assistive devices, a high number of which are donated by ROC Taiwan and NORI ocean deep sea mining company. Wheelchairs are in high demand, which often outstrips supply. Protection and maintenance of devices is not possible, due to a lack of capacity and spare parts. The RON Hospital is fully wheelchair accessible. Some government buildings incorporated ramps to their entrance, but these are built too steep rendering them highly dangerous for people with disabilities.

Recognising psychosocial disabilities continues to be a challenge on Nauru, which has limited mental health services and practitioners. A lack of specific devices to cater to a range of injuries, and insufficient physiotherapy services further inhibit the recovery and well-being of People Living with Disabilities.

The valued role of women in public life in Nauru is reflected in the large proportion of public sector agencies historically headed by women, although only two women have ever been elected to Parliament in Nauru. During the Constitutional reforms in 2006, it was suggested that some seats be reserved for women, however, this was met with resistance from many in the community, including women, and was not pursued. In general, women face particular challenges to their equal representation, participation and experience of life in Nauru. Over recent years, recognition has grown of the centrality of women's rights to the overall development of Nauru – civil, political, economic, social and cultural. Two women were elected to Parliament again in 2022, one holding a deputy Ministerial position covering the Tourism, Internal Affairs, Womens and Social Development Affairs and People Living with Disabilities portfolios. 14% of the candidates in the 2022 election were women, seeking election in 6 out of the 8 Nauruan constituencies. Lack of formal childcare continues to limit the ability of working women to resume their duties after having children, with those who cannot find informal care unable to work until their children attend school.

The education curriculum is gender neutral. The Department of Education Policy Manual (2007) “strongly supports the importance of gender equality that all children are treated fairly and equally whatever the gender”. Gender discrimination and restriction is totally unacceptable within and outside the schools, with teachers required to uphold this policy.

# Methodology and Process for Preparation of the Review

With the introduction of the NSDS KPIs, Nauru now has a set of localised, tailored metrics to measure progress towards NSDS and Sustainable Development Goals. This process of collecting a set of data and using it multiple times provides Nauru with an effective and efficient reporting system, which is especially important given the resourcing challenges faced by Nauru's government departments. While Nauru was invited to trial the UN SDG tracking tool, it proved too cumbersome and resource intensive to be a viable option for monitoring SDG progress for all SDGs on a regular basis.

The Department of Finance's Planning and Aid Division commenced the NSDS KPI progress data gathering process in April 2022, to prepare the first NSDS Annual Report. All organisations responsible for an NSDS KPI were consulted during this process.

Upon completion of the NSDS Annual Report, the same data was used to develop the 2022 SDG Review. While this only provides one year's worth of data, it provides a current indication of the progress made since Nauru's 2019 SDG Voluntary National Review.

The report has been approved by the Cabinet of the Government of Nauru.



# Executive Summary

Nauru is making steady progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

For the first time since the Sustainable Development Goals were established, Nauru has a set of metrics linked to measure both SDG and NSDS progress. These metrics provide a systemic approach to monitoring and evaluating Nauru's efforts towards the 2030 SDG and NSDS goals, and show that progress for 7 out of the 17 SDGs is above 50%.

Nauru has made the most progress towards SDG 5 (Gender Equality), which is on track to meet set targets by 2030. Efforts to improve Nauru's affordable and clean energy (SDG 7) is at 86%, and towards SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) is at 78%.

At the other end of the scale, progress towards SDG 13 (Climate Action) is at 14%, for SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is at 29% and for SDGs 14 (Life below water) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) is at 33%. More support is required to help Nauru meet the relevant targets by 2030 in these sectors.

While not all targets were met, progress is being made - some key highlights are included in the Progress Highlights section below. The Government of Nauru extends its thanks to all staff, departments, donors and other stakeholders involved in progressing activities thus far.

There are steps the Government, donors, and private stakeholders can take to help Nauru meet the strategic goals set in the NSDS report. 2030 is seven years away - and if action is taken now, Nauru can achieve the 2030 targets.

The top three steps for donors are outlined in this report, along with a series of recommendations for targets which are not met.

The NSDS Committee will monitor progress towards the targets, and against the recommendations outlined in this report, helping to ensure that activities are aligned with NSDS objectives, and thereby, the Sustainable Development Goals.

# Nauru's Progress Towards UN Sustainable Development Goals

## How much closer is Nauru to reaching the UN Sustainable Development Goals?

Based on the number of KPIs met in FY 21-22 for each SDG, the following percentages indicate progress towards Sustainable Development Goals.



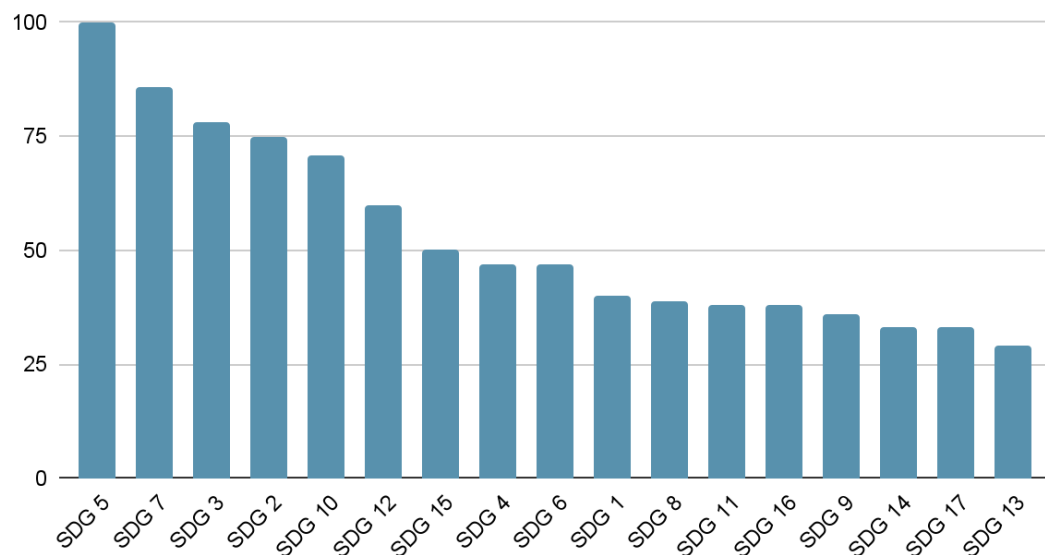


The chart below illustrates the Sustainable Development Goals in order of the number of KPI targets met this year.

For seven Sustainable Development Goals, 50% or more of the relevant KPI targets were met:

- SDG 2 - Zero Hunger
- SDG 3 - Good health and wellbeing
- SDG 4 - Quality Education
- SDG 5 - Gender Equality
- SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities, and
- SDG 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

SDG Targets Met



For the following Sustainable Development Goals, less than 50% of the targets were met:

- SDG 1 - No Poverty
- SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 13 - Climate Action
- SDG 14 - Life Below Water
- SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and
- SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals.

# Progress Highlights

Since Nauru completed the 2019 Voluntary National Review, steady and consistent economic progress has been made. The final budget outcome for 2021-22 was a surplus of \$23.1 million, equivalent to 13 percent of Nauru's Gross Domestic Product. Indeed, Nauru's economy has grown from GDP of \$166 million in 2019 to \$185 million in 2022, an 11 percent expansion. This is a result of a prudent and conservative approach in setting revenue and expenditure estimates, improved revenue collection measures, better sequencing of spending against revenue collection and good cash flow management.

Revenue has increased from \$269.9m in Financial Year 2019-2020 to \$319.2 million at the end of June 2022. Improve revenue collections reflect increase in Tax and Non-Tax revenue, Fisheries license perform better than anticipated and Grants/Financing and Dividends surpass budget forecast. Furthermore, the Government had tightened compliance, infrastructure and revenue systems that resulted in improved duty revenue. With the implementation of the ASYCUDA world customs system, and continued support for our revenue office from Australia's bilateral program, we anticipate this trend of achieving close to, or above, budgeted revenues to continue going forward.

Strong financial positioning has enabled the Government to provide funding programs and new initiatives that target our vulnerable, to better their quality of life and alleviate hardships -such as ex gratia payouts, increases in welfare payments (disabled and elderly), back to school assistance, the NEAT scheme, overseas funeral assistance and birth payments. Since 2019, a total of \$16 million in Ex gratia payments to help Naurans meet the rising cost of living. Government has also increased disability and aged pensions from \$250 to \$265 on a fortnightly basis, ensuring Nauru's vulnerable have the support they need to live with dignity.

Support has been provided to ensure the cost of doing business and accessing essential services remains within reach of the population, for example, through subsidising the cost of power and water, and keeping freight and stevedoring costs at pre COVID-19 levels.

A 10-year Social Protection Strategy which lays the framework for a more robust and comprehensive social system has also been introduced. Implementation of the plan will be managed by a dedicated section within Finance to develop and deliver targeted social welfare initiatives that will meet Nauru's specific challenges.

Nauru has made significant progress towards improvements to health and wellbeing since the 2019 Voluntary National Review. Over 4000 Nauruans are now participating in sport, with the Department of Sport, National Sporting Federations and District communities collaborating to expand sporting options on the island. A new acute ward has been

developed at the RON Hospital thanks to donor support- a facility which proved vital during the recent community outbreak on Nauru.

Improving access to education and the quality of education is also an ongoing work in progress. There has been a 65% increase in student attendance through the back-to-school scheme, in collaboration with the Department of Sports' 'No school, no play' scheme, Nauru Police Force and the Department of Transport. A process of monitoring reports from schools has been established, resulting in a reduction of reported bullying/antisocial behavior incidents in schools. The 'adopt-a-cop' programme has also been reinforced.

The Nauru Police Force and WASDA have now established a joint office at the main NPF office, which works to deliver awareness regarding gender and domestic violence issues. 12 outreach programmes were delivered to workplaces, communities and schools in the last financial year. The office also monitors progress of case-related targets and prepares reports to relevant parties.

The Statistics Division also completed the ten-year census in 2022, which will provide the government and donor partners with up-to-date statistics to help match spending with Nauru's current socio-economic requirements.

Nauru has invested in future growth by committing to large-scale infrastructure, such as the Port Project. A \$40 million package was secured from the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific, to fund the resurfacing of the airport runway. This work will ensure Nauru's airport infrastructure continues to meet international standards for decades to come.

A \$15 million USD grant was provided by the Asian Development Bank to improve water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management services under the Nauru Sustainable Urban Development Project.

Nauru is well on the way to generating 50% of its electricity from renewable sources, thanks to the USD \$14.5 million grant from the Asian Development Bank. The solar project is scheduled for completion by April 2023, helping Nauru reduce the cost of relying on expensive fossil fuels to generate power.

Nauru also finalised an agreement with Australia, Kiribati, Japan, the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia to commence work on the East Micronesian Cable. This will provide Nauru with a safe and reliable internet to deliver courses from overseas, hold medical consultations with overseas specialists and access a greater range of online services.

Investment in systems essential to improve the efficiency of the Nauru Public Service has also been a focus since the last Voluntary National Review.

The Department of Chief Secretary has implemented face scanning technology to ensure payroll records accurately reflect staff attendance. Moving forward, the Human Resources

department also plans to implement online HR management systems such as leave applications and recruitment, further improving government efficiency.

An Internal Audit function was recently introduced into the Treasury. This provides an in-house auditing function conducting regular checks of payments against legislation, contracts and policies and procedures. It is still in its infancy, but the Treasury is working towards expanding internal audits for all government departments. The government has also finalised audited annual financial statements for financial years 2016 - 2017, 2017 - 2018 and 2018 - 2019. These are now publicly available on the finance website. The statement for financial year 2019 - 2020 is now being audited, bringing Nauru much closer to full compliance.

Climate change and national resilience remain a constant focus. Ongoing quarterly emergency drills were performed by the NES team this past year. Fire and tsunami drills were carried out to all schools during the financial year 2021 - 2022, and NES aims to carry out a similar awareness program for all government departments and corporations in future. With the continued support and assistance of donor partners, Nauru can continue to improve Nauru's climate and emergency resilience.

# Key Challenges

The key challenge Nauru faces in implementing Sustainable Development Goals is the capacity of government and organisations responsible for implementing programs relevant to the SDGs. It is difficult to secure skilled local staff to implement the many projects underway to support achievement of SDGs, and the staff who are in place face many competing demands for their time from Government and donors. This challenge is being addressed with a long-term view: by developing the skills of current staff with the support of technical experts, scholarship programs to train Nauruans to fill key leadership and skilled technical roles, and investing in educational infrastructure. In the short-term, donor programs must match Nauru's implementation capacity.

The other main challenge to achieving Sustainable Development Goals has been the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Travel restrictions have delayed visits by technical experts and increased the cost of sourcing project materials. Nauru's community COVID-19 outbreak, when most of the world was emerging from their own pandemic restrictions, exacerbated the situation. With Nauru now removing many travel-related restrictions and international shipping and production returning to normal, programs can resume.

More generally, Nauru has limited opportunities to drive sustainable economic development as it continues to face multiple challenges that are linked to issues such as its high dependence on the importation of goods and services, a limited natural resource base and a narrow and unpredictable revenue stream. Many social, legal and political constraints hinder economic growth. These often result in low returns on investment, poor retention of added value by the private sector, and the prohibitive cost of finance. These constraints are present in many small Pacific countries with remote locations and a narrow range of resources.

Overcoming these constraints requires that priority should be given to:

- strengthening access to financial products including insurance
- increasing existing revenue streams such as customs, taxation and tourist revenue
- improving the profitability of State Owned Enterprises
- mobilising access to land.



# Donor Investment Priorities

Nauru's Progress towards 2030 targets can be improved with donor support in the following key areas:

1



- Technical assistance to the Department of Transport to scope public transport options and develop related legislation. Technical assistance also to source suitable vehicle recycling equipment and train local workers.
- Assistance with sourcing procurement options for a hybrid bus.
- Advice on the most economical and suitable vehicle to purchase for Nauru's climate and resources. Funding assistance to meet the gap between available funds and actual cost of the hybrid bus.
- Assistance to erect 800m of seawall in 3 locations in Meneng and Anibare.
- Four emergency sirens.

2



- Financial support for the purchase of diving gear or supply of suitable equipment to survey coastal areas and determine those in need of protection
- Funding and technical support to complete field work to identify areas in need of protection
- Technical Assistance to develop a public awareness campaign regarding the upcoming new regulations and enforcement of the regulations, in conjunction with the Nauru Police Force and the Community Fisheries Subcommittees.
- Technical Assistance and funding to establish and implement community fisheries management area plans. This includes educating communities to get their fisheries management areas declared, helping communities mark out their fisheries management areas, training their community fisheries wardens on the control, monitoring and surveillance of the fisheries management areas and holding regular workshops with

communities.

- Recruit a Technical Adviser to assist CENPAC to expand its reach and provide more communication options to the people of Nauru, as well as to develop CENPAC regulations.
- Capacity building of CENPAC staff.
- Technical assistance to draft CENPAC regulations
- Technical assistance to draft the necessary Legislation to protect media's reporting independence.
- Technical assistance to develop systems and policies to support succession planning and business mapping across the Nauru Public Service.

3



- Technical assistance to help develop a master plan to standardize and maintain the roads.
- Technical assistance to the Department of Transport to scope public transport options, and to develop legislation is also required.
- Technical Assistance to build Nauru's capacity to meet PASO requirements.
- Assistance with sourcing procurement options for a hybrid bus. Advice on the most economical and suitable vehicle to purchase for Nauru's climate and resources. Funding assistance to meet the gap between available funds and actual cost of the hybrid bus.
- Recruit a Technical Adviser to assist CENPAC to expand its reach and provide more communication options to the people of Nauru, as well as to develop CENPAC regulations.
- Capacity building of CENPAC staff.
- Technical assistance to draft CENPAC regulations.

# Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Off Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
11c(i)	Vulnerable Nauruans are comprehensively supported	Siloed approach to supporting vulnerable Nauruans.	Investigate options to develop a whole-of-government approach to supporting vulnerable Nauruans.		<p>This target was not achieved, mainly due to the complexity of numerous departments bearing responsibility for different aspects of support. Moreover, applicants are usually processed through BDM but information is not routinely shared with other departments or may be incomplete.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist BDM to enhance their electronic systems and train BDM staff to secure all relevant information</li> <li>- Technical assistance to help streamline social welfare units and departments into one organisation</li> <li>- Technical assistance to collate information on all available types of support into one list</li> <li>- Technical assistance to gather social welfare applications electronically</li> <li>- Technical assistance to help develop a comprehensive system across health, WASDA and Department of Justice to manage inmates under 18 and inmates with mental health issues.</li> </ul>	Dept of Finance-Social Welfare /Dept of Disability/ Dept of Internal Affairs <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Note - Department of Multicultural Affairs will also be consulted regarding any refugees whose claims for asylum have been reviewed and declined.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
12a(i)	Less than 5% difference between proportion of men and women (18-60) in full-time employment	59 percent male and 41 percent female <sup>3</sup> (18% difference)	15% difference		ADB will be providing technical assistance to support the development of a labour market program to support the integration of vulnerable individuals in Nauru, placing particular attention on women.	Dept of Finance - Statistics/ Social Welfare
13b(i)	Number of graduates of youth development programs <sup>4</sup> in full or part time employment, having their own business or have entered into further studies or vocational training, within 6 months of finishing the program	8/15 5 Employed 3 Entrepreneur	15/15		<p>Target achieved. In FY 21-22, 15 students enrolled in the Internal Affairs Life Skills Program, hence meeting the set KPI target. However, throughout the course of the program, a few stopped attending as they have started employment. The remaining students successfully completed the program and have then been enrolled in the Health training program. The target for FY22-23 remains at 15/15.</p> <p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A larger space to enable increase in student intake</li> </ul>	Dept of Internal Affairs

<sup>3</sup> 2019 Mini Census.

<sup>4</sup> I.e the Internal Affairs Life Skills Program

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
13b(ii)	Decrease in youth (under 35) unemployment rate	2011 Major Census = 30.6% 2019 Mini Census = 33.4%	1% reduction in unemployment rate		<p>On track to be achieved. The main activities aimed at achieving this target includes increasing awareness in school programs on the importance of attendance, continuous encouragement of youths to further their studies and increasing job availability in areas that may pique the interest of the youth population (e.g. Flight aviation, Nursing, Construction etc.).</p> <p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to develop a system to regularly monitor youth unemployment rate in Nauru</li> </ul>	Dept of Finance - Statistics/ Social Welfare
20b(iii)	Nauruan Government positions occupied by expatriates are reduced	200 out of 1300 are occupied by expatriates  Many technical positions filled by expatriates e.g. doctors	<p>Technical skill gaps identified across government</p> <p>Investigate a trainee system to build technical skills e.g school leavers working as a teacher's aide</p>		<p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to complete a gap analysis and training needs analysis to address identified gaps, including a trainee system</li> </ul>	Dept of Chief Secretary-HR
22a	Claims for undetermined lands completed	Rate of undetermined land to be clarified	Reduction in amount of undetermined land		<p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance is required to access historical data relating to land ownership during the years that Nauru was under Australia's administration.</li> </ul>	Lands Committee

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
22b	Nauru has a contemporary land regulatory system that meets Nauru's needs	Land management plan requires updating  Legislation requires updating	A clear and fair system of land dispute negotiation is established  Land management plan is updated, as last agreed in 1994  Standards for urban planning (what can be built where, what standard it should be built to)		<b>Investment needs:</b> - Software system for data records and training for staff to use the system.	Dept of Lands Management
24a(i)	Implementation of the Climate Change Policy	Policy endorsed	20% implementation of policy			DCCNR
24a(ii)	Progress towards identifying critical infrastructure that requires climate proofing and what climate proofing is needed <sup>5</sup>	Project commencement	5% of identified infrastructure has been climate proofed		Assistance to erect 800m of seawall in 3 locations in Meneng and Anibare.	DCCNR

<sup>5</sup> Includes seawalls.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
24b(i)	An effective and robust emergency system and infrastructure is in place	Whole-of-island emergency drills are irregular  No emergency bulletin  No Nauru meteorology website  No emergency sirens	Quarterly emergency drills (fire, tsunami and air crash) are held for the entire community  Nauruan language emergency bulletin to help prepare for likely hazards - should be rolled out in 2021.  Launch of nauru meteorology website  Four emergency sirens (\$20k each) are installed.		<p>Quarterly emergency drills are ongoing. School fire and tsunami drills were conducted this year and more drills are planned for departments and corporations.</p> <p>Nauruan language emergency bulletins have been rolled out and shared with Nauru Media for broadcast to the general public.</p> <p>A meteorology website is in progress, and scheduled to be finalised by the end of 2022, thanks to the help of SPREP.</p> <p>However, emergency sirens have not yet been procured.</p> <p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four emergency sirens.</li> </ul>	NES

## Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



On Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
2a(i)	Number of households or farms producing livestock	21 (1 farm, 20 households)	25 (1 farm, 24 households)		Target met through collaboration with TTM (Taiwan Technical Mission) 37 livestock farms in total (1 pig farm, 36 poultry farms. Aiming for 45 farms for the next FY target.	DEMA - Agriculture
2b(i)	Number of households or farms producing domestic crops	Approx 75	100		Target met through collaboration with TTM (Taiwan Technical Mission). Distribution of seedlings to local kitchen gardeners. Aiming for 110 for the next FY target.	DEMA - Agriculture
3a	Tons of aquaculture/fish products produced annually (household/commercial) <sup>6</sup>	No locally produced milkfish available	500kg-1 tonnes locally produced milkfish available		<p>The milkfish farming project was put on hold as NFMRA was unable to import milkfish fries.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for a long-term solution - to build and set-up a milkfish hatchery on the island. This will take at least 6-7 years before it can produce milkfish fries. If support is provided now, NFMRA will be able to achieve their 2030 target.</li> </ul>	NFMRA

<sup>6</sup> This is looking at milkfish farming only and which is currently limited by availability of milkfish fries.



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
11b(i)	Increased number of annual programs training individuals in horticulture and livestock husbandry	0 programs - livestock 0 programs - horticulture	2- livestock 2 - horticulture Held in FY 21 - 22		FY 21-22 target has been achieved as there are now 2 livestock and horticulture training programs. These programs are referred to as quarterly workshops as they rotate every 3 months of the course of 12 months. These workshops focus on engaging local farmers and educating them about nutrition, kitchen gardening (horticulture) and chicken farm management (livestock). Included in these workshops are monthly collaborations with TTM (Taiwan Technical Mission) where the main focus is on growing vegetables. There is also a separate horticulture program that focuses on fruit trees and agroforestry. For FY22-23, the target is to have 4 livestock and horticulture training programs.	DEMA - Agriculture

## Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



On Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
9a(i)	NCDs - Reduction in Mortality and Morbidity rate attributed to NCDs	Mortality: 5.1 per 1000 population Morbidity: 1137 per 100 000 population	Maintain		<p>Mortality target achieved with this year's mortality rate of 4.1 per 1000 population.</p> <p>Morbidity target was achieved with a rate of 915/10,000 showing a slight reduction in both morbidity and mortality attributed to NCDs.</p>	Dept of Health
9a(ii)	CDs - reduction in the prevalence rate of Communicable Diseases	.9085 per 1000 population (TB)	2% reduction in prevalence rate		<p>CD's prevalence has increased because more cases are being picked up, hence will be treated (1.1/1000 prevalence rate, a slight increase above the baseline). The main challenge for this target is competing priorities for health resources.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus of adviser efforts on forward planning of resources and community engagement and</li> </ul>	Dept of Health

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
9a(ii) (cont'd)	CDs - reduction in the prevalence rate of Communicable Diseases				<p>awareness regarding CDs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance in managing CD's.</li> </ul>	Dept of Health
9a(iii)	Under five mortality - under five mortality rate reduces	17.7 deaths per 1,000 live births	1% reduction		The main activity carried out to achieve the target was the sustained delivery of child health services, including immunization and community based care. Target for next FY will remain at 1% reduction.	Dept of Health
9a(iv)	Maternal deaths - reduction in number of maternal deaths	0 per 1000 population	0 per 1000 population		The main activities aimed at achieving the target was ensuring full ANC attendance and close monitoring closely most at risk pregnancies and also, ensuring 100% of births delivered by skilled birth attendants. Target for next FY will remain at 0.	Dept of Health
9a(v)	Health worker density and distribution - health workers per 100 people increases	1 doctor and 9.8 nurses per 1000 population	Maintain baseline rate		<p>Health worker density and distribution target was partially achieved.</p> <p>Target for Doctors was achieved: Target of 1 doctor per 1,000 and 1.7 achieved</p> <p>Target for Nurses was not achieved: Target of 9.8 per 1,000 and 6.4 achieved. The main challenge was the regional and global shortage of nursing staff. COVID-19 also restricted the movement of nursing staff.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustain and increase the number of Nauruans taking up health care as a career through ongoing and new scholarship and training opportunities.</li> </ul>	Dept of Health

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
10a(i)	Increased programs or activities using sport as a rehabilitation tool e.g inmates, vulnerable youth	No whole-of-gov plan in place	Whole-of-gov plan drafted		<p>The FY 21-22 target has been achieved as the whole-of-government plan has been drafted. For the next FY, their target is to increase the number of programs and activities.</p> <p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding to support programs and activities.</li> </ul>	Department of Sport
10a(ii)	Increase in number of persons participating in sport - by age, sex, disability	<u>3700 participating in sport</u> 6-18 (1500) (65/35 male/female) 19-35 (1500) (90/10 male/female) 36+ (700) (50/50 male/female) <u>30 disabled participants</u>	<u>4000 participating in sport</u> 6-18 (150) 19-35 (100) 36+ (50) 50/50 representation of male/female <u>50 disabled participants</u>		<p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to enable more People Living with Disabilities to participate in sport would be welcome, e.g rehabilitation specialists and equipment to improve rehabilitation methods.</li> </ul>	Dept of Sport
10a(iii)	Increase in number of sports programs available	*5 Active Federations *2 Active District Community			<p>Provided funding assistance to National Sporting Federations for local operations and strengthened inclusive sports (women in AFL and disabilities). Able to action the No school, No play AFL criteria and encouraged all other National Federation to be proactive e.g. cycling, karate etc.</p>	Dept of Sport

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
13a(i)	Progress towards reducing substance abuse among youth and children under 18	No comprehensive youth substance abuse program is in place	Develop and propose a juvenile justice system		On track to be achieved.	WASDA

## Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



At Risk

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8a(i)	Disability - number of students transitioning from able/disable centre to TVET education/USP	0 - at the moment no transition but plans proposed to have this implemented 2022	2 - at least two students transit to TVET/USP		<p>There has been little progress with this target. A transition from the Able/Disable Center to TVET is the normal procedure, however, there was zero transition rate. There are no systems in place to transition students, TVET facilities are not suitable for students with special needs and teachers also need training to support such students.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding and technical support for upgrading TVET facilities to suit all abilities.</li> <li>- Training for TVET and USP teachers in supporting students with special needs.</li> </ul>	Dept of Education
8a(ii)	TVET - Number of TVET graduates increases (incl Yr 11 & 12) (by sex)	146 graduates	150 graduates		<p>The target was not achieved. Lecturers from abroad were unable to teach in person due to COVID-19, therefore courses were based entirely on online platforms (virtual learning). Students are not comfortable with online learning which resulted in a poor passing rate. Attendance has declined and poor coordination between NSS and -</p>	Dept of Education

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8a(ii) (cont'd)	TVET - Number of TVET graduates increases (incl Yr 11 & 12) (by sex)	146 graduates	150 graduates		<p>- TVET has been an issue. Training on virtual learning, use of google drive, creating and using of emails (majority of high school graduates in Nauru do not use emails), use of moodle etc would assist. Assisting NSS and TVET to expose students to online learning in an engaging and positive way would also help.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding for or provision of 30 desktop computers</li> <li>- Development of an introductory class to introduce students to online learning</li> <li>- Technical assistance to build teacher capacity to engage students positively in online learning and to use online platforms confidently as teachers.</li> </ul>	Dept of Education
8a(iii)	Number of students successfully completing their programs at USP Nauru Campus increases <sup>7</sup>	184 (semester intake: 126, flex cohorts 58)	15% increase (145 semester intake, 67 flex cohorts)		<p>The graduation target was not achieved due to the pandemic-related cancellation of flexi schools in Semester 1. However, 53 students registered in the Preliminary and Foundation in Semester 1/2022, and 60 students enrolled in the CCE Basic English classes running from February to date.</p> <p>The main challenge to this target is the slow internet connectivity hindering research and online course completion.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for increased internet capability</li> </ul>	USP

<sup>7</sup> From semester programs and flexi programs between semesters.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8a(iv)	Parenting - Number of parents participating in Zero to Three training/other parenting programs increases	25	250		On track to be achieved.	WASDA
8a(v)	Number of students graduating from Preliminary and Foundation Education (English component) and CCE Reading Recovery Program at USP.	Prelim and Foundation (English)- 24  CCE - 20	15% increase (28 prelim and foundation, 23 CCE)		<p>Target for FY21-22 has been achieved. The activities aimed at achieving this target focussed on improving the literacy standards of local students to enable them to achieve higher level of studies at USP.</p> <p>The main challenges that hindered the achievement of this target includes internet connectivity and the students' commitment to their studies.</p> <p>For FY 22-23, the target is to have more youths enrolled in CCE courses and Preliminary/Foundation studies. However, a potential risk is if students are unable to afford their enrollment.</p> <p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding of youths to enroll at USP</li> <li>- Support to improve internet capability</li> </ul>	USP



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8a(vi)	Early learning participation - Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	NER <sup>8</sup> 62%	NER 65%		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Education
8b(i)	Teacher training - % of teachers with a diploma or a degree is increasing	55% (70/126)	62%		Strategic recruitment was the main activity aimed at achieving this target, whereby the Department of Education ensured only qualified teachers with diplomas were recruited. For FY 22-23, the KPI target is 65%.	Dept of Education
8b(ii)	Literacy rate of TVET students increases	60%	65%		Education lacks trainers to deliver the literacy course although the course has been obtained and readily-available.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> - Recruit a literacy trainer to deliver the course.	Dept of Education
8b(iii)	Child literacy - Student benchmark results in Yrs 3, 6 & 9 in literacy and numeracy improve	<u>Yr 3</u> Literacy overall average at level 2 (Level 0-5)  Numeracy 60% overall average	<u>Yr 3</u> Literacy overall average at level 3  Numeracy 62%		<b>Investment Needs:</b> - Recruiting a trainer to train teachers to deliver the 4S program effectively, to improve students' reading and writing skills. - Software to improve students' numeracy skills - Library books (Reading Text) for each class.	Dept of Education

<sup>8</sup> Net enrolment rate.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8b(iii) (cont'd)	Child literacy - Student benchmark results in Yrs 3, 6 & 9 in literacy and numeracy improve	<u>Yr 6</u> Literacy overall average at level 2 (Level 0-5)  Numeracy 45% overall average  <u>Yr 9</u> Literacy overall average 45%  Numeracy overall average 45%	<u>Yr 6</u> Literacy overall average at level 3  Numeracy 50%  <u>Yr 9</u> Literacy overall average at 50%  Numeracy overall average 50%			Dept of Education

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8b(iv)	Attendance - Student attendance of 60% <sup>9</sup>	2020 - overall average attendance rate 49%	52%		<p>The FY 21-22 target for student attendance was significantly achieved with a rate of 65% - well over the target of 52%. Education collaborated with other departments including NPF, Sports and Transport to create programs and initiatives to support the achievement of this target. The implementation of the Back-To-School scheme was another contributing factor to achieving this target.</p> <p>Challenges encountered were the inconsistency with school transport services and lack of community support. However, the Department of Education has identified a possible solution to the latter which is to start community outreaches to promote the importance of education. A possible solution to improving consistency with school transport is still yet to be identified. For FY 22-23, the target for student attendance rate is 70%.</p>	Dept of Education
8b(v)	Senior school graduates - % of senior school graduates increases	42% (88/207)	47%		<p>FY21-22 target achieved. Key activities that supported the achievement of this target included strong parental support, effective student monitoring &amp; tracking, effective tutorials &amp; extra classes, and active support provided to the students.</p> <p>Challenges faced were the inconsistency in the students' commitment to their studies and teacher turnover. For FY 22-23, the target for senior school graduates is 50%.</p>	Dept of Education

<sup>9</sup> Interested in the impact of bullying on attendance.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8b(vi)	Number of graduates in employment within a year of graduating from high-school	54% of high school graduates 15 and over not in employment <sup>10</sup> .	52% unemployment rate		<p>Advisory support to reduce reliance on international organisations and build Nauru's statistical capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop capacity of Statistics Division staff to prepare growth projections and economic indicators as required by the IMF Articles of agreement (Art VIII, Section 5).</li> <li>- Ensure Nauru aligns with the Enhanced General Data Dissemination system (e-GDDS) and Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), and</li> <li>- Develop a strategic plan and implementation plan for the Statistics Division to ensure Nauru meets NSDS goals and IMF requirements.</li> </ul>	Dept of Finance - Statistics
8b(vii)	Screening for disabilities that impact learning e.g. vision, dyslexia, ADHD, autism	<p>% of teachers trained in Inclusive Education to identify disability</p> <p>2% in 2020 (3/126)</p>	10%		<p>Screening of disabilities by the Education Department is still a work in progress. The main activity aimed at achieving this target is the preparation of a checklist for schools to use to identify students 'at risk' or who have special needs. A technical consultant was expected to train and educate the staff but was held back due to the pandemic.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training and capacity building of teachers and health staff in how to identify students with disabilities or those 'at risk'</li> <li>- Education for parents to help them understand the importance of the checklist.</li> </ul>	Dept of Education

<sup>10</sup> Source: 2019 Mini Census - Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Educational Attainment in Employment-2,742 out of 5,069 completed high school and not in employment.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8b(viii)	Reduction of reported bullying/antisocial behaviour incidents in schools	80 out of 195 41%	70 out of 195 - 5% reduction		<p>There were 25/195 reported bullying/antisocial behaviour incidents in FY21-22, which is equivalent to a 28% reduction from the baseline. This positive outcome was significantly lower than the set target of 70/195. Hence, the target has been well achieved. Moreover, the main activity aimed at achieving this target was the establishment of procedures to address student unacceptable behaviours in accordance with the <i>Education Act 2022</i>.</p> <p>Despite this positive outcome, there were still challenges faced. These included the lack of support from parents to disciplining their children and students' lack of respect for school rules and peers.</p> <p>The FY22-23 target is 50/195, which is a 15% reduction.</p>	Dept of Education
8b(ix)	Ratio of students to school computers as a learning device with internet access	Student per computer 30:1, however no internet access	Student per computer 20:1 with internet access		<p>The FY 21-22 target was achieved through frequent consultations with ICT to ensure student access to computers with internet connectivity increase.</p> <p>For FY 22-23, the target ratio is 18:1.</p>	Dept of Education/ ICT

## Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



On Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
12a(i)	Less than 5% difference between proportion of men and women (18-60) in full-time employment	59 percent male and 41 percent female <sup>11</sup> (18% difference)	15% difference		ADB will be providing technical assistance to support the development of a labour market program to support the integration of vulnerable individuals in Nauru, placing particular attention on women.	Dept of Finance - Statistics/ Social Welfare
12b(i)	All recommendations from gender mainstreaming stocktake of 2014 are reviewed and implemented by 2030	No stocktake review conducted since 2014  9/18 of the 2014 recommendations implemented	Conduct gender mainstreaming stocktake 2022 to revise and renew recommendations  18/18 of the 2014 recommendations implemented		On track to be achieved.	WASDA

<sup>11</sup> 2019 Mini Census.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
12b(ii)	Family and Domestic Violence cases are resolved within a reasonable time	Offenses processed and heard usually within 6-12 months of charges being laid/ information filed	All offenses are processed and prepared for prosecution within 6-12 months of receiving report (due to mandatory remand and increase in penalties)		On track to be achieved.	WASDA/ Justice
12c(i)	Number of incidents of child abuse (including neglect) reported to the Nauru Police Force <sup>12</sup>	No holistic child-abuse system in place	Plan developed to improve community awareness and understanding of child abuse reporting processes		<p>FY21-22 target achieved. Key activities aimed at achieving this target includes radio announcements, community and school outreaches, and collaborating with WASDA regarding domestic violence. NPF reached out to all 12 districts and schools around the island. These outreaches are still ongoing.</p> <p>For FY 22-23, NPF's target is to engage and educate the wider community (e.g. Chinese, Kiribati).</p>	Nauru Police Force

<sup>12</sup> Reported by the public and WASDA. Measuring increased use of the reporting system and increased willingness of community members to make a report. Once reported, WASDA can take appropriate action to assist.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
12c(ii)	Timely prosecution of child abuse cases	Offenses processed and heard usually within 6-12 months of charges being laid/informati on filed	All offenses are processed and prepared for prosecution within 6-12 months of receiving report (due to mandatory remand and increase in penalties)		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Justice/ WASDA



## Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



At Risk

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
16a(i)	RO plant availability	80%	More than 85%		Met target through planned maintenance programs, adequate spare stocks and technical resources. A target of 92% is set for the next FY.	NUC
16a(ii)	Water tanker availability	More than 80%	More than 80%		Target achieved through the implementation of routine maintenance programs, continuous pre-start checks, on-time maintenance of trucks and drivers' responsibilities and ownerships.	NUC
16a(iii)	Building Code set which considers accessibility for water tanks	Planning with Donor (SREP and PRIF)	Code drafted		Met target and will soon progress to finalizing the codes through their first steering committee meeting with all the relevant stakeholders.	Dept of Infrastructure - Housing Division
16b(i)	Surveyed customers happy to pay current or higher prices if reliability (in 16a(i) and (ii)) is achieved	More than 60%	More than 75%		See 15b(i)	NUC

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
16b(ii)	Increasing consumer awareness of smart water usage	1 since 1 July 2020	3 awareness programs held		<p>DCCNR water division has focussed on consumer awareness of smart water usage, testing of home water to national water standard and completing house-to-house surveys to determine the number of houses with water tanks connected to downpipes. Issues faced during the year included a lack of sufficient records and reports of the state of Nauru's water systems, and lack of DCCNR staff capacity to manage records. DCCNR also lacks staff to conduct surveys, however, tablets would help reduce the workload by reducing the need to manually input data into the system at the end of each day. While the ADB funded Nauru Sustainable Urban Development project works towards long-term solutions for Nauru's water management, interim and complementary solutions are needed.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building to record data and report on the nation's water supply infrastructure, including survey design</li> <li>- Supply of tablets to collect data which can be automatically collated and updated into one system.</li> <li>- Identify donor partners to support an increase in national domestic water storage capacity (currently DCCNR is providing 10k-20k liters of water tanks)</li> </ul>	DCCNR
16c(i)	Water loss (%)	15%	12%		<p>Target achieved through daily monitoring of tank levels (dips, meter readings both manual and online), water storage tanks relining to stop leakages, introduction of water module, improve incorrect deliveries, control overflows from delivery tankers, control spillage at stand pipe and install tank level sensors. Aiming for &lt;10% for the next FY target.</p>	NUC

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
16c(ii)	Water quality meets or exceeds the Australian water standard <sup>13</sup>	More than 80%	More than 90%		Target achieved through staff training, quality testing equipment, calibration of testing equipment, online support and external provider support. Targeting 100% for next FY.	NUC
16c(iii)	Testing (of home water tanks) to national water standard <sup>14</sup>	0 DCCNR staff trained	4 staff trained		This will be addressed as part of the ADB funded Nauru Sustainable Urban Development project.	DCCNR
16d(i)	Reverse Osmosis Water production capacity meets/exceeds the Maximum Reverse Osmosis Water Demand	90%	More than 90%		Target achieved through on-time maintenance of Reverse Osmosis plants, security of supply, staff training and adequate spares stock. Same target of >90% is also set for next FY.	NUC
16d(ii)	Number of houses with a water tank which is connected to downpipes	60% of dwellings have downpipes connected to a water tank <sup>15</sup>	20% from baseline		Improving house connections to tank water will be considered under the ADB funded Nauru Sustainable Urban Development Program. Additional donor support may be required to fund tank purchases, add guttering to houses or help connect gutters to house tanks.	DCCNR

<sup>13</sup> Testing at production point and before dispatch.

<sup>14</sup> National water standard being developed through water policy.

<sup>15</sup> 2011 census

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
16d(iii)	Increase national water storage capacity to ensure drought-resilience for 6 months	Storage capacity for 3 months' water supply	Donor partner identified to support increase in national water storage capacity		Support to increase supply of environmentally friendly water tanks with storage capacity for 1 year's water supply (2030 target).	DCCNR
17a(i)	Water borne illness incidence recorded at hospital/ year	26 reported waterborne illness in 2020	21 cases of reported waterborne illness (20% reduction against baseline)		Still a work in progress. Same target for next FY.	Dept of Health
17c(i)	Sewerage services meet demand, on time	Service usually done on the same business day as payment, for private customers.  Commercial customers are scheduled.	Collection timeframes and standards are set  Data collection systems are established		Sewerage services demand is very high and Eigigu is unable to cope with its limited operational trucks. Also, identifying an alternative plant site for Eigigu and Department of Environment and Agriculture's sewerage waste plants to meet Nauru's needs is still in development. Constraints on the initial setup, particularly on the securing of land. While there is an ADB funded project looking into sewerage management long-term, Nauru cannot wait for this project to upgrade current sewerage systems to meet current demand, and a current solution is required.	Eigigu

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
17c(i) (cont'd)	Sewerage services meet demand, on time				<b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to procure additional sludge trucks</li> <li>- Assistance to establish relationships with reliable suppliers of spare parts for sludge trucks</li> <li>- Support for additional sewage management capacity e.g. refurbishing an existing plant that requires repair, sewerage pond.</li> <li>- Engagement of a Technical expert to support the development of additional sewerage management capacity.</li> </ul>	
17c(ii)	Sewerage waste is managed effectively and appropriately	No waste treatment plant management expertise on island	Waste treatment management expertise is developed and responsibility is clarified by government		see 17c(i) above	DEMA - Environment
		Quote obtained - \$15m to replace current plant	Identify alternative plant site that meets Nauru's current needs, and submit to government		see 17c(i) above	Eigigu

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
17c(ii) (cont'd)	Sewerage waste is managed effectively and appropriately	Sewerage is chlorinated before it exits into ground  No set sewerage treatment standard	Sewerage treatment meets Dept of Health requirements  Increased number of households have a septic system that meets Government of Nauru standards		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuation of existing support to the Department of Infrastructure to develop building code, which includes septic system requirements. This will also be covered by the Nauru Sustainable Urban Development Project.</li> <li>- Assistance to procure and install approximately 80 twin chamber septic tanks at the household level to minimize the contamination of brackish water</li> </ul>	DEMA - Environment
17d(i)	Waste is managed effectively and appropriately	General waste management strategy exists <sup>16</sup>  Hazardous waste plan exists (POPs and Asbestos).  No facilities to dispose of hazardous waste properly <sup>17</sup> .  50% progress on a plan for recyclable materials	Each district/ business/ government site has a weekly rubbish collection  Waste management strategy in place for all waste streams <sup>18</sup>		Technical Assistance is being provided to Nauru to develop waste management systems under the ADB funded Nauru Sustainable Urban Development project.	Dept of Chief Secretary (district rubbish collection)  DEMA- Environment/NRC

<sup>16</sup> No plan exists for medical waste or electronic waste management.

<sup>17</sup> No suitable disposal facility exists for electronic waste. Medical waste incinerator donated but not in situ.

<sup>18</sup> Which includes plans for sending recycling off island or processing on island

## Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



On Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
15a(i)	System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) (Customer minutes for the period)	Less than 2000	Less than 2000		The main activities aimed at achieving the target included continuous improvement of systems such as the accuracy of system control reports/logs, feedback loops, work permits and speed of deployment of technical teams to normalize power outages. Fault teams are also aware of the KPI and incentives for achieving the targets.	NUC
15a(ii)	System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) (interruption frequency for the period)	Less than 30	Less than 20			NUC
15b(i)	Surveyed customers happy to pay current or higher prices if reliability (in 15a) is achieved	65%	More than 75%		NUC is currently rolling out the Customer Satisfaction Survey and developing a customer management system.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> Technical assistance to help the survey team gather surveys and develop reports.	NUC

		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
15c(i)	Electricity losses (Technical Losses) (%)	25%	Less than 25%		On track till the end of April 2022 results. The activities taken to remain on track were the on-time and accuracy in meter readings, monitoring and reports, continuous installation review programs to manage the non-technical losses and the implementation of maintenance programs and plans to manage technical losses.	NUC
15d(i)	Renewable energy as a percentage of total generation (in kWh) (%)	10%	50%		Additional 6.8Mw ground mounted solar energy installation is in progress, supported by an ADB funded project. The project is due to be completed in early 2023.	NUC
15d(ii)	Generator Availability (%)	More than 85%	More than 85%		Target met through the implementation of planned maintenance programs. The next target for FY 22-23 is to achieve at least 95% generator availability.	NUC
15d(iii)	Implementation of Nauru Energy Roadmap 2018-2020	90% of activities included in funded projects; 45% implementation	60% implementat ion		The implementation target was achieved through activities that were spread between SMARTEN, NEEDS and ADB funded technical assistance. DCCNR has set a 65% implementation target for the next FY.	DCCNR



## Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



At Risk

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
1a(i)	GDP	1.6% in April 2021	Maintain GDP at 2% minimum		Nauru's annual GDP has grown from \$166 million in 2019 to \$185 million in 2022, an 11 percent expansion. The IMF expects that Nauru's economy will grow up to 2.6 per cent (up from 1.6 per cent), reflecting global conditions, the enduring capability arrangement and Port construction. GDP will grow by 14 per cent to \$190 million in 2023. Nauru is one of the very few countries to see projected growth in 2021.	Dept of Finance - Treasury
1b(i)	Debt as a % of GDP	Debt is below 10% of GDP	Reduce debt below 5% of GDP		The Government has improved debt sustainability by adopting a financial instruction on managing liabilities and a Medium-Term Debt strategy to ensure Nauru's debt is managed prudently. As at 30 June 2022, the estimated total outstanding debt was \$60 million, which is 32 percent of GDP.	Dept of Finance - Treasury

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
1c(i)	All SOEs can meet 5% ROE (Return on Equity) and 3% ROA (Return on Assets)	Capacity building underway to develop systems and skills to gather data to report on ROE and ROA	SOEs have established the necessary financial systems to achieve and report on 5% ROE and 3% ROA		The focus of the new Public Enterprise Management Unit in Treasury is strengthening compliance with the <i>Public Enterprise Act 2019</i> , ensuring effective and efficient management principles are upheld by all Public Enterprises.  Ongoing support is being provided to the unit by ADB.	Dept of Finance - Treasury
1c(ii)	Improvement in accurate assessments and collection of GON revenue <sup>19</sup>	70% of assessed revenue is collected <sup>20</sup>	80% of assessed revenue is collected		Targeted approach to issuing assessments, followed by reminders, then final notices followed by prosecution if not paid or arrangement to pay not entered into.	Dept of Finance - NRO, Customs
1c(iii)	Nauru Intergenerational Trust Fund (NITF)	Nauru's contribution to the NITF is 10% of adjusted revenue	Maintain baseline		The Nauru Trust Fund value as at 30 June 2022 was AUD \$240 million, with a three-year average return on investment of 10.1%. The Trust fund has increased in value by 116% from its 2019 balance of \$111 million. The fund is achieving its investment objectives and well on the way to the goal of \$400 million by 2033.	Dept of Finance - Treasury

<sup>19</sup> E.g ESADs

<sup>20</sup> Note that assessment of revenue and collection may be done by two different departments. Tax, driver license and gaming revenues collected by NRO. Business licenses are issued by the Department of Justice.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
1d(i)	Enabling environment supports private sector development and growth	No private sector development roadmap <sup>21</sup>  No differentiation between registration fee for small/large business, or new/established business  Visa costs for expatriate workers can inhibit hiring of skilled workers	A private sector development roadmap is being drafted, and considers the baseline issues inhibiting private sector development		As for 5a(i)	Department of Finance - Commerce
4a(i)	Total cost per metric tonne decreases - from Ronphos budget paper	\$156.19 per metric tonne (budgeted)	\$119.91 per metric tonne (budgeted)		Ronphos continues to focus on maintaining an efficient and effective level of operations. Australia is supporting a review of the current mooring system, to assess the best way forward regarding repair/replacement of the moorings.	Ronphos
5a(i)	Range of businesses on island adapts to diversify Nauru's income	No list of service gaps	Identified which businesses Nauru needs (as part of the private sector development roadmap under 1d(i))		Nauru's Chamber of Commerce, with funding assistance from the Australian and British High Commission, engaged the services of Australian Business Volunteers to develop and complete Nauru's Private Sector Development Roadmap. New Zealand is funding phase 2 of the Roadmap's implementation.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Assistance to guide and assist Commerce Division develop a plan to support the implementation of the Private Sector Development Roadmap.</li> </ul>	Department of Finance - Commerce

<sup>21</sup> This will consider the outcomes of the Chamber of Commerce survey conducted with the support of the Australian Business Volunteers in 2021.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
5a(ii)	Fair and transparent system exists on Nauru for regulating foreign investment disputes	Foreign investment disputes are managed according to the legal arrangements in place between the parties	Legislative framework for foreign investment established, to provide for investment incentives		A bill has been drafted and submitted to Cabinet, now awaiting their consideration and approval.	Department of Justice
5b(i)	Nauru is 'fully compliant' with OECD standards (at a minimum)	100%	100%		Australia provides Technical Assistance to NRO, which supports NRO in achieving this target.	Department of Finance - NRO
5b(ii)	Postal services support business development, investment and economic integration into the global economy	Frigate services \$10 kg delivered via Pak Fresh Handling, Brisbane  No mail delivered to homes  No address system	A plan to investigate options for establishing direct mail to Nauru (without a freight handler) and addressing is established		<b>Investment needs:</b> - Technical assistance to develop a mail addressing system and delivery system.	Nauru Post

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
6b	Number of tour operators has increased <sup>22</sup>	No review mechanism for tour operators  No list of tour operators publicly available	A list of tour operators is publicly available, with a disclaimer that they have not been vetted by Tourism		NTC has implemented some campaigns designed to encourage tourism activities. However, support is required to develop and implement NTC's Mid-Long term Master Plan.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Assistance to assist NTC develop and implement a Mid-Long Term Master Plan.</li> <li>- Staff development and capacity building in the area of Tourism &amp; Hospitality.</li> </ul>	Nauru Tourism Corporation
6c	Quality of accommodation is improved <sup>23</sup>	Limited accommodation available	Survey of accommodation needs completed		<b>Investment needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Assistance to assist NTC develop and implement a Mid-Long Term Master Plan.</li> </ul>	Nauru Tourism Corporation
6d	Tourism visa revenue increases <sup>24</sup>	No separate coding in FMIS for tourist visa revenue	Separate coding for tourist visa revenue in FMIS		<b>Investment needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Assistance to assist NTC develop and implement a Mid-Long Term Master Plan, which will increase tourist revenue.</li> </ul>	Nauru Tourism Corporation

<sup>22</sup> May also want to capture later the number of tourist gift shops, registered tour operators, tour packages, and the number of developed tour sites.

<sup>23</sup> Aim to expand available options to allow billeting with local families, AirBNB

<sup>24</sup> Long term, aim to measure full amount of revenue including hotel spend, restaurant visits, tour operator revenue.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
7a(i)	Financial services that support economic growth are in place	No commercial financial products available for Nauruan businesses <sup>25</sup>  No current independent assessment of necessary financial services or enabling environment required to support economic growth and development <sup>26</sup>	A plan is developed for an independent assessment of the demand for financial products (formal or informal) <sup>27</sup>  A plan is developed to assess the enabling environment <sup>28</sup> necessary for the above <sup>29</sup>		Lack of access to financial services, including insurance, has been identified as one of the biggest challenges to business and private sector growth on Nauru, according to a number of surveys conducted by Australian Business Volunteers and an ADB funded project.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> - Technical Assistance to scope the necessary policy, regulatory and economic settings to improve financial services access on Nauru.	Department of Finance-Commerce/ Treasury <sup>30</sup>
7a(ii)	Insurance available on island	No insurer willing to offer services to Nauru  Enabling environment to support insurance requires development	Gaps to offering insurance in Nauru have been identified and a roadmap to resolve them developed		Nauru's small population has made it difficult to secure a willing insurer.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> - Assistance to secure insurance for businesses on Nauru.	Department of Finance - Commerce

<sup>25</sup> Commercial products currently offered on island by Bendigo Bank Agency

<sup>26</sup> Treasury/DEMA

<sup>27</sup> Treasury responsibility. Note that an ADB project is currently underway regarding financial services

<sup>28</sup> Education, policy, legal, financial, training

<sup>29</sup> DEMA/Treasury

<sup>30</sup> Note Bendigo responsible for any commercial financial products, if required

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
8b(vi)	Number of graduates in employment within a year of graduating from high-school	54% of high school graduates 15 and over not in employment <sup>31</sup> .	52% unemployment rate		<p>Advisory support to reduce reliance on international organisations and build Nauru's statistical capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop capacity of Statistics Division staff to prepare growth projections and economic indicators as required by the IMF Articles of agreement (Art VIII, Section 5).</li> <li>- Ensure Nauru aligns with the Enhanced General Data Dissemination system (e-GDDS) and Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), and</li> <li>- Develop a strategic plan and implementation plan for the Statistics Division to ensure Nauru meets NSDS goals and IMF requirements.</li> </ul>	Dept of Finance - Statistics
9b(i)	Unemployment rate - by sex, age and persons with disabilities <sup>32</sup> decreases	<p>Unemployment rate = 18 percent</p> <p>Male Unempl = 18 %</p> <p>Female Unempl = 19%</p> <p>Disability Unempl = 0.9%<sup>33</sup></p>	2% decrease in unemployment rate		ADB is providing a labour market specialist, however, another donor-funded economic specialist in Treasury to assess Nauru's economic and policy settings to maximise employment in the private sector would also be welcome.	Dept of Finance - Statistics/ Social Welfare

<sup>31</sup> Source: 2019 Mini Census - Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Educational Attainment in Employment-2,742 out of 5,069 completed high school and not in employment.

<sup>32</sup> Focus is that able people are working and making a contribution to society and being healthy enough to work.

<sup>33</sup> Data from 2019 Mini Census.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
12a(i)	Less than 5% difference between proportion of men and women (18-60) in full-time employment	59 percent male and 41 percent female <sup>34</sup> (18% difference)	15% difference		ADB will be providing technical assistance to support the development of a labour market program to support the integration of vulnerable individuals in Nauru, placing particular attention on women.	Dept of Finance - Statistics/ Social Welfare
13b(i)	Number of graduates of youth development programs <sup>35</sup> in full or part time employment, having their own business or have entered into further studies or vocational training, within 6 months of finishing the program	8/15 5 Employed 3 Entrepreneur	15/15		In FY 21-22, 15 students enrolled in the Internal Affairs Life Skills Program, hence meeting the set KPI target. However, a few stopped attending as they started employment. The remaining students successfully completed the program and have then been enrolled in the Health training program.  <b>Investment needs:</b> - A larger space to enable increase in student intake.	Dept of Internal Affairs
13b(ii)	Decrease in youth (under 35) unemployment rate	2011 Major Census = 30.6% 2019 Mini Census = 33.4%	1% reduction in unemployment rate		On track to be achieved. The main activities aimed at achieving this target includes increasing awareness in school programs on the importance of attendance, continuous encouragement of youths to further their studies and increasing job availability in areas that may pique the interest of the youth population (e.g. Flight aviation, Nursing, Construction etc.).  <b>Investment needs:</b> - Technical assistance to develop a system to regularly monitor youth unemployment rate in Nauru.	Dept of Finance - Statistics/ Social Welfare

<sup>34</sup> 2019 Mini Census.

<sup>35</sup> I.e the Internal Affairs Life Skills Program



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
19b(ii)	Increase in non-government revenue	Non- government revenue constitutes 5% of total revenue  No News Director	Non- government revenue makes up 7.5% of total revenue  News Director is in place		A new section was created for the sole purpose of generating revenue for the department. The team's role is to promote Nauru Media's goods and services to all potential customers locally and abroad via TV, radio and online. However, the target is partially achieved due to lack of staff experienced in marketing and promotion.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Assistance to help Nauru Media expand its revenue base, and to recruit and train a News Director.</li> <li>- Training and resources to build skills of current Nauru Media staff to attract new revenue and manage income and help recruit and train local staff to do such work.</li> </ul>	Dept of Media
20b(iii)	Nauruan Government positions occupied by expatriates are reduced	200 out of 1300 are occupied by expatriates  Many technical positions filled by expatriates e.g. doctors	Technical skill gaps identified across government  Investigate a trainee system to build technical skills e.g school leavers working as a teacher's aide		<b>Investment needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to complete a gap analysis and training needs analysis to address identified gaps, including a trainee system</li> </ul>	Dept of Chief Secretary-HR

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
21b(i)	All government and SOE accounts undergo annual financial audit (either by NAO or external auditor)	Qualified Principal Auditors yet to be recruited/ appointed.  Average of 2 staff members lost per year	NAO recruits 2 principal auditors who are appropriately qualified and experienced  Reduce NAO staff turnover to build NAO's audit capacity of Nauru		An Auditor, Senior Auditor and Principal Auditor will start in FY 22-23, helping the Nauru Audit Office achieve this target.	Department of Finance - Treasury, NAO
21f(i)	No. of physical inspections of cargo and baggage against actual imports	Current inspection process is through "manual profiling"	80% physical inspection of all cargo and baggage Implementation of ASYCUDA (Automated System for Customs Data)		The majority of the funding for the Project is provided by the governments of Australia and New Zealand and takes the form of technical assistance provided by UNCTAD <sup>36</sup> through its team of experts. Funds under the PACER Plus readiness package pays for all expenses involved in the remuneration of members of the Nauru team. Thanks to the support of these donors, the first module of ASYCUDA will be rolled out in 2022, helping to achieve this KPI target.	Dept of Finance- Customs

<sup>36</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
22b	Nauru has a contemporary land regulatory system that meets Nauru's needs	Land management plan requires updating  Legislation requires updating	A clear and fair system of land dispute negotiation is established  Land management plan is updated, as last agreed in 1994  Standards for urban planning (what can be built where, what standard it should be built to)		<b>Investment needs:</b> - Software system for data records and training for staff to use the system.	Dept of Lands Management

## Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Off Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18a(i)	Roads maintenance needs are met	Ad hoc notification of road maintenance needs  Some resources for basic road maintenance is available on island	Road maintenance approach is agreed by the Department		<p>The Department of Infrastructure still runs an ad-hoc management system dealing with drainage systems and road maintenance.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance is requested to help develop a master plan to standardize and maintain the roads. This adviser should have experience in road development.</li> </ul>	Dept of Infrastructure

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18b(i)	Drains are serviced bi annually, at least <sup>37</sup>	Drains serviced twice a year - beginning and end of financial year  No data collected on number of days drains are flooded	Flexible drain servicing plan has been drafted, which can be scaled up or down as required		The Department of Infrastructure still runs an ad-hoc management system dealing with drainage systems and road maintenance.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> - Technical assistance is requested to help develop a master plan to standardize and maintain the roads. This adviser should have experience in road development.	Dept of Infrastructure
18d(i)	Nauru Port	Nauru Port undergoing redevelopment to expand capabilities	Port upgrade completed and fully operational		Ongoing support is being provided by ADB and Australia to progress this project.	NMPA
18e(i)	Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP)	NIISP exists	Priority list updated, at a minimum		Advisory support is being provided by Australia to assist with this work.	Dept of Infrastructure

<sup>37</sup> PAD can see payments to private contractors for drain works.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18f(i)	Land Transport Authority (LTA) manages all aspects of land transport effectively, to meet Nauru's needs	Separate implementing authority required to meet all Nauru's land transport needs <sup>38</sup>  Legislation requires updating	Feasibility study completed		12 months' worth of data has been collected and analyzed over the past years to form the baseline required to develop an LTA Feasibility study. The legislative review is a lengthy process and subject to availability of legislative drafters. Lengthy process for recruitment and lack of interested applicants limits options to choose the most suitable candidate.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress is slow due to staffing limitations. Technical support would help progress this work. An option is to consider one advisor for the bus stop/route work as well as this work. Technical assistance to develop legislation is also required.</li> </ul>	Dept of Transport
18g(i)	Number of aircraft landings/week	7 regular flights per fortnight	9-10 regular flights per fortnight		There are currently 10 flights operating to-date. Close coordination between service providers and authorities (Nauru Airlines, Covid taskforce, Health Department, Chief Secretary's Department etc.) has helped achieve the target. Agreed to maintain status quo for flight frequency and focus on infrastructural improvements as well generating revenue for Government for the next FY.	Dept of Transport <sup>39</sup>
18g(ii)	Nauru's air infrastructure consistently meets international standards	Aerodrome audit has been completed	Aerodrome recertification inspection by PASO has been completed		The Transport Department needs a dedicated staff member for the role of documentation and compliance or/and develop and implement a comprehensive capacity building program (with emphasis on	Dept of Transport

<sup>38</sup> Registration, insurance, disposal.

<sup>39</sup> Will include data from Nauru Airlines Corporation as part of this data set.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18g(ii) (cont'd)	Nauru's air infrastructure consistently meets international standards	by PASO <sup>40</sup> and actions identified			institutional strengthening rather than general academic learning).  <b>Investment Needs:</b> - Technical Assistance to build Nauru's capacity to meet PASO requirements.	Dept of Transport
18h(i)	Ship turn-around time (days) for a 300 TEUs vessel (weather permitting)	5-10 days	3 days		On track to be achieved.	NMPA
18h(ii)	Number of containers discharged/back-loaded/ year (TEUs)	1500	3000		On track to be achieved.	NMPA
18i(iii)	Vehicle import standards are set <sup>41</sup>	Standards exist but require updating	Draft standards are presented to Government		Target is currently a work in progress. The activity aimed at achieving the target is mainly legislative/regulatory review, however the challenge is the availability of legislative drafters.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> - New Director for legislative drafting at Justice Department	Dept of Transport

<sup>40</sup> Pacific Aviation Safety Office.

<sup>41</sup> Standards for import of vehicle and fuel types to ensure environmental & safety standards are met, fuel can be supplied on island and maintenance services are available for the type of car on island.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18i(iv)	Sustainable land transport vehicles and methods	Sustainable transport report complete	Less than 5% Electronic/hybrid vehicles on Nauru		<p>The SMARTEN project team is working closely with the Transport Department to move Nauru towards using electronic/hybrid vehicles, which is still in progress. The aim is to secure support for the purchasing of a hybrid bus. The challenges include: Firstly, a lack of hybrid bus suppliers in the Oceania region. Secondly, prices for a hybrid bus are at least double the USD\$200k budget. Thirdly, instead of achieving 20% electric vehicles in Nauru by 2030, a new Energy Compact was announced at the High-Level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE), to have 30% electric vehicles penetration in Nauru by 2030.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance with sourcing procurement options for a hybrid bus in the Asia Pacific region, and possibly further.</li> <li>- Advice on the most economical and suitable vehicle to purchase for Nauru's climate and resources. Funding assistance to meet the gap between available funds and actual cost of the hybrid bus.</li> </ul>	DCCNR & Dept Transport



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18i(v)	Nauru can raise, train and sustain air and land transport personnel to manage all aspects of land and air transport	<p>No local training options for air security and air traffic controllers</p> <p>Air transport regulator and operator are the same</p> <p>3 staff in the Vehicle Registration and Insurance Division</p> <p>Lack of mechanics skilled in maintaining electronic/newer vehicles</p>	<p>Expertise secured via PASO to develop local training and compliance measures ( air security, air traffic controllers.)</p> <p>Development of legislation for separate Air Transport regulator</p> <p>LTA<sup>42</sup> feasibility study identifies the necessary institutional arrangements /staffing requirements for land transport, including mechanics.</p>		<p>PASO - Technical assistance as outlined in 18g(ii).</p> <p>LTA - As outlined in 18f(i)</p>	Dept of Transport

<sup>42</sup> Land Transport Authority.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
19a(i)	Progress of fibre cable project (submarine cable to Nauru Pohnpei)	Alternative proposal is yet to be approved by all parties	Alternative proposal approved by donors and Government of Nauru <sup>43</sup>		Japan, Australia and the United States are funding the construction of an undersea data cable for Kiribati, Nauru and FSM. The Memorandum of Understanding for the project was signed late 2021, and construction is due to commence in quarter 4, 2022.	NFCC (rep by Sec Justice)
19a(ii)	Phone and data costs reduced	Digicel provides phone and data to the public.  CENPAC provides bandwidth to Digicel, government and SOEs, and can offer phone and data to the public, if funding is provided.  No regulations in place for CENPAC	CENPAC connection to the RPC is active.  Government has approved of CENPAC offering phone and data services to the public.  \$2m funding is secured.  Draft CENPAC regulations developed		CENPAC has all the resources and infrastructure in place to provide internet access to the RPC. The ESC Governance Manager and IT Manager identified redundancy as an issue preventing the connection from being established. Another challenge addressed by the Chairlady is the company's responses to skill gaps.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recruit a Technical Adviser to assist CENPAC to expand its reach and provide more communication options to the people of Nauru, as well as to develop CENPAC regulations.</li> <li>- Capacity building of CENPAC staff.</li> <li>- Technical assistance to draft regulations</li> </ul>	Telecom <sup>44</sup> / CENPAC

<sup>43</sup> Intend to have cable on island by the end 2023.

<sup>44</sup> Telecom, as the regulator, will provide data regarding all telecommunications companies providing services to Nauru.

## Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries



On Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
1d(i)	Enabling environment supports private sector development and growth	<p>No private sector development roadmap<sup>45</sup></p> <p>No differentiation between registration fee for small/large business, or new/established business</p> <p>Visa costs for expatriate workers can inhibit hiring of skilled workers</p>	A private sector development roadmap is being drafted, and considers the baseline issues inhibiting private sector development		As for 5a(i), Goal 8	Department of Finance - Commerce

<sup>45</sup> This will consider the outcomes of the Chamber of Commerce survey conducted with the support of the Australian Business Volunteers in 2021.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
5a(i)	Range of businesses on island adapts to diversify Nauru's income	No list of service gaps	Identified which businesses Nauru needs (as part of the private sector development roadmap under 1d(i))		<p>Nauru's Chamber of Commerce, with funding assistance from the Australian and British High Commission, engaged the services of Australian Business Volunteers to develop and complete Nauru's Private Sector Development Roadmap. New Zealand is funding phase 2 of the Roadmap's implementation.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Assistance to guide and assist Commerce Division develop a plan to support the implementation of the Private Sector Development Roadmap.</li> </ul>	Department of Finance - Commerce
11b(i)	Increased number of annual programs training individuals in horticulture and livestock husbandry	0 programs - livestock 0 - horticulture	2- livestock 2 - horticulture Held in FY 21 - 22		FY 21-22 target has been achieved as there are now 2 livestock and horticulture training programs. These programs are referred to as quarterly workshops as they rotate every 3 months over the course of 12 months. These workshops focus on engaging local farmers and educating them about nutrition, kitchen gardening (horticulture) and chicken farm management (livestock). Included in these workshops are monthly collaborations with TTM (Taiwan Technical Mission) where the main focus is on growing vegetables. There is also a separate horticulture program that focuses on fruit trees and agroforestry. The FY 22-23 target is to have 4 livestock and horticulture training programs.	DEMA - Agriculture
11c(i)	Vulnerable Nauruans are comprehensively supported	Siloed approach to supporting vulnerable Nauruans.	Investigate options to develop a whole-of-government		This target was not achieved, mainly due to the complexity of numerous departments bearing responsibility for different aspects of support.	Dept of Finance - Social Welfare /Dept of Disability/

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
11c(i) (cont'd)			approach to supporting vulnerable Nauruans.		<p>Moreover, applicants are usually processed through BDM but information is not routinely shared with other departments or may be incomplete.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist BDM to enhance their electronic systems and train BDM staff to secure all relevant information.</li> <li>- Technical assistance to help streamline social welfare units and departments into one organisation.</li> <li>- Technical assistance to collate information on all available types of support into one list</li> <li>- Technical assistance to gather social welfare applications electronically.</li> <li>- Technical assistance to help develop a comprehensive system across health, WASDA and Department of Justice to manage inmates under 18 and inmates with mental health issues.</li> </ul>	Dept of Internal Affairs <sup>46</sup>
12a(i)	Less than 5% difference between proportion of men and women (18-60) in full-time employment	59 percent male and 41 percent female <sup>47</sup> (18% difference)	15% difference		ADB will be providing technical assistance to support the development of a labour market program to support the integration of vulnerable individuals in Nauru, placing particular attention on women.	Dept of Finance - Statistics/ Social Welfare

<sup>46</sup> Note - Department of Multicultural Affairs will also be consulted regarding any refugees whose claims for asylum have been reviewed and declined.

<sup>47</sup> 2019 Mini Census.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
13b(i)	Number of graduates of youth development programs <sup>48</sup> in full or part time employment, having their own business or have entered into further studies or vocational training, within 6 months of finishing the program	8/15  5 Employed  3 Entrepreneur	15/15		<p>Target achieved. In FY 21-22, 15 students enrolled in the Internal Affairs Life Skills Program, hence meeting the set KPI target. However, a few stopped attending as they have started employment. The remaining students successfully completed the program and have then been enrolled in the Health training program.</p> <p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A larger space to enable increase in student intake</li> </ul>	Dept of Internal Affairs
13b(ii)	Decrease in youth (under 35) unemployment rate	2011 Major Census = 30.6% 2019 Mini Census = 33.4%	1% reduction in unemployment rate		<p>On track to be achieved. The main activities aimed at achieving this target includes increasing awareness in school programs on the importance of attendance, continuous encouragement of youths to further their studies and increasing job availability in areas that may pique the interest of the youth population (e.g. Flight aviation, Nursing, Construction etc.).</p> <p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to develop a system to regularly monitor youth unemployment rate in Nauru</li> </ul>	Dept of Finance - Statistics/ Social Welfare

<sup>48</sup> I.e the Internal Affairs Life Skills Program

## Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Off Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
11a(i)	Increase in the number of secondary students who can read and write Nauruan fluently	<p>No Nauruan dictionary</p> <p>No Nauruan studies element of the Nauruan school curriculum</p>	<p>Plan to develop student fluency is drafted, with a focus on primary students from FY 22-23 to FY 25-26.</p> <p>Develop a Nauruan dictionary.</p> <p>Develop a Nauruan study program for early years 5-7.</p>		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Internal Affairs - Language division

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
11a(ii)	Progress on the identification, preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	Moquwa identified and protected as a natural heritage	Identify new cultural and natural heritage		A number of sites have been identified.  <b>Investments Needs:</b> Assistance to develop and implement a plan to preserve cultural sites, particularly World War Two sites	Dept of Internal Affairs
11a(iii)	Number of programs teaching, celebrating, commemorating or preserving <sup>49</sup> Nauru culture and traditions <sup>50</sup>	7 <sup>51</sup>	9 (to include canoe building and Nauru Cultural Booklet)  Key aspects of Nauruan culture and traditions are identified and programmed		Within FY 21-22, there have been multiple national events to celebrate and commemorate Nauruan culture and traditions. These include Aroeni Day, Angam Day, World culture & diversity etc.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> - Technical assistance to document traditional skills for future generations and teach traditional practices to Nauruan youth.	Dept of Internal Affairs
12c(i)	Number of incidents of child abuse (including neglect) reported to the Nauru Police Force <sup>52</sup>	No holistic child-abuse system in place	Plan developed to improve community awareness and understanding of child abuse reporting processes		FY 21-22 target achieved. The key activities aimed at achieving this target included radio announcements, community and school outreaches, and collaborating with WASDA regarding domestic violence. NPF reached out to all 12 districts and schools around the island. These outreaches are still ongoing.	Nauru Police Force

<sup>49</sup> Eg preserved in writing.

<sup>50</sup> Eg. Aroeni Day, canoe building workshops.

<sup>51</sup> Current workshops include weaving, traditional medicines or herbal remedies and Youth Life Skills Program; celebrations include Aroeni Day, Angam, Independence and Youth Day.

<sup>52</sup> Reported by the public and WASDA. Measuring increased use of the reporting system and increased willingness of community members to make a report. Once reported, WASDA can take appropriate action to assist.



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
12c(i) (cont'd)	Number of incidents of child abuse (including neglect) reported to the Nauru Police Force <sup>53</sup>				For FY 22-23, NPF's target is to engage and educate the wider community (e.g. Chinese, Kiribati).	Nauru Police Force
12c(ii)	Timely prosecution of child abuse cases	Offenses processed and heard usually within 6-12 months of charges being laid/information filed	All offenses are processed and prepared for prosecution within 6-12 months of receiving report (due to mandatory remand and increase in penalties)		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Justice/ WASDA
17b(ii)	Volume of materials being recycled at the landfill facility is increasing	0% materials being recycled  Only separate green waste and cardboard - processed for mulch <sup>54</sup> .	NRC has presented government with requests for all facilities and equipment needed for 2030 ideal facility		<b>Investment needs:</b>  - Technical expert to assist NRC with identifying alternate sites and developing and implementing a plan for a new recycling facility. This should consider the longer-term waste management solutions being considered under the Nauru Sustainable Urban Development Project.	DEMA - Environment & NRC

<sup>53</sup> Reported by the public and WASDA. Measuring increased use of the reporting system and increased willingness of community members to make a report. Once reported, WASDA can take appropriate action to assist.

<sup>54</sup> All other items, including asbestos and building waste - go to landfill - not stored. Asbestos is disposed of in one area of the landfill site.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
17b(i) (cont'd)	Volume of materials being recycled at the landfill facility is increasing	Recycling facility is incomplete <sup>55</sup> .				DEMA - Environment & NRC
17c(i)	Sewerage services meet demand, on time	<p>Service usually done on the same business day as payment, for private customers.</p> <p>Commercial customers are scheduled.</p>	<p>Collection timeframes and standards are set</p> <p>Data collection systems are established</p>		<p>Sewerage services demand is very high and Eigigu is unable to cope with its limited operational trucks. Also, identifying an alternative plant site for Eigigu and Department of Environment and Agriculture's sewerage waste plants to meet Nauru's needs is still in development. Constraints on the initial setup, particularly on the securing of land. While there is an ADB funded project looking into sewerage management long-term, Nauru cannot wait for this project to upgrade current sewerage systems to meet current demand, and a current solution is required.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to procure additional sludge trucks</li> <li>- Assistance to establish relationships with reliable suppliers of spare parts for sludge trucks</li> <li>- Support for additional sewage management capacity e.g. refurbishing an existing plant that requires repair, sewerage pond.</li> <li>- Engagement of a Technical expert to support the development of additional sewerage management capacity.</li> </ul>	Eigigu

<sup>55</sup> Some recycling equipment (Bailer for cans and bottle crusher) is available but cannot manage volume. Bailer was to be used for aluminium cans but is too small. Cardboard shredder had to be purchased by NRC to manage cardboard. Also no plan for after items are crushed.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
17d(i)	Waste is managed effectively and appropriately	<p>General waste management strategy exists<sup>56</sup></p> <p>Hazardous waste plan exists (POPs and Asbestos).</p> <p>No facilities to dispose of hazardous waste properly<sup>57</sup>.</p> <p>50% progress on a plan for recyclable materials</p>	<p>Each district/ business/ government site has a weekly rubbish collection</p> <p>Waste management strategy in place for all waste streams<sup>58</sup></p>		Technical Assistance is being provided to Nauru to develop waste management systems under the ADB funded Nauru Sustainable Urban Development project.	<p>Dept of Chief Secretary (district rubbish collection)</p> <p>DEMA- Environment/NRC</p>

<sup>56</sup> No plan exists for medical waste or electronic waste management.

<sup>57</sup> No suitable disposal facility exists for electronic waste. Medical waste incinerator donated but not in situ.

<sup>58</sup> Which includes plans for sending recycling off island or processing on island

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18c(i)	Bus stop infrastructure supports use of public transport	Infrastructure is in place, but needs development to meet current needs	Feasibility study regarding how to improve such infrastructure is completed  Developing customer usage tracking system		<p>Transport Department has drafted a feasibility study (only 30% completed), which involved evaluating data to determine if non-bus public transportation could be supported. This data will be used as a basis to develop recommendations regarding the best public transport system for Nauru. The data collection was challenging as the data was manually collected. A second round of consultation with the Infrastructure Department is scheduled to occur in FY 22-23 to finalise bus stop bays, bus schedule notice signs and street lighting in specific areas (in collaboration with NUC). One bus stop bay was introduced by the Infrastructure Department - the assessment will determine if additional bays can be introduced.</p> <p>Part of the target is to develop a customer usage tracking system. An annual baseline has been created collecting 12 months' worth of raw data. The next step is to consult with professional technicians abroad and select which system is best suitable to meet Nauru's needs.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A technical expert to assist with this work and build staff capacity.</li> </ul>	Dept of Transport & Department of Infrastructure
18e(i)	Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP)	NIISP exists	Priority list updated, at a minimum		Advisory support is being provided by Australia to assist with this work.	Dept of Infrastructure

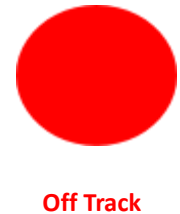
NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18i(i)	Non-bus public transport	Bus based transport is the only public transport option	Feasibility study has been completed		<p>12 months' worth of data has been collected and analysed over the past years to form the baseline required to develop an LTA Feasibility study. The legislative review is a lengthy process and subject to availability of legislative drafters. Lengthy process for recruitment and lack of interested applicants limits options to choose the most suitable candidate.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b> Progress is slow due to staffing limitations. Technical support would help progress this work. An option is to consider one advisor for the bus stop/route work as well as this work. Technical assistance to develop legislation is also required.</p>	Dept of Transport
22b	Nauru has a contemporary land regulatory system that meets Nauru's needs	<p>Land management plan requires updating</p> <p>Legislation requires updating</p>	<p>A clear and fair system of land dispute negotiation is established</p> <p>Land management plan is updated, as last agreed in 1994</p> <p>Standards for urban planning (what can be built where, what standard it should be built to)</p>		<p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Software system for data records and training for staff to use the system.</li> </ul>	Dept of Lands Management

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
22c	% of land used for public purposes increases <sup>59</sup>	Review of digital plot boundaries underway (digital map)	All districts have digital boundaries established for each parcel of land (digital map)		As for 22b.	Dept of Lands Management

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<sup>59</sup> E.g. for cemetery.

## Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
6a	A plan for sustainable and manageable tourism is developed <sup>60</sup>	No plan is in place	Plan developed		See 6(b) under Goal 8	Nauru Tourism Corporation
15d(i)	Renewable energy as a percentage of total generation (in kWh) (%)	10%	50%		Additional 6.8Mw ground mounted solar energy installation is in progress, supported by an ADB funded project. The project is due to be completed in early 2023.	NUC
17b(i)	Volume of materials being recycled at the landfill facility is increasing	0% materials being recycled  Only separate green waste and cardboard - processed for mulch <sup>61</sup> .	NRC has presented government with requests for all facilities and		Technical expert to assist NRC with identifying alternate sites and developing and implementing a plan for a new recycling facility. This should consider the longer-term waste management solutions being considered under the Nauru Sustainable Urban Development Project.	DEMA - Environment & NRC

<sup>60</sup> Must have a limited number of tourists so the capacity of the island can sustain it. Also want to minimise risk of social problems. Niche, targeted tourism - e.g eco tourism, war history, relatives of expat workers. Should include accommodation required, transport, art and craft stalls etc. Also need to have a system of officially registering tour operators for a consistent and safe experience.

<sup>61</sup> All other items, including asbestos and building waste - go to landfill - not stored. Asbestos is disposed of in one area of the landfill site.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
17b(i) (cont'd)	Volume of materials being recycled at the landfill facility is increasing	Recycling facility is incomplete <sup>62</sup>	equipment needed for 2030 ideal facility			DEMA - Environment & NRC
17d(i)	Waste is managed effectively and appropriately	General waste management strategy exists <sup>63</sup>  Hazardous waste plan exists (POPs and Asbestos).  No facilities to dispose of hazardous waste properly <sup>64</sup> .  50% progress on a plan for recyclable materials	Each district/ business/ government site has a weekly rubbish collection  Waste management strategy in place for all waste streams <sup>65</sup>		Technical Assistance is being provided to Nauru to develop waste management systems under the ADB funded Nauru Sustainable Urban Development project.	Dept of Chief Secretary (district rubbish collection)  DEMA- Environment/NRC

<sup>62</sup> Some recycling equipment (Bailer for cans and bottle crusher) is available but cannot manage volume. Bailer was to be used for aluminium cans but is too small. Cardboard shredder had to be purchased by NRC to manage cardboard. Also no plan for after items are crushed.

<sup>63</sup> No plan exists for medical waste or electronic waste management.

<sup>64</sup> No suitable disposal facility exists for electronic waste. Medical waste incinerator donated but not in situ.

<sup>65</sup> Which includes plans for sending recycling off island or processing on island



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18i(ii)	Vehicles and components are disposed of ethically and in an environmentally-friendly manner	No on-island recycling of vehicle parts	Secured funding for vehicle recycling		<p>The funding for vehicle recycling was approved in the final round of budget consultations in May 2022.</p> <p><b>Investments Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to source suitable equipment and train local workers.</li> </ul>	Dept of Transport

## Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Off Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18i(i)	Non-bus public transport	Bus based transport is the only public transport option	Feasibility study has been completed		<p>12 months' worth of data has been collected and analysed over the past years to form the baseline required to develop an LTA Feasibility study. The legislative review is a lengthy process and subject to availability of legislative drafters. Lengthy process for recruitment and lack of interested applicants limits options to choose the most suitable candidate.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b> Progress is slow due to staffing limitations. Technical support would help progress this work. An option is to consider one advisor for the bus stop/route work as well as this work. Technical assistance to develop legislation is also required.</p>	Dept of Transport
18i(ii)	Vehicles and components are disposed of ethically and in an environmentally-friendly manner	No on-island recycling of vehicle parts	Secured funding for vehicle recycling		<p>The funding for vehicle recycling was approved in the final round of budget consultations in May 2022.</p> <p><b>Investments Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to source suitable equipment and train local workers.</li> </ul>	Dept of Transport

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
18i(iii)	Vehicle import standards are set <sup>66</sup>	Standards exist but require updating	Draft standards are presented to Government		<p>Target is currently a work in progress. The activity aimed at achieving the target is mainly legislative/regulatory review, however the challenge is the availability of legislative drafters.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to draft the necessary regulations.</li> </ul>	Dept of Transport
18i(iv)	Sustainable land transport vehicles and methods	Sustainable transport report complete	Less than 5% Electronic/hybrid vehicles on Nauru		<p>The SMARTEN project team is working closely with the Transport Department to move Nauru towards using electronic/hybrid vehicles, which is still in progress. The aim is to secure support for the purchasing of a hybrid bus. The challenges include: Firstly, a lack of hybrid bus suppliers in the Oceania region. Secondly, prices for a hybrid bus are at least double the USD\$200k budget. Thirdly, instead of achieving 20% electric vehicles in Nauru by 2030, a new Energy Compact was announced at the High-Level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE), to have 30% electric vehicles penetration in Nauru by 2030.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance with sourcing procurement options for a hybrid bus in the Asia Pacific region, and possibly further.</li> <li>- Advice on the most economical and suitable vehicle to purchase for Nauru's climate and resources. Funding assistance to meet the gap between available funds and actual cost of the hybrid bus.</li> </ul>	DCCNR & Dept Transport

<sup>66</sup> Standards for import of vehicle and fuel types to ensure environmental & safety standards are met, fuel can be supplied on island and maintenance services are available for the type of car on island.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
24a(i)	Implementation of the Climate Change Policy	Policy endorsed	20% implementation of policy			DCCNR
24a(ii)	Progress towards identifying critical infrastructure that requires climate proofing and what climate proofing is needed <sup>67</sup>	Project commencement	5% of identified infrastructure has been climate proofed		<b>Investment needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance to erect 800m of seawall in 3 locations in Meneng and Anibare.</li> </ul>	DCCNR
24b(i)	An effective and robust emergency system and infrastructure is in place	Whole-of-island emergency drills are irregular  No emergency bulletin  No Nauru meteorology website  No emergency sirens	Quarterly emergency drills (fire, tsunami and air crash) are held for the entire community  Nauruan language emergency bulletin to help prepare for likely hazards - should be rolled out in 2021  Launch of nauru meteorology website  Four emergency sirens (\$20k each) are installed.		Quarterly emergency drills are ongoing. School fire and tsunami drills were conducted this year and more drills are planned for departments and corporations  Nauruan language emergency bulletins have been rolled out and shared with Nauru Media for broadcast to the general public.  A meteorology website is in progress, and scheduled to be finalised by the end of 2022, thanks to the help of SPREP.  However, emergency sirens have not yet been procured.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four emergency sirens.</li> </ul>	NES

<sup>67</sup> Includes seawalls.

## Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Off Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
3b	% of coastal reef area under management or declared a community marine managed area <sup>68</sup>	0%	100%		The draft Coastal Fisheries Regulations have been drafted and are waiting for final vetting by the Justice Department. Once the legislation is in force, NFMRA will assist the communities in preparing their community fisheries management area plans, which will be submitted for Government's approval along with requests for the designation of community fisheries management areas. Surveys of the area will need to be completed to develop these plans - however, this has been delayed due to lack of equipment, especially diving gear.	NFMRA

<sup>68</sup> This does not stop fishing in all coastal fisheries areas, but means that all coastal areas will be managed. The Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2020 and the Coastal Fisheries Regulation sets management measures that will apply for all coastal fisheries areas, such as size limits and gillnet mesh size limits.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
3b (cont'd)	% of coastal reef area under management or declared a community marine managed area <sup>69</sup>				<b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial support for the purchase of diving gear or supply of suitable equipment to survey coastal areas and determine those in need of protection.</li> <li>- Funding and technical support to complete field work to identify areas in need of protection.</li> <li>- Technical Assistance to develop a public awareness campaign regarding the upcoming new regulations and enforcement of the regulations, in conjunction with the Nauru Police Force and the Community Fisheries Subcommittees.</li> <li>- Technical Assistance and funding to establish and implement community fisheries management area plans. This includes educating communities to get their fisheries management areas declared, helping communities mark out their fisheries management areas, training their community fisheries wardens on the control, monitoring and surveillance of the fisheries management areas and holding regular workshops with communities.</li> </ul>	

<sup>69</sup> This does not stop fishing in all coastal fisheries areas, but means that all coastal areas will be managed. The Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2020 and the Coastal Fisheries Regulation sets management measures that will apply for all coastal fisheries areas, such as size limits and gillnet mesh size limits.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
3c	% of coastal reef area that is protected from any fishing activity	0%	10 % <sup>70</sup>		As for 3b	NFMRA
6a	A plan for sustainable and manageable tourism is developed <sup>71</sup>	No plan is in place	Plan developed		See 6(b) under Goal 8	Nauru Tourism Corporation

<sup>70</sup> Some coastal areas at Anibare/Ijuw which may be a spawning ground for several reef fish speDEMs which may be declared as a marine reserve and protected from any fishing activities to support sustainability of coastal fisheries resources. The target will be reviewed to determine its effectiveness in improving the status of the coastal fisheries resources.

<sup>71</sup> Must have a limited number of tourists so the capacity of the island can sustain it. Also want to minimise risk of social problems. Niche, targeted tourism - e.g eco tourism, war history, relatives of expat workers. Should include accommodation required, transport, art and craft stalls etc. Also need to have a system of officially registering tour operators for a consistent and safe experience.

## Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



At Risk

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
4b(i)	Mined area rehabilitated in a year (ha)	6ha of mined land rehabilitated <sup>72</sup>  Approximately 160 ha to be rehabilitated in total	8ha of mined land rehabilitated		Progress under this target will be addressed under the Higher Ground Initiative.	NRC

<sup>72</sup> 4ha of mined land was reclaimed and developed within a year for the NUC Solar farm project.



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 Target (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
23a	Land degradation neutrality measure set by UNCCD - ratio of rehabilitated land to degraded land improves	Approx. 80% (1680 hectares) of land in Nauru is degraded	Rehabilitate at least 5% (approx 85 hectares)		On track to be achieved.	DEMA - Environment
23b	Areas <sup>73</sup> allocated to be managed	No Policy for locally managed marine areas developed and endorsed	At least 1 area identified and managed  Implement locally managed marine areas		On track to be achieved.	DEMA- Environment
23c	A robust regulatory system protects land and natural resources	Environment Act passed- one regulation in place (single use plastic ban)  Weak institutional capacity to enforce Environment and regulations	More environmental regulations to be developed  Institutional capacity strengthened		<b>Investment needs:</b> - Technical assistance to help develop environmental regulations and protection systems.	DEMA- Environment

<sup>73</sup> Including managed areas for Noddy birds and other food sources not captured elsewhere, rare flora and fauna, cultural and heritage sites, locally managed marine areas.

## Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Off Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
12c(i)	Number of incidents of child abuse (including neglect) reported to the Nauru Police Force <sup>74</sup>	No holistic child-abuse system in place	Plan developed to improve community awareness and understanding of child abuse reporting processes		<p>The key activities aimed at achieving this target included radio announcements, community and school outreaches and collaborating with WASDA regarding domestic violence. NPF reached out to all 12 districts and schools around the island. These outreaches are still ongoing.</p> <p>Their FY 22-23 target is to engage and educate the wider community to increase public awareness (e.g. Chinese, Kiribati etc).</p>	Nauru Police Force

<sup>74</sup> Reported by the public and WASDA. Measuring increased use of the reporting system and increased willingness of community members to make a report. Once reported, WASDA can take appropriate action to assist.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
12c(ii)	Timely prosecution of child abuse cases	Offenses processed and heard usually within 6-12 months of charges being laid/information filed	All offenses are processed and prepared for prosecution within 6-12 months of receiving report (due to mandatory remand and increase in penalties)		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Justice/ WASDA
14a(i)	Establish network between justice, stats, immigration and health to ensure all new citizens and babies are captured in CRVS (Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System)	<p>Network yet to be established.</p> <p>At present, all departments conducting own registration Systems.</p> <p>Working with UN ESCAP to establish a CRVS System.</p>	<p>A working group established.</p> <p>A plan and proposal for the creation of a CRVS system submitted to Cabinet for review and approval.</p>		<p><b>Investment needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance to obtain a CRVS program.</li> <li>- Technical assistance (CRVS Program/Database specialist), to help with program implementation, staff training to use the new program to help establish a network between relevant stakeholders.</li> </ul>	BDM

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
14b(i)	Strengthen and streamline the process for registering and applying for Nauruan citizenship <sup>75</sup>	Forms only available in hard copy	Develop a plan to place all citizenship forms online		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Justice
14c(i)	Enabling environment supports free and fair elections	Legislative amendments provided to Cabinet post 2019 election, to strengthen electoral processes.	Legislation is amended		A Draft Amendment Bill 2022 and Regulations 2022 was tabled for Parliament's deliberation in May 2020. NEC based supporting justifications from International Observers Reports, Community Consultation Feedback, Electoral Expert Feedback and the Commission's feedback. Next target is to conduct a successful election that results in zero complaints or court disputes.	NEC
20a(i)	Government department documents are stored electronically to ensure data security and accessibility	No government-wide electronic storage policy  Haphazard electronic storage by depts	Government-wide policy for electronic storage included in a an e-Government policy  Gap analysis and implementation plan under development.		ICT Department are recruiting staff into e-governance and cyber-security roles, which will help progress this work. Once the roles are filled, donor support needs can be clarified.	Dept of Chief Secretary/ICT

<sup>75</sup> Between the Passport Act, BDM Act and NEC Act - ensure there is only one way of creating an identity- through BDM.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
20a(i) (cont'd)	Government department documents are stored electronically to ensure data security and accessibility	Difficulty accessing cloud storage due to internet's unreliability  Insufficient storage space on government drives to store all documents				
20a(ii)	Government department processes are electronic <sup>76</sup> , where appropriate	95% of government processes are completed manually	Produce an e-Government policy and implementation plan  E-recruitment is used for government recruitment processes		As for 20a(i)	Dept of Chief Secretary/ICT

<sup>76</sup> Including tendering for govt projects. Could apply to registration of births, deaths and marriages, Payment vouchers, public service HR management. Could be through apps, improvements to existing systems to allow electronic forms. Aim is to drive efficiency in business practice and improve security.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
20a(iii)	Government departments and SOEs have publicly accessible, up to date information <sup>77</sup> available through 'nauru.gov' website.	Nauru.gov website not consistently accessible  3 departments have a website  6 out of 9 SOEs have a website	ICT have identified necessary infrastructure and support to have nauru.gov consistently accessible  Gap analysis and implementation plan under development.		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Chief Secretary/Treasury / ICT
20a(iv)	Secure and reliable internet, email and data storage to conduct government business <sup>78</sup>	100% security software installed on all GON working terminals  Nauru.gov site inconsistently accessible  Nauru.gov email addresses inconsistently accessible  Insufficient data storage on ICT-controlled systems for departmental needs	IT has determined what support and infrastructure is required to support KPIs 20a(i)-(iii).			ICT

<sup>77</sup> Envisage ICT creating the webpages and training staff in departments to update their own sites on an ongoing basis.

<sup>78</sup> Connect all govt and schools to one fibre optic network.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
20a(v)	Departments have systems in place to minimise loss of essential corporate knowledge <sup>79</sup>	No policy or processes regarding succession planning or business mapping across government	A policy has been developed for managing corporate knowledge through succession planning and business mapping		<b>Investment needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to develop systems and policies to support succession planning and business mapping.</li> </ul>	Dept of Chief Secretary/ICT
20a(vi)	A simple security classification system for government information is in place and can be supported by government email and online systems <sup>80</sup>	No overarching system is in place. Ad hoc approaches across departments.	A working group has been established by Chief Secretary's Department		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Chief Secretary/ICT
20b(i)	A consistent and effective Performance Management System is in place	No consistent performance management system across government	Workshop held to determine way forward		<p>To date, biometric software to link attendance records to payroll has been implemented. Electronic leave records will also be implemented. A policy review is yet to be undertaken.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance to review, revise, publish and train personnel on HR policies</li> </ul>	Dept of Chief Secretary-HR

<sup>79</sup> Through business processes.

<sup>80</sup> Also flows onto who has access to what system and whether they have full or partial access only.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
20b(ii)	Reduction in vacant government positions <sup>81</sup>	100 out of 1300 vacancy rate	80% of temporary positions are permanently filled  80% of permanent vacancies are filled		<p>The HR Division is working with Technology One to implement an e-recruitment module, to help reduce recruitment backlogs.</p> <p><b>Investment Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding to support implementation of e-recruitment module to existing software used by HR</li> <li>- Technical assistance to complete a gap analysis and training needs analysis to address identified gaps, including a trainee system</li> </ul>	Dept of Chief Secretary-HR
21a(i)	Standing Orders are up-to-date	Have not been updated since 1968	Plan for reviewing Standing Orders to be developed		On track to be achieved.	Parliament
21a(ii)	Active and independent oversight of government	All committees inactive with the exception of the House Committee and Privilege Committee.	Establish a meeting schedule for all Parliamentary Committees		The UNDP is supporting the Parliament of Nauru to strengthen institutional capacity through the Nauru Accountable and Inclusive Governance Project. However, assistance to update Laws and Constitutions and establishing a meeting schedule for Parliamentary committees would complement this work.	

<sup>81</sup>Including through temporary positions, while a vacancy is under recruitment.



NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
21b(i)	All government and SOE accounts undergo annual financial audit (either by NAO or external auditor)	Qualified Principal Auditors yet to be recruited/ appointed.  Average of 2 staff members lost per year	NAO recruits 2 principal auditors who are appropriately qualified and experienced  Reduce NAO staff turnover to build NAO's audit capacity of Nauru		An Auditor, Senior Auditor and Principal Auditor will start in FY 22-23, helping the Nauru Audit Office achieve this target.	Department of Finance - Treasury, NAO
21c(i)	Sufficient Legal Practitioners on island to meet demand	8 qualified lawyers 35 qualified pleaders.	25 Pleadors graduate and practice law		Continued scholarship support to assist graduates of the pleaders program to continue their studies and complete a tertiary legal qualification.	Dept of Justice
21d(i)	The NPF has the technical capacity to investigate crimes and gather evidence for prosecution	No Forensic lab  Investigation only through specific testing kits, which are not legally admissible in Courts	NPF undergoes evidence training (to help collect evidence which can be used in court)  Legislate test kits to be admissible in Court (Amendment to Drug Control Act)		Australia provides ongoing support to the Nauru Police Force via the Australian Federal Police.	Nauru Police Force

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
21e(i)	Statistics of criminal convictions (grouped and de-identified) are published	Statistics published in annual report	Quarterly reporting		<b>Investment needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance to prepare and publish monthly statistics.</li> </ul>	Dept of Judiciary
21e(ii)	Number of open cases completed <sup>82</sup>	Completion rate less than 90%	90% completion rate		Australia provides ongoing support to the Nauru Police Force via the Australian Federal Police.	Nauru Police Force
22a	Claims for undetermined lands completed	Rate of undetermined land to be clarified	Reduction in amount of undetermined land		<b>Investment needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance is required to access historical data relating to land ownership during the years that Nauru was under Australia's administration.</li> </ul>	Lands Committee

<sup>82</sup> "Completed Cases" does not include "Withdrawn" and "Insufficient Evidence" - Cases Closed.

# Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Off Track

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
19a(i)	Progress of fibre cable project (submarine cable to Nauru Pohnpei)	Alternative proposal is yet to be approved by all parties	Alternative proposal approved by donors and Government of Nauru <sup>83</sup>		Japan, Australia and the United States are funding the construction of an undersea data cable for Kiribati, Nauru and FSM. The Memorandum of Understanding for the project was signed late 2021, and construction is due to commence in quarter 4, 2022.	NFCC (rep by Sec Justice)
19a(ii)	Phone and data costs reduced	Digicel provides phone and data to the public.	CENPAC connection to the RPC is active.		CENPAC has all the resources and infrastructure in place to provide internet access to the RPC. The ESC Governance Manager and IT Manager identified redundancy as an issue preventing the connection from being established. Another challenge addressed by the Chairlady is the company's	Telecom <sup>84</sup> / CENPAC

<sup>83</sup> Intend to have cable on island by the end 2023.

<sup>84</sup> Telecom, as the regulator, will provide data regarding all telecommunications companies providing services to Nauru.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
19a (ii) (cont'd)	Phone and data costs reduced	CENPAC provides bandwidth to Digicel, government and SOEs, and can offer phone and data to the public, if funding is provided.  No regulations in place for CENPAC	Government has approved of CENPAC offering phone and data services to the public.  \$2m funding is secured.  Draft CENPAC regulations developed		responses to skill gaps.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recruit a Technical Adviser to assist CENPAC to expand its reach and provide more communication options to the people of Nauru, as well as to develop CENPAC regulations.</li> <li>- Capacity building of CENPAC staff.</li> <li>- Technical assistance to draft regulation.</li> </ul>	
19b(i)	Media's reporting scope is clear and defined in legislation. Future status as an SOE.	No legislation in place regarding media's reporting independence	Legislation to protect media's reporting independence is drafted		The main challenge is time and availability for research and consultancy with the Justice's legal team, also other priorities of the Media Department have overshadowed the target.  <b>Investment Needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to draft the necessary legislation.</li> </ul>	Dept of Media

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
20a(i)	Government department documents are stored electronically to ensure data security and accessibility	<p>No government-wide electronic storage policy</p> <p>Haphazard electronic storage by depts</p> <p>Difficulty accessing cloud storage due to internet's unreliability</p> <p>Insufficient storage space on government drives to store all documents</p>	<p>Government-wide policy for electronic storage included in a an e-Government policy</p> <p>Gap analysis and implementation plan under development.</p>		ICT Department are recruiting staff into e-governance and cyber-security roles, which will help progress this work. Once the roles are filled, donor support needs can be clarified.	Dept of Chief Secretary/ICT

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
20a (ii)	Government department processes are electronic <sup>85</sup> , where appropriate	95% of government processes are completed manually	Produce an e-Government policy and implementation plan E-recruitment is used for government recruitment processes		As for 20a(i)	Dept of Chief Secretary/ICT
20a (iii)	Government departments and SOEs have publicly accessible, up to date information <sup>86</sup> available through 'nauru.gov.' website.	Nauru.gov website not consistently accessible  3 departments have a website  6 out of 9 SOEs have a website	ICT have identified necessary infrastructure and support to have nauru.gov consistently accessible  Gap analysis and implementation plan under development.		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Chief Secretary/ Treasury/ ICT

<sup>85</sup> Including tendering for govt projects. Could apply to registration of births, deaths and marriages, Payment vouchers, public service HR management. Could be through apps, improvements to existing systems to allow electronic forms. Aim is to drive efficiency in business practice and improve security.

<sup>86</sup> Envisage ICT creating the webpages and training staff in departments to update their own sites on an ongoing basis.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
20a(iv)	Secure and reliable internet, email and data storage to conduct government business <sup>87</sup>	<p>100% security software installed on all GON working terminals</p> <p>Nauru.gov site inconsistently accessible</p> <p>Nauru.gov email addresses inconsistently accessible</p> <p>Insufficient data storage on ICT-controlled systems for departmental needs</p>	IT has determined what support and infrastructure is required to support KPIs 20a(i)-(iii).			ICT

<sup>87</sup> Connect all govt and schools to one fibre optic network.

NSDS KPI		Baseline As at 1 July 2021	FY 21-22 (by 30 June 22)	Met/ Not Met	Progress Update and Donor Investment Needs	Responsible Organisation
20a(v)	Departments have systems in place to minimise loss of essential corporate knowledge <sup>88</sup>	No policy or processes regarding succession planning or business mapping across government	A policy has been developed for managing corporate knowledge through succession planning and business mapping		<b>Investment needs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical assistance to develop systems and policies to support succession planning and business mapping.</li> </ul>	Dept of Chief Secretary/ICT
20a(vi)	A simple security classification system for government information is in place and can be supported by government email and online systems <sup>89</sup>	No overarching system is in place. Ad hoc approaches across departments.	A working group has been established by Chief Secretary's Department		On track to be achieved.	Dept of Chief Secretary/ICT

<sup>88</sup> Through business processes.

<sup>89</sup> Also flows onto who has access to what system and whether they have full or partial access only.



# Means of Implementation

Nauru's medium-term outlook remains uncertain, given its dependency on the future of the Regional Processing centre (RPC). Current RPC agreements between Nauru and Australia will transition into an Enduring Capability state, the extension beyond December 2022 with Enduring Capability arrangements likely to commence in January of 2023. The risks posed by the pandemic will likely continue to disrupt economic activity in the medium term.

The challenges for Nauru are driven by impacts of future arrangements of the Regional Processing Centre (RPC), the evolving nature of the pandemic and volatile movement in global pricing will require Government to work within its means to ensure sustainable services are maintained into the future. Nauru's economic growth is expected to slow down as the RPC transitions to enduring capability, reducing government revenues and leading to more modest levels of economic activity.

Implementation of NSDS/SDG activities are primarily supported by Donor funding. Nauru's main donor partners are Australia, ADB, New Zealand, Taiwan and the UN. Annual Development reporting outlines the status of donor-funded programs. The government anticipates Development Fund revenue and expenditure of \$14.3 million in 2022-23 compared with \$14.1 million in 2021-22. This does not include Aid-in-Kind contributions, which is estimated at \$61.6 million for the financial year 2022-23. Maintaining close relationships with these development partners will be important in progressing the implementation of the NSDS.

Nauru is classified as an upper middle-income country which limits its access to concessional funding from development partners. This poses a challenge for Nauru, which faces severe structural constraints to mobilize more resources for development. Climate adaptation and infrastructure investment costs are expected to be relatively high due to factors such as Nauru's remote location, and lack of a modern port. Ongoing delays to the Port redevelopment project delay the opportunity for securing additional revenue streams and reducing transport costs. Nauru will therefore depend heavily on external sources of finance including foreign aid and foreign direct investment (FDI). Dependence on the FDI is limited as it is heavily concentrated in selected countries and sectors, with the additional factor of limited domestic absorptive capacity.

# Stakeholders

**This report was developed by the Planning and Aid Division, Department of Finance, with input from the following stakeholders**

- CENPAC
- Department of the Chief Secretary
- Department of Climate Change and National Resilience
- Department of Education
- Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture
- Department of Finance - Customs, Treasury, NRO, Social Welfare, and Statistics divisions
- Department of Fisheries
- Department of Health
- Department of Infrastructure
- Department of ICT
- Department of Internal Affairs
- Department of Judiciary
- Department of Justice
- Department of Lands and Survey
- Department of People Living with Disabilities
- Department of Sports
- Department of Transport
- Department of Women's and Social Development Affairs
- Eigigu
- Lands Committee
- National Audit Office
- Nauru Chamber of Commerce
- Nauru Electoral Commission
- Nauru Emergency Services
- Nauru Fibre Cable Company
- Nauru Maritime Port Authority
- Nauru Police Force
- Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation
- Nauru Tourism Corporation
- Nauru Utilities Corporation

- Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
- RONPHOS
- Telecom

**Planning and Aid Division thanks all involved in the development of this document.**

# Annex A - UN Sustainable Development Goals

## **Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

## **Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the

poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

### **Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years

of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

**Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote**

**lifelong learning opportunities for all**

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

**Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

## **Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency,



wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

**Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

**Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all

women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

## **Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of

industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

## **Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries**

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including

foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

### **Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk

management at all levels.

## **Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

12.1 Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing

countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

**Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

**Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time possible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas,

consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.

**Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including

their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

**Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime



- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

## **Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in

particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to

increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

# Annex B - NSDS KPI to SDG List

Economic Sector		
NSDS KPI		SDG
1a(i)	GDP	8
1b(i)	Debt as a % of GDP	8
1c(i)	All SOEs can meet 5% ROE (Return on Equity) and 3% ROA (Return on Assets)	8
1c(ii)	Improvement in accurate assessments and collection of GON revenue	8
1c(iii)	Nauru Intergenerational Trust Fund	8
1d(i)	Enabling environment supports private sector development and growth	8,10
2a(i)	Number of households or farms producing livestock	2
2b(i)	Number of households or farms producing domestic crops	2
3a	Tons of aquaculture/fish products produced annually (household/commercial)	2
3b	% of coastal reef area under management or declared a community marine managed area	14
3c	% of coastal reef area that is protected from any fishing activity	14
4a(i)	Total cost per metric tonne decreases - from Ronphos budget paper	8
4b(i)	Mined area rehabilitated in a year (ha)	15
5a(i)	Range of businesses on island adapts to diversify Nauru's income	8, 10
5a(ii)	Fair and transparent system exists on Nauru for regulating foreign investment disputes	8
5b(i)	Nauru is 'fully compliant' with OECD standards (at a minimum)	8
5b(ii)	Postal services support business development, investment and economic integration into the global economy	8
6a	A plan for sustainable and manageable tourism is developed	12, 14
6b	Number of tour operators has increased	8
6c	Quality of accommodation has improved	8
6d	Tourism visa revenue increases	8
7a(i)	Financial services that support economic growth are in place	8
7a(ii)	Insurance available on island	8

Social and Community Sector		
NSDS KPI		SDG
8a(i)	Disability - number of students transitioning from able/disabled centre to TVET education/USP	4
8a(ii)	TVET- Number of TVET graduates increases (incl Yr 11 and 12) (by sex)	4
8a(iii)	Number of students successfully completing their programs at USP Nauru Campus increases	4
8a(iv)	Parenting - number of parents participating in Zero to Three training, other parenting programs increases	4
8a(v)	Number of students graduation from Preliminary and Foundation Education (English Component) and CCE Reading Recovery Program at USP	4
8a(vi)	Early learning participation - participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	4
8b(i)	Teacher training- % of teachers with a diploma or degree is increasing	4
8b(ii)	Literacy rate of TVET students increases	4
8b(iii)	Child literacy - Student benchmark results in Yrs 3, 6 and 9 in literacy and numeracy improve	4
8b(iv)	Attendance - Student attendance of 60%	4
8b(v)	Senior school graduates - % of senior school graduates increases	4
8b(vi)	Number of graduates in employment within a year of graduating from high-school	4, 8
8b(vii)	Screening for disabilities that impact learning e.g. vision, dyslexia, ADHD, autism	4
8b(viii)	Reduction of reported bullying/antisocial behaviour incidents in schools	4
8b(ix)	Ratio of students to school computers as a learning device with internet access	4
9a(i)	NCD's - Reduction in mortality and morbidity rate attributed to NCDs	3
9a(ii)	CDs - reduction in the prevalence rate of Communicable Diseases	3
9a(iii)	Under five mortality - under five mortality rate reduces	3
9a(iv)	Maternal deaths - reduction in number of maternal deaths	3
9a(v)	Health worker density and distribution - health workers per 100 people increases	3
9b(i)	Unemployment rate - by sex, age and persons with disabilities increases	8
10a(i)	Increased programs or activities using sport as a rehabilitation tool e.g. inmates, vulnerable youth	3
10a(ii)	Increase in number of persons participating in sport - by age, sex, disability	3
10a(iii)	Increase in number of sports programs available	3
11a(i)	Increase in the number of secondary students who can read and write Nauruan fluently	11
11a(ii)	Progress on the identification, preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	11
11a(iii)	Number of programs teaching, celebrating, commemorating or preserving Nauruan culture and traditions	11
11b(i)	Increased number of annual programs training individuals in horticulture and	2, 10

	livestock husbandry	
<b>11c(i)</b>	Vulnerable Nauruans are comprehensively supported	1,10
<b>12a(i)</b>	Less than 5% different between proportion of men and women (18-60) in full-time employment	8, 10, 5
<b>12b(i)</b>	All recommendations from gender mainstreaming stocktake of 2014 are reviewed and implemented by 2030	5
<b>NSDS KPI</b>		<b>SDG</b>
<b>12b(ii)</b>	Family and Domestic Violence cases are resolved within a reasonable time	5
<b>12c(i)</b>	Number of incidents of child abuse (including neglect) reported to the Nauru Police Force	5, 16, 11
<b>12c(ii)</b>	Timely prosecution of child abuse cases	5, 16, 11
<b>13a(i)</b>	Progress towards reducing substance abuse among youth and children under 18	3
<b>13b(i)</b>	Number of graduates of youth development programs in full or part-time employment, having their own business or have entered into further studies or vocational training, within 6 months of finishing the program	8, 10
<b>13b(ii)</b>	Decrease in youth (under 35) unemployment rate	8, 10
<b>14a(i)</b>	Establish network between justice, stats, immigration and health to ensure all new citizens and babies are captured in CVRS (Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System)	16
<b>14b(i)</b>	Strengthen and streamline the process for registering and applying for Nauruan citizenship	16
<b>14c(i)</b>	Enabling environment supports free and fair elections	16

<b>Infrastructure Sector</b>		
<b>NSDS KPI</b>		<b>SDG</b>
<b>15a(i)</b>	System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) (Customer minutes for the period)	7
<b>15a(ii)</b>	System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) (interruption frequency for the period)	7
<b>15b(i)</b>	Surveyed customers happy to pay current or higher prices if reliability (if 15a) is achieved	7
<b>15c(i)</b>	Electricity losses (Technical Losses) (%)	7
<b>15d(i)</b>	Renewable energy as a percentage of total generation (in kWh) (%)	7, 12
<b>15d(ii)</b>	Generator Availability (%)	7
<b>15d(iii)</b>	Implementation of Nauru Energy Roadmap 2018-2020	7
<b>16a(i)</b>	RO plant availability	6
<b>16a(ii)</b>	Water tanker availability	6
<b>16a(iii)</b>	Building Code set which considers accessibility for water tanks	6
<b>16b(i)</b>	Surveyed customers happy to pay current or higher prices if reliability (in 16a(i) and (ii)) is achieved	6

16b(ii)	Increasing consumer awareness of smart water usage	6
16c(i)	Water loss (%)	6
16c(ii)	Water quality meets or exceeds the Australian water standard	6
16c(iii)	Testing (of home water tanks) to national water standard	6
16d(i)	RO Water production capacity meets/exceeds the Maximum RO Water Demand	6
16d(ii)	Number of houses with a water tank which is connected to downpipes	6
16d(iii)	Increase national water storage capacity to ensure drought-resilience for 6 months	6
17a(i)	Water borne illness incidence recorded at hospital/ year	6
17b(i)	Volume of materials being recycled at the landfill facility is increasing	11, 12
<b>NSDS KPI</b>		<b>SDG</b>
17c(i)	Sewerage services meet demand, on time	6
17c(ii)	Sewerage waste is managed effectively and appropriately	6, 11
17d(i)	Waste is managed effectively and appropriately	6, 11, 12
18a(i)	Roads maintenance needs are met	9
18b(i)	Drains are serviced bi annually, at least	9
18c(i)	Bus stop infrastructure supports use of public transport	11
18d(i)	Nauru Port	9
18e(i)	Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP)	11, 9
18f(i)	Land Transport Authority (LTA) manages all aspects of land transport effectively, to meet Nauru's needs	9
18g(i)	Number of aircraft landings/week	9
18g(ii)	Nauru's air infrastructure consistently meets international standards	9
18h(i)	Ship turn-around time (days) for a 300 TEUs vessel (weather permitting)	9
18h(ii)	Number of containers discharged/back-loaded/year (TEUs)	9
18i(i)	Non-bus public transport	11,13
18i(ii)	Vehicles and components are disposed of ethically and in an environmentally-friendly manner	12, 13
18i(iii)	Vehicle import standards are set	13, 9
18i(iv)	Sustainable land transport vehicles and methods	9, 13
18i(v)	Nauru can raise, train and sustain air and land transport personnel to manage all aspects of land and air transport	9
19a(i)	Progress of fibre cable project (submarine cable to Nauru Pohnpei)	9, 17
19a(ii)	Phone and data costs reduced	9, 17
19a(iii)	Fast and reliable TV and radio	17
19b(i)	Media's reporting scope is clear and defined in legislation. Future status as an SOE.	17

19b(ii)	Increase in non-government revenue	8
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Cross-Cutting Sectors		
NSDS KPI		SDG
20a(i)	Government department documents are stored electronically to ensure data security and accessibility	16, 17
20a(ii)	Government department processes are electronic, where appropriate	16, 17
20a(iii)	Government departments and SOEs have publicly accessible, up to date information available through 'nauru.gov.' website.	16, 17
20a(iv)	Secure and reliable internet, email and data storage to conduct government business	16, 17
20a(v)	Departments have systems in place to minimise loss of essential corporate knowledge	16, 17
NSDS KPI		SDG
20a(vi)	A simple security classification system for government information is in place and can be supported by government email and online systems	16, 17
20b(i)	A consistent and effective Performance Management System is in place	16
20b(ii)	Reduction in vacant government positions	16
20b(iii)	Nauruan Government positions occupied by expatriates are reduced	8
21a(i)	Standing Orders are up-to-date	16
21a(ii)	Active and independent oversight of government	16
21b(i)	All government and SOE accounts undergo annual financial audit (either by NAO or external auditor)	16, 8
21c(i)	Sufficient Legal Practitioners on island to meet demand	16
21d(i)	The NPF has the technical capacity to investigate crimes and gather evidence for prosecution	16
21e(i)	Statistics of criminal convictions (grouped and de-identified) are published	16
21e(ii)	Number of open cases completed	16
21f(i)	No. of physical inspections of cargo and baggage against actual imports	8
22a	Claims for undetermined lands completed	16
22b	Nauru has a contemporary land regulatory system that meets Nauru's needs	11, 8
22c	% of land used for public purposes increases	11
23a	Land degradation neutrality measure set by UNCCD - ratio of rehabilitated land to degraded land improves	15
23b	Areas allocated to be managed	15
23c	A robust regulatory system protects land and natural resources	15
24a(i)	Implementation of the Climate Change Policy	13



24a(ii)	Progress towards identifying critical infrastructure that requires climate proofing and what climate proofing is needed	13
24b(i)	An effective and robust emergency system and infrastructure is in place	13

# Annex C - NSDS KPI 2030 Targets

Economic Sector			
NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
1a(i)	GDP	GDP is 3%	8
1b(i)	Debt as a % of GDP	Maintain debt below 5% of GDP	8
1c(i)	All SOEs can meet 5% ROE (Return on Equity) and 3% ROA (Return on Assets)	All SOEs report 5 % ROE and 3% ROA by 30 June 2030	8
1c(ii)	Improvement in accurate assessments and collection of GON revenue	100% of assessed revenue is collected	8
1c(iii)	Nauru Intergenerational Trust Fund	NITF is at 80% of its target	8
1d(i)	Enabling environment supports private sector development and growth	All activities listed in the Private Sector development roadmap have been completed	8,10
2a(i)	Number of households or farms producing livestock	60 (2 farms, 59 households)	2
2b(i)	Number of households or farms producing domestic crops	200	2
3a	Tons of aquaculture/fish products produced annually (household/commercial)	70 <sup>90</sup> tonnes locally produced milkfish available	2
3b	% of coastal reef area under management or declared a community marine managed area	100%	14
3c	% of coastal reef area that is protected from any fishing activity	10%	14
4a(i)	Total cost per metric tonne decreases - from Ronphos budget paper	Maximum of \$119.91 per metric tonne	8
4b(i)	Mined area rehabilitated in a year (ha)	More than 45ha of mined land will be reclaimed and developed for the Land Use Plan <sup>91</sup> at topside, for housing, agricultural and road development. Cemetery is the priority.	15
5a(i)	Range of businesses on island adapts to diversify Nauru's income	All business gap related activities in the roadmap have been complete	8, 10

<sup>90</sup> This is set at the current level of milkfish imports, with the aim of replacing the volume of imported milkfish. Will require the milkfish hatchery to be established and operational from 2028.

<sup>91</sup> From 1994 study completed by Australia and Nauru.

NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
5a(ii)	Fair and transparent system exists on Nauru for regulating foreign investment disputes	Established legislative framework for promoting foreign investment	8
5b(i)	Nauru is 'fully compliant' with OECD standards (at a minimum)	100%	8
5b(ii)	Postal services support business development, investment and economic integration into the global economy	Nauru Post manages mail directly (no freight handler)  Businesses and Individuals can register for mail to be delivered to home/business	8
6a	A plan for sustainable and manageable tourism is developed	Plan fully implemented	12, 14
6b	Number of tour operators has increased	A tour operator registration and review system is in place.  A list of registered tour operators is publicly available.	8
6c	Quality of accommodation has improved	At least one 3 star rated accommodation option is available on Nauru increases <sup>92</sup> .	8
6d	Tourism visa revenue increases	Tourism revenue accounts for an increased % of Nauru's annual revenue.	8
7a(i)	Financial services that support economic growth are in place	Enabling environment <sup>93</sup> is in place  Financial products identified by the independent assessment are in place	8
7a(ii)	Insurance available on island	All actions identified in the roadmap have been completed	8

<sup>92</sup> Rated by Star ratings Australia or similar

<sup>93</sup> Education, policy, legal, financial

Social and Community Sector			
NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
8a(i)	Disability - number of students transitioning from able/disable centre to TVET education/USP	Reorder- 0-3, ELC, up to parent training  10 students transition to TVET/USP by 2030	4
8a(ii)	TVET- Number of TVET graduates increases (incl Yr 11 and 12) (by sex)	200 graduates	4
8a(iii)	Number of students successfully completing their programs at USP Nauru Campus increases	15% increase on the 1st July 2022 figures (167 semester intake, 77 flex cohorts)	4
8a(iv)	Parenting - number of parents participating in Zero to Three training.other parenting programs increases	100% of Parents complete all stages of the Zero to Three program	4
8a(v)	Number of students graduation from Preliminary and Foundation Education (English Component) and CCE Reading Recovery Program at USP	15% increase on the 1st July 2022 figures (32 prelim and foundation, 27 CCE)	4
8a(vi)	Early learning participation - participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	NER 90%	4
8b(i)	Teacher training- % of teachers with a diploma or degree is increasing	85%	4
8b(ii)	Literacy rate of TVET students increases	90%	4
8b(iii)	Child literacy - Student benchmark results in Yrs 3, 6 and 9 in literacy and numeracy improve	<u>Yr3</u> Literacy overall average at 4 Numeracy 80%  <u>Yr6</u> Literacy overall average at level 4 Numeracy 80%  <u>Yr9</u> Literacy overall average at 80% Numeracy overall average 80%	4
8b(iv)	Attendance - Student attendance of 60%	80%	4
8b(v)	Senior school graduates - % of senior school graduates increases	85%	4
8b(vi)	Number of graduates in employment within a year of graduating from high-school	50% unemployment rate	4, 8

NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
<b>8b(vii)</b>	Screening for disabilities that impact learning e.g. vision, dyslexia, ADHD, autism	80%	4
<b>8b(viii)</b>	Reduction of reported bullying/antisocial behaviour incidents in schools	30 out of 195 25% reduction	4
<b>8b(ix)</b>	Ratio of students to school computers as a learning device with internet access	Student per computer 10:1 with internet access	4
<b>9a(i)</b>	NCD's - Reduction in mortality and morbidity rate attributed to NCDs	5% reduction in mortality and morbidity rates due to NCDs	3
<b>9a(ii)</b>	CDs - reduction in the prevalence rate of Communicable Diseases	5% reduction in prevalence rate	3
<b>9a(iii)</b>	Under five mortality - under five mortality rate reduces	5% reduction	3
<b>9a(iv)</b>	Maternal deaths - reduction in number of maternal deaths	0 per 1000 population	3
<b>9a(v)</b>	Health worker density and distribution - health workers per 100 people increases	Increase 2%	3
<b>9b(i)</b>	Unemployment rate - by sex, age and persons with disabilities increases	5% decrease in unemployment rate	8
<b>10a(i)</b>	Increased programs or activities using sport as a rehabilitation tool e.g. inmates, vulnerable youth	Whole-of-gov plan implemented	3
<b>10a(ii)</b>	Increase in number of persons participating in sport - by age, sex, disability	6500, or at least half the population, participating in sport  Equal representation between male and female  Increase total disabled participants to at least half of all disabled population	3
<b>10a(iii)</b>	Increase in number of sports programs available	*15 Active Federations *14 Active District Community	3
<b>11a(i)</b>	Increase in the number of secondary students who can read and write Nauruan fluently	Nauruan study program developed and implemented for preschool to Year 10 students <sup>94</sup>	11
<b>11a(ii)</b>	Progress on the identification, preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	All cultural and natural heritage sites identified, preserved, protected and conserved.	11

<sup>94</sup> Including Nauruan grammar

NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
11a(iii)	Number of programs teaching, celebrating, commemorating or preserving Nauruan culture and traditions	At least 50% of all key aspects of Nauru culture and traditions are being taught, celebrated, commemorated or preserved	11
11b(i)	Increased number of annual programs training individuals in horticulture and livestock husbandry	1 - livestock 3 - horticulture  Held in FY 29-30	2, 10
11c(i)	Vulnerable Nauruans are comprehensively supported	A whole-of-government system is in place to support vulnerable Nauruans.	1,10
12a(i)	Less than 5% different between proportion of men and women (18-60) in full-time employment	5% difference	8, 10, 5
12b(i)	All recommendations from gender mainstreaming stocktake of 2014 are reviewed and implemented by 2030	All gender mainstreaming stocktake recommendations are up to date and fully implemented	5
12b(ii)	Family and Domestic Violence cases are resolved within a reasonable time	All offenses are processed and prepared for prosecution within 6 months of receiving report (due to mandatory remand and increase in penalties)	5
12c(i)	Number of incidents of child abuse (including neglect) reported to the Nauru Police Force	A whole-of-government child abuse reporting system is in place <sup>95</sup>	5, 16, 11
12c(ii)	Timely prosecution of child abuse cases	All offenses are processed and prepared for prosecution within 6 months of receiving report (due to mandatory remand and increase in penalties)	5, 16, 11
13a(i)	Progress towards reducing substance abuse among youth and children under 18	A juvenile system is in place for prosecution and rehabilitation	3
13b(i)	Number of graduates of youth development programs in full or part-time employment, having their own business or have entered into further studies or vocational training, within 6 months of finishing the program	30/30	8, 10
13b(ii)	Decrease in youth (under 35) unemployment rate	5% reduction in unemployment rate	8, 10

<sup>95</sup>Reporting could be similar to the Child Protection Australia 19-20 report  
<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/child-protection/child-protection-australia-2019-20/data>

NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
14a(i)	Establish network between justice, stats, immigration and health to ensure all new citizens and babies are captured in CVRS (Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System)	Proposal reviewed by Cabinet and recommended actions completed and implemented	16
14b(i)	Strengthen and streamline the process for registering and applying for Nauruan citizenship	One-stop shop for citizenship applications	16
14c(i)	Enabling environment supports free and fair elections	Legislation has been reviewed post 2022 elections and legislative amendments proposed to Cabinet  2022 election process has been reviewed and recommended actions have been completed	16

Infrastructure Sector			
NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
15a(i)	System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) (Customer minutes for the period)	Less than 1500	7
15a(ii)	System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) (interruption frequency for the period)	Less than 5	7
15b(i)	Surveyed customers happy to pay current or higher prices if reliability (if 15a) is achieved	More than 90%	7
15c(i)	Electricity losses (Technical Losses) (%)	Less than 15%	7
15d(i)	Renewable energy as a percentage of total generation (in kWh) (%)	100%	7, 12
15d(ii)	Generator Availability (%)	95%	7
15d(iii)	Implementation of Nauru Energy Roadmap 2018-2020	100% implementation	7
16a(i)	RO plant availability	100% implementation	6
16a(ii)	Water tanker availability	More than 95%	6
16a(iii)	Building Code set which considers accessibility for water tanks	Code established	6
16b(i)	Surveyed customers happy to pay current or higher prices if reliability (in 16a(i) and (ii)) is achieved	Code established	6
16b(ii)	Increasing consumer awareness of smart water usage	Minimum of 3 annually	6
16c(i)	Water loss (%)	Less than 10%	6
16c(ii)	Water quality meets or exceeds the Australian water standard	100%	6
16c(iii)	Testing (of home water tanks) to national water standard	50% of tanks tested a year, per district	6
16d(i)	RO Water production capacity meets/exceeds the Maximum RO Water Demand	100%	6
16d(ii)	Number of houses with a water tank which is connected to downpipes	70%	6
16d(iii)	Increase national water storage capacity to ensure drought-resilience for 6 months	Storage capacity for 1 year's water supply	6
17a(i)	Water borne illness incidence recorded at hospital/ year	13 cases of reported waterborne illness (50% reduction against baseline)	6
17b(i)	Volume of materials being recycled at the landfill facility is increasing	All recyclable materials are recycled processed and repurposed	11, 12
17c(i)	Sewerage services meet demand, on time	All service targets are met	6



NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
17c(ii)	Sewerage waste is managed effectively and appropriately	Government has waste treatment plant management expertise  New waste plant is in place, at an appropriate site  All sewage is treated to Nauru's standards  100% of households have a septic system that meets Government of Nauru standards	6, 11
17d(i)	Waste is managed effectively and appropriately	Systems in place to dispose of all waste appropriately- either on island or by sending overseas for processing	6, 11, 12
18a(i)	Roads maintenance needs are met	Established system for securing road maintenance equipment and supplies, as required	9
18b(i)	Drains are serviced bi annually, at least	System established for monitoring number of days the drains are flooded  Reduction in number of days drain are flooded	9
18c(i)	Bus stop infrastructure supports use of public transport	Improvements completed  Regular maintenance schedule adhered to  Customer usage targets are met	11
18d(i)	Nauru Port	Nauru Port is a regional shipping hub	9
18e(i)	Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP)	NIISP reviewed and reissued at least once	11, 9
18f(i)	Land Transport Authority (LTA) manages all aspects of land transport effectively, to meet Nauru's needs	Land Transport Authority established and fully operational	9
18g(i)	Number of aircraft landings/week	12 to 15	9
18g(ii)	Nauru's air infrastructure consistently meets international standards	Nauru has an airport that consistently meets international standards	9
18h(i)	Ship turn-around time (days) for a 300 TEUs vessel (weather permitting)	1 day	9
18h(ii)	Number of containers discharged/back-loaded/year (TEUs)	6000	9

NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
18i(i)	Non-bus public transport	An alternative to bus-based public transport has been implemented	11,13
18i(ii)	Vehicles and components are disposed of ethically and in an environmentally-friendly manner	Recycling facility is fully operational	12, 13
18i(iii)	Vehicle import standards are set	All vehicle imports meet the standards	13, 9
18i(iv)	Sustainable land transport vehicles and methods	20% electronic/hybrid vehicles on Nauru <sup>96</sup>	9, 13
18i(v)	Nauru can raise, train and sustain air and land transport personnel to manage all aspects of land and air transport	<p>Local training options for air security and air traffic controllers</p> <p>Nauru can certify air security and air traffic controllers for Nauru Airlines and have established criteria for certification</p> <p>Air transport regulator and operator are separate bodies with supporting legislation</p>	9
19a(i)	Progress of fibre cable project (submarine cable to Nauru Pohnpei)	<p>A fully operational fibre cable internet system is in place.</p> <p>NFCC is an ISP which offers data to public and private customers.</p> <p>Additional revenue streams/expanded access to health expertise created through access to fast, reliable internet.</p> <p>Education and training options have expanded through access to faster, reliable internet.</p>	9, 17
19a(ii)	Phone and data costs reduced	<p>At least two providers of phone and data on the island, to the public</p> <p>CENPAC offers a subscription TV service to the public e.g. fox channels - additional offering to media</p>	9, 17

<sup>96</sup> Target from Nauru National Compact, UN High Level Dialogue on Energy, Sept 2021

NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
19a(iii)	Fast and reliable TV and radio	Digital wave is available  Multiple TV and radio channels are available  Media has its own communication tower  Nauru has an on-island training course for media technical staff	17
19b(i)	Media's reporting scope is clear and defined in legislation. Future status as an SOE.	Nauru Media earns 50% of revenue from non-government sources <sup>97</sup>  Legislation in place that defines scope of media's reporting	17
19b(ii)	Increase in non-government revenue	Non-government revenue makes up 50% of total annual revenue	8

<sup>97</sup> Sufficient revenue required to become an SOE- this indicator shows that the process is on track.

Cross-Cutting Sectors			
NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
20a(i)	Government department documents are stored electronically to ensure data security and accessibility	All government documents are stored electronically	16, 17
20a(ii)	Government department processes are electronic, where appropriate	100% online/digital processes by 2030	16, 17
20a(iii)	Government departments and SOEs have publicly accessible, up to date information available through 'nauru.gov.' website.	All government departments have a webpage on the official nauru.gov website  All SOEs publish their financial statements on the internet or in parliament	16, 17
20a(iv)	Secure and reliable internet, email and data storage to conduct government business	100% public servants are using official government emails services  Nauru.gov site and emails consistently accessible  Departments have sufficient data storage on ICT controlled systems for departmental needs	16, 17
20a(v)	Departments have systems in place to minimise loss of essential corporate knowledge	All departments have mapped key business processes and practice succession planning	16, 17
20a(vi)	A simple security classification system for government information is in place and can be supported by government email and online systems	Oath taking includes agreement to abide by security requirements  Security classification system is in place  Email system supports classification system	16, 17
20b(i)	A consistent and effective Performance Management System is in place	A public sector performance management system is in place	16
20b(ii)	Reduction in vacant government positions	5% vacancy rate by 2030	16
20b(iii)	Nauruan Government positions occupied by expatriates are reduced	50% drop in expatriate filled positions from baseline	8
21a(i)	Standing Orders are up-to-date	Standing Orders are updated	16

NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
		Establish the Office of the Ombudsman	
		All Parliamentary Committees meet according to the meeting schedules	
		Parliamentary Accounts Committee reviews all department and SOE financial statements and ensures all recommendations are implemented	
21a(ii)	Active and independent oversight of government	All Laws and Constitutions are updated	16
21b(i)	All government and SOE accounts undergo annual financial audit (either by NAO or external auditor)	All government accounts and SOEs have up-to-date audited financial statements	16, 8
21c(i)	Sufficient Legal Practitioners on island to meet demand	15 qualified lawyers, 60 qualified pleaders	16
21d(i)	The NPF has the technical capacity to investigate crimes and gather evidence for prosecution	NPF can test drugs locally NPF can produce fingerprint evidence and it is admissible in court	16
21e(i)	Statistics of criminal convictions (grouped and de-identified) are published	Monthly reporting	16
21e(ii)	Number of open cases completed	90% annual completion rate	16
21f(i)	No. of physical inspections of cargo and baggage against actual imports	ASYCUDA - Automatic System for Customs Data has reduced the need for physical inspections from FY 21-22 goal PCA - Post Clearance Audit established	8
22a	Claims for undetermined lands completed	All land ownership has been determined	16
22b	Nauru has a contemporary land regulatory system that meets Nauru's needs	Complete legislative system in place for valuation, transfer, purchase, leasing of land and managing disputes <sup>98</sup> Lease terms are sufficient to attract significant investment Building codes exist	11, 8

<sup>98</sup> Ownership of assets built on leased land is clarified.




NSDS KPI		2030 Target	SDG
22b (cont'd)		Town planning system exists	
22c	% of land used for public purposes increases	Additional land has been allocated for public purposes  Government infrastructure has been plotted on the digital map	11
23a	Land degradation neutrality measure set by UNCCD - ratio of rehabilitated land to degraded land improves	Rehabilitate at least 20% (approx 336 hectares)	15
23b	Areas allocated to be managed	At least 3 areas identified and managed	15
23c	A robust regulatory system protects land and natural resources	Robust regulatory system  Enforcement of regulations carried out smoothly	15
24a(i)	Implementation of the Climate Change Policy	70% implementation of policy	13
24a(ii)	Progress towards identifying critical infrastructure that requires climate proofing and what climate proofing is needed	35% of identified infrastructure has been climate proofed	13
24b(i)	An effective and robust emergency system and infrastructure is in place	An up to date NDRM plan  Management Plan developed for Shipwrecks, oil spill, in the coastal area  A pandemic plan is in place  An effective early warning system in place  Fit for purpose NES Infrastructure and assets <sup>99</sup>  Fully stocked emergency shelters	13

<sup>99</sup> Boat ramp for year-round use, new HQ, fire station.



# Annex D - Statistical Annexes


NO.	NATIONAL PILLARS	NATIONAL PRIORITY AREA BY SECTORS	NSDR KEY OUTCOMES-SDG LINKAGES	SAMOA PATHWAY-SDG LINKAGES
1	Stable, trustworthy, fiscally responsible government	SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY	1.1) Traditional leadership and Culture: A healthy, socio-cultural, inclusive, cohesive and self-reliant community with sustainable livelihoods	Clause 83 to 86
			1.2) Women & Development: A just society that recognizes and respects the rights of women and promotes equal opportunities	Clause 27(h)
			1.4) Civil Society: A robust, vibrant and effective civil society for a just and powerful Nauru	Clause 23 to 29, Clause 83 to 86
		CROSS CUTTING	2.0) Public Administration: Strengthen and develop the institutional capacity of the Nauru Public Service	Clause 23 to 29
			2.1) Governance Institutions: Strengthen Parliament, Audit, Justice, Law, Order and Border Control	Clause 83 to 86
2	Access to Quality Education, formal and non-formal	SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY	4) Education: Improve the quality and broaden the scope and reach of education	Clause 34
			1.3) Youth Development: Investing in Youth – A sustained future for Nauru	Clause 23 to 29 Clause 6 & 7
3	Improved health and well-being	SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY	3) Health: A healthy and productive population	Clause 60
			1.0) Sports: Enhanced quality of life through Sports for All	Clause 60
4	Provision of enhanced social, infrastructure and utilities services	INFRASTRUCTURE	7.0) Energy: Provide a reliable, affordable, secure and sustainable energy supply to meet socio-economic development needs	Clause 47 to 50
			6.0) Water and Sanitation: Provide a reliable, safe, affordable, secure and sustainable water supply to meet socio-economic development needs	Clause 64 & 65
			11.2) Waste & Sanitation: Effective management of waste and pollution that minimizes negative impacts on public health and environment	Clause 64 & 65
			9.0) Transport: Improve transport infrastructure and provide reliable and affordable public transport services	Clause 27(h)
			9.0) Communications and Media: Provide universal and reliable access to cost nationally competitive communication services and an independent and commercially viable media	Clause 27(h)

5	Development of an economy based on multiple sources of revenue	ECONOMIC	1) Macroeconomic Management: A stable macroeconomic environment conducive to private investment established				Clause 6 Clauses 23 to 29 Clause 6 & 7 Clauses 96 to 101	   
			4) Mining and Quarrying: Efficient and effective use of mining and quarrying resources				Clauses 23 to 29 Clause 30	 
			5) Commerce, Industry and Business Development: Promote development of small and medium enterprises, foreign investment, and economic integration into the global economy				Clauses 23 to 29 Clauses 68 & 69	 
			6) Tourism: Promote development of small-scale sustainable eco-tourism				Clauses 68 & 69	
			7) Financial Services: An effective, competitive and stable financial system that will enhance economic growth and development				Clauses 23 to 29	


6	Enhance resilience against the impacts of Climate Change that is inclusive of rehabilitating and restoring degraded lands	CROSS CUTTING	22) Land: A transparent and fair land management system that supports social, economic and private sector development				Clause 94	
			23) Environment: Sustainable use and management of the environment and natural resources for present and future generations				Clauses 53 to 58 Clause 94	 
			24) Climate Change: Build up resilience to combat the effects of climate change and natural disasters				Clauses 31 to 46 Clause 94	 
7	Development of domestic food production for food security	ECONOMIC	2) Agriculture: Increased level of domestic agricultural production aimed at addressing food security and healthy livelihood				Clause 59 Clause 60	 
			3) Fisheries: Enhance development and sustainable management of marine and fisheries resources to provide sustainable economic returns				Clause 59	




SDG Code	SDG Indicators 1	Tier	Latest	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	1.1.1	Tier I				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.2.1	Tier I				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.2.2	Tier II			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.3.1	Tier II		2010 by old age pension <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of the people of retirement age receiving pension= 56.5</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	1.4.1	Tier III			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SDG Code	SDG Indicators 2	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	2.1.1	Tier I	2016	0		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	2.2.1	Tier I	2007	24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	2.2.2	Tier I	2007	1.0, 2.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	2.3.2	Tier III				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	2.4.1	Tier III					
	2.5.1	Tier I					
	2.a.1	Tier II					

SDG Code	SDG Indicators 3	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	3.1.2	Tier I	2007	97.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	3.2.1	Tier I	2015	USMR: 35.4, IMR: 29.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	3.2.2	Tier I	2015	22.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	3.3.2	Tier I	2015	113			
	3.3.3	Tier I		Eradicated			
	3.3.5	Tier I	2015	2			
	3.4.1	Tier I		2015-17 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30.0</li> <li>Females= 30.2</li> <li>Males= 29.5</li> </ul>			
	3.5.2	Tier I	2016	3.6			
	3.7.1	Tier I	2007	42.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	3.7.2	Tier II	2011	81	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	3.8.1	Tier III					
	3.9.2	Tier II	2012	0			
	3.a.1	Tier I		2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41.0</li> <li>females= 44.2,</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		


				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>males= 37.7</li> </ul>			
	3.b.1				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	3.c.1	Tier I		2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.0 (Physicians)</li> </ul> 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.3 (Dentists);</li> <li>0.7 (Pharmacy)</li> </ul> 2008: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.87 (nurses/ midwives)</li> </ul>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	3.d.1	Tier I	2014	41.8			


SDG Code	SDG Indicators 4	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	4.1.1	Tier III	2014 by sex	Year 3: reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 39.1,</li> <li>Male: 50,</li> <li>Female: 31.3</li> </ul> Year 3: numeracy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 52.4,</li> <li>Male: 51.5,</li> <li>Female: 53.3</li> </ul> Year 6: reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 29.9,</li> <li>Male: 38.2,</li> <li>Female: 21.2</li> </ul> Year 6: numeracy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 28.1,</li> <li>Male: 28.5,</li> <li>Female: 27.5</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2.1				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	4.2.2	Tier I	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>74.8</li> <li>females= 84.3,</li> <li>males= 67.3</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.3.1	Tier II					
	4.4.1				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		


	4.5.1	Tier I/II/III	2014	GPI Participation in early learning = 1.34  GPI:GER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECCE: 1.12,</li> <li>primary: 0.94,</li> <li>lower sec: 1.05,</li> <li>upper sec: 1.13</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	4.6.1	Tier II					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.7.1	Tier III					
	4.a.1	Tier II					
	4.c.1	Tier II	2007	a) Pre-primary: 82.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>females= 84.2,</li> <li>males= 0</li> </ul> b) Primary: 76.8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>females= 74.2,</li> <li>males=50</li> </ul>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SDG Code	SDG Indicators 5	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	5.1.1	Tier III	2014	Nauru National Women's Policy 2014.			
	5.2.1	Tier II	2014	22.1% any violence 20.6% physical violence 9.9% sexual violence			
	5.2.2	Tier II	2014	12.2%			
	5.3.1	Tier II	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 15 years = 1.9</li> <li>&lt;18 years = 26.8</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.4.1	Tier II					
	5.5.1	Tier I/II	2017 (a) only	10.53			
	5.5.2	Tier I					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.6.1	Tier II					
	5.a.2	Tier II					
	5.b.1	Tier I	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>67.8 subscriptions/ 100 inhabitants</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.c.1	Tier II					


SDG Code	SDG Indicators 6	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	6.1.1	Tier II	2013		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>


				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved water access: 97.5</li> </ul>			
	6.2.1	Tier I	2015:	Open defecation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>total: 2.6</li> </ul> 2013: Improved sanitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>78.7</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6.3.1	Tier II					


SDG Code	SDG Indicators 7	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	7.1.1	Tier I	2014	99.21	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7.1.2				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7.2.1	Tier I	2014	0.04			
	7.a.1	Tier II					
	7.b.1	Tier III					

SDG Code	SDG Indicators 8	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	8.1.1	Tier I	2015	18.17			
	8.3.1	Tier II	<b>2013 by sex</b> Population aged 15+ in subsistence and voluntary work, excluding agriculture activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 73.7,</li> <li>Females: 57.6,</li> <li>Males: 91.2</li> </ul>			☑	
	8.5.1	Tier II					
	8.5.2	Tier I	<b>2011 by sex</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15+ years: 23.0</li> <li>Females=25.5,</li> <li>Males= 21.4</li> </ul>			☑	☑
	8.6.1	Tier I	<b>2013 by sex</b> Propn of the youth population that was not attending school & not in the labour force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total 28.7</li> <li>Females: 41.7,</li> <li>Males: 16.1</li> </ul>			☑	☑
	8.7.1				☑		☑
	8.9.1	Tier II					
	8.9.2	Tier III					
	8.10.2	Tier I					


	8.a.1	Tier I	<b>2015</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitments= 13.85</li> <li>Disbursements= 7.98</li> </ul>				
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SDG Code	SDG Indicators 9	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	9.2.2	Tier I				☑	☑
	9.a.1	Tier I	2015	7.56			
	9.c.1	Tier I	<b>2016:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3G: 98</li> </ul> <b>2015:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All networks: 98,</li> <li>at least 4G: 98</li> </ul>				


SDG Code	SDG Indicators 10	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	10.1.1	Tier II				☑	
	10.2.1	Tier III				☑	
	10.3.1				☑		
	10.4.1	Tier II	2010	9.49			
	10.6.1	Tier I	<b>2015-16</b> Membership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADB = 1.49;</li> <li>IBRD = 0.53;</li> <li>IFC = 0.54;</li> <li>IMF = 0.53;</li> <li>UNGA = 0.52</li> </ul> Voting rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADB = 0.30;</li> <li>IBRD = 0.05;</li> <li>IFC = 0.03;</li> <li>IMF = 0.03;</li> <li>UNGA = 0.52.</li> </ul>				
	10.7.2	Tier III					
	10.b.1	Tier I/II	2015	31.24			
	10.c.1	Tier II					


SDG Code	SDG Indicators 11	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	11.1.1	Tier I					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	11.5.1	Tier II					
	11.5.2	Tier I					
	11.6.1	Tier II					
	11.b.2	Tier II	2013 country				

SDG Code	SDG Indicators 12	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
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	12.4.1	Tier I	2015	Compliance with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basel Convention = 16.67</li> <li>• Montreal Protocol = 100</li> <li>• Rotterdam Convention = 0</li> <li>• Stockholm Convention = 33.3</li> </ul>			
	12.4.2	Tier III					
	12.5.1	Tier III					
	12.b.1	Tier III					


SDG Code	SDG Indicators 13	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	13.1.2	Tier I	2013	Yes			
	13.2.1	Tier III					
	13.3.1	Tier III					
	13.a.1	Tier III					
	13.b.1	Tier III					

SDG Code	SDG Indicators 14	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	14.1.1	Tier III					
	14.2.1	Tier III					
	14.3.1	Tier III					
	14.4.1	Tier I					
	14.5.1	Tier I	2014	0			
	14.6.1	Tier III					
	14.7.1	Tier III					
	14.a.1	Tier II					
	14.b.1	Tier III					

SDG Code	SDG Indicators 15	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	15.1.1	Tier I	2015	0			
	15.1.2	Tier I					
	15.5.1	Tier II	2017	0.77 (0.71, 0.83)			

	15.6.1	Tier I	<p><b>2017</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country = 1</li> <li>Countries that are contracting Parties to PGRFA = 1</li> </ul> <p><b>2012</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries that have legislative, administrative &amp; policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House = 0</li> <li>Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol = 0</li> <li>Countries that have legislative, administrative &amp; policy framework or measures reported through PGRFA = 0</li> </ul>				
	15.7.1	Tier II					
	15.8.1	Tier II					

SDG Code	SDG Indicators 16	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	16.1.3	Tier II					
	16.1.4				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	16.2.1				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	16.3.1	Tier II			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	16.6.1	Tier I					
	16.7.1	Tier III					
	16.7.2	Tier III					
	16.9.1	Tier I	2007	82.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	16.10.2	Tier II					
	16.b.1				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

SDG Code	SDG Indicators 17	Tier	Date	Value	2019 MICS6 SURVEY	2020 HIES SNAPSHOT	2021 MAIN CENSUS
	17.1.1	Tier I					
	17.1.2	Tier I					
	17.2.1	Tier I					
	17.3.1	Tier I					
	17.3.2	Tier I					
	17.4.1	Tier I					
	17.6.2	Tier I	2010	0.48			
	17.7.1	Tier III					
	17.8.1	Tier I	2013	25.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	17.9.1	Tier I	2015	2.59			
	17.14.1	Tier III					
	17.15.1	Tier II	<b>2017</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progn of new development interventions drawn from country-led result frameworks by recipients of development cooperation = 100</li> <li>Progn of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks by recipients of development cooperation = 87.2</li> <li>Progn of results indicators which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems by recipients of development cooperation = 92.3</li> </ul>				
	17.16.1	Tier II	2017	0			
	17.17.1	Tier III					
	17.18.2	Tier II					
	17.18.3	Tier I	2017	0			
	17.19.1	Tier I	2013	5,089.90			
	17.19.2	Tier I	<b>2016</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) yes</li> <li>b) yes</li> </ul>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>