



Poverty, Social and Gender Assessment

Project Number: 48480
April 2017

Nauru: Port Development Project (Financed by the Asian Development Fund)

Prepared by Cardno Emerging Markets
Fortitude Valley, QLD, Australia

For Nauru Port Authority
Implementing Agency

This document does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB or the Government concerned, and ADB and the Government cannot be held liable for its contents. (For project preparatory technical assistance: All the views expressed herein may not be incorporated into the proposed project's design.)

Asian Development Bank

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Country Overview.....	3
3	Social Context	8
4	Gender and Employment	10
5	Gender and Education	11
6	Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health	11
7	HIV/AIDS	12
8	Violence Against Women.....	12
9	Institutional and Legal Framework	13
10	Nauru Port Development Project's Potential Benefits to Women	14
	Annex 1: Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy	16
	Annex 2 List of People Met – Nauru Port Development Project.....	20
	Annex 3: References	21

1 Introduction

The Government of Nauru requested ADB to conduct a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) to develop its port facilities. Nauru is fully dependent on importing essential goods including food and medical supplies by ship. The existing port area is in a much deteriorated condition unfit for safe handling of cargo from vessels. The common practice of unloading and loading containers is by (old) barges, which transfer one container each to the small harbor. At the harbor a crane lifts the containers on shore. In rough weather, vessels and barges cannot operate fully and unloading of around 200 containers differs from a few days to several weeks. Deep waters around the island do not allow anchoring of vessels and thus a system of moorings and buoys keeps these vessels off the reef.

During first site inspections, several options for the port development have been provided to the government and one selected. The selected option reduces time for unloading containers and provides direct ship to shore transfer of cargo, including containers and fuel, and potentially exports of phosphate and rock. The proposed port development will reduce the time to unload or load a cargo vessel from weeks to days and greatly improve the safety of personnel and goods by trained personnel and use of proper handling facilities and storage in secure container yards. The port would also allow the bunkering and transfer of fish from fishing vessels, potentially providing new commercial and employment opportunities for Nauru. The additional transfer of hundreds of containers, which are stored outside the port area on the shore into the main yard will allow free space and access to the shore. It is somehow discussed to use this free space as recreation area in future. The proposed option may allow more frequent maritime transport from different international ports (Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Zealand and Australia).

The creation of new jobs will give chances to young men and women to gain some income and further improve their skills for future job opportunities.

During construction, more jobs will be created and contractors will be held responsible to recruit men and women from Nauru for unskilled labour. A clause in their contract will include a percentage of female staff, who should be recruited wherever possible.

Thus, the improvement of port infrastructure is an essential contributor to economic and social development of Nauru.

1.1 Purpose and Rationale of the Poverty, Social and Gender Assessment

The purpose of the Poverty, Social and Gender Assessment (PSGA) is to identify the people, social groups and communities that are likely to benefit and/or be adversely affected by the development of the port in Nauru. The collection and analysis of data and the consultations in the field facilitate an understanding of the needs, demands, preferences, capacities and constraints of affected people and groups particularly women. It also assists in identifying other relevant factors such as land ownership, livelihood patterns and use of resources. A Due Diligence Report regarding land requirement and access is a separate document.

1.2. Stakeholder and Community Consultations

Initially a number of documents were screened from previous studies on the port development by various donor agencies, general reports and country strategy papers, and ADB guidelines on Social and Poverty Analysis. A range of documents were reviewed dealing with collected data on demographic, social, poverty, economic, health, educational, livelihood, gender and other relevant aspects of the population of Nauru. Separate data on affected people could not be collected in the time frame; the existing data from the Household and Income, Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013 and a separate analysis on poverty in Nauru, provided sufficient data.

2 Country Overview

Nauru is a coral island of only 21 km² and has a population of about 12,000. The political situation has been marked by considerable uncertainty in recent years, with successive changes of government and president. In the 1970s Nauru had the highest GDP/capita in the world. By 2003 the economic and financial situation continued to deteriorate, as the phosphate reserves, the main natural resource, have become nearly exhausted. A complete collapse of the economy has only been averted by continuing donor support, particularly Australia's humanitarian and development assistance. In 2001, Nauru signed an agreement with Australia to accommodate more than 1,000 asylum seekers on the island. After closing and reopening of the offshore processing centres in 2013 over 1,200 asylum seekers from different cultural and religious background live on this tiny island. This situation has an impact on the social and economic coexistence of people with different needs and struggle about their future. The country is plagued by frequent fuel, power and water shortages while the cost of living has increased. The education and health sectors suffer from a chronic shortage of skilled staff. Lifestyle diseases (diabetes, obesity), truancy in schools and low educational attainment are symptomatic of the neglect of the social sectors.

Employment ratio declined to 47% in 2011 from 84% in 2002. Unemployment rate was 23% in 2011. Since 2012, the re-opening of the Australian immigration detention centre has created job opportunities.¹

Phosphate mining has seriously affected the environment of Nauru. The mining methods employed in the extraction of phosphate for some 90 years have devastated the country. The natural vegetation and phosphate-rich top soils have been removed from over 70 percent of the land area, leaving a wasteland at the centre of the island, thus preventing the dispersal of a rapidly-increasing population from the coastal fringe, heightening land pressures and disputes around that fringe. The lack of subsistence economy by a non-existent farming or gardening culture pushes the growing population in total dependency on imported goods and to increasing poverty. Knowledge of gardening and growing of crops is essential to cultures which are isolated and in general passed on over generations. Nauru's children do not know how to grow cassava or tapioca or greens and/or have never seen those in nature.

2.1 Population and Ethnicity

The small island nation hosts its population on the shores around the island. The inner part of the island is used for phosphate mining and unfit for population except for the placement of Australia's Regional Processing Centres and the newly constructed jail. Ninety percent of the land is used for phosphate mining.²

The most current population figure from the Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013 is 10,982 (March 2013). This survey used figures from 2011 census data and estimated a growth in households by 2013 using a sampling method. The figures are not totally accurate. The annual population growth is anticipated with 2 %.³

As mentioned a number of positive approved asylum seekers of 983 people and 380 still living in the processing centers add up to the population of the small island estimated around 12,000 people. Whilst the

¹Republic of Nauru, Department of Finance, Bureau of Statistics (2014). *Nauru Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013*. Nauru

² Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. 2015. Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report. Fiji, 2015

³ Republic of Nauru, Department of Finance, Bureau of Statistics. Nauru Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013. Nauru, 2014

majority is ethnically Nauruan, a tenth of the population comes from diverse cultural, ethnical and religious backgrounds. The majority of refugees derive from Iran.⁴

Nauru has 14 districts with different population density. The distribution of people in 2013 was as follows:

District	Private Household	Persons
Yaren	105	773
Boe	136	881
Aiwo	215	1263
Buada	137	765
Denig	57	318
Nibok	72	501
Uaboe	40	329
Baitsi	70	531
Ewa	63	462
Anetan	93	608
Anabar	65	468
Ijuw	29	184
Anibare	35	234
Meneng	249	1428
Location	337	1549
TOTAL	1705	10293⁵

The districts, which locate the port are Aiwo, but also parts of Denig/Location. Location has a population of 1549 people and Aiwo 1263. Location lies within district Denig, but is shown as separate dwelling area. People regard it as 'settlement' as it was built for and occupied by former workers from the phosphate mining company in late 70s and 80s. Workers from other Pacific islands returned home after the financial crisis in 2008.

The average household size is estimated with 6.5 people, a change to the census from 2011, which analyzed 6.0.

For Location this means an average of 5.7 persons/ household and Aiwo district counts with 6.1 persons.

Sex ratio using the census figures from 2011 are 5031 male residents to 4914 female residents (excluding the number of refugees).

⁴ Derived from: <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/jan/31/us-could-resettle-zero-refugees-from-manus-and-nauru-and-still-honour-deal>

⁵ Republic of Nauru, Department of Finance, Bureau of Statistics. *Nauru Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013*. Nauru, 2014



Location, southern part and north of the proposed harbor area

Most houses are deserted and on the way to collapse.



The following house is adjacent to the border to lot number 131. Location is part of Denig district and regarded as the most vulnerable and poor area in Nauru.



2.2 Expenditure

Expenditure is analyzed as consumption expenditure (customer goods and services), non-consumption (donations, gifts, transfers) and investment.

Consumer expenditure shows 86.7% in consumption expenditure, 12.7 % in non-consumption expenditure and only 0.6 % in savings and investments. This data is retrieved from the Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013.

Distribution of Household Expenditure within Total by Category and Type

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE				
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	32.3%	4.2%	1.2%	37.7%
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.1%	..	0.0%	3.1%
Clothing & Footwear	5.0%	..	0.0%	5.0%
Housing & Utilities	3.6%	..	0.0%	3.6%
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	4.2%	..	0.0%	4.2%
Health	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Transport	12.6%	..	0.0%	12.6%
Communications	5.5%	..	..	5.5%
Recreation & Culture	3.6%	..	0.0%	3.6%
Education	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Restaurants & Hotels	6.0%	..	0.8%	6.7%
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	4.4%	..	0.1%	4.5%
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	80.4%	4.2%	2.1%	86.7%
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE				
	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	8.1%	..	..	8.1%
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	1.1%	..	..	1.1%
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	0.0%	..	..	0.0%
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	1.2%	..	..	1.2%
Donations to church	1.2%	..	..	1.2%
Donations to community/village	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Donations to school/other	1.0%	..	..	1.0%
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	12.7%	..	..	12.7%
INVESTMENT & SAVING				
	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	0.0%	..	..	0.0%
House - major modifications	0.6%	..	..	0.6%
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	0.6%	..	..	0.6%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	93.7%	4.2%	2.1%	100.0%

6

HIES has revealed that the majority of consumer expenditure is associated with food and non-alcoholic beverages (43.4%). Transport is the next most significant group (14.5%), with eight other groups registering contributions of between 3.6–7.8 per cent. Only the groups of health and education recorded extremely low contributions (both at 0.1%) due to the government's significant assistance in these areas.⁷ Nauruan households consume a little over AU\$32.4 m on goods and services in a given year, the vast majority of this being cash/in-kind purchases which account for AU\$30.1m (92.7%). The consumption of home produced goods accounts for an additional AU\$1.6m (4.9%) of the consumption expenditure, whilst in-kind receipts make up the remaining AU\$0.8m (2.4%).⁸

Finally, the average Nauruan person is consuming an estimated AUD 3,151 a year on goods and services.

This amount equates to AU\$1,369 on food and non-alcoholic beverages, AU\$457 on transport, AU\$245 on Restaurants and Hotels and AUD 199 on Communications for the main groups.⁹

⁶ Ibid p.14

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid, p. 45

2.3 Income and Poverty

The HIES distinguished between income from employment (wage and salaries), self-employment (business) transfer and subsistence and property.

The analysis clearly showed that income from Wage and Salary is still the most important, accounting for over two-thirds of household income (67.3%). Pending salaries accounted for 14.4 % of this wage and salary income (10% of overall total).

The next major group contributing to household income was Property Income, accounting for 21.4 %.

Property income is relevant for the project as leases for land will play an important part in the development of the port. This also will contribute to major income improvement among primary beneficiaries.

Average Annual Household Income by Category and Type (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	12,731	13	..	12,745
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	2,152	..	..	2,152
Income from non-subsistence business	589	..	..	589
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	286	..	..	286
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	4	..	..	4
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	21	..	..	21
Subsistence Income (Other)	351	..	..	351
Home Production Consumed	..	..	398	398
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	16,134	13	398	16,545
Property Income				
Home Rental	1,477	..	..	1,477
Royalties	2,046	..	..	2,046
Land Lease	703	..	..	703
Other Property Income	517	..	..	517
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	4,743	..	..	4,743
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	47	..	..	47
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	552	..	..	552
Other Transfer Income	237	..	..	237
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	835	..	..	835
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	21,712	13	398	22,123

10

Poverty in Nauru is measured following a Food Poverty Line (FPL), which includes a daily intake of 2,100 calories per adult per day and a Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL). The BNPL is the estimate of the cost of a minimum nutritional dietary intake plus the costs for non-food essential basic needs to achieve acceptable standard of living.¹¹ Non-food essential basic needs include clothing, shelter, education, transport, communication, water, sanitation and health services. The HIES demonstrated that while the incidence of food poverty is zero, about 24 % of the population (16.8% of households) are below the basic needs poverty line. According to the report 7.9% of Nauru's population or 6.2% of households is extremely vulnerable.

¹⁰ Ibid p. 45

¹¹ Government of Nauru Statistics Office and UNDP Pacific Centre (2014). *Nauru Hardship Report*. Fiji.

National households and population Gini coefficients of expenditure of Nauru and selected Pacific countries based on latest available HIES show

	Households	Population
Nauru (2012/13)	0.37	0.52
Vanuatu (2010)	0.31	0.37
Tonga (2009)	0.24	0.38
Tuvalu (2010)	0.34	0.48
Fiji (2008)	0.41	
Samoa (2008)	0.47	

Compared to other Pacific nations Nauru has the worst poverty index of all Pacific nations. Similar political and economic crises emerged from the global economic crisis in 2008. The economy at the moment is mainly driven by phosphate mining (17% of Gross Domestic Product in 2014) and foreign aid due to the hosting of refugees and payments by the Australian government.

The 2012/13 HIES results show, that 586 households were headed by females (accounting for 35.4% of all households) of which 17.7 were below the BNPL accounting for 36.3% of all households under the BNPL. Around 7.5% of female-headed households were categorized as being extremely vulnerable (within 20% above BNPL), accounting for nearly 42% of households in this vulnerability group. Female headed households, therefore, are more vulnerable than male-headed households. Widowed persons are another risk group with 60% being classified as being poor or vulnerable to varying degrees¹²

3 Social Context

Nauruan society is patriarchal with an old system of chiefdom, but its land system follows matrilineal approaches. Women are involved in reproductive activities and are not actively included in decision making processes for political and public life. Just recently there have been a few women elected to Cabinet. In public meetings, women express their opinion, but it is their male counterparts making decisions in public. Land and other properties are inherited by both sons and daughters, but only daughters can pass on their rights to their children without seeking extended family consent. All Nauruans belong to a district. That affiliation is inherited through the mother or father but may be changed during a person's lifetime for political reasons. District affiliation includes responsibility for participating in district activities.¹³

Nauruan society is patriarchal with an old system of chiefdom, but its land system follows matrilineal approaches. Women are involved in reproductive activities and are not actively included in decision making processes for political and public life. Just recently there have been a few women elected to Cabinet. In public meetings, women express their opinion, but it is their male counterparts making decisions in public. Land and other properties are inherited by both sons and daughters, but only daughters can pass on their rights to their children without seeking extended family consent. All Nauruans belong to a district. That affiliation is inherited through the mother or father but may be changed during a person's lifetime for political reasons. District affiliation includes responsibility for participating in district activities.¹⁴

While Nauru is likely to meet the indicator for gender parity in education, may meet the target of the economic empowerment of women, it is still lacking gender equality in high-level decision-making. In 2013 the second ever woman was elected to a 19 members Parliament. Most women work in clerical and professional occupations and men in occupations related to crafts, trades, plant and machine operation. There is nearly a non - existence of subsistence economy in Nauru, whereas in most Pacific countries

¹² Ibid

¹³ Retrieved from <http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/Nauru.html#ixzz4Y0rOC3n9>

¹⁴ Retrieved from <http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/Nauru.html#ixzz4Y0rOC3n9>

women work in the garden, do fishing and market their products informally. Men fish and sell as cash income is involved, women do hooking or fish with nets for own consumption.

Cash economy and the mining sector have impacted gender relations and balances as more men are working in the mining sector and are represented in public life. Life at the house is centred around the mother, but men are the driving force in decision making. 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. The Forum Secretariat assisted the Government of Nauru in developing their National Strategy on Women's Economic Empowerment which focuses on better working conditions and employment opportunities, training for women in the technical and management fields, better access to finance and saving schemes.

In 2011, Nauru has gone a step further to women's equality with the accession to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Since then its government made reviews of domestic legislation to identify its compliance with CEDAW. The Criminal Code is under review and through the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2005-2025 it is planned to implement CEDAW related programmes. NSDS includes the development goal of a just society that recognizes and respects the rights of women and promotes equal opportunities with related milestones.¹⁵ The National Plan of Action for Women (1994) was revised in 2004 and a National Women's Policy developed in 2014.

4 Gender and Gender and Employment

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

Men employed by government and private sector are slightly over-represented among the poor and vulnerable households compared to their female counterparts. Around 46% and 23% of male labor force (age 15-59), compared to 30% and 12% of female labor force (age 15-59) were employed by public and private sectors respectively. A larger number of women (15-59) was engaged in home duties as their sole economic activity, compared to males from the same age group. Engagement in home duties was the main and only economic activity for around 39% of all females age 15-59, compared to 12% of males from the same age group. This confirms that Nauru society is based on patriarchal principles of labor division of home (not remunerated, female domain) and public (remunerated, regarded as male domain).

5 Gender and Gender and Education

According to HIES the expenditure for education is very low. 76% have received secondary education. Levels of education vary, but not considerably, between the poor and non- poor, especially also under the youth.

There is no gender disparity in primary or secondary education. In 2011 the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary and secondary school was 1.04 and 0.94 respectively. More girls earn post-secondary scholarships than boys. However, based on data on the highest level of education completed, 72.5% of males and 69.1% of females 15 years and older did not have any educational qualification, and only 20.7% and 24.7%

¹⁵ Republic of Nauru (2009). National Sustainable Development Strategy. Nauru

of males and females respectively had a secondary leavers certificate ¹⁶ There is an overall trend that high level of enrolment of girls in schools not leading to economic outcomes. The limited access and opportunities for girls and women in technical, science, engineering and management remains a challenge.

The 2011 census calculated literacy rate on the basic definition of literacy as being able to read and write. The adult literacy rate for the population 15 years and older was calculated at 95.7% for males and 97.2% for females. The youth literacy rate for the population aged 15-25 years was 94.4% for males and 96.8% for females.¹⁷

6. Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health

The HIES indicates that health expenditure is extremely low (comprising about 0.1% of total non-food expenditure) and that diet related non-communicable disease (NCD) like obesity is a source of serious concern, becoming the primary cause of premature mortality and resulting in a stagnation of life expectancy levels for a significant period of time. The number of diabetes patients is also quite high and 25% of daily intake consists of rice and raw sugar. Thirty food items comprising around 85% of daily calories intake contain no vegetables or fruits. Unlike other Pacific islands such as Papua New Guinea or Solomon Islands, the subsistence farming is practiced only on a very small scale. Energy dense, nutrient poor and processed food has replaced traditional valuable food. The high dependence on processed and imported food as well as cultural, historical and social factors have contributed to this concerning health situation for the majority of the population. The estimated life expectancies at birth is 57.5 years for males and 63.2 years females.

Health indicators on maternal health are good with none maternal death reported from 2006-2008 and in 2011 according to the Department of Public Health. However, one occurred in 2009 (out of 356 live births) and one in 2010 (out of 346 live births). According to the Department of Public Health, a high number of births are attended by a qualified health worker.

The total fertility rate for 2011, measured by the live births, was 4.2. Women aged 20-29 produced the most children with 214-215 children per 1000 women. This was followed by women aged 30-34 years with 132 children per 1000 women.

Teenage pregnancy rate increased from 63 per thousand women in 1992 to 93 in the period 1997-2002, and in 2002 almost one in every six girls aged 15-19 had already born a child. The census from 2012 indicates that out of a population of 440 young women between age 15-19, 40 children were born in 2011.¹⁸

Although most couples marry when they discover that the girl is pregnant, the high rate of teenage pregnancy is a concern, since most of these pregnancies are unintentional and burden young people with the responsibilities of parenthood before they have themselves become adults.

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. 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.¹⁹

¹⁶ Republic of Nauru (2012). *National Report on Population and Housing, Census 2011*. Nauru.

¹⁷ Nauru Bureau of Statistics (2015). Retrieved from: <http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/Nauru.html#ixzz4Y0rOC3n9>

¹⁸ Republic of Nauru (2012). *National Report on Population and Housing, Census 2011*. Nauru.

¹⁹ Government of Nauru (2012). *Millennium Development Goals, Nauru Progress Report, 1990-2011*. Nauru

Infant mortality rates are high and the 2007 Department of Health Survey found only 22% of births were in no high-risk category, and 16% of births were in multiple high-risk categories.²⁰ More up to date and reliable statistics are not available.

7. HIV/AIDS

Officially there is no reported case of AIDS in Nauru.²¹ There is also fear of social stigmatization as revealed in discussions, hence it is difficult to access reliable data. Sexual transmitted diseases will spread without notice. Awareness programmes should therefore already start in schools. 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. All donated blood is tested.

Comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV is very low and misconceptions about HIV and AIDS are widespread. 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. 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.²²

The development of the port might have a negative impact on possible (increase) in prostitution and/or teenage pregnancies. The project executing agency together with the management unit NPA has a strong responsibility to address these issues by a planned awareness programme for the public and training programme for its staff. The increase of male workers from international vessels crossing the border might have a stronger influence on increasing the number of sex workers. Anecdotal evidence has revealed that workers from international vessels cross the border by dinghies or small boats from the vessels and directly going ashore (e.g. near Aiwo community hall). However, the port development will include stronger control by a border control office directly located at the port facilities.

8. Violence against Women

Like in other Pacific Island countries, it is difficult to reliably estimate the level of domestic violence in Nauru due to the high level of underreporting and sensitivity around the issue. According to the Women's Affairs Department, the country's small population size and the lack of privacy in the communities seem to have created peer pressure and stigma against reporting.²³ The Nauru Family Health and Support Study implemented by Nauru Department of Home Affairs and DFAT and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) from 2014 analyzed that violence against women especially in the domestic space is a matter of concern:

- Nearly half of ever-partnered women (48.1%) who participated in the survey experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime;

²⁰ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2015). *Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report*. Fiji

²¹ Government of Nauru (2012). *Millennium Development Goals, Nauru Progress Report, 1990-2011*. Nauru

²² Ibid

²³ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2015). *Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report*. Fiji

- Nearly half of ever-partnered women (46.6%) who participated in the survey experienced physical partner violence at least once in their lifetime and 20.6% indicated experiencing such violence in the 12 months before the interview took place;
- The most commonly mentioned act of physical partner violence was being slapped or having something thrown at them (84.1%);
- Among ever-pregnant women who reported experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence, 25.4% experienced physical violence in at least one pregnancy.²⁴
- One-fifth of ever-partnered women (20.6%) experienced sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 9.9% said to experience such violence in the 12 months prior to the interview;

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.

A 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, Nauru Women's National Council and the Nauru Young Women's National Council. The Committee assists survivors and users of violence.²⁵

The ignorance of domestic violence and the effect on women's health and the possibility to be infected when rape takes place will also have strong impact on future generations. The project does not have any direct impact on the situation of domestic violence, but indirectly can support awareness about this issue during HIV/AIDS awareness programmes.

9. Institutional and Legal Framework

The Constitution gives equal rights to women and men. In 2009, the government prepared for Nauru to become signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Nauru acceded to the CEDAW in June 2011. After accession, the government is undertaking a complete review of the Criminal Code, and proposes to include in the revised Code provisions that deal specifically with domestic violence, and which afford women greater protection from threatened, apprehended and actual domestic violence.

The Department of Women's Affairs has existed since 1997. Prior to its establishment, the Department of Foreign Affairs dealt with issues concerning women, and their only formal source of representation was 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.²⁶

The National Women's Policy, which was drafted in 2014, has six goals based on the National Plan of Action for Women and the NSDS, (i) improved participation of women in decision making and leadership on all levels, (ii) elimination of all forms of violence against women, (iv) improved women's health, (v) improved and equitable participation in education by women and girls, (vi) a strengthened Women's Affairs Department and improved capacity of government agencies to mainstream gender²⁷ The main aim is to advance and improve the quality of lives. Key actors in Nauru working in various aspects of Gender Equality

²⁴ Nauru Ministry of Home Affairs, Australian Aid and UNFPA (2014). *Nauru Family Health and Support Study*. Nauru

²⁵ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2015). *Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report*. Fiji

²⁶ Government of Nauru, UNICEF (2005). *Situation Analysis of Women and Children*

²⁷ Nauru National Women's Policy (2014).

and Women's Empowerment are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department for Justice, the Department for Women, the Police Domestic Violence unit, Nauru Safe House, Nauru Umbrella of NGO's and the National Council of Women.

Nauru recognizes that there still remain considerable obstacles and challenges for women in Nauru primarily based on the lack of technical expertise in the areas of great need. According to NSDS, women have equal opportunity in the public service. There is currently one woman Member of Parliament, the current Minister for Home Affairs, and there have only ever been two female MPs. Women were previously under-represented on the boards of State Owned Enterprises and senior official positions but are now present on all SOE Boards. Apart from this policy for SOE boards, requiring at least one woman on all SOE boards, there are no affirmative action policies in Nauru.

10. Nauru Port Development Project's Potential Benefits to Women

Women are generally expected to benefit from potential lower consumer price and reliable supplies of essential goods such as medicines and fresh produce due to improved trade from efficient port operations. They would be able to fulfil their roles more effectively as homemakers in-charge of budgeting and providing essential care to the family.

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) has outlined specific activities and targets to ensure women's benefits to the project. Key activities to provide economic gains to women include proposed recruitment for skilled and unskilled labor by the work contractors, recruitment for Project Management Unit staff and recruitment for Supervision Consultant. The proposed capacity building trainings and preference to women candidates by the National Port Authority are expected to improve women chance of getting promotion within NPA and engagement of potential women external candidates. Emphasis on equal pay and equal work opportunities and safety on the job will ensure descent job in the port. Furthermore, provision for sanitation facilities for both men and women will cater to the specific gender needs. Training programs on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases will address the low level of awareness among both men and women regarding these issues which have great impact on them. Women will continue to be involved in consultations and activities requiring stakeholder participation.

A Social and Gender expert will be mainly responsible for the implementation of the GAP jointly with the National Port Authority and Project Management Unit. Regular monitoring of GAP activities and establishment of sex-disaggregated data will be in place to deliver gender performance targets.

A Gender Action Plan is prepared as a separate document.

Annex 1: Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy

Country:	Nauru	Project Title:	Nauru Port Development Project 48480-001 PPTA Consultants
Lending/Financing Modality:	Grant	Department/ Division:	Pacific Department Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office

I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

Targeting classification: General Intervention

A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy

This project is in line with ADB's country operations business plan for Nauru, 2017–2019 and the Pacific Approach, 2016-2020, which promotes job creation, inclusive economic growth and human development. The Pacific Approach serves as the operational framework for the Pacific Region and acts as the country partnership strategy for Nauru following the Interim Pacific Approach 2015. The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2005-2025 (revised 2009) includes goals in the areas of water security, energy security, food security, a healthy environment, a healthy people and productive, secure land resources. The Port Project will facilitate and support these goals. Without a resilient port, the country will struggle to maintain, let alone improve, conditions for its population.

B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence

1. Key poverty and social issues

Compared to other Pacific nations Nauru has the worst poverty index from all Pacific nations, although food poverty not an issue.

As the country is dependent on imported goods, 24 % of the population (16.8% of households) is below the basic needs poverty line. The extensive phosphate mining does not allow enough space and soil for subsistence farming. The economy at the moment is mainly driven by phosphate mining (17% of Gross Domestic Product in 2014) and foreign aid due to the hosting of refugees and payments by the Australian government.

According to the Census 2011 the population comprised 1,647 households, with an average household size of six people. Just over half (52%) of households are headed by women. The adult literacy rate for the population 15 years and older was calculated at 95.7% for males and 97.2% for females. Youth literacy rate for the population aged 15-25 years was 94.4% for males and 96.8% for females according to the census in 2011.²⁸

The 2013 National Income and Expenditure Survey shows that 85% of households receive their main income from wages or salaries, with a further 7% citing own business activities. The survey records an average annual household income of A\$25,025, with the top 50% recording an annual average family income of A\$33,074. The lowest 50% of households received an average annual income of A\$10,344. The survey also shows that the lowest 10% of the population earned an annual income of A\$706 per person.²⁹

As the country is dependent on import of fuel, which is needed to generate power the cost of living has increased. The education and health sectors suffer from a chronic shortage of skilled staff. Lifestyle diseases (diabetes, obesity), and low education attainment (especially in secondary education) is symptomatic for low social development.

2. Beneficiaries. Main beneficiaries for the project are the people of Nauru in general. The improvement of port infrastructure is an essential contributor to economic and social development of Nauru through different activities, more frequent cargo arriving in Nauru, frequent international trade, technical developed wharf area, safe loading and unloading of cargo for vessels, safe workplace conditions for workers, creation of new jobs for men and women and improving the health situation of Nauruans by medical supply and affordable prices for fresh produce, which influences a healthier diet.

²⁸ Republic of Nauru (2012). *National Report on Population and Housing, Census 2011*. Nauru.

²⁹ Government of Nauru Statistical Office (2014). *Nauru Hardship and Poverty Report*. Fiji: UNDP Pacific Centre

NPA as institution is a beneficiary and will undergo changes by designed programmes improving management and operations processes and a tailored capacity building programme the coming years.

Other beneficiaries are customary landowners from seven different lots, which are needed for the development of the port. These portions will be leased by NPA. The payment of leases will benefit 426 family members from those landowners. All landowners come from different ways of life and live scattered over the island.

3. Impact channels. New jobs will be created during construction phase and institutional changes of NPA. Gender mainstreaming and balance will be secured by providing a percentage of women to be recruited in unskilled and skilled job positions (see DMF). A tailor designed training programme for NPA staff will initiate skills in the maritime sector the following years. Training will be implemented in country or outsourced in various training institutions in the Pacific.

4. Other social and poverty issues. Another main issue is the neglect of awareness about HIV/AIDS and sexual transmitted diseases. Anecdotal evidence revealed that there is no official campaign in schools about HIV/AIDS and not one case is reported in the health system. During implementation of civil works a set of awareness programmes for the adjacent residents in Location and Aiwo have to be organized by the implementing agency. Training for workers on gender issues and HIV/AIDS must be conducted/organized through a training institution in Nauru or outsourced by the contractor for civil works. Extreme poverty is not an issue in Nauru. Kin networks are strong and it is common for more affluent family members to assume responsibility for payment of specific items.

5. Design features. The project will design a plan to reduce poverty by recruiting personnel for port operations and administration.

C. Poverty Impact Analysis for Policy-Based Lending. N/A

II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR

1. Summarize the participatory approaches and the proposed project activities that strengthen inclusiveness and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable in project implementation.

Before project implementation customary landowners have to be consulted and their concerns about environmental issues will be addressed. Land leases will be prepared accordingly and landowners be informed before seeking signatories for leases. Awareness programmes about the project must be implemented using pamphlets and brochures. Media and communication means must be prepared. The question catalogue on environmental issues should be used in meetings with stakeholders. Adjacent residents will be consulted by the implementing agency in pre - construction phase.

2. If civil society has a specific role in the project, summarize the actions taken to ensure their participation. N/A

3. Explain how the project ensures adequate participation of civil society organizations in project implementation.

4. What forms of civil society organization participation is envisaged during project implementation? Indicate in each box the level of participation by marking high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (N) based on definitions in ADB's Guide to Participation.

H Information gathering and sharing M Consultation ☐ Collaboration ☐ Partnership

5. Will a project level participation plan be prepared to strengthen participation of civil society as interest holders for affected persons particularly the poor and vulnerable?

☐ Yes. ☒ No.

Civil society organizations are involved in consultation processes with residents from Location and Aiwo and customary landowners from land lots 204-209 and 131. Civil society might play a major role in awareness and training about health issues especially HIV/AIDS and gender.

III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Gender mainstreaming category: Effective Gender Maintreaming

The Initial Poverty and Social Assessment indicated no specific gender issues related to this project. Gender mainstreaming in some project activities would be implemented. A Gender Action Plan has been prepared in a separate document following the Monitoring and Development Framework Indicators of the project.

A. Key Gender Issues are:

A gender assessment of Nauru revealed that key gender issues are in the leadership and decision making area affecting the society of Nauru. The project cannot address these issues specifically but can improve the status of women through special project related activities in the area of consultation participation, employment, engagement in unskilled labour opportunities, capacity building and training, awareness building about sexual transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS and domestic violence. Awareness activities may raise better understanding of different gender needs in transport and the maritime sector, labour laws compliance, equal pay for equal employment and Protection of young female workers in sex industry by awareness programmes. Indirectly the project can encourage the participation of women in discussions of land matters and equal share of land lease payments.

B. Key actions.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender action plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other actions or measures <input type="checkbox"/> No action or measure Women must be involved in community meetings and awareness events about the project in pre-construction phase; if necessary, then separate meetings have to be organized to give women an opportunity to express their views about the project and its impacts. Further activities are described in the Gender Action Plan.
IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES
A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI 1. Key impacts. No involuntary resettlement will be necessary for this project. The development of the port will operate in the industrial zone and will not cause any economic and physical displacement. A due diligence report was prepared to confirm the land requirements and processes particularly through land leases. 2. Strategy to address the impacts. A due diligence report for land acquisition has been prepared. 3. Plan or other Actions. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix </div> </div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action
B. Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI 1. Key impacts. The population is 94% ethnic Nauruan, with the remaining 6% originating from a number of countries. There are no indigenous people or ethnic minorities on the island and the project does not require an indigenous peoples plan. Is broad community support triggered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 2. Strategy to address the impacts. N/A 3. Plan or other actions. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in project with a summary </div> </div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action
V. ADDRESSING OTHER SOCIAL RISKS
A. Risks in the Labor Market 1. Relevance of the project for the country's or region's or sector's labor market. Indicate the impact as high (H), medium (M), and low or not significant (L). M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unemployment L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> underemployment <input type="checkbox"/> retrenchment L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> core labor standards 2. Labor market impact. The project will have positive impact on unemployment in the country. It will create job opportunities for workers in the port area and in the maritime sector in general; it also will create short term jobs for unskilled labour during construction phase (simple admin works, heavy lifting, cleaners, traffic control and hospitality); employment of women in skilled and unskilled work is proposed (see also gender mainstreaming). Core international and national labour standards must be complied with including no child labour.
B. Affordability N/A
C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks 1. Indicate the respective risks, if any, and rate the impact as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA): L Communicable diseases N/A Human trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) _____ 2. Describe the related risks of the project on people in project area. There are some risks of communicable diseases, sexual transmitted diseases and possible increase of HIV/AIDS by more frequent arrival of sailors in the country.

Sources:

Awareness on HIV/AIDS and sex work, teenage pregnancies and gender issues will be implemented by NPA through a training provider, who is familiar with culture and custom in Nauru.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Targets and indicators: The DMF anticipates a reduction of freight costs by 15%, a decrease of vessel time to 2-3 days only and more than one vessel per month to arrive at Aiwo port. The social and poverty component estimates a reduction of consumer prices as an output of the efficiency of the port development. This will have a positive impact on poverty reduction especially for the most vulnerable group, female headed households and families with high number of dependents. Following indicators are part of the DMF:

HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness activities for community members, construction workers and NPA staff will be organized and at least 30% of women should attend, data will be retrieved from training records and awareness; the same applies to port safety awareness with an attendance of 30% women; same records will be used; women also to participate with same percentage in public consultations and meetings; again records will be prepared by responsible organizations, persons and reported to NPA; the data must be provided in respective reports to the executing agency and ADB.

2. Required human resources: One community liaison officer will be included in the 2017/2018 NPA budget. Another social safeguard officer should be recruited and budgeted for; he/she will monitor social safeguards indicator and report accordingly in social safeguards monitoring reports, quarterly reports, annual reports and project completion report according to the PAM. A social safeguard specialist recruited by the construction supervision consultant should be an advisor to the PMU. A Gender Action Plan has been prepared and quarterly reports will monitor established indicators. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be disclosed by the PMU to the public and stakeholders involved.

3. Information in PAM: The reports will include data collection for indicators of gender participation in community consultation, training activities and employment statistics.

4. Monitoring tools: Indicate the monitoring tools for poverty and social dimensions summarized in the project loan agreement and the PAM.

Monitoring tools will include minutes taking from meeting, consultations and records from training and workshops, employment numbers (increase-decrease), records about payments to customary landowners, records about consumer price index. The data collected is gender disaggregated. Where possible and budgeted a separate socio - economic survey including only those households directly being involved in the project area, Location and Aiwo could be conducted at end of the project and two years later to monitor impact of the project.

Republic of Nauru (2012). National Report on Population and Housing, Census 2011. Nauru.

Government of Nauru (2014). Millennium Development Goals, Nauru Progress Report 1990-2011. Nauru.

Government of Nauru Statistical Office (2014). Nauru Hardship and Poverty Report. Fiji: UNDP Pacific Centre

Annex 2 List of People Met – Nauru Port Development Project

Name	Position	Contact
Branessa Tsiode	Department of Finance, PAD, Social Sector Planning	
Erana Aliklik	UN Coordination Officer	erana.aliklik@unwomen.org
Edwina Karl	Department for Lands and Survey; Records and Admin	edwinakarl24@gmail.com 557 3364
Anton Jimwereiy	CEO NPA	antonjimwereiy@gmail.com
Isaac Aremwa	Board Chairman NPA	
Henry Cocker	Deputy Secretary Planning & Aid Division (PAD), Ministry of Finance.	henry.cocker@naurugov.nr
Camilla Solomon	Nauru ADB Development Coordinator	cmllsolomon@yahoo.com 554 9724
Madeline Dube	Community Leader, Aiwo	556 6266
Gabrisa Hartman	Community Leader, Location	shirani.hartman@gmail.com 558 7503
Tyron Capelle	Department of Lands, Director Lands Committee	557 3154
Peniasi Nakautaga	Director Lands and Survey	5573035/5540669
Wez Tsitsi	Department for Lands, Survey Office	5573036
Jay Udit	Senior Government Counsel	jay.udit@naurugov.nr 557 3505
Ramrakha Detenamo	A/Director Nauru Bureau of Statistics	ramrakha.detenamo@naurugov.nr 556 6248
Lindsay Thoma	Nauru Bureau of Statistics	lindsay.thoma@naurugov.nr
Various landowners from land sections 202-209; 131 in meetings		
Mr. Grahma Leing	Secretary of Justice	ovalaublue@gamil.com
Ms. Mavis Depaune	Secretary - Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment (DCIE).	monmave@gmail.com 557 3369

Annex 3: References

- > Government of Nauru (2012). Millennium Development Goals, Nauru Progress Report, 1990-2011. Nauru.
- > Government of Nauru Statistics Office and UNDP Pacific Centre (2014). Nauru Hardship Report. Fiji: UNDP Pacific Centre
- > Mac Sporrán, Peter, H. Landownership and control in Nauru, Vol. 2, N0 2, (July 1995). Australia
- > Nauru Ministry of Home Affairs, Australian Aid and UNFPA (2014). Nauru Family Health and Support Study. Nauru
- > Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2015). Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report. Fiji
- > Republic of Nauru, Department of Finance, Bureau of Statistics (2014). Nauru Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013. Nauru
- > Republic of Nauru (1976). Nauru Land Act. Nauru

Retrieved from the world-wide web:

- > <http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/Nauru.html#ixzz4Y0rOC3n9>
- > <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/jan/31/us-could-resettle-zero-refugees-from-manus-and-nauru-and-still-honour-deal>
- > Republic of Nauru(2009). National Sustainable Development Strategy. Nauru
- > Retrieved from the world wide web:
[http://pafpnet.spc.int/pafpnet/attachments/article/224/Nauru%20NSDS%202005-2025%20%20\(2009\)%20cobp-nau-2012-2014-oth.pdf](http://pafpnet.spc.int/pafpnet/attachments/article/224/Nauru%20NSDS%202005-2025%20%20(2009)%20cobp-nau-2012-2014-oth.pdf)
- > Nauru National Women's Policy (2014). A brochure