Government of Nauru
Millennium Development Goals

Nauru Progress Report 1990-2011

August 2012

Prepared by the Nauru MDG Taskforce and the
Government of Nauru with the assistance of UNDP

Nauru Millennium Development Goals Taskforce
Ipia Gadabu (Chairperson) – Bureau of Statistics
Mike Aroi (Deputy Chairperson) – Department of Foreign Affairs
Samuel Grundler (Secretary) – Planning and Aid Division, Department of Finance
Joanna Crawford-Bryde – Department of Education, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
Lyn Teleni - Department of Education, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
Dr. Setareki Vatucawaqa – Department of Health, Ministry of Health
Russ Kunn – Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Ivan Batiouk – Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Haseldon Buramen – Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Mavis Depaune – Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Charmaine Scotty – Ministry of Home Affairs

Other contributing members to the MDG taskforce:
Michael Bryde – Planning and Aid Division, Department of finance
Monte Depaune - Fisheries
Purcella Engar – Department of Education, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
Joy Heine – Department Women's Affairs
Tara Detogia - Department of Women's Affairs

This publication was prepared by the MDG taskforce and UNDP Multi-country Office in Fiji. The interpretations and conclusions expressed in it do not necessary represent the views of the Government of Nauru or UNDP. However, this report has been endorsed and supported by the Government Cabinet. The Government of Nauru and UNDP does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in the publication and accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any consequence of their use.

Design and Layout: Pacifika Communications Ltd
Editor: Margaret Chung

Photos courtesy of:
UNICEF Pacific, UNICEF Pacific/Caroline Duaibe, Bureau of Statistics/ Ipia Gadabu, UN Joint Presence Office, UN Joint Presence Office/Tatiana Prokhorova, UNDP/Patrick Tuimaleali'ifano, Department of Commerce, Investment and Environment, Department for Women's Affairs.

Government of Nauru
Millennium Development Goals

Nauru Progress Report 1990-2011

Preface

The Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) together provide a holistic framework to measure progress on sustainable human development. The MDGs are eight goals that all UN member states have agreed to try to achieve by 2015.

This first Nauru MDG Assessment Report aims to inform the people of Nauru about progress on the MDGs and to identify what more can be done to achieve both national and millennium development priorities as articulated in Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2025. The report attempts to engage decision makers at all levels, as well as mobilize the general public, parliamentarians and the media to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the MDGs through their concerted and collective efforts.

The Millennium Development Goals highlights the values that are crucial for development such as freedom, equity and solidarity, tolerance and non-violence, respect for nature and shared responsibility. Nauru strives to meet these values.

The need for reporting Nauru's progress towards achieving the MDGs has become apparent as the UN deadline approaches 2015 and it has only been until now that Nauru has been able to carry out its first detailed account of its MDG development. The report provides two purposes, an update of progress towards 2015 MDG goals and the other an advocacy tool with the intention to inform the public and to assist in mobilising national and International development resources.

The preparation of the initial Nauru National MDG report – Status of Progress 1990 -2011 has been made possible by the efforts of the newly formed Nauru MDG Taskforce, working under the Ministry of Finance umbrella and closely guided by UNDP. The Government of Nauru wishes to thank Mr. Patrick Tuimaleali'ifano of UNDP and Ms. Tatiana Prokhorova of UN Joint Presence Office in Nauru for their valuable assistance and advice in the preparation of this report. The Government acknowledges the contributions from key stakeholder groups including Government Departments, private sector and civil society.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nauru and its people we wish to provide a special acknowledgement and appreciation for the generous assistance of the UNDP agency in providing the technical support and funding which enabled this report to be published.

Hon. Roland Kun
Minister for Finance and Sustainable Development

Foreword

On behalf of the United Nations system I would like to congratulate the Government of Nauru on producing Nauru's first National MDGs Report.

The Nauru Progress Report 1990-2011 highlights the progress made towards achieving universal basic education, reducing maternal mortality, providing universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS, halting and reversing the spread of tuberculosis, providing access to essential drugs, and making the benefits of new technology more accessible to all.

The report indicates that there is potential to accelerate progress in reducing child mortality and improving access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. More focused interventions are needed to promote gender equality in leadership positions, improve access to reproductive health services, reduce the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, reduce biodiversity loss, and to deal comprehensively with debt problems.

It is clear from the report that in the three years to 2015, a number of strategic investments are required if Nauru is to successfully address the key recommendations proposed in this report, in order to achieve the MDGs. These include the provision of sustainable income generating opportunities and adequate social protection services for the poor and vulnerable, and more opportunities for girls and women. The report also calls for greater attention to be paid to neo-natal health, improving education on reproductive health, and promoting regular exercise and healthy nutrition. Emphasis is also made on the importance of good governance as a foundation for all levels of decision making.

At the global level, UNDP Administrator, Helen Clark has proposed eight action points to accelerate and sustain the achievements of the MDGs over the next five years: (i) Support country level development; (ii) Foster inclusive economic growth; (iii) Improve opportunities for women and girls; (iv) Continue to target investments in health and education, in clean water and sanitation, and in the professionals who run these services; (v) Scale up social protection and employment programmes; (vi) Expand access to energy and promote low carbon development; (vii) Improve domestic resource mobilization; (viii) Commitment by the international community to provide development assistance and improve the predictability of aid effectiveness.

I am pleased to note that MDGs are embedded in Nauru's current National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) which sets the platform for addressing Nauru's social and economic development challenges in the medium to long term. Clearly, MDGs remain a high priority at the national level. Translating this at the household level to ensure Nauruan families are healthy, receive quality education, live in decent housing conditions, have access to affordable energy and technology, and are financially literate will ensure they are well placed to take advantage of any future economic and social development opportunities.

This report is the result of broad consultations with Government, UN agencies and other development partners, the private sector and NGOs. I would like to commend the efforts by the Nauru MDGs Taskforce for the compilation of the report.

I am confident that the comprehensive review of MDGs progress and recommendations for the way forward will help to renew and revitalize efforts to achieve the goals.

Knut Ostby,
UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

Contents

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADB SDBS	Asian Development Bank Central Statistical Database System
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AUD	Australian Dollar
BNPL	Basic Needs Poverty Line
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CIE	Department of Commerce, Investment and Environment
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (for Tuberculosis)
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EC ACP	European Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FPL	Food Poverty Line
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GF	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GIR	Gross Intake Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GMDGR	Global MDG Report
GNI	Gross National Income
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HDR	Human Development Reports
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and communication technology
IDA	International Dispensary Association Foundation
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LDC	Least Developed Country
MCH	Maternal Child Care
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme for Action against Climate Change
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NCDs	Non Communicable Diseases
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NFPL	Non-food Poverty Line
NRC	Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NUA	Nauru Utilities Authority
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCR	Primary Completion Rate
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSC	Public Service Commission
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PFTAC	Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre
RoN	Republic of Nauru
RoN Phos	Republic of Nauru Phosphate Corporation
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
SOPAC	Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SH	Sexual Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nationals Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCDD	United Nations Convention to Combat and Desertification and Drought
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USP	University of the South Pacific
WB	World Bank
WCFPC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

List of Graphs

List of Tables

The MDGS: Targets and Indicators for Nauru

The MDGS: Targets and Indicators for Nauru

The table below is adapted from the 2008 official UN MDG framework, modified to suit conditions in Nauru.

- Under Goal 1, Target 1A has been adapted to reflect the proportion of the population below Nauru's Basic Needs Poverty Line.
- Under Goal 6, an additional target has been included to reflect the prevalence of non-communicable diseases as a health priority for Nauru.
- Under Goal 8, indicator 8.8 has been adapted to reflect agricultural support from all countries as a percentage of GDP

Table S1

MDG Goals and Targets	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Proportion of the population living below the national basic needs poverty line 1.3 Poverty gap ratio 1.4 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.5 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.6 Employment-to-population ratio 1.7 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day 1.8 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.9 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.10 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs

Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
Target 6.D: Achieve by 2015, universal access to treatment and prevention of NCDSs and control of major risk factors	6.11 Prevalence of smokers 6.12 Prevalence of drinkers 6.13 Prevalence of those with high blood pressure 6.14 Prevalence of elevated cholesterol 6.15 Prevalence of those suffering from diabetes 6.16 Overall prevalence of raised risk for NCDs aged 25-64 years
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slum
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. **Official development assistance (ODA)** 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes **Market access** 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity **Debt sustainability** 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

Executive Summary

MDG 1: Eradicate Poverty and Hunger

Progress on this goal is uncertain. Nauru lacks the necessary data to monitor progress on this goal.

Purchasing Power Parity has not been calculated for Nauru. The alternative measure of absolute poverty, Nauru's Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL), is therefore used, derived from a national Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted in 2006. The BNPL was calculated at AUD36.96 per household per week. The average household size of the bottom 3 deciles was calculated 7 adult equivalent members. Analysis of the HIES by the Nauru Bureau of Statistics found that 25.1% of households could not meet their basic needs and 16% struggled to meet even the cost of a diet considered basic by Nauru standards.

What has happened since the 2006 HIES is uncertain. The global economic crisis in 2007-2008 caused a spike in prices of imported fuel and food, on which Nauru heavily depends. Prices remain high on the island relative to local incomes. As little food is produced on Nauru, households almost completely depend on store-bought food and many struggle with the cost of living. Since 2006, however, many household incomes have risen. Public service salaries have increased substantially; phosphate mining has resumed, although on a smaller scale than in the past; and Government has resumed payment of 100% of landowner rentals plus phosphate royalties from revenues generated from revived mining.

With significant changes to both the expenditure and incomes of many households, it is difficult to determine whether Nauru has made progress on MDG 1 since the 2006 HIES. Given recent economic growth, it is likely some progress has been made. Another HIES is required in order to fully assess this situation.

Employment in Nauru is dominated by government and state-owned enterprises, particularly the Nauru Phosphate Company (RonPhos). According to 2010 estimates by the Bureau of Statistics, 42% of all people in cash employment worked for the government, 40% for state-owner enterprises, and the remaining 18% for other sectors, including the private sector. Government is encouraging private sector development, particularly for small businesses.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Progress on this goal is good. Nauru is likely to achieve MDG 2.

The Ministry of Education reports that net primary enrolment has improved from 69.7% in 2002, to 95% in 2011, an improvement due to community outreach efforts and reforms within the education system. Primary school completion rates also improved, but over a longer timescale, from 81.3% in 1992 to 91.2% in 2007.[1] Attendance rates of both students and teachers remain a concern, although these rates have also improved in recent years. Other issues of concern are low academic achievement levels, as shown by national examination results, and low (although rising) secondary school completion rates for both boys and girls.

Nauru is likely to achieve the goal for universal primary education, but more work needs to be done to maintain improvements in enrolment rates for secondary education and attendance rates in both primary and secondary schools.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Nauru is likely to meet the indicator for gender parity in education, may meet the target of the economic empowerment of women, but is off-track for the target of gender equality in high-level decision-making.

There is no gender disparity in primary or secondary education. In 2011 the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary and secondary school was 1.04 and 0.94 respectively. More girls earn post-secondary scholarships than boys. A lack of data limits the full analysis of gender differences in employment and income. Data collected from major employers in Nauru show that from 2005 to 2011, women comprised on average 46.7% of employees.

In the public sector in 2011, women dominated employment in the middle and bottom thirds of government salary scales and were slightly below males in the top third of government salary scales.[2] (Refer to graph 3.3 on page 32). The 2002 census showed that women were dominant in clerical and professional occupations and men in occupations related to crafts and trades and plant and machine operation. Only one woman has ever been elected to Parliament in Nauru. Efforts are being made to change this.

[1] *Figures derived from the 1992 census and the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey.*
[2] *Public sector is the largest employer in Nauru*

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Nauru has potential to meet this goal. This will require more policy focus on improving neo-natal health and improving the supply chain and management of essential vaccines. Infant and child mortality rates are naturally volatile in such a small population and therefore difficult to interpret. Absolute numbers of deaths are a more useful indicator for Nauru.

Infant and child death rates appear to be dropping. From 1997 to 2002, the under five mortality rate averaged 56 per 1,000 live births. The 2007 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) recorded an under five mortality rate of 38/1,000. In 2011, the estimated under five mortality rate was again lower, at 23/1000, and the infant mortality rate was 21/1000. Most infant and child deaths occur very early in life, in the neo-natal period. Greater attention to neo-natal health will aid the reduction in infant mortality and consolidate achievements with regard to child health. Improved reproductive health education would also help.

In 2011, immunization coverage for measles and other diseases (BCG, Hepatitis B, Measles, Rubella, DPT, and Polio) was back at 100%, after a brief fall due to a shortage of vaccine. The shortfall points to a need to ensure good planning and management of supply and storage of essential vaccines.

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

There is potential for Nauru to achieve this goal, provided serious efforts are made to address the low contraceptive prevalence rate, the high unmet need for family planning rate and the high adolescent birth rate.

Nauru is likely to meet the target of reducing maternal mortality. In such a small population, this rate is especially volatile. Monitoring the actual number of maternal deaths provides a more useful statistic, and Nauru should aim to maintain the current record of zero maternal deaths. According to the Department of Public Health, from 2006 to 2008 there were no maternal deaths, one occurred in 2009 (out of 356 live births) and one in 2010 (out of 346 live births). No maternal deaths occurred in 2011. The aim to reduce the maternal death rate by three-quarters is therefore not applicable to Nauru.

A high proportion of births on Nauru are attended by a skilled health worker. The Department of Public Health recorded 100% of births were attended in 2009 and 2010.

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate of 25% is low by international and Micronesian standards. Consequently the unmet need for family planning is high at 23.5%, and there is a clear gap between the desired level of fertility and the actual level. Nauru's adolescent birth rate is the second highest in the Pacific, after the neighboring country of the Marshall Islands. Access to reproductive and sexual health services is restricted for young and unmarried people. These issues also have serious implications relating to the efforts on preventing the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV, especially amongst young people.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, TB and Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Nauru is likely to meet this goal for HIV/AIDS and TB, but not in reducing the prevalence of NCDs.

Nauru currently has no known cases of HIV or AIDS. Of the two ever recorded, both over ten years ago, one person has died and the other left the island. The high level of risky sexual behavior, high adolescent birth rate, and very limited access to accurate information on sexual and reproductive health amongst sexually active teenagers nevertheless raise the very real potential of an HIV/AIDs epidemic.

The incidence of TB dropped from 102/100,000 in 1990 to 40/100,000 in 2010. The number of deaths associated with TB dropped from an estimated 14/100,000 in 1990 to 3.8/100,000 in 2010. Given the tiny population size, recording actual numbers of cases and deaths associated with TB provides more useful information than do rates. Given the very few known cases of TB on Nauru, the goal should be to eliminate TB altogether. This will require advocacy, active case finding (including contact tracing for sputum smear positive TB cases), early detection and effective treatment.

NCDs are the major threat to health and wellbeing in Nauru. Contributing to the very high prevalence of these diseases are the high rates of smoking and alcohol consumption, very high rates of obesity and high blood pressure among adults, low consumption of fruit and vegetables, and very low levels of physical activity. A survey conducted by WHO in 2006 found only 0.1% of the surveyed population had low risk of developing an NCD. Among adults aged 25-64 years, the overall prevalence of raised risk was very high, at 79.3%.

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Nauru faces considerable challenges in meeting this goal in regard to environmental management and reversing biodiversity loss. There is good potential for Nauru to achieve the targets relating to improving access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, but the way in which these standards are defined is not appropriate to conditions on Nauru.

Extensive land degradation caused by mining about 90% of the island affects all indigenous vegetation and species. Nauru is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of global warming. As a small island completely surrounded by coral reefs, which are susceptible to increased ocean temperatures, Nauru's natural barrier to storm surges, beach erosion and food security source is under threat. Furthermore, Nauru experiences intense droughts and water shortages as well as localized flooding and erosion. Crowded living conditions and poor waste management put further strain on the environment.

Land-use planning is constrained by weak policies, administrative capacity, laws and traditional land tenure arrangements. Preparatory work for land rehabilitation has nevertheless commenced and Government aims to promote sustainable land management practices through appropriate policies, laws and education programmes.

Water resources are very limited, a situation compounded by frequent droughts. Most people use boiled rainwater for drinking. A Government-run desalination plant has improved the supply of potable water, but as this water is delivered by tanker, it does not meet the WHO standards of a safe water supply.

According to the 2007 DHS, 72% of the population had access to "improved" sanitation facilities, but the definition of an improved sanitation facility is subject to interpretation. The official definition suggests that a flush toilet reticulated to a cesspit or a flush toilet reticulated to a sewage network that empties directly into the sea-both situations being common on Nauru could be considered improved sanitation facilities. These arrangements, however, have very detrimental effects on island environments and public health. A more appropriate definition of improved access to basic sanitation and hygiene may need to be developed for Nauru and other small islands.

There is potential to meet the target of significantly improving the lives of slum dwellers but further Government support is needed. The repatriation in 2006 of mining workers and their families (most of them back to Kiribati and Tuvalu) eased the housing supply somewhat, but, living conditions remain poor, with many houses in poor condition and several families staying together in a single house. The 2002 census, found that 1.6% of households lived in impoverished conditions.

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Official development assistance (ODA) is an essential source of funding for Nauru's national priorities and MDGs. Aid inflows as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are higher in Nauru than any other Pacific Island country. In 2009, the Ministry of Finance estimated ODA to be 72% of Gross National Income (GNI).

Nauru's fiscal position declined drastically after mining operations were scaled down in the early 1990s. Assets in the national investment fund, the Nauru Phosphate Royalty Trust, dropped from a peak of AUD1,242 million in 1990 to less than AUD100 million by mid-2007. Public debt escalated from AUD97 million in 1988 to AUD317 million in 1993 and approximately AUD1,005 million by mid-2007. Although the economy is now growing again, Nauru remains heavily indebted.

Agricultural support is mainly limited to assistance provided by the Taiwanese agricultural extension mission, which began in 2008. The programme supports the production of fruits, vegetables and eggs and pig farming for local consumption. Imports that are admitted duty free include fruits, vegetables and bottled water. The Bureau of Statistics reports that duty free imports decreased as a proportion of total imports from 1.7% in 2006 to 0.5% in 2010, due to the increase in the price of major non-duty free imports such as petroleum, building materials, rice and flour.

The Government provides free health care to the entire population with universal access to essential drugs as per the revised medicines list. The International Dispensary Association (IDA) Foundation covers 60% of Nauru's essential drugs list and consumables. Other drugs such as those to treat TB and HIV/AIDS antiretroviral are provided free by WHO under the Global Drug Facility and Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

The Government decommissioned the landline telephone system in 2007 due to lack of funding and capacity for regular maintenance. In August 2009, the global telecommunications operator Digicel was launched in Nauru, since then, growth in mobile telephony has increased dramatically and continues to strengthen. Digicel reports that the number of mobile phone subscribers grew from 5,000 in 2009 to about 6,500 subscribers in 2011, close to full market saturation. In 2010, Digicel installed a wireless network that now provides internet services throughout the island. In 2011, there were nine corporate customers with WiFi units and about 560 residential subscribers using WiMAX technology.

S2 : MDG status at a glance		
Target for 2015	**Status: Will target be met?**	**State of supportive environment**
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
1.A. Halve the proportion of the population living below the basic needs poverty line	Insufficient data to measure progress	Weak
1.B. Achieve full and productive employment for all including women and young people	Insufficient data to measure progress	Fair
1.C. Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger	Insufficient data to measure progress	Weak
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education		
2.A. All children will complete a full course of primary education	Likely	Strong
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
3.A. Eliminate gender disparity in education	Likely	Strong
3.B. Promote gender equality and empower women	Unlikely	Weak
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality		
4.A. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five ,mortality rate	Potentially	Fair
MDG 5: Improve maternal health		
5.A. Reduce maternal by 75%, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Potentially	Fair
5.B. Achieve universal access to reproductive health services	Potentially	Fair
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases		
6.A. Halt and have begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS between 1990 and 2015	Potentially	Weak
6.B. Achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all who need it	Likely	Fair
6.C. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	TB: Likely	Fair
	NCDs: Unlikely	Weak
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
7.A. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Unlikely	Weak
7.B. Reduce biodiversity loss	Unlikely	Weak
7.C. Halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to improved drinking water and sanitation	Potentially	Fair
7.D. Achieve significant improvement in the lives or urban slum dwellers	Potentially	Weak
MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
8.A. Develop further open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	Potentially	Fair
8.B. Address special needs of small island developing states	Likely	Fair
8.C. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries	Unlikely	Weak
8.D. Provide access to affordable essential drugs	Likely	Fair
21. In corporation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technology	Likely	Fair

Introduction

Nauru and the MDGs

Endorsed by world leaders at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) together provide a holistic framework to measure progress on sustainable human development. The MDGs are eight goals that all UN member states have agreed to try to achieve by 2015, and represent a minimum threshold of human development (Table s1).

Progress on the achievement of the MDGs is monitored both globally and nationally. The United Nations produces a global Progress Report each year to indicate how various countries and regions are progressing or regressing on the MDGs. Every four to five years, a comprehensive global Progress Report takes stock of what has been achieved.

At national level, countries are encouraged to produce their own reports. This first Nauru MDGs Assessment Report aims to inform the people of Nauru about progress on the MDGs and to identify what more can be done to achieve both national and millennium development priorities as articulated in Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2025. The report attempts to engage decision makers at all levels, as well as mobilize the general public, parliamentarians and the media to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the MDGs through their concerted and collective efforts.

As much as possible, the report tries to highlight disparities and inequalities that cause uneven MDGs progress amongst the most vulnerable: the poorest of the poor and women.

The National MDGs Task Force was formally established in September 2011. Preparation of this report was led by the National MDGs Task Force with technical and financial support from UNDP. It involved consultations with Government departments, civil society organizations, the private sector, other UN agencies and key development partners.

The Land and the People

Nauru is one of the world's smallest countries and one of the most remote. Situated almost on the equator between Kiribati and the Solomon Islands, its nearest neighbor, Kiribati, is 400 kilometers across the ocean. The country consists of a single island of 21 square kilometers. The island has a central plateau 40-60 meters above sea level and a perimeter strip of coastal land 150-300 meters wide, where most of the population lives.

Nauruan is the official language of Nauru but English is widely understood, spoken, and used for most Government and commercial purposes. At home, most people speak Nauruan, a distinct language within the Micronesian family of Austronesian languages. The indigenous people of Nauru are mostly of Polynesian and Micronesian descent and trace their origins back to 12 tribes. This is symbolized by the 12-pointed star on the national flag. The exact origins of indigenous Nauruans, however, are unclear, for their language does not resemble any other language in the Pacific region. There was a long period of isolation before Western colonization.

All Nauruans have certain rights to land, and individuals and family groups own all land on the island. Government and other entities must enter into a lease arrangement with the landowners to use land. Non-Nauruans cannot own land.

Government

Nauru is a Westminster-style constitutional democracy. The Government has three branches: the executive, legislature and judiciary. The Nauru legislature is a unicameral parliament with 18 members, elected every three years. The executive consists of a President who is appointed from amongst the members of the legislature. The President performs the functions of both the Head of State and Head of Government. The President appoints the Cabinet, which can be made up of a maximum of six ministers (including him/herself) from the elected Members of Parliament. The Cabinet is answerable to the Parliament. The independent Judiciary is made up of the District Court, and the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is not based in country, and until recently was shared by Kiribati.

Historically, Nauru has not had recognized political parties within its Parliament, although in recent years there have been strong party-like groupings forming. Voting in general election appears to be based more upon family ties than policies. With the absence of political parties, Nauru's political situation has remained very fluid, with frequent votes of no confidence, to the detriment of good governance.

For the first two decades after independence in 1968, Nauru's political system was stable. Since the late 1980s, however, the nation has been plagued by political instability, with 23 changes of administration between 1989 and 2011. Politics stabilized to some degree after the 2004 elections, but in 2010, a political stalemate between the Government and Opposition resulted in the declaration of a state of emergency until the political impasse was resolved. The political instability has impacted on the implementation of national policy objectives that have slowed or stalled due to constant changes in government.

Nauruan control of the phosphate industry almost coincided with independence. Although two thirds of the island's phosphate had already been mined by foreigners, Nauru's economic prospects looked bright based on the revenue to be generated from the remaining phosphate. Mining revenue was shared between the Government, landowners, the Nauru Local Government Council and the Nauru Phosphate Royalties Trust. The Government provided extensive public services for free and also concentrated on foreign investments that were intended to provide for the day when the phosphate reserves would be exhausted. However corruption, poor investment decisions, overspending and lack of planning intervened. By the 1990s, when the phosphate was almost completely gone, Nauru's assets had also mostly disappeared. The Government then ran deficit budgets and drew from reserves to finance these deficits.

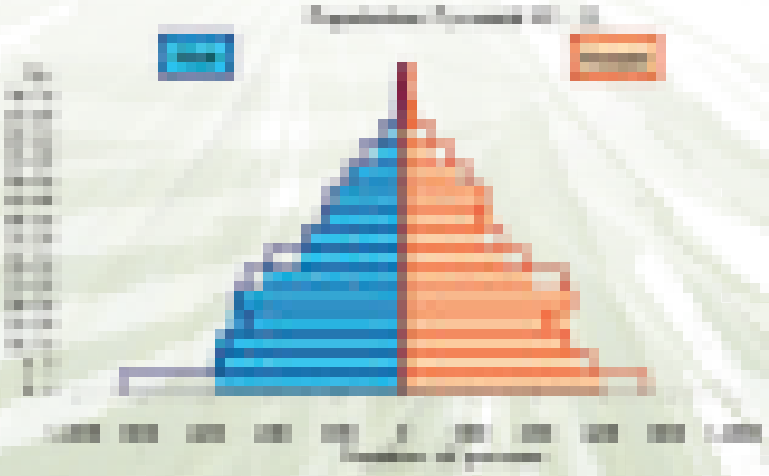
During the 1990's, an effort to raise government revenue from offshore financial services seemed promising, but it resulted in Nauru becoming a major haven for the financing of organized crime and being blacklisted by both the US government and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The country was placed on the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) blacklist of nations that are uncooperative in global efforts to tackle money laundering, and also on the tax-haven blacklist. With the help of Australia, Nauru has implemented key financial and governance reforms. It was taken off the FATF blacklist in October 2005. It was also removed from the US Treasury Financial Crimes Enforcement Network list of countries posing money-laundering concerns in April 2008.

Demography

From the close of the Second World War until the most recent (mini) census in 2006, the population of Nauru increased at an average annual rate of 2.3%, although the rate of growth ranged widely over this period. The period of most rapid growth was in the 1950s and 1960s when migrant workers from neighboring Micronesian and Polynesian countries were brought in to work in the phosphate mining industry. The 1980s and 1990s saw a second period of population growth, supported by a rapid increase in incomes derived from mining. From the mid-1990s, the rate of population growth dropped as foreign workers were repatriated and fertility rates declined.

The 2006 census recorded a population of 9,265 with an annual growth rate of 2.1%. Net migration is assumed at present to be zero, with all population growth being natural increase. Nauru lags behind most of the Pacific Island region in terms of the demographic transition, with relatively high mortality and fertility.

The Total Fertility Rate was estimated at 3.3 in the 2007 Demographic Health Survey (DHS), lower than the neighboring Micronesian countries of Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Marshall Islands and Kiribati. Yet the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate of 25% is low by international and even Micronesian standards. The estimated unmet need for family planning is quite high at 23.5%, with a clear gap between desired and actual levels of fertility. Nauru's teenage fertility rate is the second highest in the Pacific region, after Marshall Islands. Information from the 2011 census that will come available in late 2012, will provide a fuller understanding of the current demographic situation.



***Graph 1: 2011 Population estimates (outline) & 2002 population census* (shaded)**

Economy

In 2009, the top five industries contributing to GDP were mining and quarrying, commerce, public administration and services, transport and communication, and ownership of dwellings.[3] Phosphate mining has been the backbone of Nauru's economy since the 1900s. However, the collapse of the major Australian market in the 1980s, the subsequent huge decline in phosphate exports from 1.58 million tonnes in 1980 to 0.5 million tonnes in 1990, poor management of the investment portfolio of the Nauru Phosphate Royalties Trust (NPRT), and the collapse of Nauru's financial system crippled Nauru's small economy. The resurgence of large-scale phosphate mining in 2008 has seen GDP grow substantially in recent years.

Table s3: GDP Growth Rate

Indicator	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP in AUD million (current prices)	34.4r	33.7r	27.6r	49.5p	69.55p
Growth Rate of GDP (%)	-8.5%	-2.1%	-18.1%	79.3%	40%

Sources: Nauru Bureau of Statistics & PFTAC 2009. Note: r = Revised & p=Provisional figures.

Economic recovery efforts were supported through the Pacific Regional Assistance to Nauru, a regional response program from 2004 to 2009. Nauru has increased its efforts in agriculture and fish production including the maximization of revenue from fisheries access fees and development of the informal sector. Limited power and water supply continue to be critical concerns for businesses. Now that major reforms have been undertaken by the Government, Nauru is removed from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) blacklist.

Government and state owned enterprises dominate employment, particularly the Nauru Phosphate Company (RonPhos). Of the total employed population of 2,970 in 2010, government employed 42%, state-owned enterprises employed 40%, and other sectors, including the private sector, employed 18%.[4]

Development Goals and Objectives

Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2005-2015 was formulated after a period of financial crisis and the political watershed of the 2004 election, and was revised in 2009 through focused community consultations. This first national planning exercise is the means by which the Government and people will guide Nauru to greater self-reliance through sustainable development. The NSDS recognizes the MDGs as an appropriate framework for Nauru's development and has integrated them as national development objectives, targets and a monitoring mechanism. The production of MDGs assessment reports is therefore an important monitoring and planning tool for the NSDS. The MDGs framework is being further incorporated into sector strategies and Government corporate plans, annual work plans and progress reports.

The President's forward to the revised NSDS identifies three major challenges for Nauru:

- Finding ways to weather the storm of the global financial crisis and develop resilience in its economy;
- Coping with the effects of climate change within its sparse budget;
- Rescuing the "lost generation," namely the large portion of Nauru's youth that had the misfortune of coming of age during the worst economic crisis in the nation's history.

Capacity for collecting data from public service administrative records and analyzing them has recently improved. This is in part due to the extensive Government reforms in national planning and aid management processes, which require more regular, consistent and accurate data for policy fomulation and results based monitoring.

[3] *Bureau of Statistics, 2009, provisional figures.*
[4] *Bureau of Statistics estimate, 2010.*

MDG 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

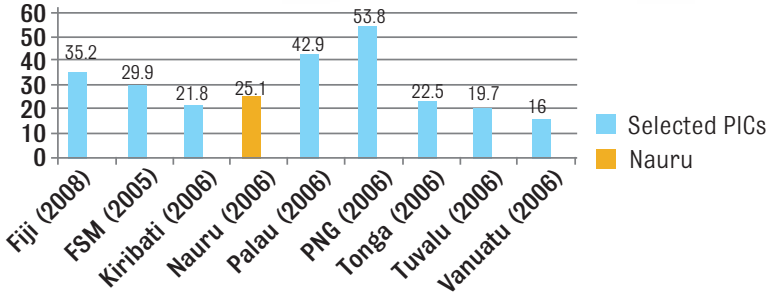
Target Assessment: Lack of data							
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2006**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
1.1 Population below Basic Needs Poverty Line.					25.1%		12.5%
1.2 Poverty gap index					10.0% (Male headed households) 5.0% (Female headed households)		5% 2.5%
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption					6.36%		12 %
Source: 2006 HIES							

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of progress

Poverty is best defined in Nauru as hardship and lack of opportunities. It is hardship in the sense that people do not have adequate access to basic services such as clean water and sanitation; full opportunities to participate in the socio-economic life of the community; or sufficient money to pay for basic household needs as well as customary obligations to the extended family, village community or church. They must constantly make choices about their daily expenditure: paying for food or school costs, religious and community obligations, or electricity and telephone bills. The Participatory Poverty Assessment carried out by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2003 in eight Pacific Island countries found that the people most likely to experience hardship and poverty were the young, old, infirm, those without regular income, or people without access to adequate land on which to grow food for consumption and/or sale. Graph 1.1 shows that the incidence of basic needs poverty in Nauru falls about midway among other Pacific Island countries.

Graph 1.1 Incidence of Basic Needs Poverty in selected PICs



Source: Household Income and Expenditure Surveys of the respective countries

Proportion of the population below the national poverty line

According to the Nauru's 2006 HIES, gross household incomes averaged AUD9,555, or around AUD26 per day. It is not possible to calculate the proportion of the population below USD1 per day, as Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) has not been calculated for Nauru.[5] Like most other Pacific Island countries, Nauru therefore uses its own national poverty line to measure the proportion of the population in poverty.[6] The Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL) is the absolute amount of income needed to meet daily basic needs. The BNPL is calculated from the sum of Food Poverty Line (FPL) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL).

The FPL is the lowest cost of a "minimum nutritious" basket of food with the total energy value 2100 calories per day per adult equivalent.[7] This is the minimum amount of food energy a person (per adult equivalent) should consume per day according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The NFPL is the proportion of expenditure on non-food items of the lowest quintile (fifth) of households. This is based on the assumption that households in the lowest quintile will purchase only essential non-food items with their first priority being to purchase food.

The BNPL therefore reflects the amount of income needed for daily basic needs. The source of data to calculate the FPL and NPFL in Nauru is the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), which was conducted in 2006, and is planned for every five years.

From the 2006 HIES, the Nauru Bureau of Statistics calculated that the BNPL in Nauru was AUD36.96 per adult equivalent per week and the FPL was AUD20.88 per adult equivalent per week. Of all households in Nauru, 25.1% of households could not meet their basic needs and 16% struggled to pay for enough food to maintain a minimum nutritious diet. In the lowest quintile, household income averaged AUD11.86 per day. As the size of these households averaged 8.9 persons (or seven adult equivalents), this amounted to around AUD1.69 per day per adult equivalent household member.

[5] *Purchasing power parities (PPP) conversion factor, private consumption, is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is applicable to private consumption.*

[6] *This is the proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the level required to have only sufficient food or food plus other necessities for survival.*

[7] *Per adult equivalent is based on the size, age, weight of a person, with two children considered equivalent to one adult.*

Poverty gap ratio

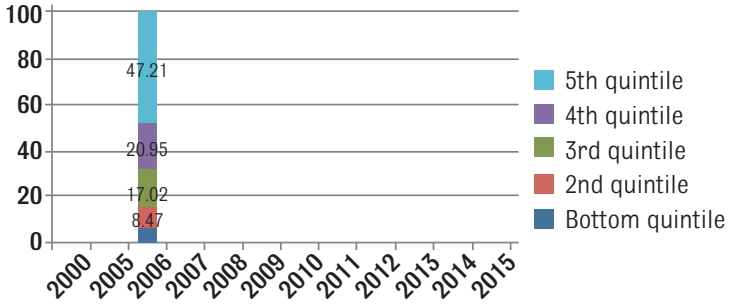
The poverty gap ratio measures the 'poverty deficit' of the population.[8] According to the 2006 HIES, 73% of the households were headed by males, while 27% were headed by females. It should also be noted that the proportion of poor male headed households was 41% of total households while the proportion of poor female headed households was 16% of total households. The poor male-headed households were on average 10% below the Basic Need Poverty Line whilst the poverty gap for the poor female-headed households were far less with an average of 5% below the Basic Needs Poverty Line.

Inequality measured by the Gini co-efficient is 0.67, showing a significant level of inequality in the distribution of wealth in Nauru.[9] The expenditure ratio of the top income quintile and the bottom income quintile is approximately 3:1, suggesting that the top quintile households with respect to income are spending three times as much as the bottom quintile households. That is, on average, the households in the bottom quintile spend $83 per week compared to $223 per week for households in the top quintile.

Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption

According to the 2006 HIES, people in the bottom two income deciles shared only 10.1% of total income while the top three deciles shared 56.3% of total income.[10] The poor spend most of their money on food with an expenditure ratio of about 2.7 while the expenditure ratio for the top 20% of the non-poor was approximately 0.4.

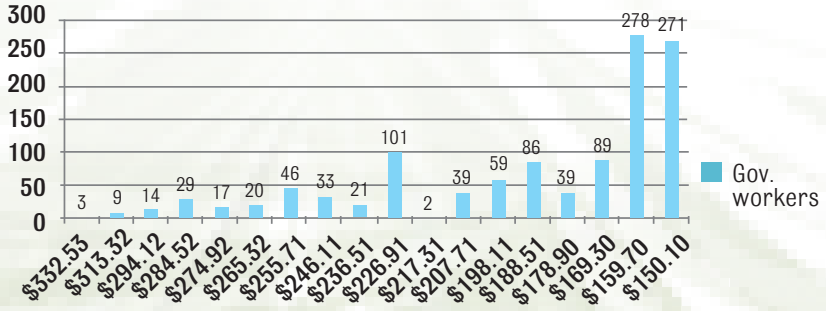
Graph 1.3 Share of quintiles in national consumption



Source: Nauru HIES, 2006.

Neither the gender nor the educational attainment of the household head appears to be an important factor in the distribution of poor households. The 2006 HIES found that around half (52%) of all household heads, whether poor or non-poor, completed their formal education at Year 10. With a heavy reliance on government employment, public service pay scales have a significant bearing on household incomes. Graph 1.2 shows the distribution of Government workers by fortnightly wage scales in 2011.

Graph 1.2 Distribution of Government Workers by fortnightly wage scale (AUD) in 2011



Sources: Public Service Commission and Bureau of Statistics.

[8] *The poverty deficit is the per capita amount of resources that would be needed to bring all poor people above the poverty line through perfectly targeted cash transfers.*

[9] *The Gini coefficient measures the inequality of income distribution. A Gini coefficient of zero expresses perfect equality where all values are the same (for example, where everyone has an exactly equal income). A Gini coefficient of one expresses maximum inequality among values (for example where only one person has all the income).*

[10] *The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is the income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.*

Nauru's economy relies heavily on the fortunes of the phosphate industry. The development of other sectors and industries is a key development goal of the Government. In 2006-07, heavy investment by the Australian company Incitec Pivot to rehabilitate the infrastructure of the National Phosphate Corporation (RonPHos), as well as assistance from the Republic of China and more recently Russia, to upgrade Nauru's port infrastructure, enabled large-scale phosphate operations to resume, bringing renewed incomes to workers, landowners and the Government. Nonetheless, considerable uncertainty surrounds the sustainability of this income and Nauru's high external and internal debts.

Since the 2006 HIES, incomes have risen along with Nauru's GDP. Measured in current prices, this greatly increased from AUD33.72 million in 2006, to AUD69.55 million in 2009. In 2008, full payments of landowner rentals and phosphate royalties resumed. The global economic crisis of 2008-9, however, most likely increased the cost of living in Nauru through its effects on global prices of crude oil and basic food commodities.

Without new data, it is difficult to assess the impact of these changes on the distribution of household expenditures and incomes. It is also difficult to assess whether progress has been made on poverty reduction since the 2006 HIES and if Nauru is on track to meet this target by 2015. The next HIES must therefore be conducted soon, in order to track the incidence, depth and severity of poverty and formulate appropriate actions to address the issues.

Challenges and Opportunities

Lack of data makes it difficult for Nauru to monitor and report on poverty as well as some other MDGs. Data collection, collation and statistical analysis are generally weak. Some progress has however been made with the production of the 2006 HIES, trade statistics, and compilation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2008-09.

To eradicate poverty, the Draft Nauru Poverty Analysis Report recommended that Government should:

- With donor partners, promote a self-reliant economy by providing education on subsistence activities and agriculture programs, and increase income opportunities for the poor by meeting the high demand for unskilled workers in the local and international labor markets;
- Promote education by providing high salaries to well-qualified staff, and other incentives for students in Year 10 to continue their education. Investing in and strengthening the entire educational system, from the infant to secondary level, will increase the output of a skilled workforce;
- Strengthen family planning policies and provide an awareness program through the Health Department to support child welfare;
- Review policies on price control, especially tariffs on food and other necessities to support the living standards of people in poverty;
- Empower the poor through micro-finance programs, to provide people without incomes or financial security six-month interest-free loans to develop small, sustainable businesses. This system should be strengthened by a Micro-Finance Support facility to provide information, advice and monitor the progress of clients; and
- Invest in a housing program to alleviate the overcrowding that causes rough sleeping conditions and health hazards. This program should increase opportunities for home ownership and improve housing services.

Some of these recommendations have been included in the goals of the NSDS. Monitoring of the progress of the NSDS needs to be strengthened to ensure alleviation of poverty and hardship.

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Target Assessment: Lack of data									
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**2000**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed (%)	Na	na	na	na	3.7 (DHS)	na	na	na	TBD
1.5 Employment -to-population ratio (%)	Na	59.3 (2002 census)	na	48.7	na	na	na	50.1	TBD
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day	Na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	TBD
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Na	15.6 (2002 census)	na	na	na	na	na	na	TBD
Sources: 2002 census, 2006 mini census, 2007 DHS, 2011 Budget Statement									
Note: na = not available; TBD = to be determined.									

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of Progress

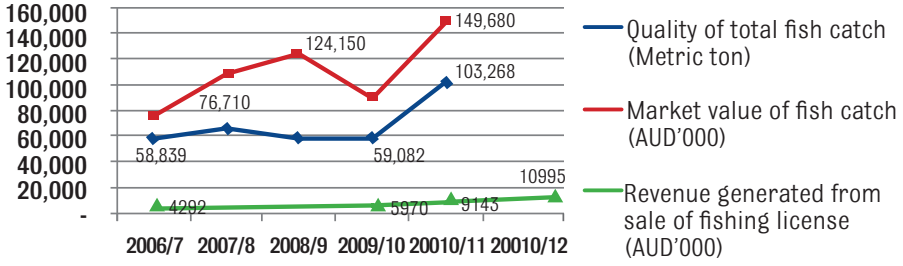
There is no personal income tax in Nauru and no compulsory national provident fund scheme, and therefore no data available from administrative sources for three of the indicators under this target. Nauru needs to develop indicators appropriate to the local context in order to monitor progress towards full and productive employment and decent work at all.

Growth rate of GDP per person employed

Based on labor-force statistics collected in the 2007 DHS, the growth rate of GDP per person employed is estimated to be 3.7%.[11] Growth of GDP per capita dropped sharply from -8.3% in 2005 to -18.1% in 2007 but rose to 40.4% in 2009 after phosphate mining resumed in 2008.[12]

Opportunities to increase the growth rate of GDP per person employed will come from capturing more revenue from fisheries. In 2010, for example, revenue generated from the sale of fishing licenses totaled only 6% of the market value of the total fish catch, a figure barely higher than in 2006 (Graph 1.2). In the 2011-12 financial year, fisheries exceeded its projected income from licensing of foreign fishing vessels by 146%. Earnings of almost AUD11 million by the end of May 2012 provided 36% of all Government revenue. The Parties to the Nauru Agreement Purse Seine Vessel Days Scheme changed the traditional system of licensing to a new arrangement of selling fishing days. Where Nauru would previously sell a license giving open access for a year, it now sells licenses at a negotiated fixed price and a minimum of USD5,000 per fishing day. The formula by which fishing days are allocated has increased the economic value of a fishing day and improved conservation of the tuna resources by limiting access to Nauru's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Other conservation measures included as license conditions include periodic closures of the high seas, seasonal closures of fish aggregating devices, and 100% observer coverage.

Graph 1.4: Proportion of fishing license revenue to the market value of fish catch



Sources: Bureau of Statistics & Forum Fisheries Agency, WCPFC, Govt of Nauru Treasury Dept.

Note: Market value of fish catch was converted from USD to AUD using average annual exchange rates from OANDA currency converter.

Employment-to-population ratio

The 2002 Population Census recorded that Nauru's total working age population comprised 4,276 residents aged 16 years of age or older, of whom 2,534 were employed. This represented a total employment-to-population ratio of 59.3%.[13] The 2006 mini-census reported that the working age population had grown to 5215, but the number of employed remained almost unchanged, at 2,539. The employment-to-population ratio therefore decreased to 48.7% in 2006. In 2010, the Bureau of Statistics estimated that the working age population had grown to 5,926 and the total employed population was 2,970, representing a slight rise in the employment to population ratio of 50.1%. (Graph1.5).

During the time of economic hardship, labour force participation rates dropped more sharply for women than men, dropping from 83% for men in 2002 (census) to 74% in 2007 (DHS), and from 70% for women in 2002 to 52% in 2007. With the economic growth since large-scale phosphate mining resumed in 2007, these rates will have increased.

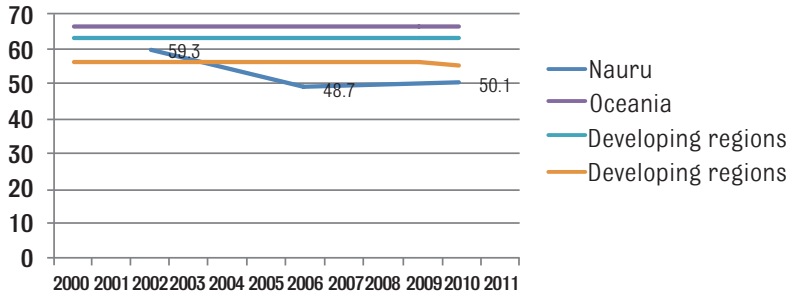
[11] *The growth rate of GDP per person employed or labour productivity is defined as the growth rate of output per unit of labour input. Output is measured as "value added", which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased and energy inputs. Value added, called "gross domestic product" (GDP) in the national accounts, represents the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labour directly engaged in the production. Labour input is defined as persons employed.*

[12] *Provisional data from Bureau of Statistics and PFTAC in AUD current prices.*

[13] *The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.*

Nauru has a young population, with 39% of the population under the age of 15 years. The population is therefore growing rapidly and economic production will have to continue to grow in order to maintain a reasonable employment-to-population ratio.

Graph 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio



Sources: 2002 census, 2006 mini-census, Government Office of Human Resources

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

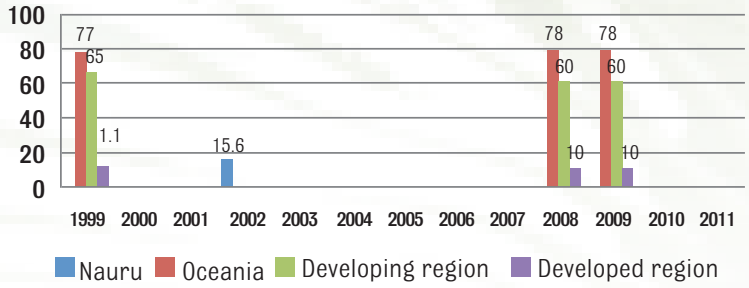
There are no data available about men for this indicator due to a low response rate in the 2007 DHS.[14] Most women (59.2%) are employed by a non-family member. Another 32% are employed by a family member and 7% are self-employed. Most women (78.2%) work all year, while 12.8% work occasionally and 9.0% work seasonally.

The number of small registered businesses in Nauru from 2008 to 2010 ranged between 90 and 100.[15] About 50% are general merchandise shops, 20% are restaurants and 10% are garages and service stations.

[14] *Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.*

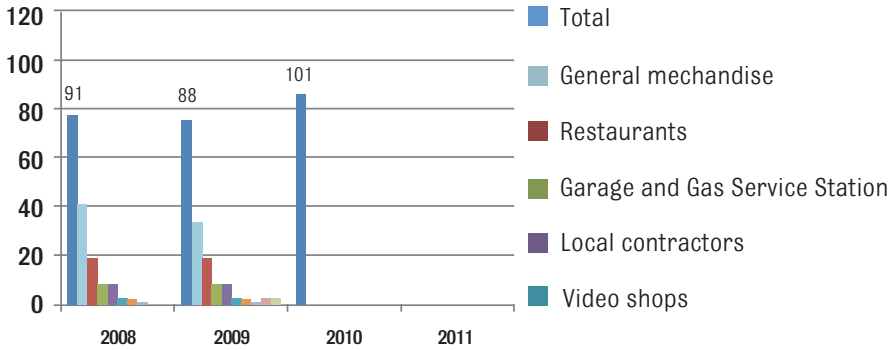
[15] *Nauru Police Force records.*

Graph 1.6: Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment



Sources: 2002 Census, 2011 Global MDG Report.

Graph 1.7: Small business by cateqory



Source: Nauru Police Dept. administrative Records.

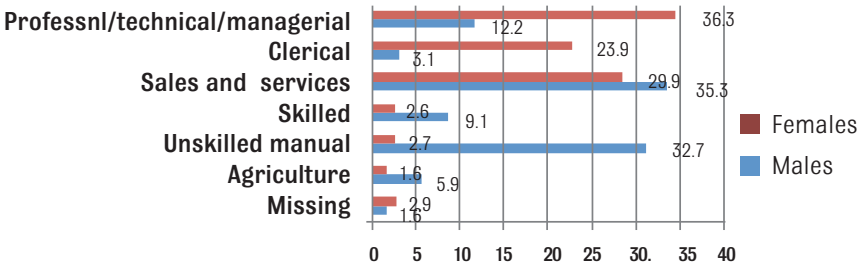
Employment trends by gender and occupation type

According to the 2007 DHS, employment levels are positively associated with educational attainment, particularly for women. Women with more than secondary level education are more likely to be employed (77%) than those with only secondary education (50%). The 2007 DHS found that 73% of men who only had a secondary education were employed, compared with 50% of women.

The proportion of people employed increased with age, and is highest in the 35–39 age group for both sexes, and with the number of living children. Married women are the most likely to be employed (54%), followed by those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (53%). Women who never married are the least likely to be employed (46%), while 61% of never married men are employed.

More women (36%) than men (12%) in cash employment are engaged in 'professional, technical and managerial' occupations. Men (35%) are more likely to be employed in 'sales and services' than women (30%).

Graph 1.8: Occupation of men and women aged 15-49 by sex



Source: 2007 DHS.

Challenges and Opportunities

Diversifying Nauru's economy from its narrow mining base to developing multiple sources of revenue is a key priority for the Government and people of Nauru, and key also to reducing poverty. With secondary mining of phosphate only expected to last for 18 years, an Intergenerational Trust Fund is being established to provide an alternative source of revenue when phosphate reserves are depleted. The Government is developing other revenue sources through a number of initiatives.

With the inevitable depletion of the phosphate stock and the weak economy, a major concern for Nauru is the worsening food security situation. Rising global food prices coupled with the Government's financial difficulties and very high levels of foreign and domestic debt have left many people barely able to afford the high cost of imported food.

License fees for foreign fishing in the EEZ make a large contribution to the economy. Local fishing, however, is constrained by the island's small reef area and the deep ocean surrounding it and is therefore limited. Materials and skills to build fishing canoes are needed so that more fishermen can take advantage of six Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) that have been placed around the island. Milkfish farming has been re-activated at Buada lagoon and some other areas.

The environment for agricultural production is harsh, with limited land of generally poor quality and critical water constraints. Nauru also has little institutional and human resource capacity to develop its agriculture and fisheries. There is no commercial agriculture in Nauru but some subsistence gardening is developing.

Agriculture and fisheries are priority sectors in the NSDS because of their capacity to improve food security and livelihoods. The Government aims to increase local agricultural production to improve food security and provide healthy livelihoods, and better manage marine and fisheries resources for sustainable economic returns.[16] The Strategic Plan for the Sustainable Development of Agriculture sets seven policy goals and strategies for agricultural development.

Small businesses growth is recognized as a critical part of private sector development. In 2008, the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization (PIPSO) helped establish the Nauru Private Business Sector. In 2010, with assistance from the Australian Government and UNDP, Nauru established an Entrepreneurial and Business Development Centre to provide entrepreneurial services and targeted training.

Bottlenecks remain: the lack of an effective, competitive and stable financial system, banking facilities, start-up capital, access to appropriate technology, or a friendly business environment, all compounded by a weak entrepreneurial culture and frequent disruptions to power and water supplies. Other obstacles are the lack of a sound legal and regulatory framework, particularly related to land; outdated legislation; court backlog; and gender and child based violence. Implementation of the NSDS requires a change from the long reliance on the Government to new partnerships between government and business, communities, individuals and development partners that reflect economic, social, and other national priorities.

[16] *NSDS 2009, p.10.*

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Target Assessment: Lack of data						
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1995**	**2006**	**2007**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age				4.7%		2%
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			16.0%			8%
Sources: 2007 DHS, 2006 HIES.						

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

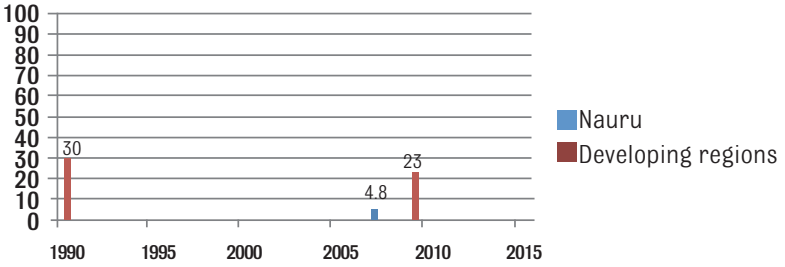
Assessment of Progress

Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age

The 2007 DHS found that 4.8% of children under five years of age were underweight.[17] Boys were more often underweight than girls, at 6.9%, and 2.9% respectively.

Nutrition of both children and adults has been a major concern in Nauru since phosphate mining first brought enormous wealth to the island. The traditional diet mainly consisted of fish, coconut and the few fruit, vegetables and edible native plants and herbs that could be gathered. There was never a strong tradition of subsistence gardening. When incomes surged, Nauruans switched to a diet of imported food. Nutrition-related diseases are now the principal health issue on the island.[18] The incidence of malnutrition most likely increased when phosphate mining was scaled down. However, conditions may have improved given the recent economic growth experienced since the 2007 DHS was undertaken, further research is required to ascertain the current prevalence of underweight children.

Graph 1.9: Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age per 100 children



Sources: 2007 DHS, 2011 GMDGR.

Important findings of the 2007 DHS include:

- Very high levels of over-weight or obesity, higher for women than men, at 80% and 77% respectively. Prevalence increased with age.
- High levels of breast-feeding, with children born to mothers in wealthy households more likely to be breastfed (98%) than those born in poorer households (92%), and a mean breast-feeding duration of 18.6 months. Among breastfed children aged 6–23 months, 46% met the minimum Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) requirement of introducing solid foods from six months of age.
- High levels of anemia among infants and women. Half of children aged 6–59 months were identified as anemic and one in three women aged 15–49.

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

The 2006 HIES found that 16% of households in Nauru struggled to meet the cost of food in order to maintain the standard calorie intake of 2,200 kilojoules.[19] A high of 25% per adult equivalent per day (or 2,474 people) of the total population are considered undernourished in terms of not being able to afford the standard calorie to meet the Food Poverty Line compared to 75% who are not in food poverty. Of the 2,474 people considered to be undernourished in Nauru, 4.7% are children under the age of 15 years. It should be mentioned that the 2006 HIES was conducted at a time of unusual hardship when phosphate mining operations had almost completely stopped. The likelihood of a strong trickledown effect was very low due to the extremely high income inequality, resulting in Gini coefficient of 0.67. The share of the poorest quintile in total national expenditure is only 6.4% while, the share of the top quintile in total national expenditure is around 47%.

[17]This is the percentage of children under five years of age whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the international median for this age group, as adopted by WHO.

[18]UNICEF 2005, pp.26-27.

[19]This is the internationally recognized minimum amount of food energy a person must take per day to survive. Because there is little data from nutritional surveys, Nauru uses HIES data to determine levels of dietary energy consumption. A basket of food is selected to contain the minimum dietary energy threshold of 2,200 kilojoules (KJ) and costed to determine the food poverty line. Households with food expenditure per adult equivalent below the threshold are considered to be below the food poverty line.

The main factor for this problem could be related to the low income and lack of employment opportunities that restrict these households from purchasing essential food items to meet the minimum calorie intake requirement. Also a low distribution of income to large extended household is likely to be another factor.

Challenges and Opportunities

The survival, development and health of children is closely linked to infant and young child feeding practices and the nutritional status of their mother during pregnancy and lactation. Exclusive breastfeeding is the best way to feed babies, especially as breast milk provides protection from environmental contamination such as poor water quality.

Micronutrient deficiencies among children under the age of two are a serious concern. An integrated multi-pronged approached is needed to address it, through dietary diversification through the promotion of locally grown foods, micronutrient supplements, food fortification, and control of parasitic infections. Broader approaches include:

- Increasing access to nutritious food, its production and supply in local markets at affordable price;
- Strengthening social support networks to ensure nutritious food is well distributed among community and family members;
- Creating employment and income generating opportunities so that the poor and vulnerable can afford a nutritious diet;
- Improving access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation; and
- Conducting community programs to raise awareness about healthy living: adequate exercise, not smoking or abusing alcohol, nutritious diet, good personal hygiene and full immunization of children.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Target assessment: Likely to Achieve									
Indicator	**1992 Base-line**	**2002**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2015 Target**
Net enrolment in Primary Education (%)	Total: 75.3 Male: 76.3 Female: 74.4 (Census)	T:69.7 M: 71.3 F:67.8 (Census)	T:92 M:85 F:99 (MoE)	T:93 M: 91 F: 96 (MoE)	T:94 M:91 F: 98 (MoE)	T:96 M:95 F: 97 (MoE)	T:94 M: 91 F: 96 (MoE)	T:95 M:92 F:98 (MoE)	T: 100 M:100 F: 100
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	Na								
Primary School completion rate (%)	81.3 (Census)			91.2 (DHS)					100
Literacy rate of 15-24 years-old, women and men (%)				M: 93 F: 99 T:96 (DHS)					100
Sources: Census (1992 & 2002); Ministry of Education (2006-2011)									

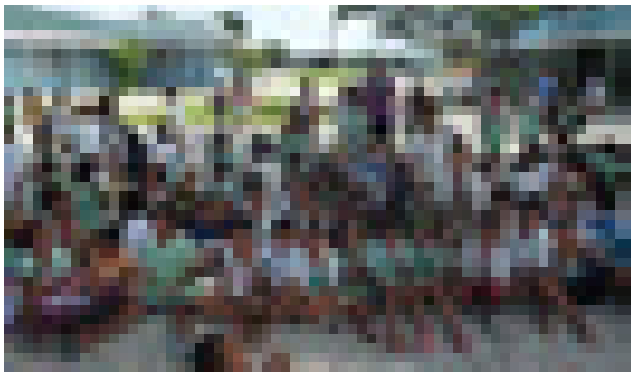
Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of Progress

Nauru is well supplied with schools from early childhood through to secondary level, and education is compulsory for all children aged 5 to 18 years. Government schools provide free education and free transport by school bus. Parents meet costs such as uniforms, excursions and stationery, but "starter kits" that include school uniforms and basic stationary are provided to children from disadvantaged families.

Net enrolment ratio in primary education

According to census data, primary school enrolment rates declined from 75.3% in 1992 to 69.7% in 2002. [20] After 2002, enrolment rates increased sharply, to 92% in 2006 and 96% in 2009 (with a slight decline to 95% in 2011). Graph 2.1 shows progress in net enrolment disaggregated by gender. School attendance is however lower, despite it being legally compulsory, but both student and teacher absenteeism is dropping.



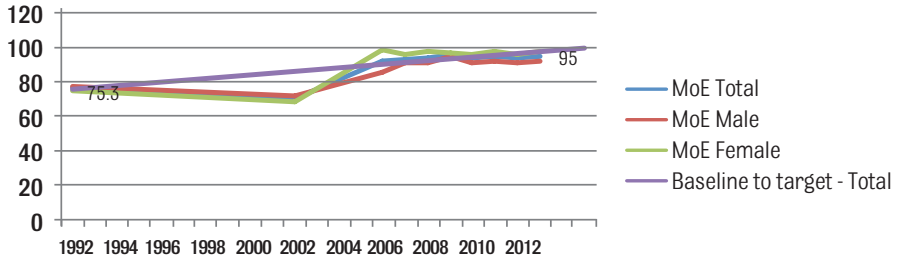
Improvements in enrolment and attendance are due to community efforts and sweeping reforms within the Ministry of Education. In the past, many factors reduced attendance: a low value given to school education; the perception that teachers did not teach; bullying; lack of transport; children being kept at home to mind siblings; no parental requirement to attend school; students being unable to catch up with work after being truant; embarrassment over having no uniform or lunch; lack of toilet facilities at school; and so on.

These issues have been acknowledged and efforts have been made to make school relevant and meaningful rather than force students to attend. New curricula have been introduced along with policies to address bullying and improve classroom management. Schools have been refurbished, textbooks and desks provided, teachers trained, and a "healthy breakfast scheme" provided three times a week in infant schools. The aim is to increase both attendance and retention of students in school until completion.

Now that Nauru has achieved both a high rate of primary enrolment and gender equity in enrolments, the challenge is to ensure this is maintained. Efforts are now being made to assist the few children left behind, a difficult matter as there are many reasons for as to why these final few children have been missed.

Overall, the goal of universal primary education is on target to be achieved by 2015.

Graph 2.1: Net enrolment in primary education



Source: Census (1992 & 2002); Ministry of Education (2006-2011).

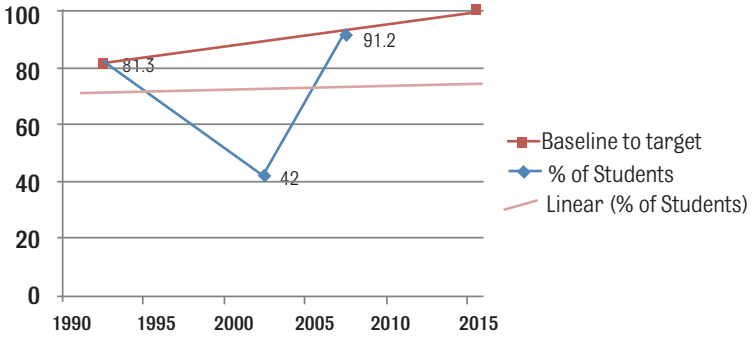
[20] *The net primary enrolment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of official school age.*

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school

Data to calculate the survival rate (the proportion of pupils starting from Year 1 who reach Year 6, the final year of primary school) are not available.[21] It is difficult to track each cohort because of migration and high truancy and repetition rates.

The best available estimate is the primary school completion ratio calculated from the 2002 population census and the 2007 DHS. The primary school completion ratio improved from 81.3% in 1992 to 91.2% in 2007 (Graph 2.2). The secondary completion ratio remains lower, with the 2007 DHS indicating that only 15% of females and 11% of males then completed secondary education.

Graph 2.2: Primary Education Completion Rate



Source: 1992 & 2002 Census, 2007 DHS

Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

The 2007 DHS reported an English literacy rate of 96%, higher for women than men, at 99% and 93% respectively.[22] The literacy rates for the whole adult population aged 15-49 were higher, at 99% for women and 96% for men, suggesting that educational achievement may have been higher in the past. The youth literacy rate nonetheless indicates that most young people have completed at least six years of primary school.

Challenges and Opportunities

The Government gives high priority to improving the quality and broadening the scope of education. There is an urgent need to improve teacher quality and qualifications, and school facilities and resources in order to rebuild community confidence in the education system.

School enrolment is high throughout the system, and more children are being enrolled in early childhood education. In 2012, gross enrolment was 102.1% for Year 1 and 99% for Year 7, with the other 1% being students studying overseas. Attendance rates have improved across all levels of school, from 62% in 2006, 67% in 2007, and 86% in 2012. The Ministry of Education has set a target of 85% average attendance rate by 2015.

There is intense competition for overseas scholarships for secondary education, determined by an examination in Year 8. From 2005 to 2008, 28 of the 45 scholarships were given to girls.[23] Some parents send their children to Fiji for private education from Year 9. There is a perception that local schooling is only second-best to obtaining a scholarship or privately funded education overseas.

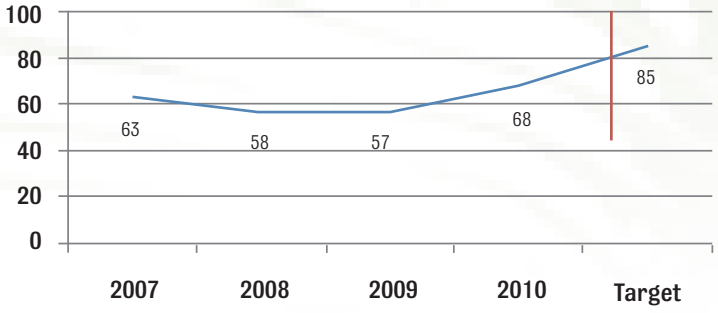
[21] *Known as the survival rate, this is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of primary education in a given year who are expected to reach the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition.*

[22] *This is the percentage of the population 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.*

[23] *Department of Education and Training, 2008.*

The education reform agenda has increased access to special education, with the number of students accessing these services increasing from 61% in 2010 to 69% in 2012.

Graph 2.3: Student Average Attendance by Percentage



Source: Ministry of Education.

Results of the national examination in Year 6 are poor, with an average passing rate of 25.5% (Table 2.1). Key issues are inappropriate curricula, poor teacher quality, and low student and teacher attendance. Of the very few opportunities on Nauru to obtain teaching qualifications, most are in early childhood education. As a result, teachers with little subject knowledge often teach at higher levels. Efforts are being made to improve educational outcomes, particularly in literacy and numeracy.

Table 2.1: National Exam Year 6 2009-2010

Total Average by% Passing rate	2009	2010
English	42	37
Math	40	40
Science	42	47
Social Science	44	54
No. Students Pass by percent	25	26

Source: Ministry of Education

An important part of improving the quality of education has been investing in professional development programs for teachers, improving the curriculum, and providing a healthy learning environment for students inside the classroom and at home, including construction of a new secondary school. There is a further need to develop capacity in monitoring and evaluation in order to improve education policy and planning.[24] Government also aims to increase the number of students enrolled at all levels and retention rates, improve teacher education and teacher quality, and eliminate any remaining gender disparities. The proportion of primary teachers with at least minimum qualifications increased from 23% in 2010 to 39% in 2012.

[24] *SDS 2009.*

The National Quality School Standards Framework of Nauru (2011-2020) outlines the Government's strategy to improve student achievement and school performance through standards development, assessment and review, a process that reports school outcomes to all relevant stakeholders in Nauru. Under this framework:

- The Education Information Management System has been established with a centralized database containing data on all pupils (enrolment, age, repetition), teachers (experience, placement) and schools (location, number of classrooms, equipment etc.);
- Community outreach programs are being implemented;
- Under the new Education Act, education is compulsory for all children aged 5 to 18, and primary school classes have been extended by two hours a day, from 8:30am to 3:00pm;
- Teaching guidelines are being developed for Early Childhood Education;
- School curricula at all levels are being revised to suit Nauruan development needs and the local context, with new programs for language, science and mathematics introduced in 2012. A licensed accredited senior curriculum will be developed for Years 11 and 12, whereby students will receive an Australian certification upon satisfactory completion;
- Recognising the local shortage of trade skills and the need to provide for students who are not academically gifted, the Government intends to develop TVET courses in Hospitality, Engineering, Construction and Manufacturing through a registered training organization based in Australia and operating through the Australian Quality Training Framework;
- Special development programs in basic numeracy, literacy and life skills have been developed for children who have been persistently truant, enabling them to later pursue either the academic curriculum or the TVET pre-vocational program. Child-care facilities need to be established to cater for female students with children, especially single mothers;
- The Ministry of Education now requires all teachers to have a minimum qualification of a Diploma in Education. The Divine University provides in-service teacher training and the University of the South Pacific (USP) offers diploma, certificate and degree courses in mainstream education and early childhood education;
- School principals are being appraised in regard to minimum service standards; and
- The Ministry of Education is reviewing the Education Act in regard to behavior management, teacher and staff attendance, rules of expulsion, and discipline, and developing a policy on inclusive education.

The National Education Goal, to improve the quality and broaden the scope and reach of education, requires that:

- All boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling or participate in alternative, good quality primary education programs;
- Schools become venues for youth and adult continuing education and training programs and provide students with a set of life skills;
- Learning is promoted in an environment that is free from environmental dangers, physical abuse, bullying or lack of discipline;
- Students with physical disabilities can access mainstream education services;
- Special needs students, including those with mental disabilities, can access mainstream education services; thereby creating an inclusive, barrier free and just society for people with disabilities;
- Teacher skill capacity and training is continuously improved, and a learning community of teachers established;
- Education policy is strengthened, with a corporate plan and budget;
- TVET is revived to create job opportunities for youth and for private sector development;
- Academic courses are supported with qualified teachers; and
- Sexual health education is promoted in schools.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Target Assessment: Unlikely to Achieve							
Indicator	**1992 Baseline**	**1995**	**2000**	**2006**	**2007**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (rate)	P - 1.03 S - 0.75			P - 1.05 S – 0.92	P -0.95 S -1.06	P - 0.99 S - 0.97	P -1.00 S-1.00 T-1.00
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector (%)	5.6 (1997)		41 (2002)	36			50
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0 0/18	5.56 1/18	0 0/18			0 0/18	30

Sources: 1992 & 2002 censuses; Ministry of Education 2006-2010; Parliament data from Women's Affairs Dept

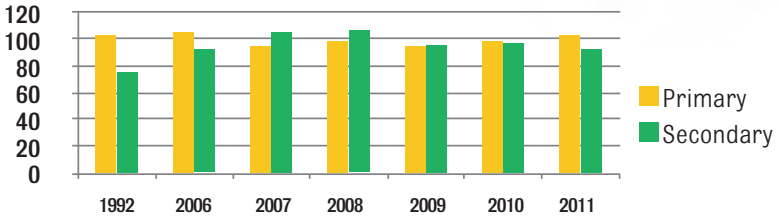
Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of Progress

Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

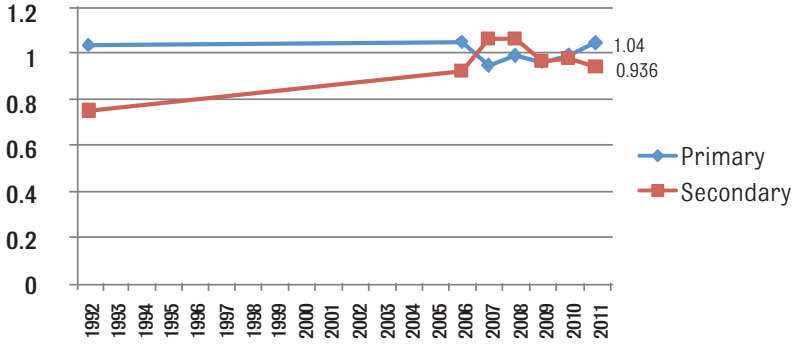
There is very little gender disparity in primary or secondary education.[25] In 2011, the ratio of girls to boys was 1.04 in primary school and 0.936 in secondary school, based on net enrolment rates. Table 3.1 shows the gender parity index for primary and secondary education since 1992. Of concern is the smaller proportion of boys who complete secondary school or are awarded scholarships. From 2007 to 2009, less than 35% of Year 8 secondary scholarships went to boys. The decline in enrolments at Year 8 may reflect the under-resourcing of secondary education on Nauru and the community perception that it is second best to studying abroad.

Graph 3.1: Gender Parity Index for Primary and Secondary Education



Source: Ministry of Education

Graph 3.2: Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary school



Sources: 1992 Census & Ministry of Education

[25] *The ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students.*

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

According to the 2006 HIES, approximately 35% of females aged 15 and over were in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.[26] This marked a decline of about 5% since the 2002 census, yet was still much higher than the figure of 5.6% a decade earlier, in 1997.

Table 3.1 shows unemployment rates by age and sex in 2002 and 2006. Total unemployment rose by 15.1%. Although men had a lower rate of unemployment in 2002, the rise was greater for men than for women, at 16.2% and 13.8% respectively. Unemployment affects young people most. The 2002 census reported that more women were actively looking for work than men, with unemployment rates of 3% and 17% respectively.

Table 3.1: Unemployment by age and sex, 2002 and 2006

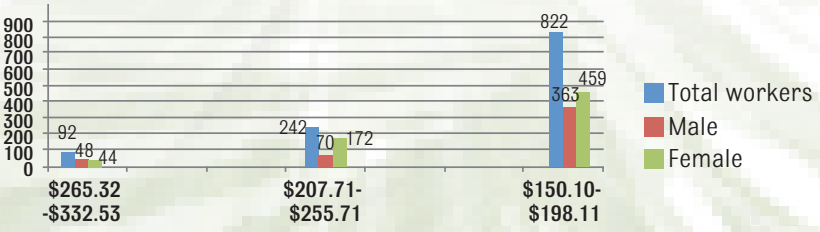
	CENSUS 2002			MINI-CENSUS 2006					
	Unemployment Rate			Unemployment Rate			Difference in Unemployment Rate (2002 and 2006)		
AGE GROUP	Male 2002	Female 2002	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16-19	50.6	66.1	57.8	74.3	87.3	80.5	23.8	21.3	22.6
20-24	18.9	30.5	23.9	38.4	53.9	45.5	19.5	23.4	21.6
25-29	9.4	28.3	17.6	28.3	40.3	33.5	18.9	12.0	16.0
30-34	6.1	21.2	12.4	24.9	36.9	30.2	18.9	15.7	17.9
35-39	10.5	17.0	13.6	19.8	30.6	24.4	9.3	13.6	10.8
40-44	7.5	18.6	13.3	23.0	27.9	25.5	15.5	9.3	12.2
45-49	11.9	22.7	17.3	23.7	27.1	25.3	11.8	4.4	8.0
50-54	4.6	10.6	7.6	30.8	28.2	29.5	26.2	17.6	21.9
55-60	8.8	10.0	9.2	23.1	25.5	24.1	14.3	15.5	14.9
Not Stated	22.2	14.3	18.8	26.4	21.9	24.7	4.2	7.6	6.0
Total	17.0	29.6	22.7	33.3	43.4	37.9	16.2	13.8	15.1

Source: Mini-Census 2006 (Draft)

Conventional employment rates are difficult to calculate in a small population like Nauru, a problem compounded by limited data. An alternative indicator would be the proportion of women in formal employment by major enterprises (See Table 3 in the Statistical Annex).

A survey conducted on the proportion of women employed in selected major entities in Nauru (namely the Government of Nauru, RonPhos and Our Airlines) found that on average women compromised of 46.7% of the total number of employees in the selected major entities between the years 2005-2011. This shows that there is almost equal gender parity in the selected major employers in Nauru.

Graph 3.3: Distribution of fortnightly payment of government wage earners by sex(2011)



Source: Bureau of Statistics & Public Service Commission

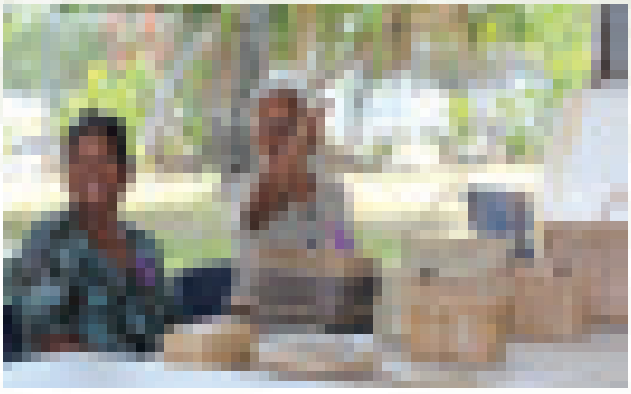
The largest employer in Nauru, the Public Service Commission (PSC), had 1,156 employees in 2011.[27] There was almost gender parity in the top third of the wage scale (AUD265–333) with women representing 48% of all wage earners in this bracket. In the middle (AUD208-256) and bottom (AUD150-198) brackets, women comprised 71% and 56% of wage

[26] *This is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector.*
[27] *This figure includes only permanent national staff and not contracted workers, consultants or external funded staff.*

earners respectively (Graph 3.3.). Of all people employed by government employment, 85% were women.

The 2007 DHS found that 73% of men with secondary-level education were employed compared with 50% of women with the same level of education. [28]

Most women work in clerical and professional occupations and men in occupations related to crafts, trades, and plant and machine operation.[29] Only 2% of the economically active population was engaged in traditional (non-formal) work such as agriculture and fishing activities, involving more men than women (Table 3.3).



Through the Women's Affairs Department, the newly formed Nauru Women Entrepreneurship Association assists women in the community to start and manage small businesses. The Community Education Training Centre similarly assists communities to develop gardening, cooking, sewing and other livelihood projects, and represent women in community and national consultations.

Table 3.2: Nauruans in paid employment by occupation and sex, 2002

Occupation	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	**2,481**	**100.0**	**1,453**	**100.0**	**1,028**	**100.0**
Legislators, senior officials	61	2.5	51	3.5	10	1.0
Professionals	203	8.2	57	3.9	146	14.2
Technicians	180	7.2	119	8.2	61	5.9
Clerks	486	19.5	104	7.1	382	37.1
Service workers	418	16.8	256	17.6	162	15.7
Agriculture and fishery	18	0.7	15	1.0	3	0.3
Crafts and trades	413	16.6	384	26.4	29	2.8
Plant and machine operators	174	7.0	160	11.0	14	1.4
Unskilled sales and service	437	17.6	273	18.8	164	15.9
Not stated	91	3.7	34	2.3	57	5.5

Source: 2002 census

Table 3.3: Economically active Nauruans engaged in "traditional work", 2002

Activity description	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	47	100.0	27	100.0	20	100.0
Fishing	28	59.6	23	85.2	5	25.0
Diving	1	2.1	1	3.7	0	0.0
Gardening/Agriculture	12	25.5	1	3.7	11	55.0
Arts and Craft	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Noddying	1	2.1	1	3.7	0	0.0
Other	2	4.3	0	0.0	2	10.0
Not stated	3	6.4	1	3.7	2	10.0

Source: 2002 census

[28] *Secondary level education is the highest level of education for most adults in the population.*
[29] *Census, 2002.*

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Nauru is well behind for this indicator, together with some of its Pacific Island neighbours.[30] Despite numerous commitments for the advancement of women in decision making processes in the Pacific, articulated in regional and international guiding documents,[31] women in the region, specifically in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain largely invisible from highest levels of decision making.[32]

Nauru has only ever had one woman elected to parliament, in 1995 (Table 3.4). During the constitutional reforms in 2006, it was suggested that some seats be reserved for women, but this was met with resistance from many in the community, including some women, and was not pursued. Few women stand as candidates. In the 2004 general elections, only two women stood out of 73 candidates. In the 2007 elections, there were seven women out of 79 candidates. There are cultural and traditional barriers to women running, in particular familial ties, a common problem in small countries.

The Department of Women's Affairs has existed since 1997. Before that, the Department of Foreign Affairs dealt with issues concerning women, and their only formal source of representation was an NGO, the Nauru National Council of Women. The Department of Women's Affairs works with the Department of Culture and NGOs to promote craft activities, employment opportunities for women and youth and to make representation on women's needs.

Table 3.4: Number of female candidates and female members of parliament

Year	No. of Male Candidates	No. of Female Candidates	Male members of parliament	Females members of parliament
1992	67	3	18	0
1995	61	4	17	1
1997	67	4	18	0
2000	69	3	18	0
2003	80	4	18	0
2004	71	2	18	0
2007	72	7	0	0
2010	80	9	18	0
2010	60	5	18	0

Gender based violence

Domestic violence is a serious issue in Nauru, but there is little documentation about it. Published crime statistics are not disaggregated by gender of victim. Rape, incest, severe assault and sex with a minor are criminal offences in Nauru. In 2003, the Department of Justice reported three prosecutions for rape and there have been two prosecutions for incest more recently. Corporal punishment is not permitted in schools but there have been reports of teachers beating children. Child violence and sexual abuse is not uncommon but most goes unreported. Before domestic violence can be addressed effectively, more research is needed about its prevalence, type, causes and outcomes.[33]

The Women's Affairs Department has worked to raise awareness to end violence against women, using as entry points international programs such as the White Ribbon Day, International Women's Day and International Day for Families, and national days such as Constitution Day and Independence Day.

[30] *The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament expressed as a percentage age of all occupied seats. The minimum MDG target is 30% women in parliaments.*
[31] *Pacific Platform for Action, 1994; Revised PPA, 2005-2015; Beijing Platform for Action,1995; GA Resolution on Women in Political Participation, 2004; Commonwealth Platform of Action, 2005-2015.*
[32] *Beijing +15 Report; Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2008.*
[33] *UNICEF 2005, pp. 41-42*

The Nauru Police Department established a Domestic Violence Unit in 2007 to deal with all cases involving violence against women and children. The Unit also conducts community education programs about gender-based violence in communities in collaboration with community leaders.

The Police, Women's Affairs and Public Health departments set up a Safe House in 2008. Women and children use the shelter for protection while legal proceedings such as Apprehended Violence Orders are processed (Table 3.5).

The Domestic Violence Committee was established in 2010 with representatives from the Police Force, the Justice, Health and Women's Affairs departments, members of the Competency Based Economies through the Formation of Entrepreneurs (CEFE) ex-graduates, Nauru Women's National Council and the Nauru Young Women's National Council. The Committee assists survivors and users of violence.

Table 3.5: Women's Safe House statistics for year 2008-2010

	Females	Youth	Boy Child	Girl Child	Total
2008	4	4	7	6	21
2009	3	-	1	1	5
2010	2	2	2	-	6
Total	9	6	10	7	32

Challenges and Opportunities

Nauru acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), on 7 June 2011. All countries that ratify CEDAW are required to enshrine gender equality into their domestic legislation, repeal all discriminatory provisions in their laws, and enact new provisions to guard against discrimination against women. Accordingly, the Nauru Government is reviewing all its domestic laws, including the Criminal Code, to comply with international human rights standards.

A major hurdle in Nauru is increasing female representation in parliament and the number of women standing for office. Temporary special measures such as reserved seats or quotas are seen by many political experts as the only way to increase the number of women in politics at all levels of Government. In 2010, the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, together with UNIFEM and UNDP, supported the development of national action plans on women in decision-making in Pacific Small Island States. (See: Annex 4).

To improve the economic empowerment of women, a national consultation workshop was conducted in April 2012, facilitated by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. The aim is to develop an enabling environment for the full participation of women in economic life (See: Annex 5).

The Women's Affairs Department has identified the following as necessary steps towards achieving gender equality in Nauru:

- Improve women's access to legal aid;
- Build and strengthen partnerships with communities and all stakeholders;
- Make the elimination of violence against women a national priority;
- Provide women access to their right of protection from violence;
- Enable women to better understand their rights as citizens with instilled confidence to uphold the law in any given situation;
- Increase awareness about the need to update Family Law and other anachronistic legislation that discriminates against women;
- Build awareness that all forms of violence against women is a crime and a violation of their human rights; and
- Create a safe and secure environment where everyone can enjoy their fundamental rights as citizens.

Remaining obstacles to achieving gender equality are:

- Shortage of qualified personnel and financial resources;
- Lack of micro-finance facilities for small business development;
- Cultural values that support or deny domestic violence;
- Cultural values that inhibit women's participation in community and national affairs;
- Under-reporting of violence against women and children, and therefore lack of legal redress;
- Absence of women in Parliament;
- Anachronistic laws that discriminate against women;
- Lack of trained counselors for the Women's Safe House;
- Shortage of gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis, and skills to do this; and
- Weak capacity for the national women's coordinating machinery to participate in national planning processes.

To address this, the Women's Affairs Department has recommended:

- Legal literacy training, domestic violence and gender sensitizing programs conducted in local communities;
- Establishment of a National Focal Point to address issues affecting disadvantaged children and all forms of discrimination against girls;
- Expanding the coordination capacity of the Office of Women's Affairs to implement the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy at all levels of government; and
- Introducing Temporary Special Measures to increase women's participation in Parliament.

Additional indicators to be monitored for this goal include:

- Labour force participation rates;
- Proportion of women in senior government positions;
- Number of women as CEO's of corporations;
- Number of women as CEO's of NGOs;
- Proportion of women who obtain business loans;
- Proportion of females enrolling into Foundation year at USP;
- Proportion of female students enrolled in vocational training programs;
- Proportion of female headed households living below the FPL and BNPL; and
- Percentage contributions to household income by adult males and females.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality ratio

Target Assessment: Potential to Achieve															
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**95**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**2011**	**2015 Target**
Under 5 mortality rate (%)	53 1992-1997 Census		56 1997 – 2002 Census			83	52.3	35	45.5	38 (DHS)	27.9	9.5	21.2	23.6	27.7
Actual number of Under 5 deaths[34]						20/ 241	16/ 306	9/ 257	13/ 286					9[35]	6
Source: 1992 & 2002 Census, 2007 DHS, 2003-2006 Vital Registration Statistics, 2008-2011 Dept of Public Health															
Infant mortality rate (%)[36]	12.1 (1992)	25.9	48.2	66.9	50.2	74.7	45.8	35	45.5	38 (DHS)	21.7	5.7	18.2	21	7
Actual number of infant deaths	4 (1992)	8	15	17/ 254	12/ 239	18/ 241	14/ 306	9/ 257	13/ 286					8[37]	1.3
Source: 1992 & 2002 Census, 2001-2006 Vital Registration Records, 2007 DHS, 2008-2011 Dept of Public Health															
Proportion of 1 year-old immunized against measles(%)										100	100	100	65	100	100
Proportion of children that have been fully immunized (%)										100	100	100	65	100	100
Source: Department of Public Health															

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

[34] *Figures from Vital Registration Statistics (2003-2006) may include still-births and other categories of mortality that are not included under the official MDG definition for the Under 5 years mortality rate but have been included for indicative purposes.*
[35] *Figure from Dept. of Public Health.*
[36] *Figures from Vital Registration Statistics (2001-2006) may include still-births and other categories of mortality that are not included under the official MDG definition for the Infant mortality rate but have been included for indicative purposes*
[37] *Figure from Dept. of Public Health.*

Assessment of Progress

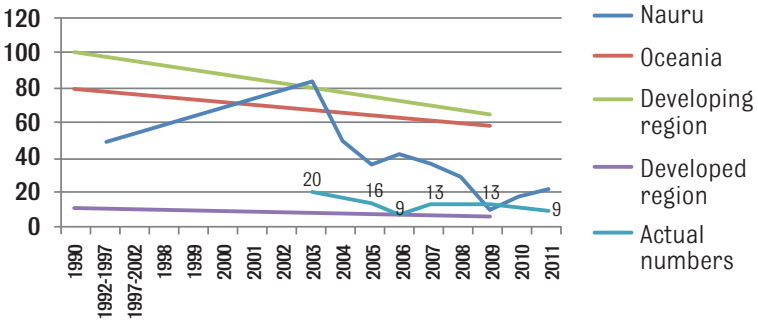
The indicators for this target are not easy to interpret. The small size of the Nauruan population and the small number of live births per year make these rates especially volatile. As well, the data are not very reliable because of sampling variability between different surveys.

Under-five mortality rate

For the past two decades the Under-five Mortality Rate in Nauru has remained relatively high, yet below the average for the Pacific Island region.[38] The rate gradually declined from 1997 and even more so after 2007, when it reduced to 3/1000. This puts Nauru on par with the average for developed regions of the world. The under-five mortality rate is driven by infant mortality rate, as nearly 75% of under-five deaths occur in the first year after birth.

The Public Health Program operates a regular Well Baby Clinic to assess the development and nutritional milestones of infants and encourage breast-feeding. Nutrition and violence against children are recognized as issues that affect children's health and wellbeing in Nauru.

Graph 4.1: Under-five mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)



Sources: 1992 Census, 2007 DHS, Vital Registration Statistics, Dept. of Public Health 2003-2006, Dept. of Public Health 2008-2011, 2011 GMDGR

Infant mortality rate

The infant mortality rate increased from 1992 to 2000 and peaked in 2001 at 89.2/1000.[39] It has since declined significantly to 5.7/1000 in 2009 and 20.8/1000 in 2011. The main driver of infant mortality is neonatal mortality, which averaged 27/1000 over 1998-2003 and then decreased. Infant mortality is higher for males than females, as is common throughout the world.

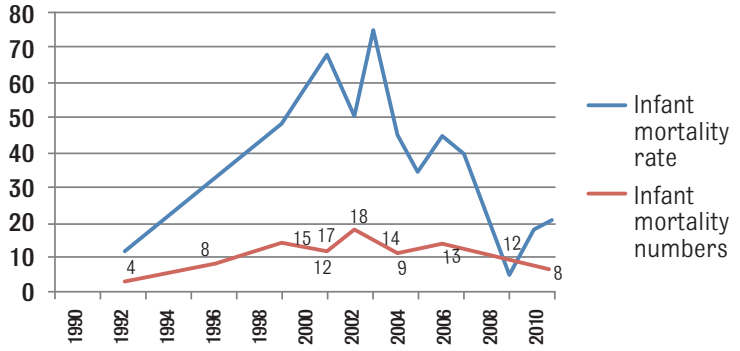
In a small population such as Nauru, large fluctuations in the rate can be expected; even a single death can significantly raise the figure. Nevertheless, the relatively high child mortality rate In Nauru from the mid-1990s to 2008 was a quite different trend to other Pacific Island countries.

This high rate can be attributed to several factors, particularly high-risk pregnancies and the prevalence of obesity and diabetes in the women population. The 2007 DHS found only 22% of births were not in any high-risk category. The period of increased child mortality also coincided with the economic downfall after the end of large-scale mining, a period when household incomes fell and living conditions and social services deteriorated. This may have taken its toll on the morbidity and mortality of infants. The infant mortality rate improved after 2008, when Nauru regained economic growth and was given significant development assistance to improve its primary health care system.

[38] *The under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.*

[39] *The infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year, per 1,000 live births in a given year.*

Graph 4.2: Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

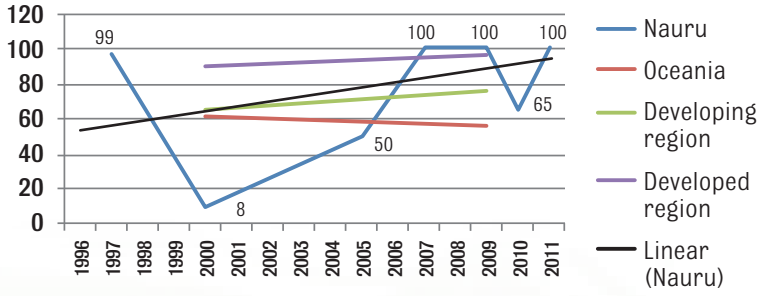


Sources: 1992 Census, 2002 Census, Vital Registration Statistics 2001-2006, 2007 DHS, Dept. of Public Health 2008-2011

Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles

The proportion of children aged one-year old who were immunized against measles also declined during the troubled decade of 1998 to 2007.[40] In 2007, Nauru's immunization program was restored to its previous level and in 2007, 2008 and 2009 achieved 100% immunization coverage for measles as well as BCG, Hepatitis B, Rubella, DPT and Polio. In 2010, vaccination coverage for measles dropped back to 65% due to a shortage of vaccine but this was remedied in the first quarter of 2011.

Graph 4.3: Proportion (%) of 1 year-old children immunized against measles



Sources: ADB SDBS (1997-2005), Ministry of Health (2006-2010)

Challenges and Opportunities

Nauru's small population and relatively few births make demographic rates such as infant and child mortality rates overly volatile and difficult to interpret. It is therefore difficult to track progress against the indicators for MDG 4. Absolute numbers would provide better information than rates.

There are some significant challenges for Nauru to meet this target:

- Data availability and quality and therefore surveillance and monitoring remain issues for Nauru. Before 1999, Nauru had two hospitals: the Nauru General Hospital and the Nauru Phosphate Corporation Hospital. After their amalgamation that year into the Republic of Nauru Hospital, the two hospitals kept their own data and there are no consolidated reports,. Data on Under 5 mortality, infant mortality and maternal mortality as well as other vital health statistics are therefore either not available before 2007 or cannot be validated.
- Infants have a greater chance of dying if their mother is aged over 34 years or under 18 years; if they are born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after a previous birth), or are of a high birth order. The 2007 DHS found only 22% of births were in no high-risk category, and 16% of births were in multiple high-risk categories.

[40] *The proportion of children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.*

Other factors that affect Nauru's ability to meet MDG 4 include the extent of economic hardship; the prevalence of obesity and other health risks among mothers; generally poor standards of living; poor water quality and sanitation facilities; and the limited capacity of the health system. The 2007 DHS reported high morbidity rates among children under the age of five, with 35% of surveyed children experiencing fever in the two weeks before the survey, 20% diarrhea and 26% symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection.

Nauru has nonetheless recently made significant progress towards achieving this MDG. There are opportunities for further improvements in child survival:

- The fact that three out of four infant deaths occur during the first month of a child's life sends two health policy messages: pay greater attention to neo-natal health (which will dramatically reduce infant mortality) and consolidate achievements in child health.
- Improved community outreach programs;
- More explicit consideration of cultural factors that contribute to differences in reported illnesses and treatment coverage for boys and girls;
- Improved quality of Ante Natal Care services;
- Addressing the unmet needs of women for family planning;
- Improved quality and coverage of reproductive and sexual health services and thereby reducing unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and high-risk fertility behavior;
- Improved supply chain management of reproductive health drugs, equipment and supplies;
- Strengthened the referral system and increasing the availability and quality of emergency obstetric care;
- Maintaining the 100% vaccination coverage against measles and other major diseases; and
- Improved monitoring and surveillance systems with a consolidated data system to improve the reliability of morbidity and mortality data.

Other indicators to be monitored for this target are:

- Child morbidity rates for key conditions such as ARI, diarrheal diseases (or five leading causes of inpatient admissions/outpatient visits);
- Proportion of one-year-old children fully immunized against all major EPI target diseases and measles;
- Proportion of babies having received the first doses of Hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of birth.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio; and

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health;

Target Assessment: Potential to Achieve											
Indicator	**1990 Base line**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2004**	**2005**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2015 Target**
Maternal Mortality Ratio						171					
No. of MM Deaths						0 (2006)	0	1	1	0	0
Source: Department of Public Health											
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0	96.9	98.4	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	100	100		100
Source: Department of Public Health											
Contraceptive prevalence rate						51.5 (2007)			5.4		TBD
Source: 2007 DHS & Department of Public Health											
Adolescent birth rate	69.6 (1992)	111.3	148.1	113.4		84.0	69.0 (2006)				Lowest possible
Actual numbers of Adolescent births				32 of 241 total births (2003)	45 of 306 total births	43 of 257 total births	41of 333 total births	38 of 356 total births	31 of 346 total births		Lowest possible
Source for Adolescent Birth Rate: UN Statistics (Updated July 2011) and numbers: Dept. of Public Health											
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visits and at least four visits) (%)						94.5 (at least 1 visit) 40.2 (at least 4 visits) (2007 DHS)			100	100	100%
Source: 2007 DHS & Department of Public Health											
Unmet need for family planning (%)						23.5 (2007 DHS)			25		Lowest possible
Sources: 2007 DHS & Department of Public Health											

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of Progress

Maternal mortality ratio

As with infant and child mortality rates, Nauru's small population, few births per year, and even fewer maternal deaths make the maternal mortality rate volatile and difficult to interpret. A single death will considerably raise it.[41] Given this situation, monitoring the actual number of maternal deaths is a more realistic measure in Nauru.

The reported Maternal Mortality Rate averaged 171 per 100,000 live births from 2005 to 2008 but this figure has not been officially validated [42] There were no maternal deaths from 2006 to 2008, one in both 2009 and 2010, and none in 2011.[43] The aim to reduce the rate by three-quarters is not appropriate for Nauru given its tiny population. Instead, Nauru should aim to maintain the current record of zero maternal deaths.

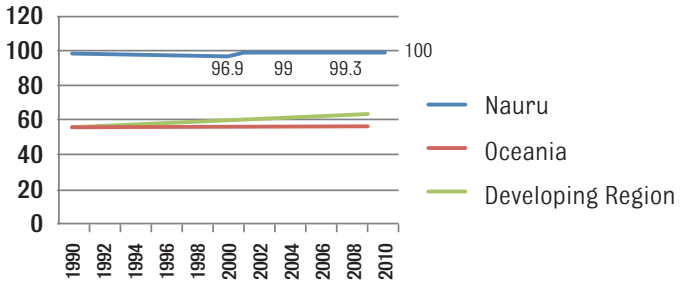
Improved detection of risky pregnancies and increased training of midwives contribute to the low number of maternal deaths. Reproductive health programs include screening mothers for hepatitis, anemia, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and monitoring their health through regular antenatal, post-natal and family planning clinics.

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

In 2007, 98.7% of births occurred in a recognized health facility, attended by a skilled health worker.[44] This figure rose to 100% in 2009 and 2010. Although this is well above the average for developing countries, it is not surprising given the small size of Nauru and its population.

The 2007 DHS however found that some women reported problems in benefiting from post-natal checks or accessing health care, such as essential medicines and health providers. This requires further investigation. The situation may have improved along with the increased rate of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Graph 5.1: Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel



Source: Dept. of Public Health

[41] *The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births in that year..*

[42] *Available data quoted in the 2009 NSDS, kept at the National Hospital.*

[43] *Ministry of Health records.*

[44] *The percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses and midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained in obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labor and the post-partum period, conduct deliveries on their own; and care for new born. This is calculated by dividing the number of women with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel over the number of all women with a live birth in the same year.*

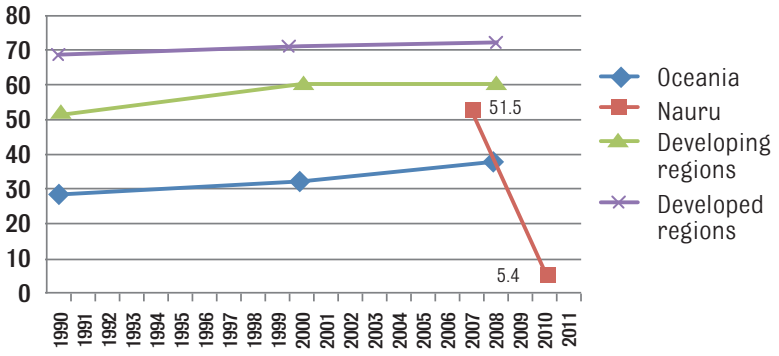
Contraceptive prevalence rate

The Department of Health reported the very low contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in 2010 of 5.4, with 237 users out of 4,379 women of reproductive age.[45] The CPR appears to have dropped since 2007, when the DHS recorded a rate of 36.4%, although this may reflect differences in definition, between modern and traditional methods. The reported rate may also be affected by poor documentation and record maintenance by medical staff.

There are no comprehensive statistics on family planning acceptance. The 2007 DHS found that two-thirds (64%) of currently married women had used a contraceptive method at least once. The modern methods most commonly used by married women are tubal ligation, male condom, female sterilisation, injectables and pills, with withdrawal the most commonly used traditional method. About one out of five (23.1%) currently married women reported having used condoms for contraception.

Contraception for family planning is effectively available only to married couples. This poses a major challenge for young unmarried people, as reflected in the high adolescent fertility rate. The unmet need for family planning is quite high at 25% in 2010, according to the Department of Public Health.

Graph 5.2: Contraceptive Prevalence rate



Sources: 2007 DHS, National Hospital, 2010

Adolescent birth rate

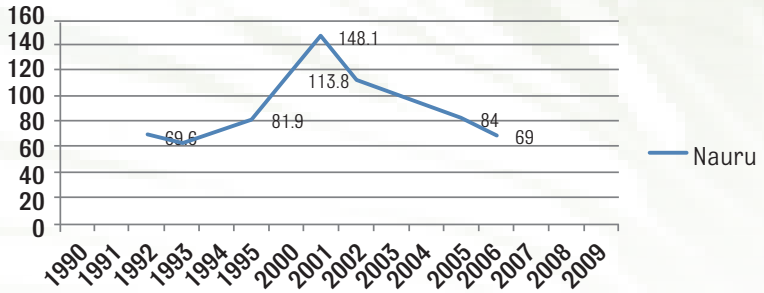
Over the period 1992 to 2002, the adolescent birth rate was relatively high.[46] Since 2002, the rate has generally declined, with fluctuations due to the small population (Graph 5.4). Out of 346 births in 2010, 31 were to teenage mothers.[47]

The past 20 years saw a marked fertility decline in Nauru. This development was most pronounced amongst 25-34 year-old women. The teenage pregnancy rate, however, has remained quite constant. This is a concern for Nauru since most of these pregnancies are unintentional and may burden young people with the early responsibility of parenthood.

Young people have limited access to family planning services. Nauru has a lot to gain by improving youth-friendly reproductive health services, including improving reproductive health in general. Graph 5.4 shows the actual number of births to teenaged mothers compared to total births (2002-2008).

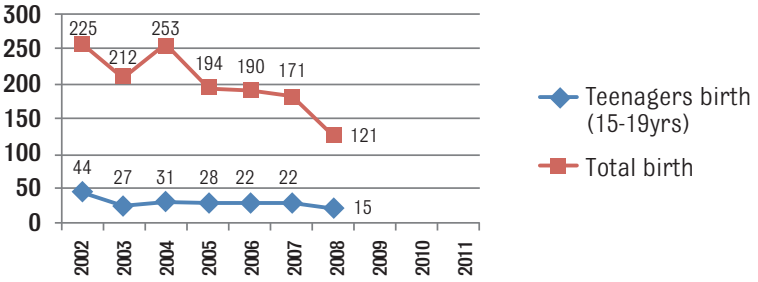
[45] *The percentage of women who are using, or whose partners are using, any form of contraception. It is usually reported for women aged 15-49 years in marital or consensual unions.*
[46] *The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.*
[47] *Health Information Department.*

Graph 5.3: Annual no. of births to women 15-19 yrs per 1,000 women in that age group



Source: United Nations Statistics Division (accessed in May 2012)

Graph 5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate



Source: Bureau of Statistics, Vital Registration Records

Ante-natal care coverage

Ante-natal coverage (at least one visit) has improved from 94.5% in 2007 to 100% in 2010.[48] These figures however do not reflect the consistency of these visits for there is a relatively low level of multiple visits. The 2007 DHS found that almost all women received some pre-natal care but only 40% reported having the recommended four or more pre-natal visits (although another 40% were unsure of how many visits they had). Less than one in five women had their first pre-natal visit during the first trimester of their pregnancy as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. By waiting until their pregnancy has further progressed, many women miss the opportunity to have health problems diagnosed and treated.

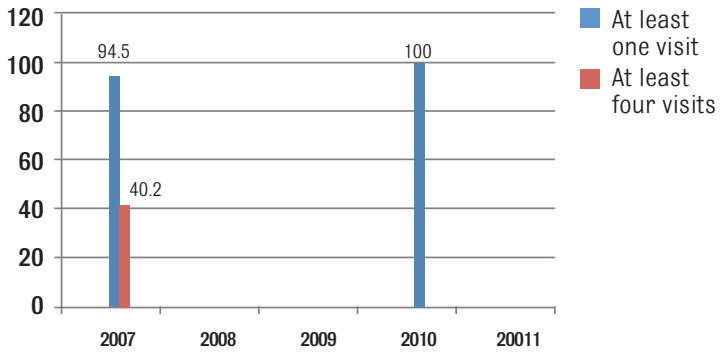
There are currently no specific health services for women in Nauru other than the Ante-Natal Clinic. Nauru has no agreement with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) or any other body promoting reproductive health and sexual health, and no NGO is active in these areas in Nauru. Reproductive health matters are dealt with by general practitioners and occasional visiting specialists.

According to the 2007 DHS, most women who attended pre-natal care reported receiving routine care but only one in four reported receiving information about signs of complications of pregnancy. The extent to which this has improved since 2007 is unreported.

Postpartum care is also important, to follow up on any complications from the delivery and give the mother important information about caring for herself and her child. The crucial period is the first two days after delivery as this is when most maternal and neonatal deaths occur. Although 98.7% of women reported in the 2007 DHS that they gave birth in a health facility, less than one in three reported having a postnatal check within four hours of delivery, and one in six reported having no postpartum check. Again, this situation may have since improved along with the general improvement of health services in recent years.

[48] *Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a year that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in that year*

Graph 5.5: Ante-natal Coverage



Source: Dept of Public Health

Unmet need for family planning

The 2007 DHS found that the percentage of women with an unmet need for contraception was high in all age groups.[49] According to this survey, knowledge about family planning is generally high in Nauru, with 93% of women and 99% of men aged 15–49 knowing of at least one method of contraception. Pills, injectables, condoms and female sterilisation are the most widely known modern methods among women and men.

The 2007 DHS estimated that 24% of married women had an unmet need for family planning services, more often in regard to spacing births (16.4%) than limiting them (7.1%). In 2010 the Department of Public Health reported a slightly higher figure of 25%, a high figure compared to other developing countries.

Challenges and Opportunities

Although overall fertility has been declining in Nauru, the teenage fertility rate remains high. Measures to address access to adolescent reproductive health need to be taken.

The quality of family planning services needs to be improved to address the unmet need for contraception. The low rate of contraceptive use highlights the need to review communication strategies.

There are no pathologists in the Nauru Health Service to conduct post-mortems. Reported causes of deaths are mainly clinical with no pathological diagnosis to determine underlying causes, making the true cause of maternal deaths sometimes difficult to ascertain.

Improving maternal health will require:

- Greater availability of contraceptives;
- More investment in pre-natal and post-natal care, including ongoing training for midwives and other health personnel, in order to prevent maternal deaths and improve reproductive health;
- Education of mothers and fathers, especially parents-to-be, about sharing the responsibility for maternity care;
- More reproductive health education for high-risk groups, particularly adolescent and multi-parity mothers, and the general public;
- Better access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation; and
- Support for vulnerable and marginalized people, to ensure they have full access to health care;.

Additional indicators to be monitored for this target are:

- Proportion of women aged 35+ who have had cervical screening and simple mammograms in the past 24 months;
- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years suffering from iron deficiency (anemia);
- Tetanus immunization coverage for mothers (one dose).

[49] *Women with unmet need for family planning for limiting births are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children. This is a subcategory of total unmet need for family planning, which also includes unmet need for spacing births. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behavior*

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, and

Target 6.B: Universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment

Target Assessment: Likely to Achieve						
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years				0	0	0
Condom use at last high-risk sex				Women 9.8 Men 16.7 (2007 DHS)		100%
Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS						100%
Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance on non-orphans aged 1-14 years						
Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs						100%
Sources: 2007 DHS, 2005-2010 Department of Public Health						

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	Assessment		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of progress

HIV prevalence among the population aged 15-24 years

Nauru currently has no known cases of HIV or AIDS.[50] Only two cases have ever been reported, both over ten years ago. One of these persons has since left the country and the other has died.

Testing for HIV is focused on ante-natal and STI clinic attendees. Altogether, 3.3% of women and 3.2% of men in Nauru had been tested for HIV in 2007.[51] All donated blood is tested. Visa applicants are also required to undergo testing, including expatriates seeking employment and Nauruans applying to travel overseas on scholarship. As in most other countries in the Pacific, test samples are screened in the country (at the Nauru Hospital laboratory) and all initially positive tests are sent to Australia for confirmatory testing. None of the samples referred to Australia have been confirmed as positive.

The growing incidence of HIV in neighboring Pacific countries, Nauru's small population size and the high prevalence of STIs (in particular, Gonorrhea, Syphilis and Chlamydia) compounded by risky behavior, increase the possibility for a rapid spread of HIV should the virus become more present in Nauru. Table 6.1 shows the incidence of STIs from July 2010 to June 2011.

The 2007 DHS found that although most people agreed that married couples should only have sex with their partner, only one quarter of women and one third of men indicated that most married men they know only had sex with their spouses. Less than half of the women (48.8%) and men (39.5%) reported that most married women they knew only had sex with their husbands.

Table 6.1: Incidence of STIs (July 2010-June 2011)

	Female	Male	Total
Chlamydia negative	97	28	125
Chlamydia positive	12	4	16
Gonorrhea negative	76	29	105
Gonorrhea positive	5	3	8
Total reported STI	**190**	**64**	**254**

Source: Department of Public Health, 2010.

Condom use at last high-risk sex

The 2007 DHS found that young people were more likely than older respondents to have numerous sexual partners.[52] Early sexual debut is common; 14.8% and 31.2% of men and women respectively reported sexual debut before the age of 15. More than 34% of men and 10% of women aged 15-49 reported having had more than two partners in past 12 months. Of them, only 4.6% of women and 10.2% of men aged 15-49 reported using a condom.

Condoms are promoted through HIV and STI prevention programs and are available free from the hospital and in some shops. There is no information about whether the slight increase in condom use has lowered the incidence of STIs, nor any data about behavioral and cognitive dimensions of condom use. The Catholic Church in Nauru is said to not oppose the use of condoms to protect against STIs.

Contraception for family planning is effectively available only to married couples. This is a significant barrier for unmarried sexual partners to access contraceptives (including condoms) to prevent HIV, STI or unwanted pregnancies.

Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV is very low and misconceptions about HIV and AIDS are widespread.[53] Only one third of survey respondents knew that the virus cannot be spread through mosquito bites and close to half of all respondents did not rule out that HIV could be transmitted through supernatural means (Graph 6.1). Table 6.1 shows the percentage of men and women with correct knowledge of HIV prevention methods.

[50] *This is measured as the number of individuals aged 15-24 living with HIV divided by the total population aged 15-24.*

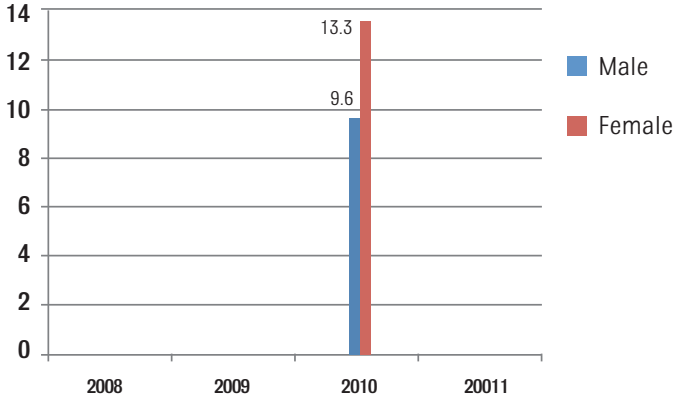
[51] *DHS, 2007.*

[52] *The percentage of young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months.*

[53] *The share of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.*

Information about HIV and STIs is available from youth workers and a peer educator in the Department of Youth and Community Affairs. Otherwise young people have very limited access to information about reproductive and sexual health. Most Nauruan parents do not discuss sexual matters with their children. Some sex education is provided in secondary schools as part of the science curriculum, but this is still opposed by some parents and teachers. Although most concede that children should be informed about HIV and STIs, there is no general agreement among parents or teachers about the age at which these matters should be discussed.

Graph 6.1: Proportion of the population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS



Source: 2010 UNGASS Report

Table 6.1: Knowledge of HIV prevention methods: Women and men (in %)		
	Women	**Men**
Use of condoms	56.2	66.7
Sex with only one uninfected partner	54.8	68.4
Abstain from sex	54.1	65.1
Source: 2007 DHS		

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

There is no evidence that there are any such orphans in Nauru. [54] This indicator is therefore not applicable.

Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs

There are no known cases of HIV infection in Nauru. Any person who was living with advanced HIV infection in Nauru would be entitled to free antiretroviral drugs through the Secretariat of the Pacific Community regional response program.

Challenges and Opportunities

Nauru's national response to HIV is led by the Ministry of Health and includes Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing (VCCT). The HIV program is combined with efforts to address the high prevalence of STIs. Since 2009, a separate HIV program has operated, with increased local and donor funding. In 2008-2009, 44% of the funding for the national HIV response came from domestic sources, and the rest from international donors.[55]

[54] *The number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS is the estimated number of children who have lost their mother, father or both parents before age 15.*

[54] *UNGASS Report 2010*

The Youth Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education conducts Adolescent Sexual Health and HIV Education programs for school leavers. There is little involvement by other sectors, NGOs or community groups. The 2009-12 National Strategic Plan for HIV/STI plans to:

- Strengthen national capacity for HIV/STI, by increasing human resources, improving infrastructure (equipment, laboratory capacity), and scaling up training and staff capacity;
- Strengthen policy and advocacy by reviewing national HIV/STI strategy, conducting advocacy with parliamentarians and churches and HIV/STI media awareness;
- Improve support for HIV/STI counseling, testing, treatment and care, school and youth programs, behavioral change and communication, and peer education programs; and
- Improve monitoring and evaluation, by the Health Department coordinating with other departments and NGOs to monitor and supervise the HIV/STI program.

The National Strategic Health Plan 2010-2015 also aims to increase HIV/AIDS awareness and education on condom use, and increase HIV counseling capacity and provision.

The national response has been limited by:

- Lack of trust in confidentiality standards;
- Shortage of trained VCCT counselors, with only one trained counselor working voluntarily;
- Little comprehensive knowledge of HIV risk reduction and transmission, particularly among young men;
- High staff turnover and low capacity in the health care system;
- Cultural inhibitions about openly discussing sexual matters, particularly in schools;
- Weak Civil Society Organization sector;
- Lack of equipment to produce local information materials;
- Few people tested for HIV despite the prevalence of STIs;
- Restricted access to contraceptives for unmarried people; and
- Limited research about perceptions of risk and other cultural barriers against HIV prevention interventions in Nauru.

Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Target Assessment: Likely to Achieve							
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2008**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
Incidence and death rate associated with malaria	Not Applicable						
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malaria drugs							
Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	Inc.: 102 Prev.:105 Deaths:14	Inc.:47 Prev.: 68 Deaths:5.7	Inc.: 45 Prev.: 71.0 Deaths:6.6	Inc.: 139 Prev.:214.0 Deaths:19	Inc.: 63 (2009) Prev.: na Deaths:na	Inc: 40 Prev.: 52 Deaths:3.8	Inc. : 42 Prev.: 52 Deaths: 3
Source: ADB SDBS (updated on 9 July 2012), 2009 TB incidence rate from the SPC 2010 TB surveillance report							
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (Tuberculosis, cases detected under DOTS)	75	75	88	78		73	100
Source: ADB SDBS							
TB, percentage of DOTS treatment success			25.0	67.0	100 (2008)		100
Sources: ADB SDBS(updated on 9 July 2012), SPC (2008)							

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of Progress

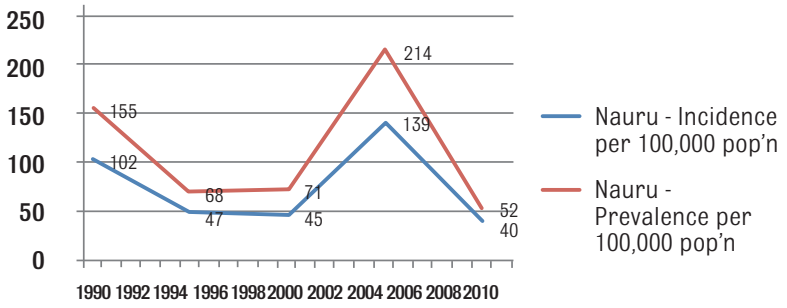
As malaria is not endemic to Nauru, the indicators for malaria are not applicable.[56]

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) increased from 102/100,000 population in 1990 to 139/100,000 in 2005 but significantly decreased to 40/100,000 in 2010. [57] The prevalence of TB similarly increased from 155/100,000 in 1990 to 214/100,000 in 2005 then significantly decreased to 52/100,000 in 2010. [58]

Death rates associated with TB have also decreased, from 14/100,000 in 1990 to 3.8/100,000 in 2010. Because of Nauru's very small population, incidence, prevalence and death rates can fluctuate greatly with the detection of just one case, making the actual number of TB cases and deaths more useful statistics.

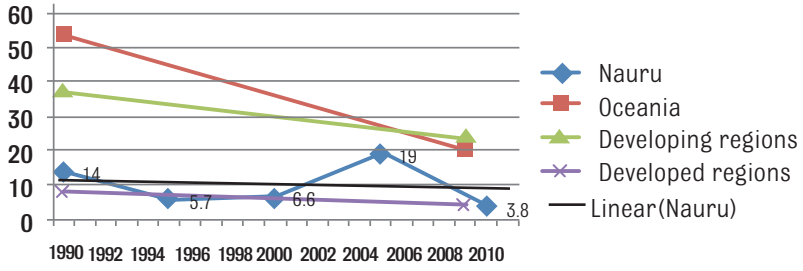
Graph 6.2: TB - Incidence and Prevalence



Source: ADB SDBS.

In 2009, the Public Health Department reported six new TB cases. Of these people, two died and one was transferred to Kiribati for treatment. Of the remaining three, one was treated fully and cured and the other two remain on treatment. In December 2010, Mantoux testing was introduced as a way to screen contacts of TB patients. TB guidelines drafted for Nauru in 2011 recommended that all diabetic patients be screened for TB, significantly increasing TB screening on the island.

Graph 6.3: TB - Death Rate per 100,000 pop'n



Source: ADB SDBS.

[56] *These include incidence and death rates associated with malaria; the proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets; and the proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs.*

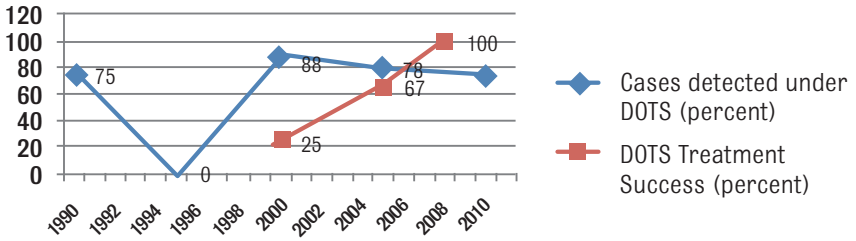
[57] *The number of deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people in a given year. Because of Nauru's small population the actual number of TB cases is useful for monitoring purposes as the incidence rate can be greatly affected by a single case. Tuberculosis prevalence refers to the number of cases of TB in a population in a given year, expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 population.*

[58] *Both statistics from the ADB Statistical Database and the SPC 2010 TB surveillance report.*

Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

The proportion of TB cases detected under the directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) was 75% in 1990; 88% in 2000 and 73% in 2010. [59] These rates have fluctuated due to the very small number of TB cases. The proportion of TB cases cured under DOTS increased from 25% in 2000 to 67% in 2005 and 100% in 2008.

Graph 6.4: Proportion of TB cases detected under DOT short course treatment



Source:ADB SDBS.

Proportion of population with comprehensive correct knowledge of TB

The 2007 DHS asked questions relating to respondents' knowledge and attitudes concerning TB: those who had heard of the disease, who knew TB is spread through the air by coughing, who believe TB can be cured, or would want to keep it secret that a family member had TB. Knowledge of TB was lower among women than men, at 68% and 81% respectively, but 61% of women and only 43% men believed it can be cured, an understanding that was greater among older people. Only 22% of women and 20% of men would want a family member's TB status kept secret.

Challenges and Opportunities

Given the few TB cases in Nauru, the goal should be to eliminate this disease altogether. This will require political commitment and advocacy, active case finding (including contact tracing for sputum smear positive TB cases), early detection and effective treatment. Underlying all of these actions must be a concerted effort to educate the public that TB elimination is achievable.

[59] *The TB detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious TB cases detected under the internationally recommended TB control strategy DOTS. The cure rate is the percentage of new, registered infectious cases that were cured or in which a full course of DOTS was completed.*

Target 6.D: Achieve by 2015, universal access to treatment and prevention of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and control of major risk factors

Nauru has some of the highest rates of NCDs in the region and the world. Poor diet and lack of physical inactivity have been exacerbated by the affluence from mining enjoyed by Nauruans for several decades.

To reduce these major health risks, the Ministry of Health has adopted the WHO STEP-wise framework for surveillance of NCD risk factors. Contributing to the high burden on NCDs in the Nauru population, a STEPS survey in 2006 found high levels of tobacco use and alcohol consumption, low consumption of fresh vegetables and fruit; little physical activity; and a high incidence of obesity and overweight, high cholesterol and high blood pressure; and a very high prevalence of diabetes.

Just over half of all adults smoke (with little difference between men and women), starting from a young age (16 years), and most of them very heavily at an average of 20 cigarettes per day.

Just less than half of all adults regularly consume alcohol, more often men (61%) than women (32%), again heavily, with an average of 13 standard drinks per day for men and 10 for women and binge drinking being common.

Fruit and vegetable consumption is low, with less than 4% of men and 5% of women eating five servings or more of fruit and vegetables a day.

- There is little physical activity. The median total time in physical activity was 1380 metmin/per week, being higher among young people (1680 metmin/wk) than old (480 metmin/wk), and higher among men (1880 metmin/wk) than women (960 metmin/wk).[60] Most physical activity involved travel. Both males and females reported a median of 0 metmin/wk of recreational physical activity, and 16.5% of people reported no physical activity at all in work, travel or recreation.
- Most of the population was overweight (82%) or obese (58%), with similar figures for men and women. There was a marked increase in obesity after the age of 24 years.
- Many adults have high blood pressure, including 23% of men and 11% of women.
- There is a high prevalence of diabetes, with an average of 23% for all people aged 25-64 years. The prevalence increased with age, to 45% in all 55-64 year olds, being higher among women of this age (53%) than men (37%).
- These factors contributed to a high risk for NCDs for 79% of all adults aged 25-64 years, with slightly higher risk rates for women than men.

Challenges and Opportunities

Chronic diseases and the physical and behavioral risk factors related to them are at very high levels in Nauru, and pose the main threat to health and wellbeing. These risks need to be addressed through sustained prevention and treatment, including efforts to reduce harmful consumption by controlling importation of unhealthy foods and substances and improving local food security.

[60] *MET (Metabolic Equivalent): The ratio of the work metabolic rate to the resting metabolic rate. One MET is defined as 1 kcal/kg/hour and is roughly equivalent to the energy cost of sitting quietly. Since MET is a measure of intensity and rate, the concept of MET-minute can be used to quantify the total amount of physical activity in a comparable way across different persons and types of activities. Thus brisk walking at 5 km/h for half an hour (a moderate intensity activity of 3.3 MET) accounts for about 100 MET-min and is in this aspect equivalent to running at 10 km/h for ten minutes (a vigorous intensity activity of 10 MET).*

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7A. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target Assessment: Unlikely to Achieve						
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
Proportion of land area covered by forest				0.0 (2007)		TBD
CO_2 emissions (thousand metric tons)	132.0	139.0	136.0	143.0	143.0 (2008)	TBD
CO_2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)	14.4	13.9	13.5	14.1	14.1 (2008)	TBD
Consumption of ozone depleting substances	0.0 (91)	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0 (2009)	TBD
Source: SOPAC 2007, ADB SDBS [61]						
Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD
Proportion of total water resources used	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	0	0	0	0	2 [62]	30% by 2025
Source: ADB SDBS [63]						
Proportion of species threatened with extinction				1 (2008)		
Source: IUCN Red List						

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

[61] *For indicative purposes only, accuracy is uncertain.*
[62] *Nauru NBSAP*
[63] *For indicative purposes only, accuracy is uncertain*

Assessment of Progress

Proportion of land area covered by forest

With a total land area of 2,200 ha, most of Nauru is covered with vegetation of some kind, but only about 16.5% of the islands vegetation is principally indigenous. Most has been cleared for mining. The remaining small areas of mangroves and coastal vegetation are in urgent need of conservation.[64]

Almost two-thirds of the island's vegetation is forest regenerated after mining. The tall closed forest around Buada Lagoon covers approximately 68 ha, and was identified as a priority conservation area in both the National Environment Management Strategy and the National Rehabilitation Program.

Nauru's flora is made up of 63 indigenous species. Eight are widespread tropical ferns or pteridophytes, and among the flowering plants, there are seven monocotyledons and 48 dicotyledons (Table 7.1). The main primary vegetation types are coastal strand vegetation, mangroves and coastal marsh vegetation, inland forest, and limestone escarpment or pinnacle vegetation. Secondary vegetation includes coconut lands under various states of maintenance, urban gardens, ruderal vegetation along roadsides and in open lots and disturbed areas on Bottomside, and natural regeneration in the mined areas on Topside.

Table 7.1: Enumeration by Family of the flora of Nauru

GROUP	Pre-1980		1980-90s		2007		Subtotals		Total Species
	Indg	Intro	Indg	Intro	Indg	Intro	Indg	Intro	
Pteridophytes	2	-	7	3	6(1)	2 (1)	8	4	12
Gymnosperms	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	5	5
Monocotyledons	3	3(1)	6	136	7(1)	84(27)	7	164	171
Dicotyledons	28(2)	37(7)	43	281	40(3)	225(49)	48	337	385
TOTAL	33(2)	40(8)	56	422	53(5)	316(77)	63	510	573

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicates the number of new species not reported earlier.

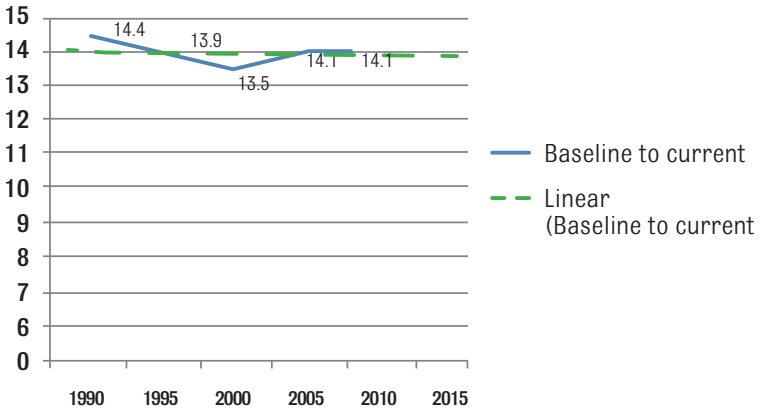
CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per capita declined slightly from 14.4 metric tons per capita in 1991 to 14.1 metric tons per capita in 2008.[65] The major emitters are phosphate mining and the Nauru Utilities Corporation, the sole power supplier on the island, with a smaller amount coming from agriculture and waste. Levels of greenhouse gas emissions decreased with the gradual decline in phosphate mining since 1993, but rose again with the resumption of large-scale mining in 2008. While Nauru does not contribute to any appreciable extent to the cause of climate change, the island is highly vulnerable to its expected effects.

[64] *The proportion of land area covered by forest is defined as the percentage of total land area covered by forest. Forest is defined as land spanning more than 0.5 acres with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. Trees stands in agricultural and urban settlements are excluded.*

[65] *The total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by a country as a consequence of human activities, divided by the national population and by GDP*

Graph 7.1: CO_2 emissions (per capital metric tons)



Source: ADB SDBS

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

Nauru does not produce or import any ozone-depleting substances.[66] The ODS most commonly used in Nauru is CFC-12, found mostly in refrigerators and air conditioning.

Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

There is a wide range of marine resources available for harvest in Nauru. Despite many years of daily reef gleaning, some families still meet their food needs from the intertidal zone and fringing reefs. The increasing scarcity of many once common marine animals, such as turtles, large reef cod, squirrelfish, drummers and turban shells is however evident.[67] This highlights the need for protective legislation and sustainable harvesting and management strategies.

Nauru now licenses all major purse-seine fleets operating in the Western Pacific. The unit catch per square nautical mile in Nauru's EEZ is the highest in the Pacific Island region. Nauru also appears to have a highest percentage return on the value of fish caught by foreign boats. Oceanic Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) capacity improved with the widening of internet bandwidth, allowing operation of the electronic Vessel Monitoring System and other MCS tools. A national plan of action has been developed to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Limited capability for aerial or surface patrolling of the EEZ, however make it difficult to detect potential IUU fishing by licensed or unlicensed fishing vessels. Nauru relies heavily on regional cooperation for MCS and management of its tuna fisheries. While surveillance capacity greatly improved after internet connectively was upgraded in 2011, there is still a need to develop capacity to gather evidence and investigate possible breaches of fishing licenses and sovereign rights and jurisdiction, in accordance with international law.

Community plans to manage coastal fisheries are now in place for one district and being developed in two others. The legal basis has been drafted for community and Government co-management of marine protected areas. Closure of the Nauru Fisheries Corporation, previously run by Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority, provides opportunities for private sector activity in the fisheries sector. Surveys have indicated there is potential for a high-value, low-volume aquarium fish exports.

[66] *Ozone depleting potential (ODP) refers to the amount of ozone depletion caused by a substance. It is the ratio of the impact on ozone of a chemical substance compared to the impact of a similar mass of CFC-11. The ODP of CFC-11 is defined to be 1. CFCs have ODPs that range from 0.6 to 1 while hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) have ODPs that range from 0.001 to 0.52. The halons have ODPs of up to 10 while methyl bromide has an ODP of 0.6.*

[67] *Percentage of fish stocks exploited within their level of maximum biological productivity*

Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Assessment of Progress

Proportion of total water resources used

Nauru has limited water resources and depends on rainwater, groundwater and desalinated seawater. Current supply covers less than a third of the demand. [68]

Most water is used for domestic purposes for, apart from mining, there are no major industries on the island. During periods of heavy rainfall, when tanks are full, rainwater is used all purposes. In droughts, which often occur, households become cautious of their water use, rationing rainwater for potable use only and using groundwater for all purposes except drinking and cooking.[69] Households that have no direct access to groundwater fill buckets and reservoirs from community tanks or rely on their neighbors. When rainwater supplies run out, desalinated water is the only source for drinking and other potable uses.

In absence of an official water strategy, there is no approved water demand target and water supply planning. A comprehensive study is needed. The 2001 WHO estimates, which Government now uses to gauge water demand, are based on 170L per person per day, of which 100L is potable (30L for drinking, 70L for cooking and washing) and 70L non-potable (toilet, bathing, laundry and other non-potable uses). A further 270KL was estimated for commercial and public services entities use in 2010. Table 7.2 summarises estimates of water demand. Table 7.3 summarises estimates of water supply capacity for the three main sources of supply.

Table 7.2: Estimated water demand on Nauru

Water demand	Potable	Non Potable
Per person/day	100L	70L
Commercial and others/day	270KL – 350KL	150KL
Total 2011/day	1290KL	875KL
Total 2020/day	1467KL	1000KL

Sources: WHO 2001, SPC 2011.

Note: Water demand was estimated in 2001, using a projected population of 12 300 for 2010, a figure 20% higher than the current estimated population, and with demand estimates somewhat higher than in other Pacific countries.

[68] *Proportion of total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, municipal and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total actual renewable water resources. The terms water resources and water withdrawal are understood as freshwater resources and freshwater withdrawal.*

[69] *Bouchet and Sinclair 2010.*

Table 7.3: Water supply capacity		
Water sources	**Supply capacity**	
Potable sources	Average	Drought
Rainwater	N/A	<28 days[70]
Desalinated water	228Kl/day	<360Kl/day
Non Potable source	Supply capacity	
Groundwater	298Kl/day	>298KL/day [71]

Sources: ADB 2011, Bouchet and Sinclair 2010, SPC 2011, Department of Commerce, Investment and Environment 2011b.

Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

Protected and conserved areas now include 2% of the total land area of Nauru.[72] The Nauru National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) aims to extend this to 17% by 2020 and 30% by 2025. An Integrated Island Biodiversity project to be implemented from 2012 to 2015, will establish marine and terrestrial protected areas in the Anibare Bay Area and Buada Lagoon.

Nauru has 90 species of native vascular plants and 500 introduced species, 25 indigenous bird species, some insects and land crabs. Marine resources include 105 finfish species and a limited range of turtles, crustaceans, octopus, shellfish, holothurians (bêche-de-mer), and other invertebrates.

Conservation sites will be selected where there is:

- A wide range of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and biodiversity representative of Nauru;
- Little site disturbance;
- High species richness, great number of rare or endangered species, or critical habitats;
- Plants or species of cultural and/or economic importance to Nauruans;
- An evident threat to the site by over-exploitation or degradation; and
- Landowners or the local community are committed to managing and monitoring the site; and desire the benefits to be spread among all Nauruans.

[70] *Using an estimated 100L/day/capita for potable water need.*
[71] *Bouchet and Sinclair 2010.*
[72] *The units of measure in this indicator are terrestrial protected areas as well as marine protected areas in territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles from the coast). The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines a protected area as 'a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.'*

Proportion of species threatened with extinction

Nauru Reed Warbler

There is no scientific information about the status of some species of Nauru.[73] It is nevertheless evident that some species are decreasing rapidly, including fruit trees, ornamental and medicinal plants, and other species of cultural importance. Management plans center on reducing key threats to biodiversity.

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) assessed 426 species on Nauru, out of a possible 500 or more, and identified one endemic species of bird, the Nauru Reed Warbler (Acrocephalus rehsei,) as vulnerable.[74] A survey of these birds in planned, as well as Noddy Birds and Polynesian Pigeons. The effects of land degradation on seabirds are compounded today by some harvesting of terns.

Challenges and Opportunities

All fauna and flora groups in Nauru have significantly declined since the European introduction of coconut monoculture, widespread destruction in the Second World War, and extensive phosphate mining over the past century that cleared most of the forest and left a large part of the island virtually uninhabitable.[75] Pollution and the over-exploitation of marine resources have added to this toll. Another impact of mining on biodiversity has been the great change in the socio-economic system in Nauru, from a subsistence lifestyle dependent on natural resources to a cash-driven economy. This has helped to further degrade biodiversity and its traditional cultural values, as well as the socio-economic structures that are critical for the sustainable management of natural resources.

Rehabilitation of the biodiversity of Nauru and sustainable management of its ecosystems and species is crucial to the promotion of a sustainable Nauruan island way of life and a better quality of life for all. Key objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategic Plan (NBSAP) are to:

- Review the conservation status of wildlife and adopt appropriate monitoring and enforcement methods;
- Develop appropriate biosecurity legislation and risk management of genetically modified organisms, invasive alien species, and effective border control;
- Develop appropriate legislation to promote and protect traditional knowledge and equitable benefit sharing, both important for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
- Develop a comprehensive and coherent philosophy and program of action to protect and enhance our natural cultural heritage.

The major environmental challenge in Nauru is restoring the natural woody vegetation over the sterile, mined-out phosphate lands that cover almost 90% of the island. Another challenge is to ensure that current mining activities do not repeat historical mistakes. Preparatory land rehabilitation work has commenced. Land-use planning is otherwise still weak, with little local capacity, weak integration into other development plans, and little public education. Housing and building arrangements continue to be based on ownership of land plots, which leads to congested living and the clustering together of incompatible land uses, such as homes, cesspits, water wells, shops, planting plots, animal pens and sports-fields. The lack of appropriate waste management for household and industrial wastes puts more strain on Nauru's environment.

Nauru is highly vulnerable to the expected impacts of global warming. As a small island completely surrounded by coral reefs that are susceptible to increased ocean temperatures, Nauru's natural barrier to storm surges, beach erosion and food security source is under threat. Nauru already experiences intense droughts and water shortages as well as extreme rainfall with localized flooding and erosion. These climate extremes are expected to worsen.

There are little scientific information or other knowledge about critical and threatened species in Nauru and neighboring Pacific Island countries, despite this being a region known to be a biodiversity hotspot. Data are often dispersed, taxonomic expertise absent, and nomenclature and classification systems disputed for various species. The NBSAP aims to conserve Nauru's native and other important species and provide mechanisms for their sustainable use, with support from international organisations. IUCN Oceania, which is seeking funds to undertake the process of Regional Red Listing in the Pacific Islands.

[73] *Proportion of species threatened with extinction (last indicator) indicates the change in threat status of species in their natural habitat, based on population and range size and trends, as quantified by the categories of the IUCN Red list of Threatened Species (www.redlist.org)*
[74] *IUCN Red List, 2008.*
[75] *NBSAP,*

Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target Assessment: Potential to Achieve								
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2007**	**2008**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	71.7 (1992 census)		81.7 (2002 census)		90 (DHS)			100%
Proportion of population using and improved sanitation facility (due to maintenance of infrastructure)	65.3 (1992 census)		96.9 (2002 census)		72.2 (DHS)	50[76] (JMP)		100%
Sources: Census, DHS (2007), JMP (2010)								

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

[76] *For indicative purposes only, accuracy is questionable*

Assessment of Progress

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

According to the WHO (2011) definition, only rainwater harvesting at a domestic level would qualify as an improved water source in Nauru.[77] Although water delivery by trucks does not fall into the international definition of 'improved drinking source', this has significantly contributed to the delivery of safe drinking water in Nauru. According to the 2007 DHS, 77% of households treat their drinking water to reduce possible contamination, usually by boiling it.

With no surface water on the island, water is a scarce resource. Much of the groundwater has been polluted from wastewater from toilets and other sources, and now poses a risk to public health. Although it is mainly used for non-drinking purposes, groundwater contamination causes a high incidence of water-borne diseases, such as skin and eye infections, especially during droughts when people are forced to use this water.[78] Nauru had the highest rate of diarrhea in the Pacific Island region.[79] After the economic downturn, government was unable to maintain its national water assets and households lacked money to maintain their systems. Much of the old storage network fell into disrepair.[80]

Water supply has improved in Nauru with Reverse Osmosis (RO) units now operational within Nauru Utilities Corporation (NUC), with a combined capacity of 360kl of water daily. This equates to about 32 litres of contamination free water per person per day, supplemented by rainwater tanks. (The WHO minimum requirement of water for domestic use is 50 litres per day.) Delivery of water has been improved through the deployment of new delivery trucks. Desalinated water has been recently improved with chlorine disinfection, which should reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea. More rainwater tanks are being installed and old ones renovated, assisted by international donors.

Water truck delivering to Government Offices

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

The 2007 DHS reported that with 72% of the population had access to improved sanitation facilities (Table 7.4).[81] WHO and UNICEF, however, report only 50% of the population has access to improved sanitation.[82] The definition of an improved sanitation facility is subject to interpretation. Most septic tanks in Nauru are in reality cesspits, that is, rocks or concrete block-lined holes through which wastewater can infiltrate the porous ground. An estimated 1000 cesspits are currently used in Nauru, most 2m deep and with no lining at their base.[83] Surveys conducted by Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SOPAC) in 2008 and 2010, found properly constructed and enclosed septic tanks were limited to only a few government buildings and houses. There is no wastewater treatment plant in Nauru. All sewage is released into the sea, either directly from the dislodge truck or via the sewage network that exists in some districts. There has been no study into the impact of sewage discharge into the coastal waters.

[77] *This definition is the percentage of the population that uses any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.*
[78] *Bouchet and Sinclair 2010.*
[79] *WHO, 2008.*
[80] *ADB 2011.*
[81] *This is the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are considered adequate by WHO provided they are not public*
[82] *WHO and UNICEF, 2010.*
[83] *Bouchet and Sinclair 2010, Hara 2010, Dept of Commerce, Investment and Environment, 2011a.*

Table 7.4 Access to improved sanitation		
Sanitation type	**Population (%)**	
Flush/poor flush to piped sewer system	24.1	72.2 Improved
Flush/poor flush to septic tank	35.2	
Flush/poor flush to pit latrine	12.9	
Shared facilities	23.3	27.8 Unimproved
Other	4.5	
Source: NBSAP, 2009		

Challenges and Opportunities

According to a 2007 report by SOPAC, major challenges to sustained access to safe drinking water are:

- The high energy demand of the desalination plants;
- Continuing contamination of groundwater, despite it being the best source of future water supply;
- Uncontrolled discharge of wastewater adjacent to wells being used for household water supply, and use of poorly constructed septic tanks, which need to be upgraded to composting toilets or similar arrangements;
- Frequent droughts;
- Unresolved land and water ownership issues, particularly over groundwater extraction.[84]

Another major challenge is developing institutional capacity for water management. Necessary steps to improving this are:

- Formulating a comprehensive management approach, such as an Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Plan;
- Training and employing local water specialists;
- Expanding financial capacity and reducing reliance on donors;
- Developing legal standards and procedures; and
- Improving data and information management, coordination and monitoring.[85]

The Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment established the Water Unit to manage the regulation and monitoring of the water sector, with powers defined by the water, sanitation and hygiene policy framework endorsed by Cabinet in 2012. The Steering Project Committee includes the heads of all government departments involved with water issues.

The policy framework for water includes strategies for domestic rainwater harvesting, groundwater harvesting, coping with drought and climate change, improving water quality, communicating with and consulting the community, and better coordinating the water sector.[86]

The Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment is also improving sanitation systems with support from international donors. With technical assistance from SOPAC methods to improve facilities and reduce groundwater contamination are being identified. These include installing enclosed septic tanks with secondary treatment (sand filters or other) in Ewa and Anetan districts, and establishing monitoring and evaluation programs. Compost toilets are more environmentally appropriate than septic tanks but cultural expectations have to be addressed in order for this technology to be accepted. Compost toilets have been placed in two households and four schools in order to demonstrate that they are practical, safe, environmentally friendly and economically viable. Their initial cost is higher but their long-term running cost lower. Improving sanitation relies heavily on community education and engagement.

The official definition of improved sanitation, of a flush toilet reticulated to a septic tank or sewage network is not appropriate to Nauru if that 'septic tank' is in practice a cesspool that pollutes groundwater, or the sewage system empties directly into coastal water. Nauru needs sanitation technology appropriate to its small island environment. The recently adopted water, sanitation and hygiene policy clearly expresses a locally tailored understanding of environmentally friendly' sanitation practices.

[84] *SOPAC, 2007, National Integrated Water Resource Management Diagnostic Report.*
[85] *White, 2011, Hebblethwaite, 2009.*
[86] *SOPAC, 2010*

Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Target Assessment: Potential to Achieve									
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1992**	**1995**	**2000**	**2002**	**2006**	**2007**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
Proportion of urban population living in slums	2.0			2.0 (01)	1.6 Census				0
Average household size									
		9.97			5.9	6.5	6.1		
Number of households									
		685			1,676	1,538			
Sources: ADB, Census, HIES & DHS									

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of Progress

Proportion of urban population living in slums

According to the 2002 census, 26 (1.6%) of the 1,677 households in Nauru lived in impoverished conditions and 4.1% of households (10.4% of the population) lived in crowded conditions in households with 15 or more members.[87] Of all private dwellings, 85% had access to drinking water, with the Government-run desalination plant operated by the Government providing the main source of drinking water for 81% of them. Other dwellings relied on rainwater (14%), wells, or other sources. Most private dwellings (83%) had modern indoor toilet facilities (tank-flush) and another 12% had access to external tank or pour-flush facilities. Only 2% (28) of private dwellings reported having no access to a toilet.

The Government has allocated about AUD388,000 in the 2012-13 budget for the construction of 28 houses comprising of two to three bedrooms to address the issue of overcrowding.

Challenges and Opportunities

Since the repatriation of Kiribati and Tuvalu workers and their families in 2006, the supply of housing has increased, and so has access to power, water and sewage services. For most households, however, living conditions remain poor, with many houses in very poor condition and multiple families living in a single house. Housing and building regulations exist but are not implemented. The land tenure system prevents planned land use and encourages random building by landowners.

[87] *The proportion of urban population living in slums is the proportion of households lacking at least one of the following five housing conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation facilities; sufficient-living area, not overcrowded; structural quality/durability of dwellings; or security of tenure.*

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target Assessment: Potential to Achieve							
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**
8.4 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national income			80.27	83.51	68.17	72.38	
8.6 Duty free imports and a proportion of total imports			1.72	0.98	0.55	0.51	0.5
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product			33.72	27.62	49.53	69.66	
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance & ADB SDBS							
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services			448.46	0	0	0	
Source: Ministry of Finance							

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

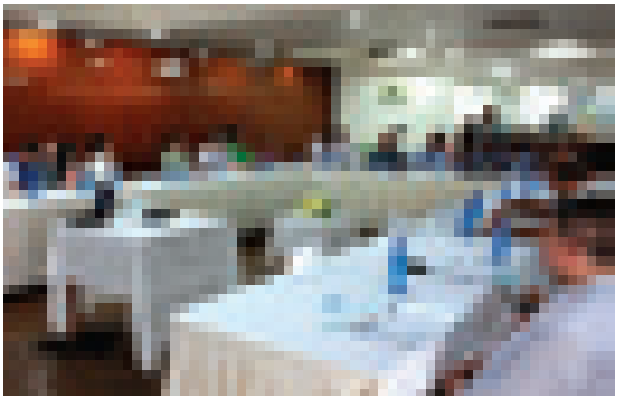
Assessment of Progress

Goal 8 calls for more and better development assistance, a more open and fair framework for trade, and a new international financial architecture, to facilitate the achievement of the MDGs by developing countries. Only two indicators are directly applicable to Small Island States such as Nauru: Official Development Assistance (ODA) received as a proportion of the gross national income, and debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) in Nauru

Aid is an essential source of funding for Nauru's development. As a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) aid receipts are higher in Nauru than any other Pacific Island Country.[88] The Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance estimate that ODA comprised 31% of GDP in 2008 and 72% of Gross National Income[89] (GNI) in 2009 (Graph 8.1). Graph 8.2 shows ODA as a percentage of GNI for 2006-2009 and GDP for 2006-2008. These figures exclude assistance provided "in kind" by donors through direct support or provision of technical assistance.

The major donor to Nauru is Australia, which has supported Nauru's reform programs in finance and governance, education and training, health, utilities, fisheries and law and order. Other donors include Cuba, European Union, New Zealand, Republic of China, other bilateral donors, United Nations (UN) agencies and Pacific regional organisations. Australia's support is provided in a number of ways, including funding for additional technical advisory capacity and support in key government departments for both planning and implementation of government development policy (this includes for long term capacity development through the tertiary scholarship program); building and maintaining key service delivery infrastructure (e.g. redevelopment of the Nauru Secondary School; refurbishment of the power station and water production assets; building and repair work at the hospital); and supporting essential recurrent costs such as fuel and pharmaceuticals. Nauru also benefits from regional programs funded by Australia that are delivered through regional organizations such as the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

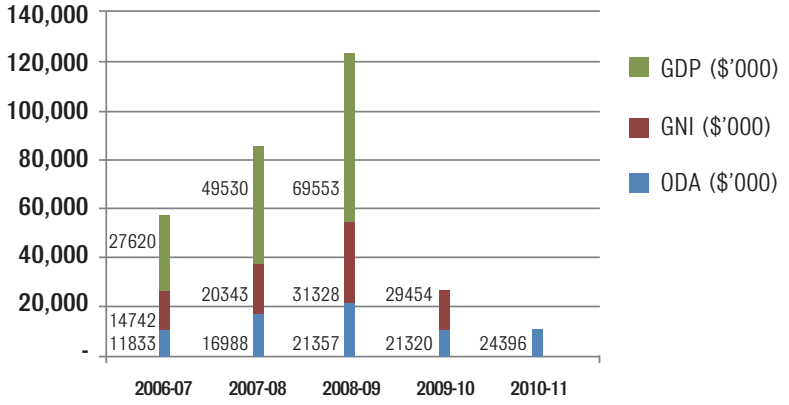


Nauru is a member of the Pacific Islands Forum and therefore realize the Pacific Plan as the way forward to realize the Pacific "Vision". The plan aims to stimulate economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through countries working together for their mutual and individual benefit. In another development to strengthen partnerships for development, in 2009 the President of Nauru with other Pacific Island leaders signed the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination. The Compact aims to improve coordination of development resources from Forum member countries and all development partners and achieve real progress on the MDGs.

[88] *Net ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organization For Economic Cooperation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.*

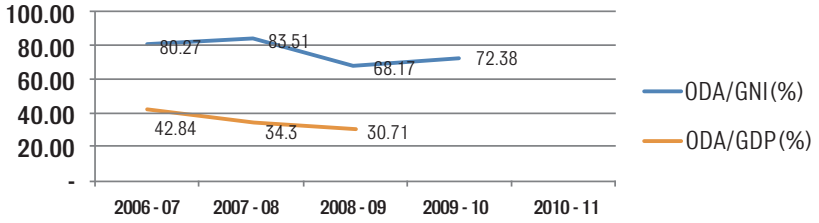
[89] *Gross National Income (GNI) consists of: personal consumption expenditures, the gross private investment, the government consumption expenditures, the net income from assets abroad (net income receipts), and the gross exports of goods and services, after deducting two components: gross imports of goods and services, and indirect business taxes.*

Graph 8.1: GDP, GNI and ODA (AUD'000)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Graph 8.2: ODA as a percentage of GNI and GDP



Source: Ministry of Finance

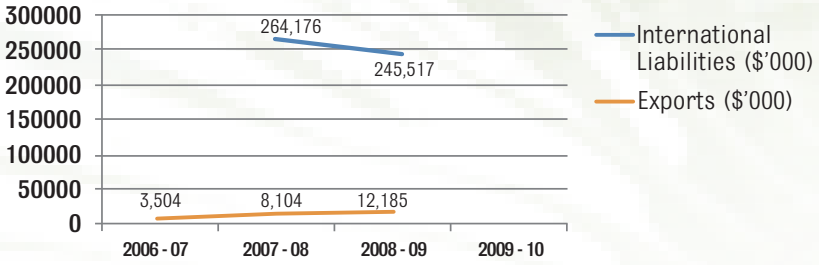
Most aid is centrally managed and captured by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, with project appraisal, monitoring and reporting conducted by the Development Planning and Policy Division (DPPD). Much of the aid nevertheless is fragmented through Government departments dealing directly with donors without a coherent and coordinated framework. Developing an effective aid management system and better public access to information are ways to improve the allocation of resources to economic and social sectors where the need is greatest.

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

In late 2006, the ADB estimated Nauru's GDP to be around AUD26 million, and the country's total debt worth approximately 33.4 times more. [90] This debt was then and remains far beyond Nauru's capacity to service or repay. Table 8.1 shows the breakdown of total debt in 2007. Public debt rose substantially in recent years. From a reported AUD97 million in 1988, it reached AUD317 million in 1993. In 2007, total Government and private debt (external and domestic) was estimated to be AUD869 million.

[90] *Debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year.*

Graph 8.3: Exports to International liabilities (AUD $'000)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 8.1: Nauru national debt by category, 2007	
Category	**Amount (AUD million)**
Debts owed to individuals and entities outside Nauru	237.0
Debts owed to individuals within Nauru	264.8
Sub-total of debt owed to individuals and entities	501.8
Debt owed between and among State Owned Enterprises and Government of Nauru	367.6
Total debt	**869.4**
Source: Bureau of Statistics	

Nauru's economy eroded quickly after the scale-down of phosphate mining operations. Assets of the Nauru Phosphate Royalty Trust, the country's main investment fund, dropped from a peak of AUD1,242 in 1990 to less than AUD100 million by mid 2007.[91] Now that phosphate mining and exports have resumed, Nauru's budget surplus should gradually increase. The 2008 budget papers however concluded that even with the best possible revenue growth, Nauru would only be able to service about 5% of its debt (Graph 8.4). External debt repayment could potentially absorb all fiscal surplus from renewed phosphate mining and constrain public expenditure on essential services.

Graph: 8.4: Nauru Balance of Payments

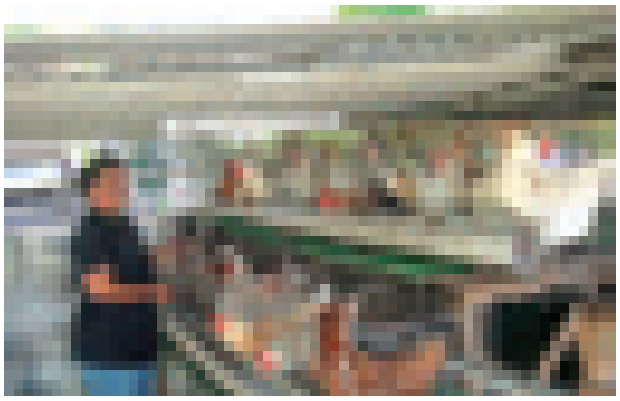
Source: Ministry of Finance

The Government has developed a debt management strategy that includes the write-down or outright forgiveness of debts; extended payment schedules; and refinancing of debts using concessional loans or grants financing. With assistance from AusAID, the Government has also developed a debt management database to monitor debt levels and plan for future loans and repayment schedules.

[91] *ADB, 2007.*

Agricultural support as a proportion of GNI

Agricultural support as a percent of total GDP is very small, representing only 1.29% in 2008 and 0.92% in 2009.[92]



Agricultural support from the Taiwanese technical assistance mission began in 2008 with funding of AUD766,000, reducing slightly to AUD744,800 in 2010. The program operates a vegetable farm (0.15 ha) at Buada and an animal husbandry farm (0.12 ha) at Anabar, with seven technical staff and six local staff. It produces eggs and a variety of vegetables and has helped with the establishment of approximately 60 local piggeries.[93]

The total production of eggs and vegetables by the technical assistance mission as at 31 November 2011 included:

- 384,486 dozen eggs
- 2,860kg Leafy vegetables (i.e. Chinese cabbage, Lettuce, Spinach)
- 2,860kg Watermelon
- 1,855kg Tomato
- 1,822kg Cucumber
- 1,772kg Pumpkin

The major challenge in running the farms is the inconsistent supply of water. In 2011, when there was an eight-month drought; the technical assistance mission purchased a desalination plant to address the problem.

Proportion of imports admitted duty free

According to data from the Nauru Bureau of Statistics, duty free imports as a portion of total imports decreased from 1.72% in 2006 to 0.50% in 2010.[94] This decrease was mainly due to a rise in major non- duty free import items such as petroleum, building materials, rice and flour. Imports that are admitted duty free include fruits, vegetables and bottled water.

[92] *Agriculture support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. For agricultural products, the total support estimate represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole.*

[93] *Most local piggeries were supplied with one male and one female piglet for breeding, at AUD50 per piglet.*

[94] *This is the proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and least developed countries*

Challenges and Opportunities

After years of poor public sector management and squandering of revenue from phosphate mining, Nauru's economy faces many challenges, including heavy external and internal debts; geographic isolation which makes access to international markets expensive; a very small land area and limited natural resources for sustainable livelihoods; under-developed human capital; limited infrastructure; a weak institutional environment for private sector development; constrained land and capital markets; and constrained by small size, and social and cultural traditions with limited understanding and experience of business concepts and practices.

Nauru also faces global challenges. The 2008-2009 global economic crisis caused prices of food, fuel and other primary commodities to soar. Climate change is expected to accentuate the problem of drought and bring sea level rise. These local and global challenges make strengthened global partnerships even more essential for the achievement of national development priorities, including the MDGs.

The Government is addressing structural problems in the economy to establish a base for future economic growth, recognising that deep-seated reforms are essential. Many of the necessary changes have commenced and the NSDS guides the continuing effort. Prospects for phosphate mining and exports appear good. Revenue from fishing licenses continues to support the budget. A small revenue base has been established and the SOEs and utility services are being reformed. Nauru has also been removed from the blacklist of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, an essential requirement for the reestablishment of a finance industry. Government wages have been cut to levels more in line with productivity. Overstaffing of Government departments and state-operated enterprises has been reduced.

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Target Assessment: Likely to Achieve						
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015 Target**
8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	Universal access provided through the provision of free health including essential drugs as per the national essential medicines list.					100%
Sources:						

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of Progress

Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

The Nauru Government provides free health care to the entire population with universal access to essential drugs as per the revised medicines list. [95] The International Dispensary Association (IDA) Foundation covers 60% of Nauru's essential drugs list and consumables. Other drugs such as those to treat TB and HIV-AIDS antiretroviral are provided free by WHO under the Global Drug Facility and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

Challenges and Opportunities

Despite having a relatively high pharmaceutical expenditure per capita of USD117, Nauru has suffered chronic shortages of essential drugs and funds. Logistical difficulties, high import prices and lack of qualified personnel have contributed to an inefficient supply chain. In 2008, as part of the EC/ACP/WHO Partnership Policies, Nauru rationalised drug use by revising its essential medicines list, reviewing its supply chain system, and changing its supplier to the International Dispensary Association (IDA) Foundation, a non-profit medical supply organisation based in the Netherlands. The IDA Foundation is able to provide essential drugs three to 10 times cheaper than the previous supplier without compromising the quality of the products.

[95] *The proportion of the population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis is the percentage of the population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. Access is defined as having drugs continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or drug outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population. Essential drugs are drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population.*

Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technology, especially information and communications

Target Assessment: Likely to Achieve								
Indicator	**1990 Baseline**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2015 Target**
Telephone lines per 100 population	13.1	15.6	17.9	17.8	17.7 (08)			
Source: ADB SDBS								
Active Cellular subscribers					5,500	6,000	6,200	
Cellular subscribers per 100 population					58	62	62	
Proportion of cellular users who are active internet users (%)					0	8	33	
Active Internet users per number of households				416 (2006)	na	400	560	
Active Internet users via mobile phone (GPRS access)					0	500	2000	
Mobile internet per 100 household internet subscriber						125	429	
Population		9,919 (92)	10,065 (02)	9,086 (06)	9,539	9,715	10,086	
No. of Households		1394	1652	1677		1660	1660	
Sources: Digicel & Dept. of Communications								

Tracking Progress			
Monitoring and Evaluation Components	**Assessment**		
Data collection capacity	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to analyze data	Strong	Fair	Weak
Data continuity of survey information	Strong	Fair	Weak
Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning	Strong	Fair	Weak
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism	Strong	Fair	Weak

Assessment of Progress

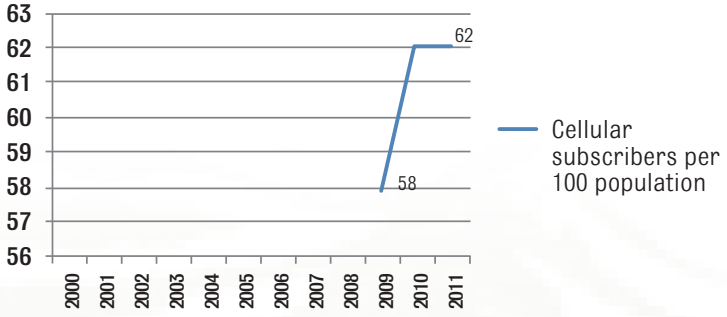
Telephone lines, Cellular subscribers & Internet users per 100 population

With a dilapidated telecommunications infrastructure, the number of landline users had severely declined from 2.27 telephone lines per 100 population (225 telephone landlines out of a population of 9,919) in 1992 to 0.825 (83 land lines for a population of 10,065) in 2002.[96] ADB estimates that the number of landline users was approximately 17.7 per 100 population in 2008. After the establishment of a wireless network in 2010, Government decommissioned the fixed line system as it was badly maintained and too expensive to fix or replace.

Mobile phones were introduced in 2009 through a joint venture between the Government and Digicel. According to Digicel, there were 5,000 mobile phone subscribers in 2009 and about 6,500 subscribers in 2011, close to full capacity for the market.[97] About 90% of current subscribers are prepaid users. Post-pay users are mainly Government offices, state owned enterprises, private businesses, resident embassies and the national airline. The number of subscribers is not expected to increase much more as the market is almost fully saturated.

Digicel is now introducing other mobile phone services, such as Mobile Money, which allow cashless transactions to take place, such as purchases in local shops. The facility could potentially be extended to for businesses to make offshore transactions and to Government for payroll transactions.

Graph 8.5: Cellular subscribers per 100 population



Source: Digicel & Department of Communications

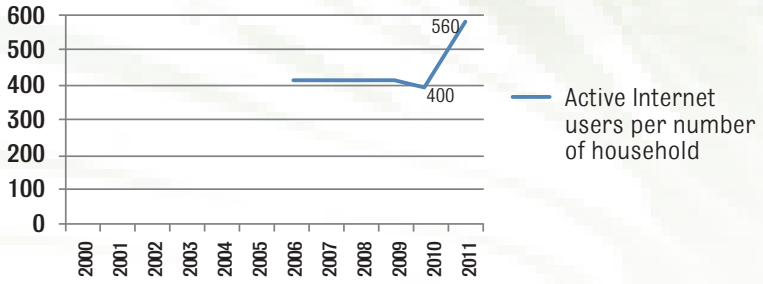
Installation of a wireless network by Digicel in 2010 that utilises WiFi and WiMAX technologies has provided internet services to a much larger proportion of the population and at a much faster connectivity speed.[98] In 2011, according to a survey by Digicel, approximately 1,400 households were connected and about 2,000 mobile phone users were also able to download the internet on their phones. There were nine corporate customers with WiFi units in 2011 and about 560 residential subscribers using WiMAX technology, with broadband capacity to download 50mb for AUD2.

[96] *Department of Communications. Telephone lines per 100 population, refers to the number of telephone lines connecting subscribers' terminal equipment to the public switched network and that have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. The estimated number of telephone lines divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100.*

[97] *The indicator of cellular phone users is derived by dividing the number of mobile cellular telephone subscribers by the population and multiplying by 100.*

[98] *The estimated number of Internet users is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100. A growing number of countries are measuring the number of Internet users through regular surveys. Surveys usually indicate a percentage of the population for a certain age group (e.g., 15-74 years old). The number of Internet users in this age group should be supplied and not the percentage of Internet users in this age group multiplied by the entire population.*

Graph 8.6: Active Internet users per number of households



Source: Digicel & Department of Communications

Challenges and Opportunities

The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) aims to provide universal and reliable access to internationally competitive communication services. This involves developing the ICT sector to deliver services to subscribers at reasonable cost and responding to changes in technology and consumer expectations; and creating a competitive market for telecommunications services.

The joint venture between the Government and Digicel has, for the first time, provided island-wide phone coverage and wireless internet services. Nauru's small population and low purchasing power can make it difficult to rely on competition and private sector-driven infrastructure investment. The challenge for Nauru is to develop a legal and regulatory policy framework appropriate to the unique conditions of Small Island Developing States in the Pacific. Regional regulation and innovative institutional approaches could be one way to overcome the disadvantages of small, resource-constrained countries and avoid signal service providers from dominating the market under monopolistic conditions.

Continuing Challenges

Economic change

Nauru's economic wealth has historically come from phosphate mining. The country faced a major economic downturn in the mid-1990s when phosphate earnings dropped precipitously but high levels of expenditure were maintained through borrowing and the depletion of all of the country's public reserves and Trust assets.

Recovery efforts began in 2004 with a development-minded government that articulated its NSDS in 2005. These efforts were however significantly affected by global economic crisis and food and fuel prices rises in 2007 and 2008, demonstrating once again Nauru's vulnerability to external forces.

Nauru's remoteness, its dependence on imported fuel for all energy purposes 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. Most food is imported. There is little arable land as phosphate mining has left 80% of the land barren. Climate change may further reduce prospects for local food production, with increased droughts and water shortages and coastal inundation.

To address these new challenges and meet the goals of the NSDS, the Government is strengthening national planning and implementation mechanisms for sustained economic growth; addressing the debt burden, and saving for a future without the phosphate industry. Nauru aspires to build resilience and self-sufficiency through local food production, water security and renewable energy.

Environmental change

Nauru already faces extreme weather, especially drought, and this situation may worsen. Nauru gives high importance to addressing climate change issues. Nauru ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 11 November 1993 and ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 16 August 2001. Nauru's Initial National Communication (INC), submitted to the UNFCCC in 1999, provided compelling evidence that Nauru is one of most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and sea-level rise.

Nauru is also party to other UN conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol for Biosafety, the Stockholm Convention for Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Convention to Combating Desertification. The NSDS includes several sustainable development programs that are linked to reporting commitments under other multilateral environmental agreements.

The need to urgently implement adaptation measures in Small Island States such as Nauru has been recently reinforced and highlighted in the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This report proposed risk-reduction strategies be integrated into development planning, disaster prevention and management, integrated coastal zone management, health care planning and other areas, building the capacity of individuals, communities and governments to be more adaptive to climate change.

The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) guides the implementation of adaptation activities in the sectors most vulnerable to climate change, including agriculture, water resources, marine resources and fisheries, health, coastal management and disaster management. Changes already observed on the island include coastal erosion and seawater intrusion, flooding, lower crop yields, and loss of some ecosystem resources including mangroves and coral reefs.

Through community consultations, the NAPA team has developed local criteria to select adaptation options and identify vulnerable communities. Detailed in the draft "Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation report, these criteria are:

a) The severity of effects underlying vulnerability;
b) Complementarity with existing projects, multilateral agreements and the NSDS;
c) Culturally acceptable and owned by those affected;
d) Cost-effectiveness and viability;
e) Capacity to increase the adaptive capacity of communities and sectors to climate change;
f) Equitability in gender access to resources; and
g) Sustainable in the long-term.

Successful adaptation in Nauru will depend on resources made available from national, regional and international sources and therefore on developing partnerships with local, regional and global stakeholders. Nauru is making progress in improving its governance system in terms of participation, budgeting, transparency, accountability, and monitoring, all of which contribute towards meeting the MDGs.

Strengthening governance

Issues related to governance, management, and agency capacity are still of considerable concern. Much more needs to be done, particularly in terms of correcting the deep institutional problems that led to Nauru's severe economic deterioration. Deep-seated reforms to governance arrangements are essential requirements for Nauru's development to ensure that the mistakes of the past do not reoccur. The absence of accountability and transparency, particularly of public corporations, was central to Nauru's severe economic deterioration and concerted, corrective action is required to achieve a sustainable improvement. Many of the necessary changes have commenced and the NSDS has been prepared as a guide to continuing efforts.

In 2004, in an attempt to strengthen governance and improve national development outcomes, the Nauru Government launched a major constitutional review process, which focused heavily on exploring options for strengthening stability in the elected government. In 2006, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Constitutional Review (the 'CRC') proposed a six-step process of review, which included:

- A public awareness campaign;
- A process for the public to make written submissions;
- Establishment of an independent Constitutional Review Commission that analyzed and considered all material gathered from the public;
- A Constitutional Convention which debated the recommendations of the Commission and prepared draft bills;
- Consideration, amendment and passage of the bills by Parliament; and
- A referendum held in 2010.

Despite the extensive consultation process, the referendum rejected the proposed new Constitution that had been passed by Parliament.

During 2010 and 2011, work was done to review the constitutional process and move forward with Bills to introduce some of the reforms that did not need endorsement by referendum. In 2012, Government tabled a Bill to pursue key amendments, most notably:

- Introduction of a Leadership Code;
- Establishment of an Ombudsman; and
- Requiring that the Speaker be appointed by Parliament but from amongst the membership of Parliament.

These amendments have technically already been passed by Parliament, but the current Bill in front of parliament seeks to sever these provisions from those that require a referendum so that they can come into force.

In July 2012, The Nauru Parliament agreed to increase the number of MPs from 18 to 19 following the next general election. Having an additional member is part of a political reform package that has been long sought by President, Sprent Dabwido, in an effort to end the repeated political deadlock.

A priority of the NSDS is to achieve 'a stable, trustworthy, fiscally responsible government with transparent and accountable parliamentarians, cabinet and public service'. This goal will require 'essential governance, policy and institutional reforms'. A peer review of Government's development planning, budgeting and aid management processes was undertaken in March 2010 with the objective to promote international best practice in key sectors, improve effective budget allocation and implementation to achieve national development priorities; and guide support from development partners. Key recommendations of the review were:

1. National and sector planning: Government should review the level of resources available to DPPD/AMU and the Chief Secretary's Department to develop templates for operational and corporate plans, assist departments to prepare them by July 2011, and request additional technical assistance if required.

2. Costing strategies: Government should seek assistance from the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility to cost infrastructure proposals and develop a programmatic approach to funding and implementation. (This led to the development of the comprehensive Nauru Economic Infrastructure Strategy and Investment Plan (NEISIP) in 2012.)

3. Involving the non-government sector: Government should request technical assistance to develop and implement programs of capacity development and community level delivery. Structured dialogue between Government and the non-government sector, drawing on experience from other Pacific Island countries.

4. Monitoring the NSDS: The terms of reference of the National Development Committee should be communicated and explained to development partners to establish expectations from the start; and the intentions contained in the terms of reference, and the management load on the DPPD/AMU, are monitored and reported on by the Secretariat.

5. Proposal for an Annual Development Report made up of inputs from across Government be reconsidered at least for the first year in favour of a short report based on discussions between the NDC and heads of Departments.

6. Coordinating development partners: That DPPD/AMU convenes quarterly meetings with its core development partners; this may require a development partner to facilitate conference calling.

7. The DPPD/AMU use their normal contacts with Departments to record as far as possible visits by development partners and international and regional organisations as the basis for discussions with these agencies about rationalisation; and that development partners ensure that their missions are notified to DPPD/AMU and brief them on departure.

8. That Australia and the EU work with Nauru and together to accelerate the transition from current forms of support to budget support, in ways that look at public financial and public service systems in Nauru as a whole.

9. That all development partners agree to use the PEFA assessment and any public financial reform program arising from it as the provision of funding and technical assistance to improving Nauru's systems and using them increasingly over time; and that the Government of Nauru convene a public financial management working group with interested development partners to discuss and track a reform program.

10. Development partners should ensure that all support to line Departments that includes information management or data collection is coordinated with the Bureau of Statistics and makes provisions for the participation of the Bureau.

The Way Forward

This report is intended to provide a common assessment of Nauru's progress on the MDGs and thereby to foster the efforts of all stakeholders to achieve these goals. One way to do this is to link the planning and budgeting processes more closely to priority development goals. It is encouraging to note that the MDGs have been embedded in the revised NSDS (2009). Stakeholder participation in all decision-making is also required.

Improving the quality and availability of data is important for developing effective policies to advance towards the MDGs. There has been some good progress on this, including the 2006 HIES and the related national poverty analysis produced by the Bureau of Statistics in 2008. It is imperative that another HIES is conducted soon to allow measurement of changes in the poverty situation since 2006. Further analysis of the 2007 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and the latest population census will provide other essential data.

Costing MDG-related programs in the form of Medium Term Budgeting and Expenditure Frameworks is another crucial element. This requires adequate capacity to plan, cost and resource the development process around short and longer-term targets. It assumes that there is sufficient capacity to prioritise and formulate a budget on competing and prioritising needs versus available domestic resources and projected aid flows. A focus on pro-poor and gender sensitive budgeting is essential to ensure that those at the lower end of the social and economic strata are suitably targeted.

Finally, developed countries need to fulfill their commitment to scale up aid and debt relief, and provide better trade opportunities.

References

Abbott, D., and Pollard, S., 2004, Hardship and Poverty in the Pacific, Asian Development Bank, Manila Philippines.

ADB, 2007, Nauru Country Economic Report. ADB with the Government of Nauru

Booth, Lomani-Whippy, Navatoga-Sokota, Tokalauvere 2007. Rainwater harvesting: Asset condition survey of domestic infrastructure. Nauru Technical Report, EU-SOPAC (EDF9) Project Report 80 Reducing Vulnerability of Pacific ACP States, SOPAC Secretariat, Fiji.

Bouchet, L. 2011, Water Sanitation and Climate Outlook Nauru: An overview of water and sanitation management in Nauru. Government of Nauru and SOPAC.

Department of Commerce Industry and Environment, 2010, Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation. Government of Nauru

Department of Education and Training,2010 Annual Report for Financial Year 2009-2010 Government of Nauru.

Department of Women's Affairs, [DATE] Corporate Plan. Government of Nauru.

Detenamo, A., Lee, K., 2008, Poverty Incidence in Nauru: An Assessment of Poverty (Draft), Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

Falkland, 2009, Country Implementation Plan for Improving Water Security in the Republic of Nauru, SOPAC Secretariat, Fiji .

Forum Fisheries Aiuthority, 2005, Nauru Tuna Fisheries Report, Scientific Committee for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, Noumea, New Caledonia.

Forum Fisheries Aiuthority, 2010, Tuna Economic Indicators. **Downloaded from website**

Gadabu, I., A. Jorari, and G. Haberkorn. 2006. 2002 Nauru Census Main Report. Nauru Bureau of Statistics and SPC.

Gadabu, I. 2007, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2006, Nauru Bureau of Statistics.

Government of Nauru, Aid Management Policy, Government of Nauru. (Draft)

Government of Nauru, 2009, Nauru National Report on the Mauritius Implementation Strategy Government of Nauru.

Government of Nauru, 2009, National Sustainable Development Strategy. 2005-2025.

Hara, 2010, , Waste Water Management Component: Feasibility Study (Draft), Nauru Integrated Water Resource Management Project, SOPAC Secretariat, Fiji

Hebblethwaite, D. 2009, Initiating Integrated Water Resources Management in the Republic of Nauru, Pacific Integrated water Resources Management National Planning Programme, Draft, SOPAC secretariat, Fiji

McMurray, M.,2005. Nauru: Situation Analysis of Children, Women and Youth, UNICEF Pacific Office, Fiji.

Nauru Bureau of Statistics, 2009, Demographic and Health Survey 2007 Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia.

Nauru Bureau of Statistics, 2008, Incidence of Poverty in Nauru (in draft), Government of Nauru

Nauru Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1992 and 2002. Government of Nauru.

Nauru Department of Economic Development and Environment, 2003, First National Report to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Government of Nauru.

Nauru Police Department, 2008 & 2009, & 2011, Administrative records: private business license registration, Government of Nauru.

Nauru Public Health Centre, Annual Report for Financial Year 2010-2011 Government of Nauru.

Nauru Public Service Commission, 2005-2011, Administrative records: gender disaggregated labour force data, Government of Nauru

Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, 2011, 2010 Pacific Regional MDG Tracking Report, Suva, Fiji

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Small Island States Action Plan on the Advancement of Women in Decision Making Processes' (Draft)

Occonor, J., Wiegandt A., and Vinney K., 2010, Tuberculosis surveillance in the Pacific Island countries and territories, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia, 2010

Onorio, K and Deiye, T., 2010, Nauru, National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan, National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Government of Nauru

Our Airlines, 2005-2011, Administrative records: gender disaggregated labour force, Nauru.

Republic of Nauru Phosphate Corporation, 2005-2011, Administrative records: gender disaggregated labour force data, Nauru Phosphate Corporation.

Russ and Wallis 2007, ; National Integrated Water Resources Management Diagnostic Report: Nauru, Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Pacific Island Countries, SOPAC Secretariat, Fiji.

United Nations Development Group, 2003. Country Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals, Second Guidance Note, United Nations, New York.

United Nations, 2010 and 2011, Global Millennium Development Goals Report. United Nations, New York.

United Nations, 2000. The Millennium Declaration, United Nations, New York.

Nauru UNGASS Taskforce, 2010, Nauru UNGASS Country Progress Report. Nauru

Russ and Wallis 2007, National Integrated Water Resources Management Diagnostic Report: Nauru, Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Pacific Island Countries;' SOPAC Secretariat, Fiji.

SOPAC and ADB, 2003, Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management. SOPAC and ADB.

WHO, 2006, Nauru Non-communicable diseases Risk Factors STEPS Report, WHO, Suva, Fiji

WHO & UNICEF, 2011, Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation 2010 update, Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, WHO & UNICEF

Annexes

1. MDG Indicator Definitions		
MDG Goals and Targets	**Indicators for monitoring progress**	**Indicator definition**
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.11 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day	The poverty rate at $1.25 a day is the proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). Purchasing power parities (PPP) conversion factor, private consumption, is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is applicable to private consumption.
	1.12 Proportion of the population living below the national basic needs poverty line	The proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the level required to have only sufficient food or food plus other necessities for survival.
	1.13 Poverty gap ratio	The sum of the income gap ratios for the population below the poverty line. This indicator measures the 'poverty deficit' of the entire population, where the poverty deficit is the per capita amount of resources that would be needed to bring all poor people above the poverty line through perfectly targeted cash transfers.
	1.4 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	The income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.14 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	The growth rate of GDP per person employed or labour productivity is defined as the growth rate of output per unit of labour input. Output is measured as "value added", which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased and energy inputs. Value added, called "gross domestic product" (GDP) in the national accounts, represents the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labour directly engaged in the production. Labour input is defined as persons employed.
	1.15 Employment-to-population ratio	The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition. 1 For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 years and older.
	1.16 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day	The proportion of employed persons living below $1 (PPP) per day, or working poor, is the share of individuals who are employed, but live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the international poverty line of $1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).
	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.17 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	The percentage of children under five years of age whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the international median for this age group, as adopted by WHO

	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	The percentage of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.4 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.5	The net primary enrolment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of official school age.
	2.6 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	The ratio of the total number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year to the total number of children of official graduation age in the population.
	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	The percentage of the population 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.4 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	The ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students.
	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	The share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector.
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	The number of seats held by women as a percentage of all occupied seats.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.4 Under-five mortality rate	The under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
	4.5 Infant mortality rate	The number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year, per 1,000 live births in a given year
	4.6 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	The percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.7 Maternal mortality ratio	The number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	The percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained o give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.8 Contraceptive prevalence rate	The percentage of women who are using, or whose partners are using, any form of contraception. It is usually reported for women aged 15-49 years in marital or consensual unions.
	5.9 Adolescent birth rate	The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.
	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period. Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period.
	Unmet need for family planning	Women with unmet need for family planning for limiting births are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children. This is a subcategory of total unmet need for family planning, which also includes unmet need for spacing births. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behavior
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.17 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	The prevalence of HIV among the population 15-49 years old is measured as the number of individuals aged 15-49 living with HIV divided by the total population aged 15-49.
	6.18 Condom use at last high-risk sex	The percentage of young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months
	6.19 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	The share of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.
	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	The number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS is the estimated number of children who have lost their mother, father or both parents before age 15.
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.20 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.21 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	The number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people
	Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey.
	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey who received any anti-malarial medicine.
	Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	The number of deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people
	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	The TB detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious TB cases detected under the internationally recommended TB control strategy DOTS. The cure rate is the percentage of new, registered infectious cases that were cured or in which a full course of DOTS was completed.

Target 6.D: Achieve by 2015, universal access to treatment and prevention of NCDSs and control of major risk factors	6.22 Prevalence of smokers	Prevalence of current daily tobacco smoking among adults aged 15 years and older. [There is no official MDG definition]
	6.23 Prevalence of drinkers	Prevalence of current daily tobacco smoking among adults aged 15 years and older [There is no official MDG definition]
	6.24 Prevalence of those with high blood pressure	[There is no official MDG definition]
	Prevalence of elevated cholesterol	[There is no official MDG definition]
	6.25 Prevalence of those suffering from diabetes	[There is no official MDG definition]
	Overall prevalence of raised risk for NCDs aged 25-64 years	[There is no official MDG definition]
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.11 Proportion of land area covered by forest	Forest areas as a share of total land area
	CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP	The total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by a country as a consequence of human activities, divided by the national population and by GDP
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.12 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	Ozone depleting potential (ODP) refers to the amount of ozone depletion caused by a substance. It is the ratio of the impact on ozone of a chemical substance compared to the impact of a similar mass of CFC-11. The ODP of CFC-11 is defined to be 1. CFCs have ODPs that range from 0.6 to 1 while hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) have ODPs that range from 0.001 to 0.52. The halons have ODPs of up to 10 while methyl bromide has an ODP of 0.6.
	7.13 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	Percentage of fish stocks exploited within their level of maximum biological productivity
	7.14 Proportion of total water resources used	Proportion of total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, municipal and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total actual renewable water resources. The terms water resources and water withdrawal are understood as freshwater resources and freshwater withdrawal.
	7.15 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	The units of measure in this indicator are terrestrial protected areas as well as marine protected areas in territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles from the coast). The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines a protected area as 'a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values'
	Proportion of species threatened with extinction	
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.16 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	The percentage of the population that uses any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.
	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	The percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are considered adequate by WHO provided they are not public
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.17 Proportion of urban population living in slum	The proportion of urban population lacking at least one of the following five housing conditions: Access to improved water; Access to improved sanitation facilities; Sufficient-living area, not overcrowded; Structural quality/durability of dwellings; Security of tenure.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	8.17 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	Nauru is not recognized as a least developed country. Net Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organization For Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation	Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC.
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly	Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	Untied bilateral official development assistance is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes	Not applicable to Nauru
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	Nauru is recognized as a small island developing state. Recipient countries' gross national income at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors.
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty	This is the proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and least developed countries.
	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	This is the average tariff imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textile and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries.
	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	Agriculture support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. For agricultural products, the total support estimate (TSE) represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agric ultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole.

	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	Activities to help build trade capacity enhance the ability of the recipient country: to: formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries; and; participate in the benefit from the institutions, negotiations and processes that shape national trade policy and the rules and practices of international commerce.
	Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative	The indicator is the number of heavily indebted poor countries that have qualified for HIPC initiative assistance and that have reached their decision (or completion) point under the enhanced HIPC initiative. The HIPC decision point is the date at which a HIPC country commits to undertake additional reforms and to develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.
	Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives	Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative is the net present value of debt relief committed when a country reaches its decision point under the enhanced HIPC initiative. It is calculated as the amount needed to bring the net present value (NPV) of the country's debt level to the thresholds established by the HIPC Initiative (150 percent of exports or in certain cases 250 percent of fiscal revenues).
	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year.
	8.18 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	The proportion of the population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis is the percentage of the population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. Access is defined as having drugs continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or drug outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population. Essential drugs are drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population.
	Telephone lines per 100 population	A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. The number of fixed telephone lines is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100.
	Cellular subscribers per 100 population	The indicator is derived by dividing the number of mobile cellular telephone subscribers by the population and multiplying by 100.
	Internet users per 100 population	The estimated number of Internet users is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100. A growing number of countries are measuring the number of Internet users through regular surveys. Surveys usually indicate a percentage of the population for a certain age group (e.g., 15-74 years old). The number of Internet users in this age group should be supplied and not the percentage of Internet users in this age group multiplied by the entire population.

Source: Definitions collated from UNDP MDG Metadata website

2. The availability and quality of MDG statistics in Nauru						
	Latest year of institutional response	**Periodicity**	**Coverage**	**Data Disaggregation (Sex, Age)**	**Use of data in policy making**	**Quality of data**
Poverty Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES), Population Census - Questions on Employment	1. HIES: 2006 2. Population Census: 2002	1. Not defined 2. 10 yearly	1. >10% national sample	1.Sex & Age	Weak	Fair
Hunger Demographic Health Survey (DHS), Pop. Census, STEPS Report, HIES	1. DHS: 2007 2. Population Census: 2002 3. SETPS Report: 2006	1. Not defined 2. Ten yearly 3. Not defined	1. >10% National Sample 2. National 3. >20% National Sample	1.Sex & Age 2.Sex & Age 3.Sex & Age	Weak	Fair
Education Education question in Census , Ministry of Education administrative records	1. Pop. Census 2. Min. of Education	1.10 yearly 2. Annually	National National	1.Sex & Age 2.Sex & Age	Fair	Fair
Gender Equality Ministry of Education Administrative Records, Elections Office, Police Department Administrative Records	1.Min. of Education 2.Elections Office 3.Police Dept	1. Annually 2. 4 yearly 3. Annually	National National National	1.Sex & Age 2.Sex & Age 3.Sex & Age	Weak	Fair
Child Mortality DHS Census Vital registration	1. DHS 2. Pop. Census 3. Vital registration	1. Not defined 2. 10 yearly 3. Annually	>10% National Sample National National	1.Sex & Age 2.Sex & Age 3.Sex & Age	Weak	Fair
Maternal Health Questions on maternal health in DHS, Vital registration	1. DHS 2. Vital Registration	1. Not defined 2. Annually	> 10% National Sample National	1.Sex & Age 2.Sex & Age	Weak	Fair
HIV/AIDS UNGASS Report, MoH administrative records	1. UNGASS report: 2010 2. MoH admin records: 2010 3. WHO: 2011	1. Not defined 2. Annually 3. Annually	> 20% National Sample National National	1.Sex & Age 2.Sex & Age Sex & Age	Weak	Fair

Other Major Diseases MoH administrative records, Pacific TB surveillance report, Nauru STEPS report, DHS	1. MoH admin. records: 2010 2. TB surveillance report: 2010 3. STEPS report: 2006 4. DHS:2007	1. Annually 2. Annually 3. Not defined 4. Not defined	National case-by-case basis >10% national sample > 10% national sample	1.Sex & Age 2.Sex & Age 3.Sex & Age 4.Sex & Age	Weak	Fair
Environmental Resources Department of Environment administrative records, NBSAP, National Communication on climate change	1. Dept. of Environment 2. NBSAP 3. National communication on climate change	1. Annually 2. Not defined 3. 3 yearly	National National National	Geographic location	Weak	Fair
Drinking Water & Sanitation HIES, Population Census	1. HIES:2006 2. Pop Census:2002	1. Not defined 2. 10 yearly	>10% national sample >10% sample	Sex, geographic location & level of educaiton	Strong	Fair
Partnerships for Development Bureau of Statistics, Customs and Inland Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Treasury Dept.	**1. ODA** National Budget **2. Trade** BoS: 2010 **3. Debt Management** MoF, Budget and Planning Dept. **4. ICT** Digicel admin records:2010 Department of communications:2010	1. Annually 2. Annually 3. Annually 4. Annually	National National National National	Not available	Weak	Fair

3. Proportion of women in formal employment by major employers

Year: 2005	Company	Number of Employees		Total number of employees	% of women of total no. of employees
		Male	Female		
	Nauru Government	543	620	1104	56%
	RonPhos	942	310	1252	25%
	Our Airlines	63	48	111	43%
	Total	**1548**	**978**	**2467**	**40%**
Year: 2006	Company	Number of Employees		Total number of employees	% of women of total no. of employees
		Male	Female		
	Nauru Government	590	642	1232	52%
	RonPhos	105	33	154	21%
	Our Airlines	48	62	110	62%
	Total	**743**	**737**	**1496**	**49%**
Year: 2007	Company	Number of Employees		Total number of employees	% of women of total no. of employees
		Male	Female		
	Nauru Government	411	581	992	59%
	RonPhos	320	86	406	21%
	Our Airlines	22	18	40	45%
	Total	**753**	**685**	**1438**	**48%**
Year: 2008	Company	Number of Employees		Total number of employees	% of women of total no. of employees
		Male	Female		
	Nauru Government	482	645	1127	57%
	RonPhos	306	85	391	22%
	Our Airlines	22	19	41	46%
	Total	**810**	**749**	**1559**	**48%**
Year: 2009	Company	Number of Employees		Total number of employees	% of women of total no. of employees
		Male	Female		
	Nauru Government	496	698	1194	58%
	RonPhos	299	86	385	29%
	Our Airlines	24	19	43	44%
	Total	**749**	**803**	**1622**	**46%**
Year: 2010	Company	Number of Employees		Total number of employees	% of women of total no. of employees
		Male	Female		
	Nauru Government	482	688	1170	59%
	RonPhos	350	73	423	17%
	Our Airlines	23	17	40	43%
	Total	**855**	**778**	**1633**	**48%**
Year: 2011	Company	Number of Employees		Total number of employees	% of women of total no. of employees
		Male	Female		
	Nauru Government	481	675	1156	58%
	RonPhos	353	72	425	16%
	Our Airlines	14	19	33	58%
	Total	**848**	**768**	**1616**	**48%**

Sources: Public Service Commission, RonPhos & Our Airlines administrative records

4. National action plan to accelerate progress on gender equality in parliament	
Challenges	**Recommendation**
Lack of representation of women in Parliament	Introduction of TSM's • Option 1: Require additional (reserve seats, quota, 8 one from each constituencies however Ubenide and Meneng to be taken into account due to large size and population (preferably 2 from each constituency). To be introduced as a Temporary special measure for a period of 2 terms (6yrs) only. • Option 2: Secure 3 seats for women ensuring full representation of women's views on all issues in Parliament. (Top 3 women to get in) • PIFS in consultation with Ministry of Women's Affairs – expert on TSM to conduct nationwide consultation/public awareness on TSM • In line with recommendation in the research report, look at the possibility of trialling parity laws at Community Level (with 50/50% male/female representation). (note: community level – not legislated body, no local govt council)
Lack of policy framework	• Develop Policy for advancing or promoting women into politics. • Prior endorsement of conducting a public opinion poll
Lack of communication and coordination to increase public awareness on women's role and purpose in politics and public sphere	Community Voter Education • A focus on core group needs to be established to deal with negative attitudes towards women, and social stigmas against women's participation in politics. • Media accessibility of services - Increase voting/civic education, talk shows, Women's Radio Program and newsletters and awareness including Public Service Act • Target education system – introduce and re-enforce gender equality in school curriculum e.g. cultural language/political studies
Unavailability of women as candidates, marriage concerns and traditional attitudes	• Conduct Community Outreach • be in touch with the people – door – break cultural stigma (mans domain, attitude/mentality e.g. pulling each other down, judgemental – encourage support each other. • Involve family members – husbands support. • Conduct National Women's Annual Meeting with existing groups e.g. National Women's Council, Young Women's Council, Women's Affairs Dept.
Lack of Voter awareness and civic education	• Educate voters through awareness programmes • Conduct public awareness campaigns
Capacity building programs	Training and capacity building for Women candidates • Introduce mock sessions to be included in Mock Training workshops (Immediate TA required prior to Election) • Training in public speaking BRIDGE training and capacity building for Electoral staff, Ministry of Women's Affairs, National Women's Council
Outdated Legislation	Immediate Review of the Electoral Act and introduction of TSM incorporating the establishment of the Electoral Commission as an independent body with guidelines
Lack of support from MPs	Increase democracy training of MPs on key issues relating to women (Induction training and establishment of a Corporate Plan)
Lack of record	Establish a database consisting of potential women candidates.

Source: PIFS 2010 Small Island States Action Plan on the Advancement of Women in Decision Making Processes (Revised Draft)

5. Draft national action plan for the economic empowerment of women		
Output Areas	**Key Strategies**	**Key Activities**
Output 1: Strengthening political will around women's economic empowerment	Policy Commitment	• Consultation, development and endorsement of Nauru National Women's Policy
		• Subsidies and government incentives to support women owned business
		• Conduct a review of existing businesses and adopt a formula for rating SMEs and large scale businesses and endorse a set business licensing and tax for the different categories
	Gender Champions	Gender awareness training (including economic empowerment of women) for MPs • Mentoring programmes for heads of ministries, SOEs and private sector • Drafting briefs, statements and cabinet papers for Parliamentarians
	Integration of gender into national planning processes	• Submission of reports during budgeting and reporting periods • Submission of proposals to resource gender equality programming
Output 2: Enabling Legal Environment	Constitutional protection for women's human rights	• Advocacy and lobbying for comprehensive Bill of Rights chapter • Legal literacy and human rights training • National consultations on constitutional reform processes
	Support for temporary special measures for women	• Advocacy around women's role in the decision making processes
	Inclusion of women's economic rights in the constitution	• Training on women's economic rights • Legal literacy and human rights training • National Consultations
	Adoption of employment legislation and policies (including maternity protection, equal employment opportunities and sexual harassment legislation)	• Review of current laws addressing employment issues and conducting a gender analysis • Conduct national wide sexual harassment training • Adopt a national sexual harassment policy
	Increasing women's representation in decision making	• Advocacy and awareness on women's role in decision making • Advocacy on temporary special measures

Output 3: Increasing Access to Economic Opportunities	Training	• Conduct on-going financial literacy training for women in business • Conduct basic project management and proposal writing training • Conduct economic and legal literacy training for women • Develop a list of service providers of financial literacy training
	Information	• Creation of Information, Education (IEC) and Communication materials and database on suppliers of goods and services for women business owners and funders of micro-credit loans • Actively participate seek out regional trade fairs and participate on behalf of women • IEC materials on steps for business registration • Collection of sex disaggregated Statistics on women in business • Creation of IEC materials on economic rights of women
	Micro-credit facilities	• Explore Public Private Partnerships (PPP) with service providers (for e.g. Digicel)
	Savings Schemes	• Raising awareness on viable savings schemes options to support women's economic participation • Participation in government discussions in the setting up of a appropriate financial institution • Explore alternative sustainable savings schemes for women (e.g. cooperatives)
	Improve Transport, Infrastructure and utilities	• Work with donors and development partners to provide improved transport, infrastructure and utilities services
Output 4: Sustainable mechanisms that support and protect women's economic rights	Establishment of a Consumer Council Establishment of an Ombudspersons Office Establish a One-Stop Shop Concept for ease of doing business	• Awareness raising on the role and benefits of an Ombudspersons Office or similar body • Awareness on the concept • Case studies of effectiveness

Source: PIFS Nauru National Consultation for the Economic Empowerment of Women: Action Plan 2012-2015 (Draft)