

Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Nauru Case Study

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Executive Summary

Funding to support developing countries take action on climate change is projected to increase dramatically in the coming years. However, this increase in opportunities is being matched by an equally dramatic increase in complexity. This range of sources, each with their own set of rules and regulations, is often difficult to navigate, confusing and requires significant investment of a country's limited resources to access and manage.

The purpose of this national climate change finance assessment (the Nauru Case Study) is to assist the Government of Nauru (GoN) make informed decisions on measures to improve access to and management of climate change resources. It has been undertaken in response to a request from the GoN, following recent decisions made by Leaders and Economic Ministers on climate change financing.

The Nauru Case Study is based on review of readily available information on the policies, programs and approaches of Nauru and key development partners, and consultations with Government Officials, community and private sector representatives, donors and other development partners. It draws together a variety of previous studies, including policy reviews and analyses focussing on specific sector or thematic issues.

The Pacific Climate Change Financing Assessment Framework (PCCFAF) provided the overarching framework for this assessment. The cross-cutting nature of climate change requires national responses, which can bring together efforts which focus on specific sectors or issues and enable a renewed look at the effectiveness of overall development efforts. The PCCFAF assesses a country's ability to access and manage climate change resources against six interrelated dimensions: 1) Funding sources; 2) Policies and plans; 3) Institutions; 4) Public financial management and expenditure; 5) Human capacity; and 6) Development effectiveness.

Climate change has been recognised in Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategy and the GoN is in the process of developing a climate change policy statement, and a Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management. Climate change has not, however, been fully integrated into national, sectoral or thematic strategies and associated GoN systems and processes.

Review of the institutional structure to support delivery of Nauru's climate change program indicated that the flow of climate change related information between key line ministries was limited and several parts of Government had insufficient capacity to undertake their climate change related responsibilities. There was also a lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities with respect to climate change.

It is difficult to accurately quantify the extent of external financing for climate change being made available and to separate it from existing development assistance that has been repackaged as climate change finance. This information is not adequately recorded either at source or at the recipient level. Attempts to monitor the flow of climate change resources have been made at both the global and regional levels; however, it has been widely acknowledged that while useful, these databases contain gaps and inconsistencies. The lack of an internationally recognised definition of 'climate change financing' further adds to this complexity.

This debate will no doubt continue to play out under the UNFCCC and global ODA discussions. For all practical purposes however, the most meaningful definition of what constitutes climate change finance for any developing country should be based on its own climate change needs, and draw from all sources of funding available – be they global, bilateral or domestic – to adequately address these priorities. Indeed tracking this basket of resources through national expenditure analysis will help countries decipher where the contribution of external sources is supporting their growing climate change needs. Ultimately this will help to inform negotiations on the need for increased external climate change finance sources, and where domestic resources might best be leveraged.

Thirty two projects were identified as being part of Nauru's climate change program since 2005, with an esti-

mated total value of AUD19 million. Review of annual climate change related expenditure over the three years to 2012-13 indicates that expenditure is increasing both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total GoN expenditure. Key sources of climate change related assistance to date include Australia, the European Union, Japan and GEF and United Nations Agencies. While recent increases in assistance have been welcome, climate change related support has largely been delivered through projects and not been delivered using the flexible modalities, such as budget support, utilised in other areas.

Key recommendations to improve Nauru's access to and management of climate change resources are summarised below.

Funding Sources

- The majority of climate change related assistance for Nauru to date has been sourced from bilateral partners and this trend is likely to continue. Regional and global sources will continue to be important, and may increase in the longer term if current trends continue.
 - In the short to medium term, the GoN should focus limited resources on maintaining and strengthening its engagement with key bilateral partners to improve delivery of programs and increase access to support.
 - An efficient and targeted approach should be taken to engagement with regional and global partners and fora, particularly through strengthening engagement with existing mechanisms and relationships (e.g. SPC and SPREP annual meetings, or CIF board meetings). Working with like-minded countries and using Pacific representatives and agencies with greater capacity to focus on and influence global funds on behalf of Nauru should be supported to push for improved delivery of climate change resources.
 - Delegation of tasks to external partners may be an effective approach to engagement where GoN capacity is limited (e.g. accessing support through the Regional Technical Support Mechanism).
- Development partners should use lessons learnt from existing aid effectiveness to deliver more efficient and predictable resources to Nauru for its response efforts in climate change. The fast start period is now over and many lessons have been learnt by donors and partner countries in trying to disperse and access these resources which in themselves have been difficult to define.
- To better understand and manage future assistance:
 - It is important that climate change financing and broader development assistance be differentiated where ever possible, given the call for climate change assistance to be "new and additional", although both should be delivered in a harmonised and streamlined way.
 - Regional and global organisations should clearly identify what support is available to specific countries and regions where possible.

Policies and Plans

- Climate change priorities for Nauru over the short, medium and long term should be updated to inform relevant national policies, plans and associated budgetary processes. This work is underway through revision of Nauru's climate change action plan and development of a climate change policy statement.
- Climate change focal points, particularly the Climate Change Unit (CCU) within the Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment, should engage in the upcoming review of the National Sustainable Development Strategy to improve how climate change is integrated into the document.
- The CCU should provide technical support to line agencies responsible for development, review and implementation of sectoral policies and plans, to ensure that climate change is integrated within these documents.

- o Support should be provided to the Department of Finance and Sustainable Development given their key role in overseeing climate change related expenditure, development and monitoring of national policies, and development partner coordination.
- o Integration of climate change into policies and plans will have significant implications on the sources and modalities of access/delivery available for climate change funding into the future.

Institutions

- Clearly define all climate change roles and responsibilities, particularly given recent changes to Government oversight arrangements.
- Improve the institutional links between key line agencies to ensure provision of timely and relevant climate change information across Government and to private sector and community groups.
 - o The proposed establishment of a High Level Climate Change Steering Committee should assist in these efforts.
 - o The CCU should work closely with key line agencies and state owned enterprises on day-to-day basis.
 - o Efforts to engage with the community on climate change through training workshops and outreach should continue.
 - o More targeted approaches to engage with the private sector are required.
- Climate change should be integrated into work being undertaken by all line agencies and state owned enterprises to ensure the most efficient use of the limited resources available to manage and implement Nauru's climate change program.
- The absence of resident representation from development partners makes it challenging for the GoN to maintain close and consistent engagement. To address this, greater use of Nauru's diplomatic missions to improve engagement with development partners without resident representation.
- The GoN should take an efficient and selective approach to engagement with relevant regional and global organisations or fora. Opportunities should be sought to engage potentially through delegated representation using existing mechanisms and relationships. This includes annual meetings or through Pacific representatives on global fund boards.

Public Financial Management and Expenditure

- The 2009 PEFA assessment indicates that the GoN does not have a well-functioning, basic PFM system. Significant work has been undertaken to strengthen these processes and continued efforts will also support more efficient climate change finance efforts.
 - o Climate change focal points should engage in the upcoming review of the PFM action plan to ensure actions most relevant to climate change are considered.
- The GoN's relatively narrow interpretation or definition of what climate change finance is has implications on how funds available to address Nauru's climate change needs are tracked and sourced and how roles and responsibilities and resources are allocated internally. A broader definition of climate change should be adopted, to assist the GoN identify additional opportunities for engagement on the issue and to more accurately reflect the total resources being applied to climate change relevant activities in Nauru.
- Mechanisms to more effectively track climate change expenditure (at source and within country systems) should be developed by the GoN and its development partners.
- Measures to consider sectoral policies and plans, including those related to climate change, as part of national budget processes should be strengthened.

Human Capacity

- The workforce planning project currently underway in Nauru is a critical step to strengthening the capacity of the Nauru public service. The GoN should ensure capacity to undertake all aspects of Nauru's climate change program are strengthened and/or supplemented where appropriate. This includes finance, planning and aid management functions as well as technical areas related to climate change.
- Provision of day-to-day support to key line ministries by the Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment may help to improve delivery of climate change programs. This may include short term secondments to undertake key tasks such as development and review of Annual Operating Plans.
- The GoN and its development partners should ensure sufficient management resources are included as part of support for implementation of Nauru's climate change program.
- Capacity supplementation may assist the GoN effectively complete specific tasks where capacity is limited. This includes accessing support through mechanisms such as the Regional Technical Support Mechanism. Identifying where Nauru's future capacity needs might be shared with other Forum Island Countries could assist in guiding strengthened regional approaches to climate change support.
- Innovative financing arrangements to sustainably develop and retain human capacity should be explored further following the workforce planning project. Examples such as student loan schemes that are written off for equivalent years of service back in Nauru could be considered, amongst others.

Development Effectiveness

- Strengthened national systems including policy, budgetary allocation and expenditure, capacity and monitoring and evaluation underpins maximising resilient development pathways. Effectively responding to climate change including the necessary resources applied to this (be they external or domestic) must be considered intertwined within these national systems and processes. This will ultimately facilitate the channelling and harmonisation of external funding sources more effectively through national systems, where appropriate.
- Efforts to strengthen delivery of overall development assistance are critical to strengthening delivery of Nauru's climate change program, particularly in the context of increasing funding for climate change. Climate change focal points should continue their engagement in these efforts to ensure climate change related issues are considered.
- The GoN should engage with development partners to ensure donor funded programs are aligned with national priorities.
- To improve monitoring and evaluation of Nauru's climate change program, the GoN should prepare a bi-annual climate change report. This would also be a useful tool to assist in provision of information to key stakeholders.

Modalities

- Trends in overall development assistance to Nauru indicate that the level of support is increasing and more of this is being delivered through Government systems. While climate change related assistance has also increased, support continues to be delivered through projects. While projects can be an effective way to deliver support for some activities, this modality can reduce flexibility, increase administration costs, limit capacity building and foster unsustainable efforts. Climate change focal points should work with development partners to utilise more flexible modalities for delivery of climate change programs where appropriate.
- Different types of modalities of accessing or delivering climate change finance need to be considered in context of the specific need or activity being addressed as well as the strength of systems available to support its effective operations.
- Development partners currently deliver assistance to Nauru through a range of modalities and this is likely to continue. The greatest returns for the GoN are likely to come from working with partners who have or are

planning to utilise more flexible modalities. Others, who may have less flexible approaches, and smaller funding agencies, can be brought into common arrangement as they develop.

- Several donors currently provide Nauru with assistance in the form of budget support, which indicates that differences in eligibility criteria and donor capacity to engage are key factors that determine the use of this modality. The GoN should continue to engage with donors to increase the volume of support provided through this modality. In the short term, efforts should focus on Australia, given the current use of this modality, and the European Union given their expressed intention to make greater use of this modality and the support available to prepare for this.
- An application for accreditation as a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund is unlikely to be successful at this time. However, efforts to gain this accreditation in the coming years are consistent with broader efforts to strengthen GoN systems and may put Nauru in a good position to directly access emerging global mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund.
- Nauru's previous experience with trust fund has been negative which, in general, has made stakeholders cautious of establishing new trust funds of any sort. Recent proposals to establish new trust funds have not been successful. Prior to consideration of establishment of any National Climate Fund, sufficient resources should be allocated to clearly set out the rationale, objectives and management arrangements for such a fund. Estimates suggest that design of an NCF could take at least two years to complete. Issues relating to economies of scale and reduced transaction costs through adoption of a sub-regional or regional approach, or potential outsourcing of fund management functions should be considered.

Conclusions

The GoN has taken significant steps to address climate change over recent years, across all dimensions of climate change financing. The GoN has developed policies and plans to address key climate change challenges, amended institutional arrangements to facilitate decision making and implement their programs, and accessed millions of dollars to deliver on-ground support to communities. Nauru has also played a significant role in global climate change discussions on behalf of the region and played a pioneering role in the Pacific region's efforts to improve development effectiveness. Despite this progress, more work is still required to meet Nauru's climate change needs.

The Climate Change Finance Action Plan presented in Table 1 attached provides a summary guide to implementing the recommendations presented in this case study (see full report for all recommendations). It provides an indication of the timeframe, outputs, and roles and responsibilities for implementation of the recommendations under each dimension of climate change financing. This action plan serves as a guide to assist GoN decision makers, donors and development partners, to improve Nauru's access to and management of climate change resources.



Table 1 Climate Change Finance Action Plan

Recommendations	Relevant Dimensions ²	Priority ¹	2013			2014			2015			Indicative Outputs	Lead Organisation, Possible Partners, Implementation Mechanisms and Other Comments
Specific Initiatives													
1. Develop an agreed definition and interpretation of the term "climate change finance" for Nauru, to inform future tracking of resources allocated to climate change activities as well as sources of climate change resources relevant for Nauru	FS, PP, I, PFME, HC	1										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented definition of "climate change". This may be undertaken as part of development of the RONADAPT and climate change policy statement. Consultations with Nauru Government line agencies and SOEs to discuss the definition of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE in partnership with DFSD Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This may be undertaken as part of development of the RONADAPT and climate change policy statement. Consultations may be undertaken as part of existing meetings such as PSC or NDC meetings.
2. Prepare a submission for approval by the President, as Minister for Climate Change, which clearly allocates all climate change roles and responsibilities.	I	1										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission prepared and approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This submission should be prepared in consultation with the proposed HLCCSC.
3. Prepare a submission for approval by the President, as Minister for Climate Change, which clearly outlines objectives and management arrangements for the proposed HLCCSC.	I	1										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission prepared and approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the President Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DFSD should form part of this steering committee. Terms of Reference for the DCIE PSC may be a useful guide.
4. Improve integration of climate change into the NSDS as part of the upcoming NSDS review	PP, DE	1										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change issues considered as part of review of the NSDS. Integration of climate change improved in the revised NSDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFSD in partnership with DCIE Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RONADAPT and Climate Change Policy Statement can provide guidance on this.
5. Ensure the RONADAPT and climate change policy statement are completed and approved so implementation can commence	PP	1										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed RONADAPT and climate change policy statement Approved RONADAPT and climate change policy statement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE
6. Consider climate change issues as part of review and implementation of the PFM action plan	PFME, DE	1										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change issues considered in development and prioritisation of PFM reforms Actions related to climate change included in the revised plan Measures to assist Nauru gain access to and improve manage of global climate change funds implemented Climate change considered in AOPs Climate change financing differentiated from traditional ODA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFSD in partnership with DCIE Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions that may assist Nauru gain direct access to global climate change funds should be considered.
7. Consider capacity to manage Nauru's climate change policies and programs as part of the workforce planning project.	HC	1										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change issues considered Measures to strengthen capacity to manage Nauru's climate change program implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Chief Secretary in partnership with DCIE Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to undertake all aspects of Nauru's climate change program should be strengthened. This includes finance, planning and aid management functions as well as technical areas related to climate change. The distribution of Director level resources within DCIE should be reviewed to ensure sufficient support is provided to SOE.
8. Increase Nauru Government technical capacity on climate change	HC, I	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training material developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE in partnership with the Office of the Chief Secretary
8.1. Develop climate change training material for line agencies and SOEs													

¹ Level of priority from 1 – "implement immediately", to 3 – "Implement as opportunities arise and resources become available".² Funding Sources (FS), Policies and Plans (PP), Institutions (I), Public Financial Management and Expenditure (PFME), Human Capacity (HC), Development Effectiveness (DE), Relevant to all dimensions (All)

Recommendations	Relevant Dimensions ²	Priority ¹	2013			2014			2015			Indicative Outputs	Lead Organisation, Possible Partners, Implementation, Mechanisms and Other Comments
8.2. Deliver climate change training to line agencies and SOEs	HC, 1	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training delivered to private sector organisations 	<p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral donors SPC SPREP USP <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity constraints should be assessed based on short, medium and long term implications of climate change for Nauru. SPC and SPREP have expertise in technical areas related to climate change (e.g. agriculture, fisheries etc.) and may be able to assist with training in specific sectors. USP have delivered community climate change training in other PICs and may be able to provide assistance to Nauru.
8.3. Provide opportunities for formal training, particularly for the CCU, where possible.	HC, 1	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal training completed 	
8.4. Provide opportunities for secondments and on-the-job training where possible	HC, 1	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondments undertaken both across the Nauru Government and possibly with development partners On-the-job training provided Explore sustainable funding mechanisms for long term capacity development and retention to support Nauru's capacity to effectively respond to climate change 	
8.5. Consider opportunities for capacity supplementation where appropriate.	HC, 1											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support provided to supplement GoN capacity 	
9. Build community capacity on climate change													<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE
9.1. Update climate change training materials previously delivered	HC, 1	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training material updated 	<p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USP <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USP have delivered community climate change training in other PICs and may be able to provide assistance to Nauru.
9.2. Deliver climate change training to communities that have not yet received training	HC, 1	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training delivered to communities 	
10. Build private sector capacity on climate change													<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE
10.1. Develop climate change training material for private sector organisations	HC, 1	3										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training material developed 	<p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USP <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USP have delivered community climate change training in other PICs and may be able to provide assistance to Nauru.
10.2. Deliver climate change training to private sector organisations	HC, 1	3										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training delivered to private sector organisations 	
10.3. Ensure development of the Private Sector Engagement Strategy considers climate change issues where appropriate	1	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change issues considered as part of review of the NSDS. Climate change integrated into Private Sector Engagement Strategy 	
11. Prepare a bi-annual climate change report that tracks progress of Nauru's climate change program												<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report completed 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE
11.1. Undertake analysis of funding sources and expenditure	PFME	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure analysis completed 	<p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIFS UNDP <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The climate change report should provide an update on progress of Nauru's climate change program and the issues raised by this study PIFS and the UNDP may be able to assist Nauru undertake this work, and would be well placed to do so given the assistance provided to complete this study.
11.2. Review the potential for Nauru to gain direct access of global climate change funds	All	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up NIE assessment undertaken 	
11.3. Review the potential for Nauru to establish a national climate change fund	All	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review completed 	
11.4. Review the modalities used to access and manage climate change resources and assess the need to improve the mix of modalities	All	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review completed 	
12. Develop a climate change page within the Nauru Government website or social media to improve promotion of climate change initiatives in Nauru.	HC, PP, I	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change page on Government of Nauru website or social media (e.g. Facebook) launched 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE
13. Develop an operations manual that documents procedures for development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects.	I, PFME	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations manual or similar document developed 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFSD
14. Develop mechanisms to more effectively track climate change expenditure and assistance should be developed by the GoN and its development partners.	I, PFME	2										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change expenditure and assistance tracked and differentiated from traditional development assistance 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFSD in partnership with DCIE

Ongoing Efforts	Recommendations	Relevant Dimensions ²	Priority ¹	2013			2014			2015			Indicative Outputs	Lead Organisation, Possible Partners, Implementation Mechanisms and Other Comments	
15.	Provide technical support to line agencies and SOEs responsible for development, review and implementation of sectoral policies and plans, to ensure that climate change is integrated.	PP, HC, I	1											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day to day support provided to line agencies and SOEs Climate change focal points are involved in project level working groups Climate change focal points are involved in development and review of sectoral policies, plans and programs Short term secondments undertaken to complete specific climate change related tasks Integration of climate change into sectoral policies and plans has improved Integration of climate change integrated into sectoral programs and projects has improved Integration of climate change into national budget processes has improved <p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support could be accessed through CROP Agencies and the RTSM Support should be provided to the DFSD in particular, given their key role in overseeing climate change related expenditure, development and monitoring of national policies, and development partner coordination. 	
16.	Improve procedures for distribution of information on Nauru's climate change program across the Nauru Government	All	1											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased briefing provided Distribution of briefing improved 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE
16.2.	Briefing on Nauru's climate change program should be provided to key positions within the Nauru Government, particularly the President, AOSIS Chair, and key line ministries	All	1											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased briefing provided Distribution of briefing improved 	
17.	The Nauru Government should work with development partners to ensure sufficient management resources are allocated within project and program budgets to ensure other resources are not diverted.	HC	1											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient management resources are allocated within project and program budgets. The amount of time spent by GoN Officials supplementing project resources is reduced. Climate change activities and resourcing is discussed with donors at partnership discussions, donor roundtables or other fora. <p>Lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE and DFSD 	
18.	The Nauru Government should work with development partners to ensure climate change related support is aligned with the NSDS and climate change policies and plans such as the RONADAPT.	FS, PP, DE	1											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change related assistance is aligned with relevant policies and plans <p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE and DFSD 	
19.	The Nauru Government should focus limited resources on maintaining and strengthening its engagement with key bilateral partners to improve delivery of programs and increase access to this funding for climate change.	FS, I, DE	2											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nauru Government resources focus on strengthening relationships with bilateral development partners Proportion of climate change related assistance delivered through more flexible modalities has increased <p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE in partnership with DFSD 	
20.	Improved development outcomes have been achieved in key sectors due to provision of longer term support for in-line Advisers by donors, particularly Australia. The Nauru Government should work with other development partners to explore opportunities to replicate this form of assistance where appropriate	HC	2											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development partners provide capacity supplementation as appropriate <p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE in partnership with DFSD 	
21.	Maximise the use of Nauru's diplomatic missions and travelling Officials to improve engagement with development partners without resident representation.	I	3											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nauru's diplomatic missions meet with development partners to discuss climate change support Donor roundtable convened to discuss potential support to Nauru. <p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFA in partnership with DCIE DCIE <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor consultations could be undertaken as part of the bi-monthly DPCC meetings in Suva. 	

Recommendations	Relevant Dimensions ²	Priority ¹	2013					2014					2015					Indicative Outputs	Lead Organisation, Possible Partners, Implementation Mechanisms and Other Comments	
22. Take an efficient and targeted approach to engagement with regional and multilateral organisations. Opportunities should be sought to engage more effectively through existing mechanisms and relationships.	I	3																	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officials briefed on relevant climate change issues prior to attendance at regional and international meetings. Officials briefed on relevant climate change issues prior to meeting with development partner representatives visiting Nauru. Development partner representatives visiting Nauru to discuss climate change related issues also meet with DFA, DFSD and other central agencies. Feedback on the performance of regional and multilateral organisations provided to donors. Assistance is sought for more resource-intensive engagement such as project development (e.g. support through the RTSM) 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE and DFSD <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and global organisations have been important sources of climate change assistance to Nauru. It is important to continue to engage with these organisations, however, the GoN should ensure its limited resources are focussed appropriately to maximise return on investment Working with like-minded countries and using Pacific representatives and agencies with greater capacity to influence global funds on behalf of Nauru should be supported to push for improved delivery of climate change resources. Delegation of specific tasks (e.g. proposal development) may be an effective approach to engagement where GoN capacity is limited.
23. Consider climate change issues as part of efforts to strengthen delivery of overall development assistance	All	3																	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change focal points engage in discussions on development effectiveness issues. 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE and DFSD <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to engage may include implementation of Peer Review recommendations and future Peer Review follow up assessments and donor roundtables.
24. Climate change focal points should work with development partners to utilise more flexible modalities for delivery of climate change programs, including budget support, taking into consideration Nauru Government and development partner capacity constraints.	DE	3																	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of climate change related assistance delivered through more flexible modalities has increased 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE in partnership with DFSD <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The greatest returns are likely to come from working with partners who have or are planning to utilise more flexible modalities. Others can be brought into common arrangements as they develop. In the short term, efforts should focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia, given their use of this modality in the past EU given their expressed intention to make greater use of this modality in the Pacific and the support available for countries to prepare for this Linking current budget support arrangements to climate change
25. Ensure the mix of policies and plans related to climate change remains up to date and relevant	PP, DE	3																	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change policies and plans are being implemented There is strong ownership and awareness of climate change policies and plans across the Nauru Government. 	<p>Lead Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCIE in partnership with DFSD



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