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## United Nations Development Programme Project Document, Kiribati

<b>Project title:</b> Enhancing “whole of islands” approach to strengthen community resilience to climate and disaster risks in Kiribati		
<b>Country:</b> Republic of Kiribati	<b>Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):</b> Office of Te Beretitenti (OB)	<b>Execution Modality:</b> National Implementation Modality (NIM)
<b>Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):</b> SRPD Outcome 1: By 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened		
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output:</b> Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation cross sectors which is funded and implemented.		
<b>UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:</b> Moderate	<b>UNDP Gender Marker:</b> 2	
<b>Atlas Award ID:</b> 00098972	<b>Atlas Project/Output ID:</b> 00102201	
<b>UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number:</b> 5447	<b>GEF Project ID number:</b> 9041	
<b>Planned start date:</b> October 2020	<b>Planned end date:</b> September 2025	
<b>Expected date of Mid-Term Review:</b> <i>April 2023</i>	<b>Expected date of Terminal evaluation:</b> <b>March 2025</b>	
<b>PAC meeting date:</b> 4 <sup>th</sup> May 2018		
<b>Brief project description:</b>  The Republic of Kiribati is a Small Island State with 33 low-lying and narrow atolls dispersed over 3.5 million km <sup>2</sup> in the Central Pacific Ocean and a population of approximately 110,000 people. Climate change and climate-induced disasters are projected to exacerbate the vulnerability of the <i>i-Kiribati</i> people by causing more frequent inundations leading to damage of coastal infrastructure and exacerbating the already problematic access to clean water and food.  Despite an existing strong policy framework and previous efforts, several barriers exist that prevent Kiribati from achieving its adaptation objectives. The Project will therefore address a number of underlying institutional and technical constraints to increase community resilience to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters through four inter-related components:		

- *Component 1: National and sectoral policies strengthened through enhanced institutions and knowledge*
- *Component 2: Island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development in 5 pilot islands*
- *Component 3: WoI-implementation of water, food security and infrastructure adaptation measures*
- *Component 4: Enhanced knowledge management and communication strategies*

The project targets to deliver adaptation benefits to 17,500 people, of which 49% women, at the five pilot Project Islands through implementation of practices and technologies for improved food security, water security and coastal management.

**FINANCING PLAN** *(only cash transferred to UNDP bank account and budgeted under the same GEF project should be included under this section (1), all others should be included under section (2)).*

GEF Trust Fund <i>(specify fund)</i>	USD 8,925,000
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 50,000
<b>(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP</b>	<b>USD 8,975,000</b>
<b>CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING</b> <i>(all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)</i>	
Government	USD 47,723,920
UNDP	USD 769,667
<b>(2) Total confirmed co-financing</b>	<b>USD 48,493,587</b>
<b>(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)</b>	<b>USD 57,468,587</b>

**SIGNATURES**

<b>Signature:</b> print name below	<b>Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>
<b>Signature:</b> print name below	<b>Agreed by Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>
<b>Signature:</b> print name below	<b>Agreed by UNDP</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>

<b>Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:</b>  <b>Project document signature:</b> within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement <b>First disbursement date:</b> within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement <b>Inception workshop date:</b> within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement <b>Operational closure:</b> within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC <b>Financial closure:</b> within 6 months of operational closure		

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## **List of Acronyms**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMAT	Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool
APR	Annual Project Review
CBO	Community-Based organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CO	Country Office
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FSP	Full sized project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IC	Island Council
ICSP	Island Council Strategic Plan
IEC	Information, Communication and Education
KDP	Kiribati Development Plan
KJIP	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
KNEG	Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
KV20	Kiribati vision20 (2016-2036)
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCIC	Ministry for Commerce, Industry, and Cooperatives
MCTTD	Ministry of Communication, Transport and Tourism Development
MELAD	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development ALD -Agriculture and Livestock Division ECD – Environment and Conservation Division LMD – Lands Management Division
MFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development KCFD – Kiribati Climate Finance Division NSO – National Statistics Office
MFMRD	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development GCM – Geology and Coastal Management
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs LGD – Local Governance Division
MISE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy CEU – Civil Engineering Unit WSEU – Water and Sanitation Engineering Unit QAU - Quality Assurance Unit
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MoE	Ministry of Education
MWYSA	Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NDRMP	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OB	Office of Te Beretitenti (Office of the President)

	KMS – Kiribati Meteorological Services
	NSPD - National Strategic Policy Division
PIF	Pre-Investment Feasibility
PIR	Project Implementation Reports
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
Wol	Whole of Island

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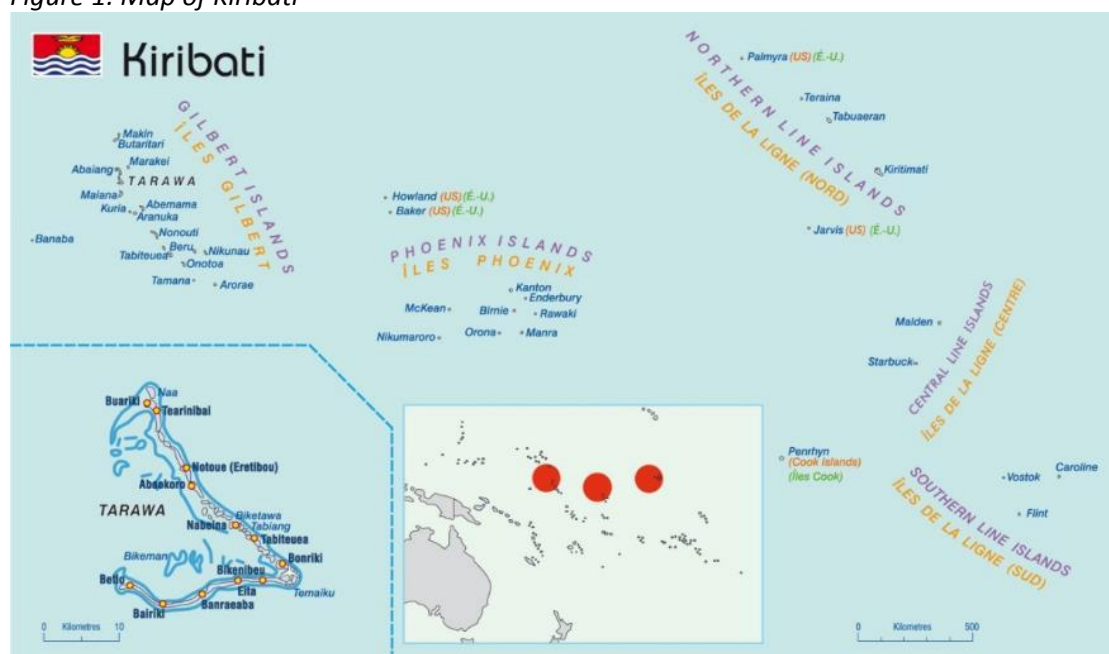
## II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

### Context

The Republic of Kiribati (Kiribati) is situated in the Central Pacific Ocean. Comprising 33 low-lying atolls, Kiribati is dispersed over 3.5 million km<sup>2</sup> in three groups: the Gilberts, Line, and Phoenix islands (Figure 1). The population, known as *i-Kiribati*, is approximately 110,000<sup>1</sup> people, of which more than 50% live in the capital of South Tarawa; the remaining population lives across 21 outer islands in rural settings. Kiribati is classified as both a Least Developed Country (LDC) and a Small Island Development State (SIDS), ranking as one of the poorest countries in the Pacific and 19<sup>th</sup> globally in terms of financial wealth (GDP estimated at US\$162 million or US\$1,442 per capita in 2017)<sup>2</sup>. In the 2015 Human Development Index, Kiribati ranked 137 out of 188 countries and territories, which put the country in the medium human development category.

Climate change and climate-induced disasters are expected to greatly intensify the vulnerability of the *i-Kiribati* people. Structural causes contributing to the vulnerability to climate and disaster risks include the extremely remote and low-lying geography of the country's atoll-islands; poverty; very limited human and natural resources; and gender and social inequalities. Water scarcity, poor water quality, limited options for food production, and exposure to inundations and storm surges make the population particularly vulnerable to climate variability and climate change.

Figure 1: Map of Kiribati<sup>3</sup>



Kiribati has a largely subsistence economy supplemented with exports of copra, seaweed and sale of fishing licenses. Fisheries play a crucial role both in terms of economic activity (deep sea fisheries, sale of fishing licenses) and for food security (coastal fisheries). In outer islands, rural communities rely mainly on coastal fisheries and subsistence farming; however, traditional food systems are declining in favour of imported food. Fish are moving further offshore to cooler waters which is affecting catch size and changing people's workloads. Agricultural production is limited and challenged by poor, sandy soils and limited water supply. The limited groundwater reserves are increasingly polluted by human and domestic livestock waste, and the lack of access to clean water and sanitation causes major health

<sup>1</sup> Kiribati Population and Housing Census 2015

<sup>2</sup> <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=kiribati>

<sup>3</sup> Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for CCA&DRM (KJIP) 2014-2023

impacts on communities across Kiribati. Communities in outer islands are already experiencing increased socio-economic and environmental pressures related to coastal management and sharing of the limited natural resources.

The remoteness of Kiribati and limited transport links to most outer islands makes communities extremely vulnerable to external shocks, the impacts of climate change and disasters; thus, highlighting the need to build resilience by improving safety and self-reliance. Climate change impacts the lives and workloads of both women and men, although differently, and exasperates existing gender inequalities and social exclusion<sup>4</sup>. The Government of Kiribati is also concerned about the negative impacts of climate change on people's livelihoods and health given escalating water and food security issues.

#### *COVID-19 context and impacts*

Kiribati is one of the few countries in the world with no cases of COVID-19 to date. COVID-19 impacts are therefore limited and only related to international border restrictions (both air and sea) and related international travel restrictions, import constraints, and local travel constraints. With no COVID-19 cases, there is no community transmission and no limitations to work environments and social life so far. The government declared a State of Public Emergency on 26 March 2020 and has developed a National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan with focus on Health, Education, Communication and ICT, Transport, and Economic sectors, in order to address the current situation and prepare for possible future scenarios and recovery. The Plan has a 3 layered response starting with border closure as a first layer, outbreak prevention within the country as a 2nd layer and finally, a recovery plan to mitigate socio-economic effects.

The project is supporting climate action as an enabler for resilient recovery and transformative, sustainable development. Broadly, the project will contribute to adaptation and resilience by providing technical assistance and institutional strengthening at national and subnational levels for improved risk reduction and planning in a whole-of island approach across all outcomes. Three project outcomes will deliver COVID-19 co-benefits and support in terms of supporting resilient COVID-19 preparedness, planning and resilient recovery (see description of project components for further details). Further, COVID-19 impacts will be addressed by the project's strong focus on gender and social inclusion. Research and analysis of gender and social issues in Kiribati in the context of climate change and natural disasters (including pandemic) will be carried out and used to design project outreach and capacity development for various target groups. Findings and best practice will also be used to mainstream gender, climate change, and disaster risk reduction in national-level and island-level plans and strategies (see GESI-action plan, annex H).

The project will need to plan, monitor, and adapt to the changing global and national COVID-19 context at inception and during implementation (see Risk Log, project document annex E). Prolonged international travel restrictions are likely to impact the way international technical assistance can support the project. Experience from other projects currently under implementation in Kiribati has demonstrated that to a large degree, technical international assistance can be planned and executed through local in-country consultancy assistance combined with remote international technical assistance, in particular by organizations and individuals with prior knowledge of Kiribati and established working relationship. International import limitations also pose a challenge to the project in terms of purchasing required equipment. While import of goods and materials is still possible, implementation delays are likely in case this situation is prolonged and further restricted, considering that the government is prioritizing imports of essential items (food and health care supplies).

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<sup>4</sup> Kiribati draft National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development



## ***Projected impact of climate change on coastal infrastructure, water and food security in Kiribati***

Climate change and climate-induced disasters are projected to cause more frequent inundations leading to damage of coastal infrastructure/ community assets and exacerbating the already problematic access to clean water and food.

Geographically, Kiribati's narrow land masses and low-lying geography (in average 1-3 meters above mean sea level other than Banaba Island) results in almost the entire population being prone to flooding from storm surges and sea-level rise. The low-lying atoll islands are already experiencing inundation leading to a loss of land, buildings and infrastructure. Mean sea level is projected to continue to rise (very high confidence, refer Table 1) by approximately 5-15 cm by 2030 and 20-60 cm by 2090 under the higher emissions scenario. Sea-level rise combined with natural year-to-year changes will increase the impact of storm surges and coastal flooding. This will lead to increased risks of damage to coastal homes, community infrastructure (community halls, schools, churches) and critical infrastructure, such as health clinics and roads. Further, increasing damage and interruption to roads, causeways and bridges, might lead to isolation of communities.

Sea-level rise also results in greater wave overtopping risk, and when marine flooding occurs, salt water infiltrates down into the freshwater aquifer causing contamination. This risk will increase with sea-level rise and increased flooding and impact both water security and food security from agricultural production. With limited groundwater reservoirs, access to clean water and sanitation is already a serious problem in Kiribati<sup>5</sup>, impacting health and food security. Agricultural crop production can be expected to be increasingly affected by salt water inundation, more extreme weather patterns, pests and diseases. This negative impact on food security is further exacerbated by the projected impact on coastal subsistence fisheries, affecting the main stable food source and livelihood<sup>6</sup>.

*Table 1: Kiribati Climate Projected Changes<sup>7</sup>*

<b>Climate variable</b>	<b>Projected changes</b>
Air temperature	Surface air temperature will continue to increase (very high confidence). Under a high emission scenario: Annual and seasonal mean temperature will increase by 0.3–1.3°C for the Gilbert Islands and by 0.4–1.2°C for the Phoenix and Line Islands by 2030 (high confidence). Annual temperature increases could be greater than 3°C by 2090 (moderate confidence). (As there is no consistency in projections of future ENSO activity, it is not possible to project interannual variability in temperature.)
Sea-surface temperature	Sea-surface temperature will continue to increase (very high confidence): Sea-surface temperatures will increase by 0.6–0.8°C by 2035 and by 1.2–2.7°C by 2100 (Bell et al. 2011). (As there is no consistency in projections of future ENSO activity, it is not possible to project inter-annual variability in sea-surface temperature.)
Rainfall	Rainfall patterns will change. Wet season, dry season and annual average rainfall will increase (high confidence). Annual and seasonal mean rainfall will increase (>5%) by 2030. The majority of models simulate a large increase (>15%) by 2090 (low confidence).
Extremes	There will be more extreme rainfall and very hot days. The intensity and frequency of days of extreme heat and warm nights will increase, and cooler weather will decline (very high confidence).

<sup>5</sup> The World Health Organisation has estimated that up to 65 per cent of the population does not have access to safe waste and that less than 40 per cent have access to adequate sanitation.

<sup>6</sup> THE UNDP-LDCF project "Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change" addresses food security from coastal subsistence fisheries, therefore this aspect is not addressed by this project.

<sup>7</sup> Source: KMS, BoM & CSIRO 2011; Bell et al. 2011 / KJIP 2014-2023

	confidence). The intensity and frequency of days of extreme rainfall will increase (high confidence).
Drought	The incidence of drought will decrease (moderate confidence). In the Gilbert, Phoenix and Line Islands mild drought will occur approximately seven to eight times every 20 years by 2030, decreasing to six to seven times by 2090 (low confidence). The frequency of moderate drought is projected to decrease from two or three times every 20 years by 2030 to once or twice by 2090 (low confidence). Severe drought will occur approximately once or twice every 20 years by 2030, decreasing to once every 20 years by 2055 and 2090 (low confidence).
Sea level	Mean sea level is projected to continue to rise (very high confidence): Mean sea level will rise by approximately 5–15 cm by 2030 and 20–60 cm by 2090 under the higher emissions scenario. Interannual variability of sea level will lead to periods of lower and higher regional sea levels with levels similar to the past. The sea-level rise combined with natural year-to-year changes will increase the impact of storm surges and coastal flooding. (Scientists warn that due to the melting of large ice sheets such as those in Antarctica and Greenland, rise could possibly be larger than predicted. But currently not enough is known to make predictions confidently.)
Ocean acidification	The acidification of the ocean will continue to increase (very high confidence). The annual maximum aragonite saturation state will reach values below 3.5 by about 2045 in the Gilbert Islands, by about 2030 in the Line Islands, and by about 2055 in the Phoenix Islands. The aragonite saturation will continue to decline thereafter (moderate confidence). Ocean pH will decrease by –0.1 units by 2035 and by –0.2 to –0.3 units by 2100 (Bell et al. 2011). Coral reefs are projected to degrade progressively with losses of live coral of > 25% by 2035 and > 50% by 2050 due to rising sea-surface temperatures and more acidic oceans.

#### ***Existing CCA&DRM framework and barriers addressed by the Project***

Climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management (DRM) are recognized as national priorities within Priority Areas 4 (Environment) and 6 (Infrastructure) of the *Kiribati Development Plan* (KDP 2016-2019) and *Kiribati’s 20-year Vision* (KV20). Kiribati’s national policy framework relating to climate change and disaster risk reduction (CCA&DRM) is robust, and includes several policy documents at national level, most recently with the *Kiribati Climate Change Policy* (KCCP, draft 2017) and the *Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023* (KJIP, reviewed 2018), which is the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) document. The KCCP highlights priority areas for the national government and the KJIP sets out the national framework for integrating CCA and DRM considerations into existing national and sector strategies. These documents supersede and complement previous policy documents, such as the *National Adaptation Programme of Action* (NAPA 2007) and the *National Disaster Risk Management Action Plan* (2012).

Despite this strong policy framework, several barriers exist that prevent Kiribati from achieving its CCA and DRM objectives. Therefore, the Project will address the following underlying institutional and technical constraints to the effective reduction of climate vulnerability and disaster risk in Kiribati.

- ***Limited integration of CCA&DRM in national and sub-national development plans and frameworks***

Although CCA&DRM are considered priorities in overarching national and sector policies, these ambitions are not sufficiently translated into plans and actions on-the-ground mostly due to a lack of technical capacities and resources. For example, while the draft *National Policy on Gender Equality and Women’s Development* states that climate change creates series gender issues, no specific goals, objectives or interventions are identified. Further, overarching legal frameworks are not well aligned with recent policy frameworks and enforcement is generally weak.

- ***Insufficient institutional coordination at national, sectoral and sub-national levels***

Coordination of CCA&DRM is challenging due to the multitude of sectors involved at different government levels. Without an integrated and well-coordinated approach, initiatives will continue to be delivered through single-sector approaches (such as agriculture, fisheries, or water) thereby limiting the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions. To strengthen CCA mainstreaming, there is a need for better coordination mechanisms at and between national, sector and sub-national level as well as increased understanding by government officials as to why multi-sector approaches are necessary.

- ***Limited technical and institutional capacities at national and sub-national levels***  
Although climate change is recognized as a matter of national importance across government ministries, the technical capacity to translate objectives into on-the-ground action is inadequate. Gaps in the capacity of government technical staff can be attributed to insufficient training and understaffing at both national and island level. Technical capacity building programmes have been initiated under several projects, however there is a need to further strengthen technical capacities at all levels especially in relation to sector mainstreaming of CCA&DRM, and increased understanding and responsiveness to gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) considerations. In this regard, the MWYSD indicated that their staff require technical assistance to better understand the impacts of climate change on women and other vulnerable groups and how the Ministry can best support GESI sensitive CCA and DRM.
- ***Weak data management, monitoring and knowledge management***  
Gathering and analysing data from dispersed and remote island communities without effective communication and information management systems is extremely challenging. As a result, it is rare that local level information is effectively integrated in national and sector policy and planning processes. As such, it is critical to improve data management from a “bottom–up” perspective to ensure that CCA&DRM issues are addressed through responsive Island and community level plans and feedback loops.
- ***Limited community knowledge and adaptive solutions for CCA&DRM at outer island level***  
While communities have some understanding of the immediate impacts of climate change due to already apparent changes in weather patterns, local knowledge of CC resilience strategies is very low. There is also very little, if any, understanding of potential CC and disaster impacts over the long-term and what this means in terms of specific impacts for the sustainability of water and food supply on each island. While a number of studies and initiatives have been carried out, information is often not communicated in ways that are easily accessible or usable by island residents. Stakeholders stressed that information, education and communication (IEC) materials needs to be conveyed through mediums that people actually use such as social media when targeting youth and via schools, women’s organisations and youth groups when attempting to change household attitudes and behaviour.

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### III. STRATEGY

#### *Project Approach and Scope*

The Project will address the exacerbation of climate change on coastal infrastructure, water security and food security by increasing community resilience to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters and building capacities at island and national levels. In doing so, the Project will contribute to UNDP SRPD Outcome 1: *By 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened*, and contribute to achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including: *SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 12: Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, and SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower women*, by ensuring women's equitable participation in Project planning and implementation and by actively monitoring gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) outcomes.

The Project will address key challenges and vulnerabilities to climate change presented in Section I through four inter-related work components: effective operationalization of the KJIP; use of a strengthened "Whole of Island" (Wol) approach to development; implementation of priority adaptive measures in five of Kiribati's most vulnerable outer islands; and improved CCA&DRM knowledge management and communication systems.

- *Component 1: National and sectoral policies strengthened through enhanced institutions and knowledge*

At national level, the Project will support integration of CCA&DRM (including consideration of COVID-19/pandemic preparedness, recovery and recovery) in legal frameworks and ministerial strategic and operational plans, as well as strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and monitoring mechanisms and tools to improve implementation of these measures. This approach will lead to increased institutional capabilities, improved CCA&DRM mainstreaming and enhanced inter-agency collaboration. GoK ministries through the KNEG will collectively and individually benefit through increased effective CCA&DRM capacity (including COVID19/pandemic preparedness, recovery and recovery) which will in turn strengthen the integration of these aspects across project activities and more broadly in development planning. By incorporating CCA&DRM into sectoral plans and the associated increase in capacities of the Government staff, the interventions will have a longer-lasting impact, beyond the lifetime of the project. Furthermore, the close involvement of government ministries in project planning and implementation will ensure that the project is aligned with national initiatives to maximise benefits at all levels of governance. The technical and institutional capacity of KNEG members will be enhanced through specialized training, active involvement in carrying out Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (IVA) and Wol-planning processes, improved data systems and better monitoring processes that can quickly identify implementation challenges.

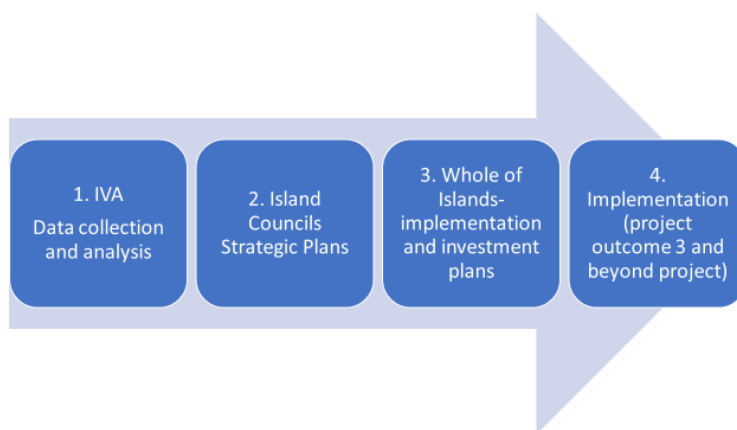
- *Component 2: Island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development*

At sub-national level, a phased Wol-approach (refer Figure 2) will be supported to ensure that findings from Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (IVAs) are translated into strategic island development planning and actionable, responsive Wol-implementation and investment plans. These plans will provide the framework for Island Councils to prioritize interventions and identify funding needs and gaps. This approach builds on the IVA-methodology and Wol-approach piloted in Abaiang Island since 2014 and evaluated in 2018 by strengthening the methodology, by increasing integration with Island Council Strategic Plans (ICSP), and by supplementing the approach through formulation of Wol-implementation and investment plans. This approach will build capacities for CCA&DRM and enable Island Councils to take ownership, approach government or donors for funding, and ensure

coordination in the implementation of development activities. Communities will be actively involved in all planning processes and will benefit from customized and responsive outreach programmes and awareness activities, stronger and better integrated Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management (CBDRM) Plans, and enhanced climate risk information and early warnings with the aim of enhancing community capacities to address CCA&DRM. The Project will strive to ensure that men and women participate equally in Island level planning processes and that consideration is given to the needs of the most vulnerable community members. For this purpose, the project will conduct an analysis/research of the different impacts and needs of different target groups.

Project support to enhance outer island climate resilience capacities and planning will be carried out to provide co-benefits and support COVID-19/pandemic preparedness and resilient recovery to the degree required, mainly via Integrated Vulnerability Assessments, the development of Island Strategic Plans, Whole-of-Islands implementation plans, Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Plans, and community awareness campaigns, as well as CCA&DRM gender and social-impact studies.

*Figure 2: Phased approach – from IVA to island development planning and implementation of adaptive measures*



- Component 3: Wol-implementation of water, food security and infrastructure adaptation measures

Building on Wol-implementation and investment plans and technical assessments, the project will implement adaptation measures to address vulnerabilities in the areas of food security (agriculture), water security, coastal management and protection of coastal infrastructure in five selected islands. Technical assessments will be carried out to ensure well informed decisions, application of standards, impact assessments and cross-cutting issues such as environmental protection. Technical assessments will also consider technology choices and look into adopting more innovative approaches, locally appropriate solutions, and bring in good practices from other SIDS/LDCs, especially in the Pacific. Capacities of involved sectors, extension officers and communities will be built as part of this process to ensure sustainability and promote up-scaling in other islands. Communities will benefit from implementation of adaptation measures based on site-specific vulnerabilities and risks, as well as technical capacity building of trainings enabling farmers, community groups and schools to implement adaptive measures. The design of all water, food and infrastructure investments will carefully consider the needs of women, men, boys and girls as well as people with disabilities through adherence to Universal Standards and Build Back Better principles. In terms of COVID-19 co-benefits, the project’s target to enhance sustainable agriculture in 5 outer islands will contribute to the government’s Agriculture Revitalization Plan for improved food security and self-sufficiency of the outer islands. Further, the project’s focus on ensuring access to clean and safe water at 5 outer islands, as well as related capacity development and awareness for improved hygiene and sanitation, will contribute to island-level COVID-19 response measures.

- ***Component 4: Enhanced knowledge management and communication strategies***

The above components will be supported by enhanced knowledge management and communication aimed at improving CCA&DRM awareness and increasing adaptation action at national, island and community level. The objective is to institutionalize the Wol-approach in the outer islands, increase knowledge of CCA&DRM and ensure ownership for KJIP outcomes. The Project will enhance knowledge management and information at all levels by enhancing information feedback loops and regular sharing of lessons learned and best practice strategies using a range of information sources including existing regional, national, island level mechanisms. In developing the project communication strategy, attention will be given to ensuring that information is provided in accessible formats to targeted stakeholders including women, youth and children.

All of the above outcomes integrate ambitious Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategies through building of a strong partnership with the Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA). Findings of the project design GESI-review and GESI Action Plan (refer annex G) are incorporated and budgeted in the project activities across all outcomes.

***Targeted Project Islands and beneficiaries***

The Project will be implemented at national level and in five of the most vulnerable outer islands. The island selection has been done by OB NSPD and the KNEG based on a detailed selection methodology with transparent criteria and related indicators and data sources developed as part of the piloting of the Wol-approach in Abaiang. During the project design phase, the criteria and data sources were reviewed and updated. The criteria cover both human/socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities (health, literacy, food security, water security, erosion, biodiversity (refer Annex K). The Project Islands that have been endorsed by Cabinet are also representing geographical coverage of Kiribati's different islands groups, with the total population of the five islands representing approximately 16% of the total population of Kiribati<sup>8</sup>:

*Table 2: Targeted Project Islands Demographics<sup>9</sup>*

<b>Project islands</b>		<b>Total population</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total above 5 years</b>	<b>School children</b>
<i>Northern Gilberts Islands Group</i>	<b>Makin</b>	1,990	351	1019	971	1,636	668
	<b>North Tarawa</b>	6,619	1,128	3,284	3,335	5,478	2,143
<i>Central Gilberts Islands Group</i>	<b>Kuria</b>	1,043	217	541	502	861	318
<i>Southern Gilberts Islands Group</i>	<b>Onotoa</b>	1,394	324	723	671	1,222	349
<i>Line and Phoenix Islands Group</i>	<b>Kiritimati</b>	6,447	1,016	3,306	3,141	5,361	2,006
<b>Total Targeted Project Islands</b>		<b>17,493</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>8,873</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>14,581</b>	<b>5,484 (80% 4,320)</b>

The project targets to deliver adaptation benefits to the entire population of the five Project Islands estimated at approximately 17,500 people of which 49% women. Implementation of improved adaptation technologies and introduction of climate-resilient practices will be supported in the areas of food security, water security and coastal protection at household level and in community institutions/facilities such as schools, health clinics, community halls, agricultural nurseries, and

<sup>8</sup> Total population of Kiribati: 110,135 (17,772 households, average household size 6)

<sup>9</sup> Kiribati Population and Housing Census 2015

Islands Councils. In total, the project will target improved food security, water security and coastal protection of 60 community institutions. At individual level, the project will support 300 farmers (or a total of 1,800 people living in those farming households, based on average households size of 6 people) across the 5 islands and ensure that water adaptation technologies are in place to provide sufficient quantity of safe drinking water for the entire population of the 5 islands (17,500 people). Technologies will be determined during project implementation based on Water Resources Assessments for each island, technology assessment to determine most suitable mix of technologies for each island (groundwater pumps and infiltration galleries, rainwater harvesting and storage, small scale desalination plants), and also take into account baseline situation and parallel interventions. Coastal protection will target existing community and coastal infrastructure such as school buildings, community halls and causeways.

The project will improve institutional and human capacities to identify and implement adaptation measures through targeted CCA trainings at both national level (OB, KNEG, line ministries, NGOs) and island level (Island Councils, extension officers, community leaders and association members, teachers and 80% of school children) for a total of 4,405 people across outcome 1, 2 and 3. For public awareness activities, the project targets the entire population above 5 years of age (school children and adults) in the 5 project islands, estimated at approximately 14,500 people.

*Table 3: Targeted Project direct beneficiaries*

Project beneficiaries	Baseline <sup>10</sup>	Targets	
		Number of community institutions/facilities	Number of individuals
Food security (agriculture)	0	30	<b>300 farmers / total 1,800 people</b> living in farming households)
Water security	2 schools 2,500 people	15	<b>17,500 people</b>
Coastal protection	0	5	<b>0</b>
CCA mainstreaming training – national level	0	-	<b>50 people</b>
CCA mainstreaming training – island level	0	-	<b>4,355 people</b>
CCA awareness	0	-	<b>14,500 people</b>

During the project design phase, consultations were carried out in the project islands<sup>11</sup> with Islands Councils, extension officers and community representatives (refer annex L). Findings have been used to inform the project design and scope, including integration of Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) perspectives (refer annex G). During project inception and implementation, more extensive consultations and activities will take place at all levels to define project activities and beneficiaries in more details, as further described in the following sections.

#### ***Linkages to existing national institutions, frameworks and methodologies***

The National Strategic Policy Division of the Office of the President (OB NSPD, CC unit and DRM unit) has a cross-sectoral policy, coordination and monitoring mandate for CCA&DRM, supported by the multi-stakeholder Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG) as the main technical advisory and support mechanism. The KNEG has approximately 30-member representatives from all government ministries, NGO's and faith-based organizations. To effectively operationalize the KJIP, the Project will strengthen the KJIP/KNEG Secretariat within OB NSPD and the KNEG as well as contribute to the following eight (of twelve) National Adaptation Priorities as defined in the KJIP (NAP-document):

<sup>10</sup> To be verified during project year 1

<sup>11</sup> Project design islands consultations in Onotoa had to be cancelled due to flight cancellations, however extensive consultations will take place during project inception and implementation.

- 1 – Strengthening good governance, policies, strategies and legislation
- 2 – Improving knowledge and information generation, management and sharing
- 3 - Strengthening and greening the private sector, including small-scale business
- 4 – Increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems
- 6 – Promoting sound and reliable infrastructure development and land management
- 7 – Delivering appropriate education, training and awareness programmes
- 8 – Increasing effectiveness and efficiency of early warnings and disaster and emergency management
- 12 – Enhancing the participation and resilience of vulnerable groups.

Building on existing methodologies (IVAs, Wol-approach), cross-sectoral mechanisms (KNEG, GIS-user group), and tools and databases (KIVA database, GIS platform, and sector-specific databases such as the Environment Management Information Database), the project will review and enhance these resources and processes to address CCA&DRM barriers described in Section I. The IVA-methodology and Whole-of-Islands (Wol) approach was piloted on Abaiang Island since 2014 as an integrated programmatic development approach. An Abaiang Action Plan was formulated, a Wol-partner network was established in Suva Fiji, and a number of CCA interventions were implemented on the island by various development partners. IVAs and Wol-approach are led by OB NSPD with support of the KNEG for qualitative data collection, and data processing and analysis by the MFED-National Statistics Office (NSO) and a cross-sectoral GIS-user group. A Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment database (KIVA database) was established in 2017-18 to strengthen IVA-data collection and presentation, however data analysis and use of data in development planning at island, sectoral and national level remain critical gaps. At present, the IVA-process, while identifying numerous crosscutting vulnerabilities, fall short of translating these into prioritized interventions. A Wol evaluation is being undertaken in 2018 by SPC with initial positive feedback from communities to the coordinated approach. However, the approach has struggled to gain traction and expand to other islands due to insufficient capacity and coordination mechanisms and lack of human and financial resources. Draft findings and recommendations arising from the Wol-evaluation have been incorporated in the Project design, and the final evaluation will be reviewed during the Project inception phase.

#### ***Linkages to recent and parallel CCA&DRM projects***

The project design integrates lessons learned and builds on the work of previous and current CCA&DRM projects in Kiribati including the recent KJIP-review (also including recommendations for Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process), establishment of the KIVA database, piloting of the Wol-approach, UNICEF’s WASH and food security interventions, the Kiriwatsan Project I-II, the Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific project (BSRP), the IFAD Outer Island Water and Food security project, and the Kiribati Adaptation Project (KAP I-III). Evaluations from several large adaptation projects ending in 2018 will be further reviewed at the project inception during the detailed project planning. As such, project interventions have been designed to avoid overlap and build on methodologies and resources developed by previous and current projects.

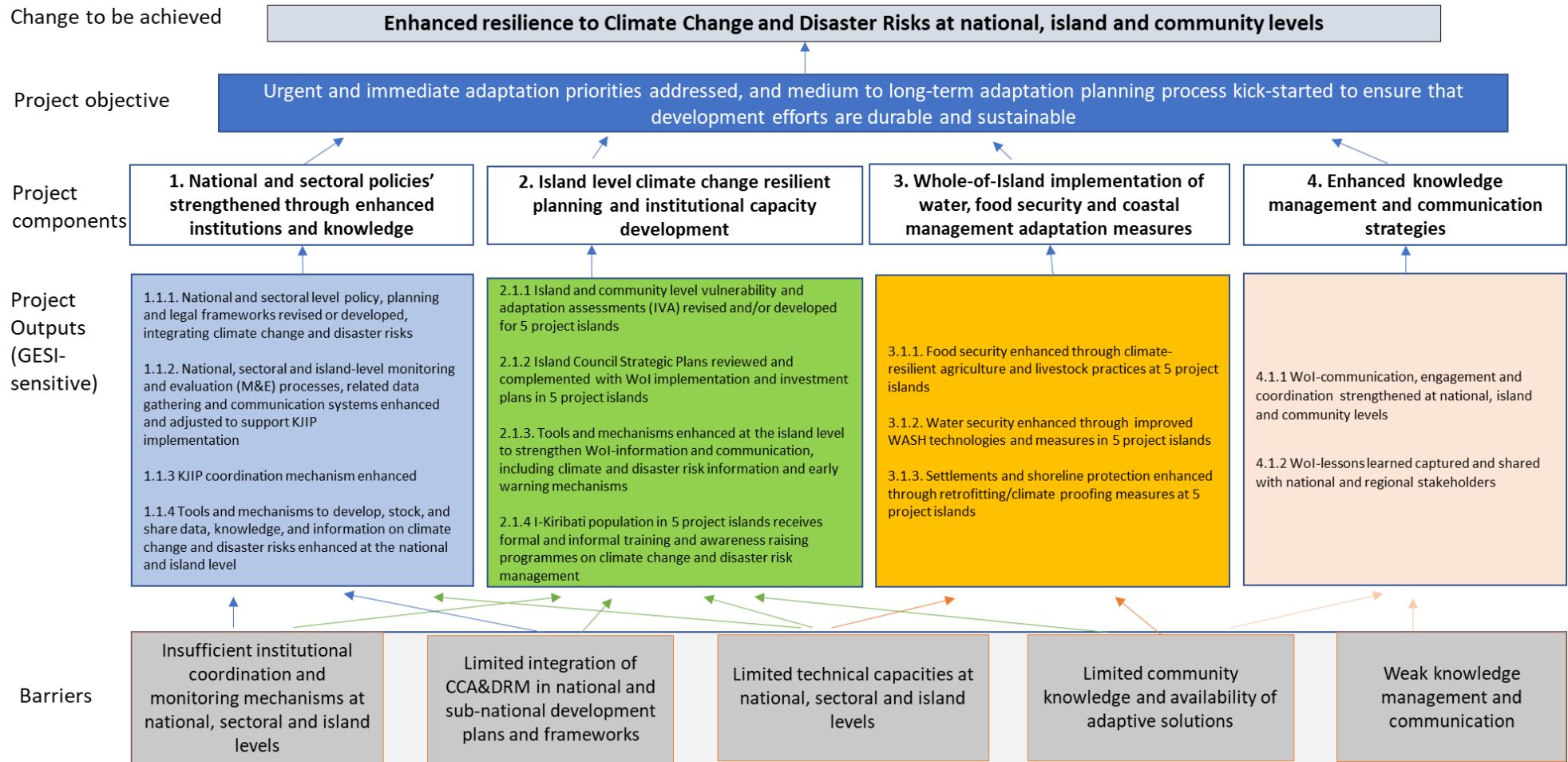
The Project has several linkages to the GEF-LDCF Food Security project, in particular support to IVA-processes, improvement of Early Warning Systems (EWS), and improved food security through agriculture. The Project is building on existing lessons from IVA data collection and use, EWS implementation and operationalization, and training materials for extension officers and schools, and during the parallel implementation of the projects, synergies and coordination will be further ensured. Linkages and synergies with the GEF-project Resilient Islands, Resilient communities (R2R)-project (approved 2018), in particular in relation to agroforestry cooperation and engagement of agricultural



extension officers, community outreach planning and materials, and monitoring, will be coordinated during implementation through the KNEG.

During implementation, technical interventions under Outcome 3 will be further developed and aligned with parallel projects by various government sectors, working in close collaboration with technical specialists and relevant stakeholders. The Project will coordinate and build on synergies with a number of current and planned projects and programmes described under partnerships, in particular the UNDP-LDCF Food Security Project, UNICEF-implemented projects related to WASH and food security, the “Outer Islands Infrastructure Project” (GoK, ADB, WB), and the project “Supporting the implementation of the Line and Phoenix Integrated Development Strategy 2016-2036 with a specific focus on WASH and energy for a healthier population and a cleaner environment” (EU). More broadly, the Project will enhance coordination among partners through the existing Wol-partner network as described under outcome 4. A list of relevant recent and parallel projects is included as annex M.

**Figure 3: Project Theory of Change**



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## IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

### Results

#### **Component 1: National and sectoral policies strengthened through enhanced institutions and knowledge**

**Outcome 1: Capacities of national government institutions and personnel is strengthened on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks, supporting the operationalization of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP)**

*Total budget GEF-LDCF USD 1,500,000*

#### Baseline scenario

##### *Policy and legal framework*

Climate change adaptation is recognized as a national priority by the Government of Kiribati at national and sub-national level, with Kiribati being among the first countries in the Pacific region to have a CCA policy framework. However, several bottlenecks have been identified that serve to impede the effective implementation of CCA policies and strategies including limited technical capacity, ineffective coordination mechanisms and limited systems and tools for data management and monitoring.

While CCA&DRM is governed by sector-owned legal frameworks such as the Local Governance Act, the Water Act, the National Building Code and Guidelines, the DRM Act Environmental Impact Assessment, many of these do not reflect the ambitious overall policy framework established for CC&DRM by the national government in terms of legal provisions and enforcement. Currently it is not clear to what extent CC&DRM legal provisions need to be strengthened, however it is anticipated in the KJIP that updates are required to reflect the government's national priorities, fulfil international obligations and to better institutionalize CCA&DRM in local governance systems.

While overarching policy frameworks are in place, the government struggles to translate its national objectives into "on the ground" action. KJIP strategies should be implemented and monitored through 4-year Ministry Strategic Plans (MSP) and annual Ministry Operational Plans (MOP). However, in reality few sectors have successfully transferred their policies and strategies into actions that address climate and disaster risks, and interventions remain scattered with no specific budget allocation.

In 2017, the government established a Climate Finance Division within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED). This Division is overseeing initiatives related to Climate Finance, including GCF Readiness and the development of GCF proposals. Moreover, in 2018, a Climate Finance Assessment (CFA) is planned that will provide recommendations for strengthening CCA&DRM planning and budgeting. The establishment of this division provides an opportunity to strengthen coordination between the government divisions involved with CC.

##### *Capacity and coordination mechanisms and processes*

While the Ob NSPD is functioning as coordinating body for ad hoc KNEG-consultations, international CC-related obligations and is involved with implementation of a number of projects, it has not been able to consistently provide in-depth strategic oversight and support to sectors and Island Councils (IC). Efforts to mainstream CC&DRM are limited by poor coordination across ministries as well as insufficient capacity of sector personnel to develop the necessary adaptation and mitigation responses. As a result, KJIP implementation, WoI-approach and IVA-processes are suffering from the weak coordination and communication mechanisms. During Project design, ministry officials and

KNEG members across all sectors expressed limited knowledge of actionable CCA&DRM options, as well as lack of understanding of how best to mainstream CCA and DRM into their individual mandates. A survey conducted during the project design phase among KNEG-representatives indicated that KNEG members have limited understanding of gender equity and social inclusion factors in CCA&DRM and that further know how is needed.

#### *Data management and monitoring*

Data management and monitoring is insufficient across all government levels, due to a lack of central or sectoral data management systems and limited information sharing. This – plus the immense distances and limited connectivity of Kiribati’s outer islands – makes monitoring very challenging. There are no formalized mechanisms or support tools in place to effectively monitor or evaluate CCA&DRM interventions, including the KJIP, which has prevented adaptive feedback management and learning, both as it relates to KJIP objectives, or sector and Island Strategic Plans. The reality is that while there have been many CCA&DRM projects across Kiribati, these have often been implemented in isolation (at sectoral and/or community levels) and with little knowledge transfer.

In 2017-2018, the Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Database (KIVA database) was developed to improve IVA-data consistency, storage and presentation. However, there remains a gap in IVA data analysis and use in development planning, where IVA data analysis having previously been out-sourced. There is a pressing need for enhanced data analysis capacities to be embedded within the Government agencies for sustainability purposes and also a need for improved procedures to translate data into development.

#### *With LDCF-financed intervention*

The Project will operationalize CCA&DRM by translating Kiribati’s strong national policy framework for CCA&DRM into supporting legal frameworks and implementable strategic and operational plans, while enhancing coordination and monitoring mechanisms, and building capacities at the national level. The recent KJIP update and development of the KIVA database provide a well-timed opportunity to enhance monitoring and effective use of data.

#### **Output 1.1.1 National and sectoral level policy, planning and legal frameworks revised or developed, integrating climate change and disaster risks**

The Project will support a review of legal frameworks from a CCA&DRM perspective, to make sure legal provisions match the government’s intentions and priorities at international, national and local levels. An overall review of Kiribati’s legal framework will therefore be undertaken to identify gaps and prioritized follow-up actions. The Project will also support review/update of at least 1 of the identified legal frameworks based on this review. In addition, a sensitization workshop about GESI sensitive CCA&DRM in legal and policy frameworks will be conducted for the newly established Ministry of Justice as part of CCA&DRM review.

Second, in order to translate policy and strategic objectives in sector plans, the Project will support the formulation of guidelines for mainstreaming CCA&DRM including gender and social inclusion considerations in Ministerial Strategic Plans (MSP) and Ministerial Operational Plans (MOP). The upcoming 2020-2023 government planning cycle will enable the application of new GESI sensitive CCA&DRM guidelines that are prepared.

KNEG members as well as OB NSPD and MWYSA will be involved in GESI sensitive CCA&DRM mainstreaming training and the development of context appropriate guidelines. Following, the formulation of these guidelines, key sector staff involved in MSP/MOP-formulation and review processes will receive more advanced training in order to effectively integrate CCA&DRM in MSP’s and MOP’s. At least 4 MSP and 4 MOP will be reviewed as part of this process. Sectors will be selected

during implementation; however, priority will be given to strategic areas such as local governance (MIA), tourism (MICTTD), and commerce (MCIC), and critical cross cutting issues like equity and inclusion in CCA&DRM through MWYSA engagement. Ministries most directly involved with CCA&DRM interventions such as MISE, MELAD, and OB NSPD will also be supported to mainstream CCA&DRM in their MSP and MOP.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
1.1.1.1.	Review and provide recommendations for required updates of legal frameworks from a CCA&DRM-perspective (related to international obligations, national acts, local governance), including sensitization of Ministry of Justice	1
1.1.1.2.	Review and update 1 prioritized legal framework	2
1.1.1.3.	Formulate GESI-sensitive guidelines for CCA&DRM mainstreaming in Ministry Strategic Plans (MSP) and Ministry Operational Plans (MOP)	2
1.1.1.4.	Build GESI-aware CCA&DRM capacity for of KNEG and key-sector staff involved in formulation and review processes, including support to review selected ministries MOPs and MSPs	2

#### **1.1.2. National, sectoral and island level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes, related data-gathering and communication systems enhanced and adjusted to support KJIP implementation**

The Project will establish monitoring mechanisms at the national and island level, including enhanced communication links between the two levels. At national level, the Project will develop a new KJIP M&E framework with key indicators, including GESI considerations, based on the updated KJIP and linked to the overall KDP M&E framework to prioritize implementation and facilitate monitoring at national level. This will also be linked to and support SDG monitoring in Kiribati.

Strengthening of monitoring will also include establishing mechanisms and standard procedures and templates for regular monitoring and stocktaking based on sector-inputs, site-visits and KNEG-reviews. The KIVA database will be expanded with tools/modules, linked to existing sector-specific databases, so that it can be used as monitoring tool and database at both national, sectoral and island levels for KJIP implementation and where appropriate Wol-implementation (refer output 2.1.2 an 2.1.3). The capacity related to monitoring will be built within OB NSPD, KNEG members and key sectors. For island level monitoring, Island council representatives, extension officers and project technical support officers will be trained in monitoring and use of KIVA database.

The Project will support regular internal KNEG-reviews of the KJIP as well as a more comprehensive external evaluation in 2023, with the intent of either extended the duration of the KJIP or formulating a follow-up plan.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
1.1.2.1.	Develop and implement GESI-sensitive KJIP M&E framework linked to KDP and KIVA database	1-5
1.1.2.2.	Develop KIVA database tools/modules for KJIP and Wol-monitoring system and related capacity building	1
1.1.2.3.	Support KJIP monitoring and external KJIP evaluation in 2023, including formulation of follow-up plan	1-5

### 1.1.3. KJIP Coordination mechanism enhanced

Improving KJIP capacity and coordination will primarily focus on supporting and improving the functioning and technical capacity of the KJIP secretariat and the KNEG. KNEG mandates and processes will be reviewed and strengthened, for example through the development of TORs, Standard templates for reporting and monitoring, and sub-groups/task-forces, including an assessment of the capacity gaps/needs of the KNEG. During project development, the following areas of capacity needs emerged: GESI sensitive CCA&DRM mainstreaming (under 1.1.1), integrated vulnerability assessments, data analysis and Whole-of-Island development planning processes (under 2.1.1.), KIVA database monitoring, as well as more general project management and monitoring training.

To further strengthen KJIP implementation, improved coordination with the newly established Kiribati Climate Finance Division under the MFED and sectors closely involved in the implementation of CCA&DRM projects, such as the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE) and Ministry of Environment, Lands, Agriculture Development (MELAD), will be supported. In this regard, the first step will be to establish a joint mechanism for establishing an overview/stocktaking of CCA&DRM projects.

KJIP, Wol coordination and GSEI-sensitive CCA&DRM awareness will also be strengthened through sensitization of national and island-level decision-making bodies such as the Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change and the annual Mayor's Forum.

In order to strengthen implementation of GESI-perspectives in the KJIP, a GESI- and CCA&DRM-specialist will support institutional strengthening and build capacities of OB, MWYSA, and KNEG related to GESI-sensitive CCA&DRM implementation and monitoring. This will be achieved through the support of the GESI-expert to the implementation of the GESI Action Plan (annex G) in partnership with the Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA). The GESI Action Plan activities are incorporated and budgeted in the project activities across all outcomes.

	Activity	Year
1.1.3.1	Support KJIP secretariat and coordination mechanisms at national level and between national and outer island level	1-5
1.1.3.2	Assess and strengthen KJIP secretariat and KNEG mandates/processes, including project management capacities	1-5
1.1.3.3	Strengthen cross-cutting CC&DRM coordination, including national stocktaking mechanisms for CC&DRM related projects	1-5
1.1.3.4	Sensitize national and island decision-makers (Parliamentarians and Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change, Mayor's Forum)	2-4
1.1.3.5	Strengthen GESI-perspectives in KJIP implementation through enhanced GESI-sensitive CCA&DRM capacities of OB, MWYSA and KNEG	1-5

### Output 1.1.4. Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on climate change and disaster risks enhanced at the national level

This output and activities focus on improving data processing, analysis and dissemination for IVA-data and GESI sensitive CCA&DRM-related data in general. The Project will address the current gap between IVA data collection and effective analysis and use of data in development planning. For this purpose, the capacity of the existing the National Statistics Office (MFED NSO) will be strengthened in terms of IVA data hosting, management and analysis, and more broadly with regards to data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. Capacity building related to the IVA-methodology and data collection capacities of OB NPSD, KNEG, and MFED-NSO will be addressed under output 2.1.1.

In support of KJIP implementation and enhanced data gathering and communication, the Project will strengthen tools/instruments to stock, analyse and share GESI-sensitive CCA&DRM data, knowledge and information. Expanding the KIVA database, and aligning it with other existing national databases, such as the GIS-platform and the Environment Management Information System (EMIS), the Project will develop more CCA&DRM specific analysis tools/modules for key priority areas and promote data analysis for policy and planning. The Project will also operationalize the existing, but currently not working GIS-platform, in particular with regards to integration of government data management practices and strengthening of the cross-sectoral GIS-user group.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
1.1.4.1	Strengthen capacities of National Statistics Office for KIVA database hosting, IVA data collection, management, analysis and sharing	1-2
1.1.4.2	Expand KIVA database with analysis tools/module for key sectors, including capacity building and alignment with sector databases (GIS, EMIS)	1-2
1.1.4.3.	Operationalize GIS-platform and strengthen GIS-user group	2-3

## **Component 2: Island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development**

### **Outcome 2: Capacity of island administrations enhanced to plan for and monitor climate change adaptation processes in a Whole of Islands (Wol) approach**

*Total budget GEF-LDCF USD 1,500,000*

#### Baseline scenario

##### *Island development planning and Integrated Vulnerability Assessments*

Under Kiribati's decentralized governance structure and ratified under the Local Governance Act (1984), Island Councils are responsible for the planning and implementation of island policy, with oversight from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and support from the NGO, Kiribati Local Governance Association (KiLGA). Island Councils are made up of mostly elected village representatives, with additional members nominated from important island groups including church organisations, the old men's association and women's groups. Island Councils are generally provided with four MIA appointed staff, including the Island Clerk, Project Officer, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer. National government extension officers based on the Island also participate as requested, including water technicians (MISE), agriculture assistants (MELAD), teachers (ME), health staff (MOH), fisheries (MFMRD) and Women's Interest Officers (MWYSA).

Island Councils are responsible for developing and implementing Island Council Strategic Plans (ICSP), which guide Island Council Plans, activities and funding. However, to date only 7 ICSP have been developed, and none in the five islands included in the Project. In reality, national support for Island Councils is limited and; technical knowledge is largely determined by the Island Project Officer's skill set. There are no procedures in place to transfer or retain knowledge when Island Project Officers are transferred every 4 years.

While CCA&DRM is recognized as a priority by Island Councils, members have not been exposed to basic CCA&DRM knowledge and practices nor do they have the capacity and experience required to utilize their authority to ensure comprehensive and strategic resource management and planning. As a result, most projects are implemented without involvement of Island Councils by sector extension officers and NGO's, with little control or ownership by the Island Council.

The IVA-methodology and Whole-of-Islands (Wol) approach-pilot on Abaiang Island (described under section II) has led to more coordinated interventions by various development partners, however, there are several gaps in terms of effective using of IVA-data, Island Council involvement and ownership and technical capacities at both island and sectoral levels for implementing CCA&DRM. Further, the Wol-approach has struggled to gain traction and expand to other islands as expected due to insufficient capacity and coordination mechanisms, lack of and human and financial resources. To date, eight IVA's have been completed for outer islands through support from various projects, such as KAP III and the LDCF food security project. However, there is currently a critical gap in terms of analysis and use of IVA data, both at island level and national level. The KIVA database established in 2017 has been used to capture IVA-findings from one island (Kiritimati), however the database needs further development to be able to serve as data management and monitoring platform.

Early Warning System and weather and climate information systems are currently being strengthened through support of the UNDP-LDCF Food security project (3 islands) and the UNDP-supported RESPAC project. Automated Weather Stations (AWSs) installed under these projects will strengthen both forecasting capacities and Early Warning Mechanisms for the Northern and Central Gilberts Islands, however a gap has been identified for the Southern Gilberts group (Onotoa).

In 2017-18, Island Disaster Management Committees were established (5 established at the end of quarter 1, and 16 planned within 2018), and simple Community-Based Disaster Management Plans (CBDRM) were formulated in all outer islands. These Committees need further strengthening and the plan of OB NSPD is to expand their mandate to also include CC. CBDRM plans need to be integrated with other island and national level plans to support a more informed bottom-up risk management approach. In addition, contingency planning and early warning mechanisms, which is currently very limited or inexistent, need attention to reduce vulnerabilities of communities and the different impacts on different groups of society.

#### *Community awareness and engagement*

At Island and community level, there is little in-depth knowledge of likely impacts of climate change and disaster risk over the short, medium or long-term. While a wide range of projects and studies have been carried out, information on climate change, adaptation strategies and disaster preparedness are not always communicated in ways that are meaningful or relevant to the local context. Further, unless island level stakeholders, including council members, extension officers and community members themselves are actively involved in identifying their major concerns and preferred solutions, it is unlikely there will be sufficient ownership or engagement to sustain CCA interventions.

Currently there are few formalized channels for CCA &DRM information dissemination at island and village level. While Disaster and Climate Management Committees have recently been established and simple CBDRM Plans formulated, the extent to which rural communities actively adopt and implement adaptive practices will be largely dependent on the quality and availability of extension services and/or the presence of NGO personnel – both of which is currently quite limited. As a result, insufficient CCA&DRM information is reaching local communities. Additionally, women, youth, and vulnerable groups (such as people with disabilities) are not actively or equally engaged in planning and decision-making processes in most outer islands. As per i-Kiribati custom, women's concerns and viewpoints are generally voiced through their male relatives including husbands, fathers and brothers.

Currently there is a gap in terms of participation and involvement of the MWYSA to address gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) in CCA&DRM-activities, and in particular the different needs of men, women, youth and vulnerable groups at community-level. As such, the Project will need to work with Island Councils and Assistant Social Welfare Officers (ASWOs) to identify culturally acceptable ways of



directly engage women and youth in all aspects of project planning and implementation. During Project design, consultations were carried out with separate male and female focus groups, with subsequent sharing of group results. This approach worked well and allowed both men and women to discuss climate issues from their gender perspective. In some cases, women discussed problems related to menstruation hygiene management (MHM) due to water shortages in communities and schools, while men talked about the negative effects of “too much BINGO” on agriculture practices, food preparation and family relationships.

With LDCF-financed intervention

The Project will adopt a phased approach (as outlined in Section II) to integrate CCA&DRM in development planning at island level. The objective is to support Islands Councils in developing their ICSP and WoI implementation and investments plans. These plans will be based on enhanced IVAs, identifying vulnerabilities, and strengthening of existing CBDRM plans, aimed at ensuring a more bottom-up, risk-informed approach. All steps will be supported by customized capacity building of relevant island and national level institutions. Community awareness and outreach programmes will ensure meaningful participation and engagement from all islands communities in the 5 project islands.

**Output 2.1.1. Island and community level vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments revised and/or developed for 5 targeted islands**

As a first step the IVA methodology will be reviewed, vulnerability index integrated, and processes aligned with KIVA database requirements, including strengthening of IVA data management and analysis described under Outcome 1 (1.1.4). The IVA methodology-review will be done in consultation with sectors through the KNEG and the regional WoI-partner network to allow integration of sector-specific needs, with the purpose of establishing the IVA-methodology as a multi-sector tool.

The KJIP/KNEG Secretariat (OB NSPD), MFED-NSO and KNEG will be trained in the improved methodology and approach including KIVA database data entry and analysis. Findings of the IVA’s will be published and presented to Island Councils and Island Development Committees as well as within the KNEG and at higher government level.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
2.1.1.1.	Review IVA-methodology, including integration of vulnerability index, alignment with KIVA database and sector-specific needs	1
2.1.1.2.	Improve IVA-capacities of OB NSPD, KNEG-members and MFED-NSO related to improved methodology and KIVA database data management and analysis	1
2.1.1.3.	Review/conduct IVAs on 5 project islands, including analysis, publication and presentation to Island Councils and key stakeholders	1-2

**Output 2.1.2 Island Council Strategic Plans developed/reviewed and complemented with WoI-implementation and investments plans in 5 targeted islands**

Following completion of IVA, the project will support Island Councils to review or formulate Island Council Strategic Plans (ICSP). The ICSP-methodology will be reviewed to include GESI sensitive CCA&DRM-perspectives and aligned with new methodologies for IVA- and WoI-planning processes. ICSP-plans will be developed through consultations and through “learning-by-doing” trainings of Island Councils supported by MIA and KILGA.

Based on the ICSP and IVAs, actionable WoI-implementation and investment plans will be developed through a similar approach. GESI-sensitive methodologies and guidelines for formulation of WoI-

implementation and investment plans will be developed, and OB NSPD, MIA, KiLGA, KNEG, MWYSA will be trained as trainers (ToT).

They will in turn support and train Island Councils and extension officers to prioritize and translate IVA findings into actionable Wol-implementation and investment plans. Once Wol-plans are adopted, OB NSPD and MIA will also support Island Councils in disseminating the plan at national level and among donor communities to explore funding support. Priorities from the Wol-implementation and investment plans in the areas of food security (agriculture), water security and protection of community assets will be supported through the project under outcome 3.

The formulation of ICSP and Wol-plans, should consider integration and alignment with existing island plans, such as Community Based Integrated Mangrove and Resource co-management Plans and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (CBDRM).

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
2.1.2.1	Revise Islands Council Strategic Plan (ICSP) methodology and develop ICSP plans in 5 islands through consultations and trainings of Islands Councils (Clerks, Project Officer, Islands Development Committees (IDC), KiLGA, MIA, OB NSPD, MWYSA	1-2
2.1.2.2	Develop GESI-sensitive methodologies and guidelines for Wol-implementation and investment plans and build capacities of OB NSPD, KNEG, MIA; KiLGA, MWYSA (ToT)	1
2.1.2.3	Develop GESI-sensitive Wol-implementation and investment plans in 5 islands, based on IVA and ICSP, through consultations and trainings of Islands Councils (Clerks, Project Officer, Islands Development Committees (IDC) representatives, extension officers), and disseminate plans at island and national levels	2

**Output 2.1.3. Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock and share data, knowledge, and information on CC and DR enhanced at island level to strengthen information, communication and early warning mechanisms**

Improving Wol-planning and monitoring will require additional support for Island Councils. As such, Project Islands Technical Support Officers will be established within the five Islands Councils with the aim of supporting project implementation by strengthening information and communication mechanisms to better support implementation of GESI responsive IVA, ICSP, Wol-implementation and investments planning processes; coordination of community awareness and outreach activities, and implementation of the adaptive solutions identified under Outcome 3. Their role will also include KJIP monitoring and KIVA database updates. As such, the Project Island Technical Support Officers will support the project implementation activities during the project period, while also contributing to improved data gathering, information sharing and serve as a communication link between outer island and national level agencies and processes. During the project implementation and terminal evaluation, the role of project islands technical support officers will be reviewed, and sustainability of their positions will be discussed with government.

Further, there is a need to improve weather and climate-risk information and communication within communities and between national and island levels, including early warning information. The Project will strengthen national capacities for drought forecasting and drought early warning mechanisms through installation of an Automated Weather Station in Onotoa island, that will cover the Southern Gilberts island group, and complement the AWSs installed through parallel projects (Makin will benefit from the system installed in Butaritari island, North Tarawa will benefit from the South Tarawa system, Kuria island will benefit from the system installed on Abemama island). The Line-Phoenix Island group is currently covered by the meteorological station in Kiritimati. Following the installation of AWSs, the Project will support mechanisms to ensure dissemination of data at national, sector and island levels, including getting messages translated and disseminated to local communities. In addition to data

collection from AWSs, traditional knowledge that is and have been used by local communities to adapt to climate change in the area of food security, sustainable water use, conservation of natural resources, identification of early signs and coping mechanisms to disasters, will be captured to support and strengthen forecasting and early warnings as well as WoI- and CBDRM-planning.

Islands Disaster Committees and skeleton CBDRM Plans developed under the BSRP project will be further strengthened. Committees will be strengthened through CCA capacity development and review of role/mandate/name of committees to reflect CC. Drought response analysis and planning (link to 3.1.2), flood and erosion mapping (output 3.1.3) and early warning mechanisms will be integrated in CBDRM Plans. It is important that the needs of all community members are carefully considered in community-based risk management and early warning planning, and it will therefore be important that the MWYSA and the National Disability Organisation are engaged in this planning and review process.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
2.1.3.1.	Strengthen WoI-planning and monitoring through project islands technical support officers in 5 project islands	1-5
2.1.3.2.	Document traditional knowledge for environment protection and management/adaptation measures including drought to support CBDRM, forecasting and early warnings	1-2
2.1.3.3.	Install Automated Weather Station in 1 island to improve data collection, drought forecasting and early warning systems, including strengthening of mechanisms for information dissemination	1-2
2.1.3.4.	Strengthen 5 islands Disaster Management Committees (and CBDRM plans), based on AWSs information, traditional knowledge, water resources assessment and drought response planning (link to 3.1.2), including strengthening of early warning mechanisms	3

**Output 2.1.4. I-Kiribati population on 5 targeted islands receives awareness and technical training on CCA and DRM**

Community involvement and support is essential to ensuring adoption, ownership and sustainability of adaptive measures during and beyond the life of the Project. Improving local understanding and knowledge of the negative impacts of climate change on people’s livelihoods, health and overall well-being is critical to changing attitudes and practices and empowering communities to play their part in reducing vulnerabilities.

The project will conduct an analysis/research of the impacts of climate hazards on women and men to provide a more detailed analysis of gender issues in Kiribati in the context of climate variability and change. This research on the impacts of climate hazards on women, men, children and families in outer islands of Kiribati will establish a GESI evidence base and baseline and provide critical data for the development of the WoI methodology. The process of conducting this research would build the analytical capacity of the Ministry responsible for women, youth and people with disabilities (MWYSA), and also ensure that MWYSA plans, policies and programs are responsive to the actual and forecast climate change issues on vulnerable groups.

Under Project Output 4.1.1., a Communication Strategy and IEC materials will be developed through involvement of all sectors (through the KNEG) to ensure a cross-sectoral approach, addressing CCA&DRM awareness perspectives from multiple sectors (environment, water, agriculture, land-use, fisheries) to support community level outreach and awareness activities. The Communication outreach strategy will define and support both formal and informal pathways of engaging different target groups. This will include user-friendly information on the WoI-approach, the impacts of

climate disasters and climate change and possible adaptive solutions, to build resilience and reduce negative impacts. The emphasis will be on communicating strategies to enhance food and water security and protect the coastline. This information will be linked to interventions carried out under Outcome 3, where more specific technical trainings and learning-by-doing activities will be supported. A mix of awareness raising methods will be used such as trainings/consultations through Islands Councils and community-based groups, displaying posters and distributing pamphlets, radio broadcasts as well as more innovative awareness techniques such as interactive theatre plays and customized games. For example, given people’s extensive involvement with BINGO (especially women), the Project could develop a BINGO style game to convey critical CCA messages. Islands consultation also revealed the need to work through community groups and to plan activities in conjunction with cultural and sporting events to attract attention and optimize attendance. There was also strong support to work with school students to change attitudes and behaviours with respect to conservation, food and water security.

Following formulation of the strategy and development of materials (under 4.1.1.1), Project awareness/training will be planned and customized to each island by the Project Communication Officer and the Island Technical Support Officer with support of a GESI-expert and in close consultation with the Island Council and key extensions officers including teachers, water technicians, agricultural officers and the Assistant Social Welfare Officer (ASWO). Through a training-of-trainers approach, Island Development Committees, Island Disaster Management and Climate Change Committees, extension officers (including teachers) and representatives of Community-based groups (such as women, youth and church-based groups) will be trained to carry out specific trainings targeting different groups (old men’s group, women’s group, youth groups, schools, church-groups etc.). NGO’s are currently not present in the 5 project islands, however during formulation of the Communication and Outreach strategy, consultations and involvement of NGO’s at national level will be ensure, and possibilities for partnerships explored.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
2.1.4.1.	Conduct research and analysis of the impacts of climate hazards on women and men to provide a more detailed analysis of gender issues in Kiribati in the context of climate variability and change.	1
2.1.4.2.	Plan GESI sensitive CCA&DRM community awareness and outreach programmes for 5 islands (link to 4.1.1.1)	1
2.1.4.3.	Train representatives of Islands Development Committees, Island Disaster and Climate Management Committees, extension officers and Community-Based Groups (ToT) at 5 islands in GESI sensitive CCA&DRM	1
2.1.4.4.	Support trainers to carry out awareness activities and conduct community trainings for GESI sensitive CCA&DRM at 5 islands	2-3

**Component 3: Whole of Island implementation of water, food security and infrastructure adaptation measures**

**Outcome 3: Community capacities enhanced to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and community assets**

*Total budget GEF-LDCF USD 5,200,000*

Baseline scenario

*Agriculture and food security*

Food security is a national priority given the urgent need to reduce malnutrition and life style diseases (such as diabetes and hypertension) created in large part by consumption of imported low value foods

and reduction in local food crops. Agriculture and home gardening is limited due to poor quality, sandy soil with little moisture retaining capacity, water scarcity and prolonged droughts, as well as the lack of a “home gardening culture”. However, efforts are being made to promote and diversify farming and vegetable gardening to improve nutrition and food security. Copra (coconut) is the main cash crop exported internationally, while dried fish and breadfruit are also exported to the home market in the capital. Currently, there is no formalized local food production or markets in outer islands.

*Summary findings of GESI- and islands consultations<sup>12</sup>*

Families living in the outer islands capture or produce a significant proportion of their own food including fish and traditional crops like coconut, breadfruit, pandanus, bananas and taro. Over recent years, fishermen reported having to go further out to sea to get their normal size catch, resulting in more time spent fishing and reduced yield. People also reported loss of local crops and traditional medicines due to droughts and/or flooding and invasive species which are destroying mainstay food crops (in some cases up to 60 per cent). Further, respondents reported less interest in planting crops due to difficult growing conditions and reduced harvests. This situation has created a heavier reliance on imported food, particularly rice and canned meat. As a result, people are noticing negative changes in their health including adult weight gain and malnutrition in children. Many island leaders view food security as the primary issue affecting community sustainability. They are concerned about the lack of interest in planting and home gardening, especially by the younger generation.

Respondents indicated that their income from the sale of fish and fish products was significantly reduced due to smaller catch size. Further, the supply of high quality copra is affected by drought conditions (smaller coconuts that take longer to mature) and food crops shipped to Tarawa are in less supply. People also reported spending more money on imported foods which is creating tension within families and communities as less funds are available for custom and church obligations.

MELAD has established agricultural nurseries in all outer islands staffed by Agricultural Assistants, and all islands have farmers associations, a recognised group under island councils, where farmers are registered by wards. These agricultural nurseries are intended to produce traditional crop seedlings as well as vegetable and fruit seedlings that are provided to farmers. However, the variety and number of seedling supplies are quite limited and insufficient to meet the demand. Lack of awareness for climate-resilient farming and livestock practices and the unavailability of climate-resilient and open-pollinated seeds, seedlings and tools in the outer islands are main barriers to improve food security from agricultural production. In addition, previous attempts to increase agricultural productivity and diversity has proven challenging. Project design consultations in the outer islands confirmed that current agriculture extension services, nurseries, tools and supplies are insufficient to address the impacts of climate change.

*Water security*

Water security is considered the most pressing issue by communities in Kiribati’s outer islands who rely on limited groundwater reservoirs and rainwater for drinking, domestic and agricultural purposes. While all Kiribati outer islands have natural groundwater reservoirs that float on top of salt water, they are highly vulnerable to drought given their reliance on groundwater recharge, with regular and reliable rainfall essential to maintain supplies of freshwater. During periods of low rainfall, groundwater supplies are reduced. Rainfall varies considerably both annually and seasonally, with the geographic location of each island having a dominant influence on the rainfall it receives as well as a strong relation with the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomena. El Niño years are generally associated with above normal rainfall and strong westerly winds, while La Niña years are associated with below normal rainfall and risk of drought.<sup>13</sup> The driest and wettest periods in the year vary from

<sup>12</sup> GESI-assessment and action plan (annex G)

<sup>13</sup> KJIP 2014-2023

location to location. For the Gilberts islands, May to November represents the dry season, with the wet season generally lasting from December to April. In Kiritimati the wet season lasts from January to July, with highest rainfall amounts usually experienced in March and April. This means that water required for both drinking and domestic and agricultural purposes is seasonally constrained.

*Summary findings of GESI- and islands consultations<sup>14</sup>*

Throughout the consultation process, serious concerns regarding water supply were repeatedly raised. These included: inequitable access to existing supplies by all households and members of the; lack of adequate household and community rainwater harvesting systems in terms of efficiency (i.e. maintenance and sizing issues) and volume; decreasing quality of ground water due to contamination from organic matter and increasing salinity levels, and limited participation of women in decision-making processes regarding water use and security.

Education officials and parents reported that education is being significantly affected by a number of climate related factors including the almost total lack of drinking water available in schools, coupled with inadequate sanitation facilities due to lack of water for flushing. In most islands, schools have very few, if any, working toilets and children are forced to use the beach. Further, mothers reported that their daughters do not attend school during their menses due to lack of water, hygiene facilities and privacy.

Community members and health extension officers on all islands described an increase in disease prevalence including: conjunctivitis (pink eye); diarrhoea; dehydration; scabies and influenza-like sicknesses. These illnesses were attributed to: poor quality and inadequate consumption of water; poor hygiene; reduction in consumption of traditional foods including fish and fruits, and increased consumption of rice and other low-nutritional value packaged foods.

Projected sea-level rise will result in greater wave overtopping risk, and if marine flooding occurs, salt water infiltrates down into the freshwater aquifer causing contamination. Further, groundwater reserves are increasingly polluted by human and domestic livestock waste, and the lack of access to clean water and sanitation causes major health impacts on communities across Kiribati. According to 2015-data<sup>15</sup>, the population using improved drinking water sources is 87.4% in urban areas and 50,6% for rural areas. For improved sanitation facilities, the figures are 51.2% and 30.6% respectively.

In the project islands, besides Kiritimati, few communities have access to sufficient quantity of drinking water from rainwater harvesting and storage systems, hand pumps, solar pumps. Rainwater is the preferred drinking water source, however harvesting and storage capacity is insufficient, and in dry seasons tanks are empty for prolonged periods. Improved WASH technologies in place are insufficient and often not fully functional. Conflicts within communities and families related to the use of water are increasing.

MISE WSEU have water technicians based in the outer islands who are responsible for monitoring all bore holes (water quality) and supporting operation and maintenance of water-supply technologies. Data reports are sent to MISE WSEU for analysis of the water resource status and impacts on the water lens from reduced rainfall, pumping and land use activities. However, currently only one island (Abaiang) has an existing Drought Plan.

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<sup>14</sup> GESI-assessment and action plan (annex G)

<sup>15</sup> <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=kiribati>

Several water sector projects have been or are being implemented in the outer islands, in particular Kiriwatsan II, EU-projects in Kiritimati and government projects. A larger water and energy-sector project for Kiritimati island is in the planning phase.

#### *Coastal management and infrastructure adaptation measures*

All of Kiribati's islands are exposed to inundation by extreme high tides, storm surges and sea-level rise. Long-term sea level rise will continue to raise water levels, tides, storms, with resulting increases in severity and frequency of marine flooding and wave impacts on coastal settlements and infrastructure. Mean sea level is projected to continue to rise by approximately 5-15 cm by 2030 and 20-60 cm by 2090 under the higher emissions scenario. Sea-level rise combined with the natural fluctuations will increase the impact of storm surges and coastal flooding.

The low-lying atoll islands are already experiencing inundation, leading to a loss of land and infrastructure and impacting coastal homes. Further, infrastructure in coastal zones negatively impact the environment causing increased erosion, and increased infrastructure development puts pressure on coastal resources (sand).

There are close linkages and overlapping responsibilities related to the regulation and implementation of activities in coastal zones, impacting coastal management. Various divisions within MFMRD, MISE and MELAD ensures different roles related to coastal management, for example sand mining. Currently, enforcement of approval processes is weak.

Currently, infrastructure development on outer islands is limited. The Government of Kiribati, through support of ADB and WB, has ambitious plans for improving infrastructure on outer islands including airstrips, roads and wharfs (Outer Island Infrastructure Project). This initiative is currently in the planning stage, with funding committed.

#### With LDCF-financed intervention

To complement and add value to the institutional interventions under Outcomes 1 and 2, the Project will invest in adaptive solutions in the priority areas of food security, water security and coastal protection/management. Based on IVA findings and technical assessments, the WoI-implementation plans will identify priority areas and communities in each of the 5 project islands, where adaptive solutions will be implemented to build community and household resilience in a manner that promotes community ownership, equality, inclusiveness and capacity building. This means that during the first years of project implementation focus will be on technical assessments and WoI-planning, whereas implementation of adaptive solution will primarily take place during the second half of the project. Internal communication and knowledge sharing within the project Technical Advisory Committee will be crucial to ensure successful implementation of this phased approach.

Under outcome 3, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared and monitored by a Safeguards specialist to further address and detail out the measures to address potential risks related to the implementation of adaptation technologies in the areas of food and water security and related to retrofitting of infrastructure, as well as establishment of a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism for involved communities. Sectors and Technical Assistance involved in the implementation of activities under outcome 3 should adhere to the ESMF with support of the PMU.

#### **Output 3.1.1. Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices (including supply, production and processing/storage aspects) are introduced in 5 outer islands**

The Project will increase food security by enhancing climate-resilient agro-forestry practices in the areas of crop-diversification, water use, compost and livestock-production. This will be achieved

through a range of activities supported by MELAD Agriculture and Livestock Division at the national level and agricultural nurseries, agricultural assistants, farmers, community-groups and schools in the five project islands. The Project will build on existing knowledge and resources and customize approaches based on the unique agricultural and livelihood characteristics of each island. To do so, an Agricultural Technical Assessment (ATA) will be carried out to further existing knowledge on current agro-forestry and livestock practices, options for climate-resilient crop diversification, and barriers to agricultural production (including GESI-perspectives). The ATA in combination with the IVA-findings, will be used to formulate the WoI-implementation and investment plans for each island, including design of interventions to be implemented by the project and beyond.

The Project will support development of guidelines and training materials to promote climate-resilient agro-forestry through crop diversification, enhanced water management, promotion of compost practices etc. Agricultural Assistants and representatives from farmers associations, community-groups (including women and youth entities) and schools will be trained using a “training of trainers” (ToT) methodology to establish pilot/demonstration plots in designated areas such as agricultural nurseries, communities and schools. Based on the experience and lessons learned from these initial pilot interventions, more communities, schools and farmers will be trained and assisted to adopt climate-resilient practices. The Project will strive to ensure that an equal number of men and women, boys and girls participate in this training.

To address the recurrent shortage of seeds and tools in outer islands, the Project will also establish seeds centres within the agricultural nurseries to promote climate resilient crop diversification and ensure that a consistent supply of climate-resilient and high yielding crop varieties, open pollinated seeds and tools are available to farmers. In this regard, the Project will support MELAD through the agricultural nurseries to establish a mechanism for agricultural activities within community-based cooperatives, where tools and seeds are procured and sold at a subsidized cost to the farmers to ensure maintenance and availability of farming implements. Further, the Project will examine the possibility of establishing community extension nurseries operated by identified community groups in cases where farmers live a significant distance away from the agricultural nursery.

In addition, improved water systems for irrigation are required to increase agricultural production. For agricultural nurseries, the suggested technology is solar pumps, whereas for schools, community-groups and farmers, the suggested technology is hand pump water systems with overhead tanks. The water resources assessment and technology assessment under output 3.1.2 (MISE), will also assist in informing technology choices under this output.

In order to enhance and promote local/community-based food production and marketing mechanisms (supply, production and processing/storage aspects), the Project will pilot establishment of formalized local fruit/vegetable markets in at least one island. Based on the needs identified, this can also include post-harvest training of farmers and community-groups to promote product development and marketing of agricultural produce. For livestock production, there are no established integrated farming systems in any of the outer islands. As such, the Project will support a feasibility study for integrated community-based broiler/egg production, storage and marketing, with the findings being used to establish one pilot facility in one of the project islands.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
3.1.1.1.	Support Agricultural Technical Assessment of past and current agro-forestry and livestock interventions and practices to develop guidelines, training materials and promote/ showcase climate-resilient agro-forestry in agricultural nurseries, community groups and schools through pilot demonstration and capacity building (ToT)	1-2



3.1.1.2.	Establish seeds centres to promote crop diversification through supply of climate-resilient and high yielding crop varieties, open pollinated seeds and tools made available to farmers	1-2
3.1.1.3.	Improve agro-forestry practices and water management systems for irrigation, including trainings of farmers, community-groups and schools	3-5
3.1.1.4.	Support local/community-based production, storage and marketing mechanisms for vegetable/fruits and livestock	2-4

### Output 3.1.2. Water security improved in 5 targeted project islands

The Project will improve water security based on an assessment of available resources and appropriate technology options. This will be achieved through a number of sequenced activities involving and building capacities of MISE-WSEU at the national level and water technicians in five outer islands. Water sector adaptation support of the Project relates to the 10-year accompanying plan of the National Water Resources Policy (2008). The Policy recognizes that *“Freshwater supplies are critically dependent on climate and are impacted, sometimes severely, by climate variability and climate change”*. It also emphasises that water supply issues are complex as they involve very vulnerable, limited and scattered water resources used by more than 160 villages and two densely populated and growing urban areas which are spread over 21 inhabited atolls or small islands. This means that interventions will take into account and built around the logistical challenges involved in the planning of transporting manpower and materials across the targeted islands, not to mention the limited and often changing shipping and air flight schedules to the outer islands.

To assess available water resources, Water Resources Assessments will be conducted in the five project islands, covering both groundwater quantity and access and groundwater quality and access. Available rainfall data from Kiribati Meteorological Services (KMS) and water technicians on each island will also be used to assess water resource adequacy. The groundwater assessment methodology proposed is based on the methodology previously adopted by the KIRIWATSAN Project, and includes the following:

- Survey of wells to record their condition, construction, potential sources of contamination and water quality. Measurement of groundwater salinity are done using electrical conductivity (E.C). This measures the saltiness of groundwater wells using a calibrated portable EC meter and it is carried out by WSEU staffs and Water Technicians in Outer islands. Previous studies in Kiribati use the accepted EC limit of ‘freshwater resources’ to be 2,500  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  for outer islands and 1,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  for South Tarawa.
- An electromagnetic (EM34) geophysical survey to estimate the spatial extent and thickness of the freshwater lens beneath the villages. The EM34 geophysical survey can be used for groundwater resource investigations to provide a rapid assessment of the subsurface ground conductivity, which can be converted to an effective thickness of the freshwater lens. This requires external assistance on how to function equipment, data collection and analysis.

Assessments will be done by MISE WSEU and water technicians with technical assistance from an international expert supported by the Project. Using this approach, MISE WSEU staff will have increased capacity to conduct water resources assessments in outer islands beyond the Project. Water Resources Assessments and climate projections will be used to analyse the adaptation needs for each island, in terms of for example meeting future water needs of communities/schools/health facilities and protecting groundwater from contamination.

Water Resources Assessments will also be used for drought contingency and response planning. It will be important that these assessments are sensitive to the different water needs of women and men and that all community members are activity engaged in assessing supply and demand side issues. The

Project will support the formulation of island drought contingency planning and response within either existing governance structures (Island Disaster Management Committees or WASH Committees) or as separate Drought committee. This will be linked to the National Drought Committee, as well as CBDRM committees and plans (link to output 2.1.3) at island level.

Further, Water resources assessments will be used to determine sustainable yield and the most suitable (mix of) water technologies options in each island/island groups. To date, different improved water supply and storage systems are being implemented in Kiribati. The Project will assess/evaluate rainwater catchment capacity on outer islands (private households, public buildings such as schools, government offices, health centres, churches and maneaba) as well as the technologies currently used, to make sure they are optimal in view of available water resources on each island. This analysis will:

- Identify most appropriate water sources and technological actions such as infiltration galleries; protection of household wells from wave overtopping, contamination and heavy rain; rainwater harvesting; desalination plants.
- Conduct cost–benefit analysis for the different options to select the most appropriate technologies
- Identify best practices for sustainability mechanisms related to the use of water adaptation technologies, sharing-mechanisms within communities, operation and maintenance.

Further, if existing technologies are not optimal, the Project will examine whether new technologies/innovative solutions are available in the international market that can be considered keeping in mind the remoteness of Kiribati and related challenges to maintenance and transportation logistics for spare parts. The assessment will build on existing knowledge and experience of MISE, islands councils, communities and partner-organizations, including existing guidelines and toolkits for rainwater harvesting.

The Water Resources Assessments and Technology assessment in combination with the IVA-findings, will be used to formulate the WoI-implementation and investment plans for each island, including design of interventions to be implemented in the area of water security. The Project will improve water security in prioritized communities on the five Project islands by targeting households (not covered by previous interventions in the water sector) and community facilities, such as health clinics, schools, Island Council and community buildings. In determining which community facilities will receive upgraded water systems, careful consideration needs to be given to access issues. During Project design it was often reported that conflicts have arisen over time with respect to who can or cannot access water from communal sources. It is expected that the technologies used will be a mix of the following:

- Groundwater infiltration galleries and pump/pipe systems
- Rainwater harvesting and storage
- Desalination plants

The Water Resources Assessments, Technology assessment and IVA will provide the required information for the implementation of suitable Water and Sanitation Infrastructure technologies, and this will be further supported through strengthening of the enabling environment (data-sharing, coordination, technical capacity, accountability, monitoring and follow-up) under outcome 1. Activities on Kiritimati Island, where several other water sector projects are being implemented, will be aligned with other projects, and supplement those with a focus on Asset Management Planning and Drought Management Planning.

Installation of improved technologies will also be supported by community awareness and sensitization for involved households, communities, Islands Councils, women and youth groups, and

schools. For this purpose, the Project will focus on ensuring that communities are involved in installation and ongoing operation and maintenance of the improved technologies to ensure their sustainability throughout the project and beyond. During and following installation of improved water sector adaptation technologies, the Project will support capacity building of MISE WSEU, water technicians, Island Water Committees and selected community members in terms of installation, maintenance, data collection and reporting. Given that young people living in outer island communities have limited employment opportunities and that infrastructure is often poorly maintained, the Project will examine how to provide opportunities by training youth in operation and/or maintenance. MISE WSEU staff will be trained as trainers for water technicians in other outer islands beyond the project.

	Activity	Year
3.1.2.1.	Carry out and analyse water resources assessments for project islands, including capacity building of MISE staff at national and island level	1
3.1.2.2.	Review existing water sector technologies and make recommendations for innovative and locally appropriate solutions/technologies, including sustainability (sustainable yield, groundwater protection) and operation and maintenance mechanisms	1-2
3.1.2.3.	Identify and install most appropriate water adaptation technologies to ensure sufficient and safe drinking water based on assessments of groundwater resources and technology assessment	2-5
3.1.2.4.	Improve capacities related to installation, maintenance, data collection, monitoring and reporting of MISE WSEU and water technicians	3-5
3.1.2.5.	Develop island drought response plans based on water resources assessments	1-2
3.1.2.6.	Improve water sector adaptation capacities through awareness programme for households and communities	2-5

### **Output 3.1.3: Shoreline protection and climate proofing of infrastructure measures implemented at 5 additional islands and communities**

Related to shoreline protection/coastal management and protection of community assets and infrastructure, the Project will support the areas of retrofitting of existing community buildings and infrastructure as well as measures to climate-proof future infrastructure development (MISE-CEU), strengthening of coastal management through floods and erosion-mapping and mapping of mining-areas for raw materials (sand, gravel, reef mud), including strengthening of procedures related to coastal management between MFMRD, MELAD and MISE.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared and monitored by a Safeguards specialist to further address and detail out the measures to address potential risks of infrastructure-related activities (refer annex E).

#### *Coastal protection (infrastructure)*

The Project will protect key community assets in high-risks areas against the threats of climate change and disaster risks (inundation, storm surges, strong winds), while also limiting negative environmental impacts of coastal infrastructure (erosion) and ensuring adequate environmental protection measures. This will target both community infrastructure such as schools and community buildings, and coastal infrastructure such as roads and causeways. As a first step, existing structures in high-risk areas in the project islands - as identified in WoI-implementation and investment plans - will be assessed to identify retrofitting measures in selected structures across the 5 project islands in the context of current climate variability and future projections for climate change and disaster risks. Based on this, a set of options will be developed, and the project will support alternative solutions in coastal protection. The capacity of MISE to carry out evaluations/assessments, including cost-benefit

analysis, and implement coastal management measures and retrofitting measures will be strengthened through technical assistance. All engineering activities will be carried out in accordance with the safety standards of the new National Building Code and guidelines for environmental and social impact assessment, including disposal of construction waste. Further, the project will ensure that retrofitting of buildings applies gender responsive and universal accessibility design according to International Guidelines.

The Project will also support a proactive approach to climate-proofing of new infrastructure. The Government of Kiribati in its KV20-plan has an ambitious vision, supported by the Outer Island Infrastructure Project, for improving infrastructure on outer islands including airstrips, roads and wharfs. The Project will review the National Building Code and emerging guidelines to include GESI sensitive CCA&DRR measures in new infrastructure development. This means both making new infrastructure more resilient to withstand the effects of climate change (design, location, materials), and to reduce negative impacts of infrastructure on the environment (for example on water infiltration areas, raw materials and waste disposal) and access issues (related to location and style of infrastructure). This review will also consider strengthening of CCA in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process through the formulation and improvement of the EIW checklist.

#### *Coastal management*

For new infrastructure development described above, large quantities of raw materials (sand, aggregate, gravel, reef mud) will be required. Sand-mining procedures and facilities are currently only in place for South Tarawa. To counter negative environmental impacts of sand mining, the Project will support the development of procedures/checklists for assessing mining areas on outer islands and identify and map areas mining areas for large infrastructure development in at least 1 island.

The project will also support enhanced cooperation mechanisms/procedures in the area of mining or raw construction materials under the Foreshore Management Committee comprising among others MELAD, MISE, and MFMRD. Various divisions within MFMRD, MISE and MELAD ensures different roles related to the regulation and implementation of activities in coastal zones, including mining of raw materials, that challenges effective coastal management.

Further, the project will support flood and erosion mapping in the project islands, that will contribute towards strengthening long term coastal monitoring. Through this exercise, high risk zones will be identified to inform decision making on integrated coastal zone management planning. The capacity of MFMRD Geology and Coastal Management unit will be built on developing flood models, verifying erosion maps, interpretation, analysis and reporting, to allow replication in other project islands. Results will be used under output 2.3 related to CBDRM as well as for new infrastructure development in outer islands.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
3.1.3.1.	Carry out Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) assessment and plan to address and monitor risks related to outcome 3 implementation	
3.1.3.2.	Review the National Building Code and related guidelines, including integration of guidelines for GESI sensitive climate-proofing of new infrastructure development (community infrastructure, airstrips, roads, wharfs) and strengthening of EIA-processes and checklist	1
3.1.3.3.	Strengthen mechanisms/procedures for coastal management under the Foreshore Management Committee related to mining, including identification and mapping of sand-mining areas for large infrastructure development in selected outer islands	1-2
3.1.3.4.	Carry out Coastal erosion and flood mapping in project islands (link to output 2.3)	1-3

3.1.3.5.	Assess community infrastructure and coastal infrastructure in high-risk areas, and identify and implement GESI- and environmentally- sensitive climate-proofing /retrofitting measures, including capacity building of MISE CEU on assessment methodology and retrofitting/climate proofing measures	3-5
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**Component 4: Knowledge Management and Communication strategies**

**Outcome 4: Wol-approach promoted through effective knowledge management and communication strategies**

*Total budget GEF-LDCF USD 300,000*

Baseline scenario

In Kiribati, there is a general awareness of climate change, however both within government levels and among the public, there is little knowledge of what this actually means and how to build resilience to increasing climate-induced disaster risks. NGO’s are currently not present in the 5 project islands, and previous and current projects have focused mainly on project-specific interventions. CCA&DRM information needs to be strengthened and translated into the local context, supplemented by information about possible adaptive measures at sector- and community-levels. At government level, limited information sharing pathways exist for CCA&DRM learning across all levels of government as well as between government and development partners. Projects are often carried out without proficient results sharing outside the involved sectors or feedback loops for integrating lessons learned and best practices in future work. The need to carefully consider how knowledge and information is captured and used is further highlighted by a weak culture of information-sharing.

With LDCF-financed intervention

**4.1.1 Wol-communication, engagement and coordination strengthened at national, island and community levels**

The Project will enhance CCA&DRM knowledge management and awareness by developing a GESI-sensitive Wol-knowledge management and communication and outreach strategy and supporting development of IEC materials targeting both national, island and community level. The Knowledge Management Strategy will define mechanisms and templates for capturing lessons and best practices throughout the project cycle, as well as ways to integrate these lessons into the work of the project and beyond.

The Communications and Outreach strategy will be developed through involvement of all sectors (through the KNEG) to ensure a cross-sectoral approach, addressing CCA&DRM awareness perspectives from multiple sectors (environment, water, agriculture, land-use, fisheries). The Communication outreach strategy will define and support both formal and informal pathways of engaging different target groups. Communication strategies and materials will enhance awareness both within the government and the public about the Wol-approach and CCA&DRM. At national level, this will support the work of the OB NSPD and KNEG. For the targeted outer islands, the Communication Strategy and IEC materials will be translated in local language and used to support community outreach and awareness activities (output 2.1.4). This will include both information on the Wol-approach, CCA&DRM awareness and adaptive local solutions, through a mix of communication channels such as trainings/consultations through Islands Councils and community-based groups, posters, radio, and more innovative communication channels such as social media, popular theatre, music, games, story-telling, audio-visual productions, info-graphics etc. It is also essential that all IEC materials are sensitive to the needs and rights of women, children and people with disabilities and are widely disseminated in user-friendly formats.

National and regional knowledge sharing will be supported through existing national fora, such as the KNEG, the annual Mayor’s Forum and the Parliament Select Committee for Climate Change, as well as regionally through the existing Wol-partner network (further described below under partnerships) and participation in regional events, such as the GEF Expanded Constituency Workshop. Further, within Kiribati, knowledge sharing and learning between project islands and non-project islands will be promoted through MIA and KiLGA. This will further enable the Wol-approach to gain traction.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
4.1.1.1.	Develop the cross-sectoral Wol Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy, including mechanism for capturing lessons learned throughout the project, and formal and informal awareness/outreach strategies and materials for national and community-levels	1-5
4.1.1.2.	Facilitate national and regional Wol-communication and knowledge sharing via national fora (KNEG, Mayor's forum, Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change) and regional fora (Wol-partner network and regional events such as GEF Expanded Constituency Workshop)	1-5

#### **4.1.2 Wol-lessons learned captured and shared with national and regional stakeholders**

During the last year of the Project, lessons learned and best practices from the Wol-implementation in 5 outer islands will be compiled and published for dissemination both nationally and regionally. Findings will be presented at a Wol-conference for stakeholders from all 20 outer islands, national level and regional partners with the objective of sharing results and discussing up-scaling/replication of the Wol-approach in other outer islands. Participation of government counterparts from neighbouring countries will also be explored.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year</b>
4.1.2.1.	Document Wol-approach, including lessons learned and best practices from Wol-implementation in 5 islands and recommendations/ process for replication on other islands	5
4.1.2.2.	Convene Wol-conference - knowledge sharing and lessons learned event for national stakeholders, islands representatives from all outer islands and regional stakeholders by the end of the project	5

#### **Partnerships**

The Project will align with a number of on-going projects with similar objectives to maximise benefits and synergies as described under section II (Strategy). These projects include other UNDP-supported projects (UNDP-LDCF Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change and UNDP Governance project (pipeline)), UNICEF-supported projects (WASH in Schools; WASH and Nutrition; WASH in schools and health care facilities in Line islands), SPC (ISACC – Institutional Strengthening for PICs to Adapt to Climate Change), GoK/ADB/WB (Outer Island Infrastructure Project), and the EU (water security projects in Kiritimati island). Project details are presented in annex M: Current CCA&DRM-related projects in Kiribati.

Coordination and cooperation with the above-mentioned projects and partners will be facilitated through the existing Wol-partner network. Under outcome 4, the Project will revive and strengthen this network by including more partners and ensuring regular information sharing and participation of the OB NSPD. Currently members of the network are: EU, GIZ, SPC, SPREP, UNDP, UNICEF, USAID, USP, however during the project inception it will considered to broaden the network with new partners, including resident partners in Kiribati.

UNDP and UNICEF will further strengthen cooperation in a number of areas through the Project, namely in relation to strengthening and adopting the Wol-approach and in the implementation of interventions related to improving food security in schools, improving water security in community-facilities such as schools, health clinics and island councils, and retrofitting of school buildings. In these areas, the Project will build on UNICEF's experience and existing materials and add value to the work of UNICEF by addressing medium and long-term adaptation needs through institutional strengthening at national, island and community levels, review and development of joint resources and joint monitoring mechanisms.

The Project will also build a strong partnership with the Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs with the intention of: i) ensuring that the perspectives of women, youth and people with disabilities are incorporated in project planning and implementation and ii) building the capacity of the MWYSA staff (including Assistant Social Welfare Officers based in the outer islands) to better understand and respond to the impacts of CCA on vulnerable groups. Strategies to achieve this are described in the GESI action plan (Annex G).

### **Risks and Assumptions**

Project risks include environmental, social, operational, organizational and political risks as presented in the risk log (annex H). No critical risks have been identified, and countermeasures/management response to all risks have been developed through project design consultations.

The Social and Environmental Screening (SESP, annex E) categorize the project risk as moderate, defined as:

*"Projects that include activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts, that are limited in scale, can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty, and can be addressed through application of standard best practice, mitigation measures and stakeholder engagement during Project implementation".*

Social and Environmental project risks identified in the SESP include risks related to human rights, gender, biodiversity/environment, climate change, health/safety, traditional knowledge, land ownership and pollution prevention and resources. A full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be carried out at the first phase of the project, and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed to define appropriate management measures to fully address potential risks, as well as establishment of a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism.

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

The project is based on the assumption that involved national, island and community stakeholders are willing to and able to contribute to the suggested project outputs to build resilience to climate and disaster risks at all levels. This assumption is based on extensive stakeholder consultations during project identification and design phased at both national, sub-national and community-levels, that confirmed the strong interest and need for assistance at all levels.

### **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

The Project implementation strategy includes extensive stakeholder participation at both national, sectoral, island and community levels. Stakeholder participation related to project outputs and a description of key stakeholders are presented in Annex F. At a broad level, participation and representation of stakeholders will be ensured through the governance structures to be put in place

by the Project as outlined and depicted in the organigram in the Governance and Management Arrangements, and through existing structures at regional, national and islands/community levels (e.g. KNEG, GIS-user group, Island Councils, Islands Development Committees, Community-Based Groups, and WoI-partner network,). Through these structures, stakeholders will be consulted and involved in project implementation to promote understanding and ownership of the Project and to maximise synergies with other ongoing projects. During the project inception and as part of the project Communications- and Knowledge Management strategies, a detailed GESI-sensitive stakeholder engagement plan will be developed.

### **Gender equality and empowering women**

During the project design phase, a Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) specialist was engaged to carry out GESI-consultations and analysis and formulate a GESI-action-plan. The GESI-action plan identifies specific project strategies and actions to mainstream GESI-perspectives, that has been built into relevant activities under all project outcomes.

Direct project beneficiaries are constituted by 49% women and 51% men, constituted by the total population of the 5 project islands, based on available census information.

A comprehensive Gender Analysis was carried out during the project design phase which included a literature review and extensive stakeholder consultations with national level state and non-state agencies and a wide range of island and community representatives in target project islands. These consultations included one-to-one interviews as well as a series of focus group sessions aimed at assessing the impacts of climate change on all members of society, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable. Consultations in all locations revealed a significant and growing concern with water and food security, with negative impacts on people's health, children's education and the overall level of social capital already apparent.

With regard to Outcome 1 work at national level, the gender assessment indicates a strong need to increase the capacity of the KNEG and the Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA) to better understand the gendered impacts of climate change and disasters on women, children and other vulnerable groups including people with disabilities. It will be important that the Project works closely with the women, youth and disability divisions of the MWYSA to increase staff knowledge and capacity and to support awareness work that is already underway.

With respect to island-level implementation under Outcome 2 and Outcome 3, the Project will address priority water and food security issues by ensuring wide representation of both male and female beneficiaries from target islands and communities in water and agriculture assessments and the implementation planning processes. Women are under-represented on Island Councils and national government extension officers are predominately male; there are currently no female water technicians and very few agricultural assistant officers. As such, it is critical that women are actively involved in all project investment decision-making processes as well as in monitoring the impacts of new and refurbished infrastructure. Similarly, the Project stakeholder engagement plan will ensure that participatory processes are in place to capture the perspectives of youth and people with disabilities. All islands have established youth networks that can be tapped for this purpose. Working through existing women and youth groups provides an opportunity to increase knowledge about climate change, build adaptation capacity and communicate critical information within peer networks. At island-level, the Project will also forge a strong relationship with Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWSYA) island extension officers, known as Assistant Social Welfare Officers, to promote and ensure women's equitable participation in planning and decision-making forums.



To better understand the way climate and disaster risk affect different population groups, the Project will carry out CCA&DRM GESI-research/analysis during project year 1. This will allow the Project to establish a better understanding of the different needs of project beneficiaries, and to plan implementation strategies accordingly. Under Outcome 4, GESI-sensitive Wol knowledge management and communications and outreach strategies will be formulated, as well as GESI-sensitive IEC materials.

The Project will engage a consultant with considerable expertise in GESI and CCA&DRM on a periodic input basis to ensure that the PMU and key project stakeholders have sufficient knowledge and skills to effectively implement the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plan, while also building national capacity for climate related gender and inclusion work. In this role, the GESI Consultant will give priority to building the capacity of the Project Management Unit, the implementing agency (OB) and the KNEG to improve their understanding of critical equity and inclusion dimensions of CCA, and to ensure project activities and processes are highly sensitive to the different perspectives of women, men, girls and boys and that all possible efforts are being taken to consider the needs of people with disabilities and other marginalized groups. The Gender Consultant will work in close collaboration with the MWYSA to build staff knowledge of GESI responsive adaptation strategies. The specific gender targets set out in the Project M&E Framework will be reviewed with key stakeholders during project inception and strategies developed to achieve these targets.

#### **South-South Cooperation**

Through Outcome 4 of the Project, South-South cooperation, knowledge-sharing and learning will be promoted, both within Kiribati between project islands and other outer islands, and with communities and governments of other Pacific countries. This will be done through participation in existing platforms such as the Mayor's Forum at national level, and the GEF Expanded Constituency Workshop at regional level. Cooperation and sharing of lessons learned with government and communities implementing LDCF projects will be explored, for example Vanuatu (output 3.1.1).

Additionally, the Pacific Risk Reduction Programme (PRRP), if extended, will offer a platform for Kiribati to share Wol-lessons and benefit from risk-informed governance and development approaches undertaken in neighbouring countries. Agencies, government staff and businesses from within Kiribati will also have the opportunity to engage with existing informal risk informed development networks who share lessons and programme in areas such as gender, local government, agriculture and the private sector.

#### **Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up**

The Project will be implemented by existing national and island level structures, mechanisms and tools in place such as the KNEG, Islands Councils, the IVA-methodology and Wol-approach, and the KIVA database, to ensure ownership and sustainability. The phased Wol-approach will establish a foundation for development planning in outer islands and lead to effective prioritization of project interventions beyond the project. It is expected that the project will ensure the foundation within GoK for this approach to be replicated in all outer islands through government or other project funding. Further, the Wol-implementation and investment plans will identify prioritized adaptation needs and funding gaps and enable the GoK to allocate resources and/or attract donor funding beyond the project.

#### **Cost efficiency and effectiveness**

By building partnerships with other partners and projects, the Project will benefit from the use of existing resources and knowledge. Cross-sectoral project coordination will be exclusively undertaken by existing government committees at national (KNEG, GIS user group), island levels (Island Council, Island Development Committee and community levels (CBDRM Committees), with support of a Project

Management Unit (PMU) and technical assistance. This approach is cost effective, as it reduces costs that would otherwise have been spent on operationalising new, stand-alone structures. Additionally, Project activities will build the capacity of the GoK for on-going and more widespread implementation of CCA&DRM projects and support the upscaling of the Wol-approach and technical project interventions on other islands. Finally, the “training-of-trainers” and “learning-by-doing” approaches for community awareness and technical trainings are cost-effective as they reduce the number of beneficiaries that will undergo direct training, yet enables the Project to reach a wider audience, as the trainers themselves will further disseminate new knowledge.

### **Project management**

At national level, the Project Management Unit will be based in and guided by the OB NSPD to ensure alignment with other CCA&DRM-related work. Based on experience from other LDCF-projects in Kiribati, the PMU will consist of a Project Manager and a Finance/Procurement Officer supported by a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA, part-time) and a Communications Officer. Further, the Project will contribute to the cost-sharing of a Finance Officer based in the MFED to support implementation. At outer island levels, 5 Technical Support Officers will be based within Island Councils as extension officers for OB NSPD to strengthen information, coordination and communication flows in support of Wol-processes (from IVA to formulation of ICSP and Wol-implementation plans and monitoring), community awareness activities and implementation of adaptive solutions by sectors. The Project will ensure coordination with other projects through the OB NSPD as well as through coordination with the regional Wol-partner network. Project management arrangements are further described in Section VII.

### **Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information**

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy<sup>16</sup> and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> See [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

<sup>17</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

## V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p><b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b>  SDG 13 –Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;  SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;  SDG 12 – Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;  SDG 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower women.</p>					
<p><b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): :</b>  SRPD Outcome 1: By 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened.</p>					
<p><b>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b>  Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation cross sectors which is funded and implemented</p>					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline <sup>18</sup>	Mid-term Target <sup>19</sup>	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions <sup>20</sup>
<b>Project Objective: To address urgent and immediate adaptation priorities, and kick-start the medium to long-term adaptation</b>	Indicator 1: Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets – to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved <i>(UNDP Strategic Plan IRRF outcome indicator 1.4.2)</i>	Baseline and impact measurement through scorecard (IRRF indicator 1.4.2) assessment: Baseline: 2	3	4	Data source: Project reports (PIR, MTR, TE) Risks: Changing government leadership at national level resulting in project delays or refocus; Limited capacities and human resources cause insufficient commitment and attention to project activities and implementation. Assumptions: With the support of the project, government sectors are willing and able to integrate CCA&DRM in plans, programmes and budgets.

<sup>18</sup> Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

<sup>19</sup> Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

<sup>20</sup> Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

<p><b>planning process to ensure that the development efforts are durable and sustainable</b></p>	<p>Indicator 2: Number of direct project beneficiaries – disaggregated by gender</p> <p><i>GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 1 and indicator 1.1.1</i></p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2,000 people</p>	<p>17,500 people</p>	<p>Data source: Project reports (PIRs, MTR, TE)</p> <p>Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project.</p> <p>Assumptions: Ownership and involvement of communities and local government in the target areas are committed to participating in the project and adopting climate-resilient technologies and practices.</p>
<p><b>Component 1: National and sectoral policies strengthened through enhanced institutions and knowledge</b></p>	<p><b><i>Outcome 1.1 Capacities of national government institutions and personnel strengthened on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks, supporting the operationalization of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP)</i></b></p> <p>1.1.1 National and sectoral level policy, planning and legal frameworks revised or developed, integrating climate change and disaster risks</p> <p>1.1.2 National, sectoral and island-level monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) processes, related data gathering, and communication systems enhanced and adjusted to support KJIP implementation</p> <p>1.1.3 KJIP Coordination mechanism enhanced</p> <p>1.1.4 Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on climate change and disaster risks enhanced at the national level</p>				
	<p>Indicator 3: Number of legal frameworks and plans mainstreaming CCA&amp;DRM, including gender from a CCA/DRM-perspective</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 3 and indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Total at mid-term: 8</p> <p>4 Ministerial Strategic Plans (MSPs)</p> <p>4 Ministerial Operational Plans (MOPs)</p>	<p>Total at project-end: 9</p> <p>At least 4 MSPs</p> <p>At least 4 MOPs</p> <p>At least 1 legal framework</p>	<p>Data source: Legal review, MSPs, MOPs, project reports</p> <p>Risks: Changing government leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus; Limited capacities and human resources cause insufficient commitment and attention to project activities and implementation.</p> <p>Assumptions: Government sectors are willing to integrate CCA&amp;DRM in legal frameworks, strategic and operational plans</p>

	<p>Indicator 4: Number of people trained at national level (KNEG and line ministries) regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 4 and indicator 2.3.1</i></p>	0	50	50	<p>Data source: Training reports, project reports</p> <p>Risks: Changing government leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus; Government staff and KNEG/committee membership turnover in terms of retaining capacity/knowledge.</p> <p>Assumptions: With the support of the Project, OB NSPD, KNEG and line ministries are able to enhance CCA capacities</p>
	<p>Indicator 5: Number of frameworks and tools enhanced to support KJIP-monitoring and CCA&amp;DRM data management and analysis, including gender disaggregated data</p> <p><i>Link to GEF indicator 2.1.3.</i></p>	KIVA database established 2017-2018	<p>Total at mid-term: 3</p> <p>KJIP M&amp;E framework developed</p> <p>KIVA database tool developed for KJIP-monitoring at national and subnational levels</p> <p>GIS-platform strengthened</p>	<p>Total at project-end: 4</p> <p>KIVA database data analysis tool/module developed for key sectors</p>	<p>Data source: KIVA database, GIS-platform, project reports</p> <p>Risks: Government staff and committee membership turnover in terms of retaining capacity/knowledge.</p> <p>Assumptions: Government sectors are willing to coordinate and enhance monitoring and data management</p>
<p><b>Component 2: Island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development</b></p>	<p><b><i>Outcome 2.1 Capacity of island administrations enhanced to plan for and monitor climate change adaptation processes in a Whole-of-Island (Wol) approach</i></b></p> <p>2.2.1 Island and community level vulnerability and adaptation (IVA) assessments revised and/or developed at 5 islands</p> <p>2.1.2 Island Council Strategic Plans formulated/reviewed, integrating whole of island adaptation action plans in 5 islands</p> <p>2.1.3 Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on CC and DR enhanced at the island level – with the option of exploring the software and hardware to strengthen information and communication mechanisms for early warning system (EWS)</p> <p>2.1.4 I Kiribati population in 5 islands receives formal and informal training and awareness raising programmes on climate change and disaster risk management</p>				

	<p>Indicator 6: Number of GESI-sensitive plans supporting Island-level strategic development (ICSP), Wol-planning and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) planning based on identified and prioritized vulnerabilities (IVA)</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 3 and indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	<p>0</p> <p>IVA completed for 8 islands (1 project island - Kiritimati) 7 Island Council Strategic Plans developed (0 in project islands)</p>	<p>Total at mid-term: 10 plans</p> <p>5 ICSP reviewed/developed 5 Wol-implementation plans developed and operationalized</p>	<p>Total at project-end: 10 plans</p>	<p>Data-source: KIVA database, ICSP, Wol-implementation and investment plans, CBRDM-plans, project reports</p> <p>Risks: Changing leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus; Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of personnel and equipment to remote outer islands will delay project implementation.</p> <p>Assumptions: KNEG and Islands Councils are willing to work collaboratively to develop and implement Island Council Strategic Plans and Wol-implementation plans in each of the five project islands.</p>
	<p>Indicator 7: Number of people at island level trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses (including community members/associations, Island Councils, extension officers, teachers and 80% of all school children)</p> <p><i>Link to GEF core indicator 4 and indicator 2.3. 1</i></p>	<p>0</p> <p>(baseline to be verified during project year 1 for each of the project islands)</p>	<p>135 people</p>	<p>4,355 people</p>	<p>Data source: Training reports, project reports</p> <p>Risks: Changing government leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus; Limited capacities and human resources cause insufficient commitment and attention to project activities and implementation; Island Council staff and committee membership turnover in terms of retaining capacity/knowledge.</p> <p>Assumptions: Islands Councils, community members/associations, extension officers, teachers and school children are able to integrate CCA&amp;DRM in strategic and operational plans and enhance CCA-capacity with support of the Project</p>

	<p>Indicator 8: Extent to which population reached through community outreach and awareness activities (gender disaggregated data)</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 4 and indicator 2.3.2</i></p>	0	Total at midterm: 6,000 people	Total at project-end: 14,500 people  (100% of population at 5 islands above 5 years of age)	<p>Data source: Outreach-plans and records of awareness activities</p> <p>Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Community engagement and participation negatively affected due to addiction (gambling and alcohol).</p> <p>Assumptions: CBOs and communities in the target areas are committed to participating in awareness activities and outreach programmes.</p>
<p><b>Component 3: Whole of Island implementation of water, food security and infrastructure adaptation measures</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3.1 Community capacities enhanced to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and community assets</b></p> <p><i>3.1.1 Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices (including supply, production and processing/storage aspects) are introduced in at least 5 additional islands and communities</i></p> <p><i>3.1.2 Water supply and storage facilities enhanced and/or installed at 5 additional islands and communities</i></p> <p><i>3.1.3 Shoreline protection and climate proofing of infrastructure measures implemented at 5 additional islands and communities</i></p>				
	<p>Indicator 9: Number of agricultural nurseries, community-groups, schools and farmers practicing and promoting climate-resilient agroforestry practices in the areas of climate-resilient crop-diversification, water use, land-use, compost, and livestock-production</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, indicator 1.1.2</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Baseline to be validated at project year 1 by MELAD for each of the 5 targeted islands</p>	<p>Total at project mid-term: 5 agricultural nurseries 5 schools 5 community-groups</p>	<p>Total at project end: 5 Agricultural nurseries 10 Schools 15 Community-groups 300 farmers (1,800 people living in farming households)</p>	<p>Data source: KIVA database, training and implementation records.</p> <p>Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Introduction of climate change-resilient species (flora) negatively impacts local ecosystems and biodiversity; Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of personnel and equipment to remote outer islands delays project implementation.</p> <p>Assumptions: All extension officers, schools, community-groups, and farmers are committed to participating in the project activities and adopting climate-resilient technologies and practices.</p>

	<p>Indicator 10: Number of islands with sufficient quantity of safe drinking water, and related improved capacities for operation and maintenance, given existing and projected climate change</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, indicator 1.1.1</i></p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Water Resources Assessments carried out for all project islands</p> <p>Technology assessment</p>	<p>5 islands</p> <p>Water adaptation technologies in place to provide sufficient quantity of safe drinking water in 5 islands</p>	<p>Data source: KIVA database, training and implementation records.</p> <p>Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Installation of improved WASH technologies and retrofitting of infrastructure temporarily affect biological or human environments; Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of personnel and equipment to remote outer islands delays project implementation.</p> <p>Assumptions: All extension officers and communities are committed to participating in the project activities and improved WASH technologies and practices. Involvement in the design and implementation of the project interventions and ongoing communication on the expected benefits will result in long-term support to the project and adoption of new knowledge, skills and practices in water management systems.</p>
	<p>Indicator 11: Number of community infrastructure and costal infrastructure in high risks zones assessed and retrofitted according to safety standards and gender responsive design protocols</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, indicator 1.1.1</i></p>	<p>0</p> <p>Baseline to be validated during project year 1 by MISE-CEU for each of the 5 targeted islands</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Vulnerable public and community assets in high risk zones identified, assessed and prioritized</p>	<p>5 community/coastal infrastructures</p>	<p>Data source: KIVA database, training and implementation records.</p> <p>Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Installation of improved WASH technologies and retrofitting of infrastructure temporarily affect biological or human environments; Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of personnel and equipment to remote outer islands delays project implementation.</p> <p>Assumptions: Based on cost-benefit analysis and technical assessments, retrofitting of infrastructure is feasible within allocated budget.</p>



<b>Component 4: Whole-of-Island communication and knowledge management</b>	<b>Outcome 4.1. Effective communication and coordination support knowledge sharing and upscaling of the project approach</b>				
	<i>4.1.1 Whole-of-Island communication, engagement and coordination strengthened at national, island and community levels</i> <i>4.1.2 Whole-of-Island lessons learned captured and shared with national and regional stakeholders to promote project replication and upscaling</i>				
Indicator 12: Number of communication and knowledge management materials and events on Wol approach supported	0	Total at mid-term: 3  1 Wol and CCA&DRM-knowledge management and communication strategy for national level and project islands 1 GESI-research publication 1 Wol-regional partner meetings	Total at project-end: at least 6  2 Wol-regional partner meetings 1 Wol-lessons learned publication 1 national Wol-forum for islands, national and regional stakeholders by the end of the project	Data source: Communication strategy and project reports. Risks: Limited manpower and limited connectivity to outer islands reduces information sharing and feedback loops Assumptions: National and regional partners in Wol-network are committed to enhance coordination and information-sharing. Interest from regional partners/countries to participate in Wol meetings	

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## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)<sup>21</sup>. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

### **M&E Oversight and Monitoring Responsibilities:**

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including socio-cultural and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all Project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex A, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the Results Framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. ESMP, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan etc.) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure

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<sup>21</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager. The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

**Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:**

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators:

The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#). If relevant to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefits: *LDCF/SCCF Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT)*. The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) – submitted as Annex B to this project document – will be updated by the Project Manager/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the MTR or the TE) (indicate other project partner, if agreed) and shared with the mid-term review consultants and terminal evaluation consultants before the required review/evaluation missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed Mid-term Review report and Terminal Evaluation report.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by April 2023. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by March 2025. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report: The project's terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy<sup>22</sup> and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> See

[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

<sup>23</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

**Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:**

GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>24</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	UNDP Country Office	USD 15,000	None	Within two months of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
<b>Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP</b>	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Risk management</b>	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Monitoring of indicators in project results framework</b>	Project Manager	Per year: USD 4,000	None	Annually before PIR
<b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
<b>NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies</b>	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 5,000	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
<b>Lessons learned and knowledge generation</b>	Project Manager	None	None	Annually
<b>Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	None	On-going
<b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	None	On-going
<b>Gender Action Plan</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	None	None	On-going
<b>Addressing environmental and social grievances</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	None	On-going
<b>Project Board meetings</b>	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	USD 10,000	None	Annually
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>25</sup>	None	Annually
<b>Oversight missions</b>	UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
<b>Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated</b>	Project Manager	USD 5,000	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.

<sup>24</sup> Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

<sup>25</sup> The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

<b>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 35,000	None	Between 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR.
<b>Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated</b>	Project Manager	USD 5,000	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 30,000	None	At least three months before operational closure
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 145,000	None	

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## VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Kiribati, and the Country Programme.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the Office of Te Beretitenti National Strategic Policy Division (OB NSPD). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

**Responsible Parties:** A number of government ministries and NGOs will be **responsible partners**, responsible and accountable for the implementation of specific outputs/activities. During project inception, details will be agreed upon and responsible partners will establish agreements with the Implementing Partner (OB).

Responsible partners may include, but are not limited to:

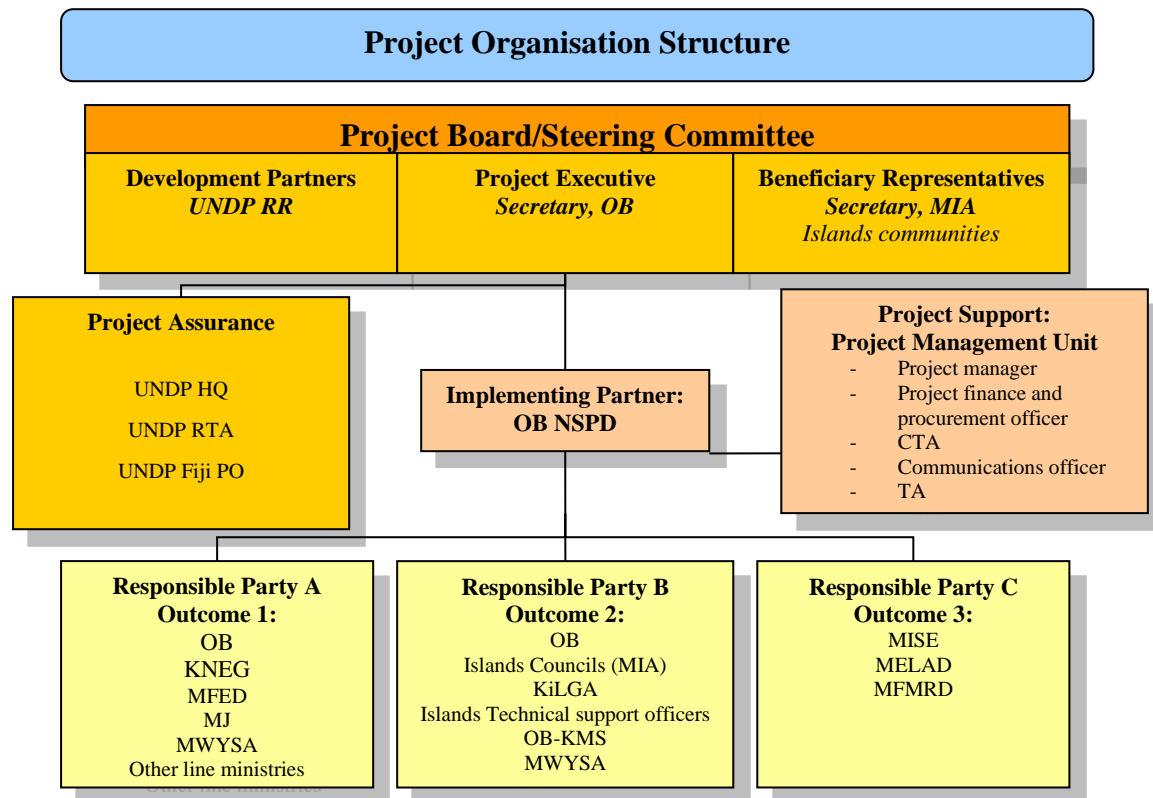
- MFED National Statistics Office: KIVA database, IVA data management and analysis
- MIA Local Governance Division and KiLGA: Island Council involvement, Island Council Strategic Planning processes
- OB Kiribati Meteorological Services: Climate and weather information and analysis, forecasting, EWS
- MELAD-ALD: agriculture and livestock
- MISE-WSEU: water and sanitation
- MISE-CEU: coastal protection (infrastructure)
- MFMRD-GCM: coastal management
- MWYSA: GESI-action plan
- MJ: legal frameworks
- In addition, MFED, MELAD-ECF, MoE, MHMS, MCIC, MICTTD and NGOs may be involved in coordination, planning, awareness and mainstreaming activities

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project



completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Figure 4: Project Organigramme



**Project Board:** The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

**Project Executive:** The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is (Name and title are to be determined): **Secretary of the Office of Te Beretitenti (OB)**.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Development Partner. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

**Specific Responsibilities:** (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings.

**Development Partner(s)**

Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is the **Resident Representative, UNDP** (Name and title are to be determined).

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the development partner's perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of development partner management;
- Ensure that the development partner resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute development partner opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any development partner priority or resource conflicts.

**Beneficiary Representative:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Senior Beneficiary is (Name and title are to be determined): **Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA).**

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

**Project Technical Advisory Committee (TAC):** The Technical Advisory Committee will provide technical advice and inputs relating to project implementation and will be chaired by the PD with support from the PM. Sub-groups/task forces can be formed to coordinate specific areas of work during implementation. The members of the TAC will be constituted by the KNEG, including representatives from all Government Ministries and other relevant stakeholders to be agreed by the Project Board. Technical experts may be invited in to discuss specific issues. Indicative Terms of Reference are as follows. These will be reviewed by the Project Board during project inception and may be extended as necessary. The committee will meet on a regular basis (quarterly) and share regular updates, bring issues to the attention of the PMU and OB NSPD and coordinate activities. Specific responsibilities of the Technical Advisory Committee include:

- Provide technical guidance to the project management unit, ensuring the project aligns with relevant sector-interventions and other projects;
- Review planned activities and ensure that they are technically sound and that, wherever possible, there is integration and synergy between the various project components during planning and implementation;
- Promote technical coordination between institutions, where such coordination is necessary and where opportunities for synergy and sharing of lessons exist;
- Share information on project progress and lessons learned with related stakeholders at the national level;
- Advise the project management unit on project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Advise the project management on new project risks, and suggest possible countermeasures to the board;
- Other tasks as indicated by the Project Board.

**Project Management Unit (PMU):** The project management unit will oversee project implementation and ensure progress and compliance with the project document on behalf of the project board. The

PMU will consist of a project manager, a communications officer and a finance/procurement officer. Functions are described in the following:

**Project Manager:** The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party(ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.
- Prepare the GEF PIR and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Board.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Board;

**Project Communications Officer:** The communications officer will be responsible for implementation of project outcome 4 related to communications and knowledge management, and support community outreach and awareness activities in the 5 project islands under output 2.1.4. Functions include:

- Develop communication and knowledge management strategies, including mechanisms to capture lessons learned during project implementation;

- Develop islands consultations/outreach plans in consultation with project manager and islands officers;
- Implement community awareness programmes;
- Support information sharing and awareness activities at national and regional levels.

**Project Finance/Procurement Officer:**

- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Be responsible for project procurement (personnel and goods).

**Island Technical Support Officers:** 5 islands technical support officers will be based within the Islands Councils as extension officers for OB NSPD to strengthen information, coordination and communication flows in support of Wol-processes (from IVA to formulation of ICSP and Wol-implementation plans and monitoring) and community awareness activities and implementation of adaptive solutions by sectors. Functions include:

- Coordinate within Island Council the implementation of activities;
- Provide support to all project activities implemented on the island;
- Provide regular monitoring and reporting of project activities to project manager and technical support committee;
- Plan and support community consultations/outreach programmes and awareness activities with communications officer;
- Raise issues that may occur with project manager, including lack of gender balanced participation in project planning and implementation;
- Capture lessons learned and best practices on a regular basis;
- Enhance cooperation and synergies with other projects and partners.

**Project Assurance:** UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

**Project stakeholders and target groups:**

At the five project islands, Island councils and Island Development Committees will be closely engaged in IVA-surveys, Islands Council Strategic Planning and formulation of Wol-implementation and investment plans. Communities will be involved through outreach consultations from the inception phase and throughout the project via awareness programmes and implementation of specific interventions to enhance food and water security and protect community assets. Existing CBDRM committees, farmer’s cooperatives, and water committees at community levels will be engaged in these activities. Project Technical support officers in each of the 5 project islands will ensure that island and community-level decisions are conveyed to the project management unit and the project board, and vice versa. At the project board, MIA-LGD will represent island and community-level interests.

**Project extensions:**

The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

## VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD57,468,587*. This is financed through a *LDCF* grant of *USD 8,925,000*, cash co-financing of *USD 50,000* (UNDP), *USD 47,723,920* in government in-kind co-financing, and *USD 769,667* in UNDP in-kind co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned co-finance Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
UNDP	Cash	USD 50,000	Technical and communications support	NA	NA
Government	In-kind	USD 47,723,920	GoK in-kind support and parallel projects. Refer detailed list in co-financing letter (annex)	Delay in parallel projects	
UNDP	In-kind	USD 769,667	Support to OB Kiribati Meteorological services (KMS)		

### Implementing Partner (IP) request for UNDP to provide country support services:

The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of *USD\$ 51,001* for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed to this request. The **request letter** (signed by the GEF OFP and the IP) detailing these support services are included in Annex. To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). As is determined by the GEF Council requirements, these service costs will be assigned as Project Management Cost, duly identified in the project budget as Direct Project Costs. Eligible Direct Project Costs should not be charged as a flat percentage. They should be calculated on the basis of estimated actual or transaction based costs and should be charged to the direct project costs account codes: "64397- Services to projects – CO staff" and "74596 – Services to projects – GOE for CO".

### UNDP Direct Project Services as requested by Government

The three main areas of which Direct Project Costs (DPC) will be factored into are: PMU setup, international recruitments, training and workshops (refer annex). Their details as per transaction will be as followed below:

#### Human Resource Services

- PMU staff selection (advertising)

#### Finance Resource Management

- Payment Process
- Issue check
- F10 Settlement
- Journal Vouchers (Request for Services and Request for Direct Payment)

#### Procurement and Travel Services

- International consultant recruitment – including both 'not involving CAP' and involving CAP

- Travel Authorization DSA
- Vendor Profile
- Contract Amendment
- Air ticket request

Information Technology (PMU setup)

- Laptop/Desktop reformat

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.



Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.<sup>26</sup> All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file<sup>27</sup>. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

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<sup>26</sup> see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

<sup>27</sup> See [https://popp.undp.org/\\_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP\\_POPP\\_DOCUMENT\\_LIBRARY/Public/PPM\\_Project%20Management\\_Closing.docx&action=default](https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default).

## IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

X. Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00098972	Atlas Output Project ID:	00102201
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	KIR LDCF WoI		
Atlas Business Unit	FJI10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	KIR WoI Approach 2 ComRes		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	5447		
Implementing Partner	The Office of Te Beretitenti National Strategic Policy Division (OB NSPD)		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	<a href="#">Responsible Party/[1]</a>	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	See Budget Note:
	(Atlas Implementing Agent)											
<b>COMPONENT 1: National and sectoral policies' strengthened through enhanced institutions and knowledge</b>	OB	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	197,500	142,500	80,000	35,000	62,500	517,500	1
				71300	Local Consultants	2,500	2,500	3,000	-	2,000	10,000	2
				71400	Contractual services individual	68,000	70,000				138,000	3
				71600	Travel	72,000	58,000	45,500	20,000	38,000	233,500	4
				72100	Contractual services - company	155,000	105,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	275,000	5
				72400	Communications and Audio Visual Equipment	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	30,000	6
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	9,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	30,000	7
				72200	Furniture and Equipment	30,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	38,000	8
				75700	Training, workshops and conferences	79,000	72,000	34,000	29,000	14,000	228,000	9
					<b>Total Outcome 1 (GEF)</b>	<b>628,000</b>	<b>473,000</b>	<b>173,500</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>130,500</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	
<b>COMPONENT 2: Island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development</b>	OB	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	30,000	40,000	30,000	-	-	100,000	10
				71300	Local Consultants	56,000	34,000	6,000	-	-	96,000	11
				71400	Contractual Services-individual	65,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	315,000	12
				71600	Travel	48,500	63,000	61,000	33,000	33,000	238,500	13
				72100	Contractual services company	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	14

				72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,000		20,000	20,000		50,000	15
				72400	Communications and Audio Visual Equipment	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	16
				72500	Supplies	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,000	17
				72800	Inf. Technology Equipment	15,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	23,000	18
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	18,000	12,500	10,000			40,500	19
				74900	Motorcycles	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	20
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	140,000	120,000	85,000			345,000	21
					<b>Total Outcome 2 (GEF)</b>	<b>653,500</b>	<b>332,500</b>	<b>279,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	
<b>COMPONENT 3: Whole of Island implementation of water, food security and infrastructure adaptation measures</b>	OB	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	50,000	45,000	80,000	30,000	5,000	210,000	20
				71600	Travel	41,000	46,000	63,000	31,000	5,000	186,000	21
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	100,000	650,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	-	3,550,000	22
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	23
				72300	Materials & Goods	115,000	62,500	262,500	362,500	12,500	815,000	24
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	9,000	10,000		-	-	19,000	25
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	43,000	105,000	114,000	55,000	3,000	320,000	26
					<b>Total Outcome 3 (GEF)</b>	<b>458,000</b>	<b>918,500</b>	<b>2,019,500</b>	<b>1,778,500</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>5,200,000</b>	
<b>COMPONENT 4: Effective knowledge management and communication</b>	OB	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000	27
				71400	Contractual Services-individual	25,000	27,000	29,000	31,000	33,000	145,000	28
				71600	Travel	8,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	16,000	29
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40,000	30
				75700	Training, workshops and conferences	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	55,000	75,000	31
					<b>Total Outcome 4 (GEF)</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	
	UNDP	04000	UNDP	71400	Contractual Services-individual	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	20,000	32
				71600	Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	30,000	33
					<b>Total Outcome 4 (UNDP)</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	
						<b>Total Outcome 4 (GEF+UNDP)</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>
<b>Project Management Unit</b>	OB	62160	LDCF	71400	Contractual services-Individual	30,000	33,000	75,000	79,000	84,000	301,000	34
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	35
				72500	Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	36

				72400	Communications and Audio Visual Equipment	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	18,000	37
				75700	Training, workshops and conferences	21,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	45,000	38
				74596	Direct project costs	10,000	15,000	15,000	6,000	5,000	51,000	39
					<b>Total Project Management</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>425,000</b>	
					<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF-LDCF</b>	<b>1,898,500</b>	<b>1,820,000</b>	<b>2,612,000</b>	<b>2,135,500</b>	<b>459,000</b>	<b>8,925,000</b>	
					<b>SUB-TOTAL UNDP</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	
					<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>1,913,500</b>	<b>1,835,000</b>	<b>2,627,000</b>	<b>2,140,500</b>	<b>459,000</b>	<b>8,975,000</b>	

**Summary of Funds:**

	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
GEF-LDCF	<b>1,898,500</b>	<b>1,820,000</b>	<b>2,612,000</b>	<b>2,135,500</b>	459,000	<b>8,925,000</b>
UNDP cash co-financing	15,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	-	<b>50,000</b>
Government in-kind and parallel co-financing	3,611,984	8,377,984	11,977,984	11,977,984	11,777,984	<b>47,723,920</b>
UNDP in-kind co-financing	153,933	307,867	307,867	-	-	<b>769,667</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,679,417</b>	<b>10,520,851</b>	<b>14,912,851</b>	<b>14,118,484</b>	<b>12,236,984</b>	<b>57,468,587</b>

**Budget notes:**

<b>Component 1: National and sectoral policies strengthened through enhanced institutions and knowledge</b>	
1	<p>71200 International consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal and CCA&amp;DRM specialist (25 days @500 USD/day) to carry out overall legal review, sensitization of CCA&amp;DRM-perspective and recommend updates to legal frameworks - year 1</li> <li>• Legal specialist (25 days@500USD/day) to review and update selected act (sector expertise to be defined) - year 2</li> <li>• CCA&amp;DRM mainstreaming and development planning specialist (60 days@500USD -) to develop mainstreaming guidelines, carry out capacity development activities and support mainstreaming in review processes of ministerial plans - 40 days year 1, 20 days year 2</li> <li>• Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Expert (170 days @500 USD) - 70 days year 1, 40 days year 2, 20 days year 3, 20 days year 4, 20 days year 5</li> <li>• Monitoring expert to develop KJIP M&amp;E framework (20 days@USD500) – year 1</li> <li>• KIVA database expert for software development analysis/specification and capacity building related to KIVA database (50 days@500 USD) – 20 days year 1, 30 days, year 2</li> <li>• GIS database expert for operationalization of GIS database and capacity building of GIS user-group USD 20,000 – year 1,2</li> <li>• CCA Policy specialist (50 days @ 500 USD/day) for evaluation and formulation of KJIP (NAP)-follow-up plan – 50 days, year 5</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor (500 days@600USD/day) to oversee and guide project implementation – year 1 - 200, year 2 - 150, year 3-100, year 4 - 50, year 5 – 25 days</li> <li>• Monitoring expert for Mid-Term Review (30 days@500 USD) – year 3</li> <li>• Evaluation specialist for Terminal Evaluation (20 days@500USD/day) – year 5</li> <li>• Project management and monitoring expert (10 days@500USD) for training of KJIP secretariat and KNEG – year 3</li> </ul>
2	<p>71300 Local consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal consultant (LTA - 50 days @100 USD/day) to support legal review and review and update of selected act(s) - 25 days year 1, 25 days year 2</li> <li>• Monitoring support officer for Mid-Term Review (30 days@100 USD) – year 3</li> <li>• Evaluation support officer for Terminal Evaluation (20 days@100USD/day) – year 5</li> </ul>
3	<p>71400 Contractual services – individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KJIP/KNEG secretarial support, USD 18,000 year 1, USD 18,000 year 2</li> <li>• GIS support for operationalization and data entry in GIS platform, USD 30,000 – year 1-2</li> <li>• Project manager – USD 35,000/year + increments, year 1-2</li> </ul>
4	<p>71600 Travel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal experts international travel and DSA - USD 6,000, year 1, USD 6,000 year 2</li> <li>• Mainstreaming expert, international travel and DSA 2 missions - USD 6,000 year 1, USD 6,000 year 2</li> <li>• GESI-expert, international travel and DSA, 5 missions, USD 45,000 USD - USD 15,000 year 1, USD 10,000 year 2, USD 8,000 year 3, USD 6,000 year 4, USD 6,000 year 5</li> <li>• KJIP M&amp;E framework development expert, travel and DSA USD 5,000 – year 1</li> <li>• KJIP monitoring travel USD 5,000/year</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KIVA database experts for capacity building missions – USD 6,000 year 1 and USD 6,000 year 2</li> <li>• GIS expert for operationalization of GIS-platform – USD 5,000 year 1, USD 5,000 year 2</li> <li>• KJIP evaluation and formulation experts, 2 missions USD 10,000 – year 5</li> <li>• GEF tracking tool update by MTR and TE, USD 10,000 - USD 5,000 year 3, USD 5,000 year 5</li> <li>• Mid-Term review specialist USD 7,000 – year 3</li> <li>• Terminal evaluation specialist USD 5,000 – year 5</li> <li>• Project management training specialist USD 5,500 – year 3</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor, 5 international roundtrips and DSA - USD 75,000 total over 5 years</li> </ul>
5	72100 Contractual services – company: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual audits USD 5,000/per year</li> <li>• KIVADB software development (monitoring and analysis modules/tools), USD 250,000 – year 1-2</li> </ul>
6	72400 Communications and audio-visual equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KIVA database software registration and tablets monitoring for national, sector and island levels - 10,000 USD, - USD 5,000 year 1, USD 5,000/year 2</li> <li>• KIVA database and GIS-platform equipment and licences – USD 10000 year 1, USD 10,000 year 2</li> </ul>
7	74200 Audio-visual and print production costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal review – 2,000 year 1</li> <li>• Legal update 2,000 year 2</li> <li>• Mainstreaming 3,000 year 1</li> <li>• KJIP monitoring 2,000 /year – USD 10,000</li> <li>• KJIP evaluation and formulation USD 3,000</li> <li>• KJIP coordination USD 2,000/year – USD 10,000</li> </ul>
8	72200 Equipment and Furnitures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project vehicle, including maintenance, for implementation of Components: USD 30,000 year 1, USD 2,000/year 2-5</li> </ul>
9	75700 Training, workshop and conferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal review consultations and CCA&amp;DRM sensitization of Ministry of Justice, USD 6,000 - year 1</li> <li>• Legal update consultations, USD 5,500 - year 2</li> <li>• Mainstreaming training/workshop 3 days, 30 people USD 10,000 - year 1</li> <li>• Mainstreaming training/review 3 days, 20 people, USD 8,000 – year 2</li> <li>• KJIP M&amp;E framework consultations and training, USD 8,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Annual KJIP monitoring retreats, 3 days x 30 people x3 years - USD 30,000 – year 2-4</li> <li>• KIVA database monitoring national level training (KNEG, key sectors and project island technical support officers) 2 days x 35 people, USD 10,000 – year 1, USD 2,000/year 2-5</li> <li>• KIVA database monitoring island level training (island councils and extension officers), 5 islands x 1 day, USD 3,000/island – year 2</li> <li>• GIS-user group and NSO – KIVA database data management and analysis training, USD 10,000 – year 1</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS-user group – GIS platform consultations and training, USD 7,000/year 1-2, USD 2,000 /year 3-5</li> <li>• Key sectors/OB NSPD, KIVA database data analysis and use, USD 10,000 – year 2</li> <li>• KJIP-coordination between OB NSPD and MFED-KCFD, including stocktaking mechanisms for CC and DRM related projects, USD 5,000/year</li> <li>• KJIP evaluation and formulation consultations USD 5,000 – year 5</li> <li>• Mid-term review workshop and consultations USD 5,000 – year 3</li> <li>• Terminal Evaluation workshop USD 3,000 – year 5</li> <li>• Project management and monitoring training for KNEG, 30 people x 3 days, USD 10,000 USD - year 3</li> <li>• KNEG TOR review, development of standard templates and mechanism, establishment of subgroups/taskforces: USD 10,000 – year 1</li> <li>• High-level KJIP, CCA&amp;DRM sensitization workshops/consultations (Parliamentarians and Mayors), USD 30,000 – year 2-4</li> </ul>
<b>Component 2: Island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development</b>	
10	<p>71200 International consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IVA and Wol-development planning specialist for improvement of IVA-methodologies and development of Wol-planning framework (2.1.1.1., 2.1.1.1., 2.1.1.2, 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.4), including related capacity building for KNEG and Island Councils (USD 90 days@500 USD) – 60 days year 1 and 30 days year 2</li> <li>• IVA-data specialist consultant for data processing and analysis support and training USD 10,000 – year 2</li> <li>• CBDRM-expert (60 days @USD500) to review and strengthen Island Disaster Management Committees and CBDRM-planning – year 3</li> <li>• Consultant to support compilation of traditional knowledge for early signs and coping mechanisms of climate and disaster risks (methodology and analysis support - 30 days @500USD) – year 2</li> </ul>
11	<p>71300 Local consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Island Council planning specialist to review ICSP methodology and develop strategic plans for 5 islands (100 days @100 USD) – 60 days year 1, 40 days year 2</li> <li>• CBDRM-officer (60 days @USD100) to strengthen Island Disaster Management committees and review and strengthen CBDRM-planning – year 3</li> <li>• E-numerators to carry out IVA in 5 project islands, USD 40,000 – USD 30,000 year 1, USD 10,000 year 2</li> <li>• Data processing and analysis, USD 40,000 – USD 20,000 year 1, USD 20,000 year 2</li> </ul>
12	<p>71400 Contractual services - individual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 island technical support officers, 5 x USD 10,000/year + increments, total USD 300,000 - year 1-5</li> <li>• IVA and Wol coordination support to KNEG secretariat, USD 15,000 – year 1</li> </ul>
13	<p>71600 Travel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IVA and Wol-development specialist international travel, 2 missions and DSA, USD 10,500 – year 1, 2</li> <li>• IVA-data specialist consultant, 1 mission and DSA, USD 5000 – year 2</li> <li>• ICSP islands consultations and trainings in 5 project islands, USD 15,000 – year 1-2</li> <li>• Wol-implementation and investment plan formulation in 5 islands, USD 25,000 – year 2-3</li> <li>• Islands technical support officers monitoring and coordination travel, total USD 25,000/year – year 1-5</li> <li>• CBDRM-specialist international travel, USD 6,000 – year 3</li> <li>• CBDRM consultations, local travel USD 12,000 – year 3</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community outreach and awareness programmes, participation from national/sector levels, USD 20,000 – year 1-5</li> <li>• PMU Island-level monitoring USD 4,000/year – year 1-5</li> </ul>
14	72100 Contractual services company: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automated Weather Station and enhanced procedures for dissemination of weather and climate-risk information USD 200,000 - year 1</li> </ul>
15	72200 Equipment and furniture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office equipment for Project island technical support officers USD 10,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Equipment for strengthening Island Disaster management committees USD 40,000 – year 3-4</li> </ul>
16	72400 Communications and Audio Visual Equipment : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment for IVA data processing and analysis at MFED-NSO, USD 5,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Camera and audio visual technologies (LCD) for project communication USD 10,000 – year 1</li> </ul>
17	72500 Supplies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IVA surveys at 5 islands - USD 1,000 year 1, USD 1,000 year 2</li> <li>• Island technical support officers, 5x USD 1,000/year – year 1-5</li> <li>• Community outreach consultations, USD 4,000/year - year 1-5</li> </ul>
18	72800 Inf. Technology Equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office set-up for islands technical support officers and annual maintenance USD 23,000 total – USD 3,000/island year 1, USD 2,000/year 2-5</li> </ul>
19	74200 Audio visual and printing production costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IVA-methodology, USD 5,000 – year 1</li> <li>• IVA questionnaires and results - USD 5,000 year 1, USD 5,000 year 2</li> <li>• ICSP USD 5,500 - year 1-2</li> <li>• WoI-implementation and investment plans, USD 10,000 – year 2-3</li> <li>• CBDRM plans, USD 5,000 – year 3</li> <li>• Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion research publication USD 5,000 – year 1</li> </ul>
20	72200 Equipment & Furnitures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 motorcycles for 5 islands for implementation of Components, USD 50,000 – year 1</li> </ul>
21	75700 Training, workshop and conferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IVA training national level, KNEG (30 people), 3 days USD 10,000 – year 1</li> <li>• IVA Island consultations at 5 islands, US 10,000/island - USD 50,000, year 1-2</li> <li>• ICSP consultation workshops and trainings in 5 islands - USD 30,000, year 1-2</li> <li>• WoI-training at national level for KNEG, USD 10,000 USD – year 1-2</li> <li>• WoI-training and WoI-formulation consultations at island level, 5 x 5,000 USD – USD 25,000, year 2-3</li> <li>• CBDRM committee training and consultation workshops, 5islands x USD 5,000 – USD 25,000, year 3</li> <li>• Consultations to collect traditional knowledge for early signs and coping mechanisms USD 15,000 – year 2</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community outreach, awareness and training programmes, USD 30,000 /island – year 1-5</li> <li>• Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion research consultations, USD 30,000 – year 1</li> </ul>
<b>Component 3: Whole of Island implementation of water, food security and infrastructure adaptation measures</b>	
20	<p>71200 International consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguards specialist (40 days@500 USD) to prepare and monitor Environmental and Social Management Framework – USD 10,000 Y1, USD 5,000 year 3 and USD 5,000 year 5</li> <li>• Climate-resilient agricultural specialist (LTA 120 days@500 USD) to guide and develop guidelines for climate-resilient agroforestry and livestock practices, including capacity development of agricultural assistants and farmers, and provide guidance to MELAD-ALD for establishment of seed centres and local/community-based production and market-mechanisms</li> <li>• Community-based food production and marketing specialist (30 days @500 USD) to carry out feasibility study for establishment of community-based broiler/egg production and establishment of local vegetable/fruit markets – year 3</li> <li>• Water sector specialist (LTA 120 days@500USD) to oversee water resources assessments, conduct technology assessment and drought contingency analysis, and provide guidance and capacity building to MISE-WSEU, USD 60,000 – 60 days year 1, 40 days year 2, 20 days year 3</li> <li>• Engineer/technology experts for technology assessment for climate-proofing of new infrastructure development (20 days@USD500), USD 10,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Engineer specialized in retrofitting/climate-proofing of infrastructure for assessment and design of retrofitting measures, including capacity building (90 days@500USD/day) – 60 days year 3, 30 days year 4</li> </ul>
21	<p>71600 Travel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguards specialist to prepare and monitor Environmental and Social Management Framework, USD 5,000/year - Y1, 3, 5</li> <li>• Climate-resilient agricultural specialist, international travel 3 mission, USD 20,000 – year 2, 3, 4</li> <li>• Climate-resilient agroforestry and livestock practices consultations, implementation and coordination support by MELAD-ALD, local travel, USD 40,000 – year 2-5</li> <li>• Community based food production and marketing-specialist, international travel, USD 10,000 – year 3</li> <li>• Water resources assessments and technology assessments, 3 missions and DSA, local travel, USD 40,000 – USD 20,000 year 1, USD 10,000 year 2, USD 10,000 year 3</li> <li>• Community-awareness and installation of water and sanitation equipment, USD 25,000 – year 2-4</li> <li>• Infrastructure technology assessment expert, 1 mission and DSA, USD 6,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Infrastructure retrofitting specialist, 2 missions and DSA USD 15,000 – year 3, 4</li> <li>• Assessment of lagoon resources, missions and local travel, USD 15,000 – year 2</li> </ul>
22	<p>72100 Contractual services - company:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of lagoon resources and identification of mining areas for large infrastructure development in selected outer islands, USD 350,000 - year 2</li> <li>• Flood and erosion mapping for project islands, including capacity building, USD 400,000 – year 1, 2</li> <li>• Construction equipment for retrofitting and climate-proofing, USD 150,000 – year 3</li> <li>• Construction materials for retrofitting of community infrastructure and buildings, USD 700,000 – USD 400,000 year 3, USD 30,000 year 4</li> <li>• Improved water and sanitation technologies for 5 project islands, USD 2,000,000 – USD 1,000,000 year 3, USD 1,000,000 year 4</li> </ul>
23	<p>72200 Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water resources assessments equipment, USD 100,000 - year 1</li> </ul>

24	<p>72300 Materials and goods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment for promoting and showcasing climate-resilient agroforestry and livestock practices in Agricultural nurseries, school gardens and community/women's' groups at 5 islands USD 30,000/island – USD 100,000 year 1, USD 50,000 2</li> <li>• Sourcing of seeds for establishing island seed centres USD 65,000 – year 1, USD 12,500 year 2-5</li> <li>• Implementation of climate-resilient agroforestry and livestock practices (including tools) and improved water technologies for irrigation in prioritized farming communities, schools, community-groups, households, USD 90,000/island - year 3-4</li> <li>• Establishment of community-based broiler/egg production and establishment of local vegetable/fruit markets – USD 150,000, year 4-5</li> </ul>
25	<p>74200 Audio-visual and printing production costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate-resilient agroforestry and livestock practices training materials USD 5,000 – year 2</li> <li>• Water resources and technology assessments publications, USD 5,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Publication of National Building Code and infrastructure climate-proofing technology assessment, USD 4,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Publication of Lagoon resources assessment and sand-mining procedures, USD 5,000 – year 2</li> </ul>
26	<p>75700 Training, workshop and conferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguards specialist to prepare and monitor Environmental and Social Management Framework - USD 8,000 year 1, 4,000 year 3, 3,000 year 5</li> <li>• Identification of climate-resilient crop varieties and consultations with islands councils regarding establishment of seed centres, USD 20,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Climate-resilient agroforestry and livestock practices training of trainers for Agricultural assistants, schools and community-groups at 5 islands USD 5,000/island – year 2</li> <li>• Climate-resilient agroforestry and livestock practices trainer for farmers at 5 islands USD 10,000/island – year 3-4</li> <li>• Community-based food production and marketing consultations and training, USD 25,000 – year 3-4</li> <li>• Water resources assessments, consultations and training USD 10,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Drought contingency planning for 5 outer islands consultations and training, USD 20,000 – year 2</li> <li>• Water asset management planning, USD 50,000 – year 2, 3</li> <li>• Capacity building for water and sanitation installation, maintenance and operation, data collection and reporting of MISE-WSEU and water technicians USD 20,000 – year 3-4</li> <li>• Water and sanitation sensitization and training of communities, schools, groups USD 30,000 – year 2-4</li> <li>• Infrastructure climate proofing technology assessment consultations USD 5,000 – year 1</li> <li>• Retrofitting/climate-proofing training of MISE-CEU, USD 10,000 - year 3</li> <li>• Consultations and coordination mechanisms related to sand-mining procedures and responsibilities, USD 10,000 - year 2</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 4: Effective knowledge management and communication</b>	
27	<p>71200 International consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCA&amp;DRM communication specialist (48 days@ 500 USD/day) to develop communication and knowledge management strategy – year 1</li> </ul>
28	<p>71400 Contractual Services – Individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications officer @25,000 USD/year for 5 years with increments – total USD 145,000, year 1-5</li> </ul>
29	<p>71600 Travel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication specialist, 1 mission and DSA: USD 6,000 – year 1</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication officer consultations, outreach planning and monitoring in 5 islands x 2,000 USD/year – year 1-5</li> </ul>
30	74200 Audio-visual and print production cost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lay-out and printing of knowledge management and communication strategies and materials, project publications – USD 20,000 year 1, USD 5,000 year 2-5</li> <li>• Gender Equity and Social Inclusion-research findings USD 10,000 – year 1, 2</li> </ul>
31	75700 Training, workshop and conference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wol-partner network coordination USD 5,000/year – year 1-5</li> <li>• Wol-conference at the end of project to share results and knowledge with sub-national, national and regional stakeholders, USD 50,000 – year 5</li> </ul>
32	71400 Contractual Services – Individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication Support</li> </ul>
33	71600 Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel cost from UNDP</li> </ul>
<b>Project Management Unit</b>	
34	71400 Contractual services - individual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Manager – USD 35,000/year + increments, year 3-5</li> <li>• Project procurement/finance officer – USD 18,000/year + increments, year 1-5</li> <li>• Finance officer for MFED (30% cost-sharing) – USD 12,000/year + increments, year 1-5</li> </ul>
35	72200 Equipment and Furniture for PMU - USD 5,000, year 1
36	72500 Supplies: stationeries etc. USD 1,000/year 1-5
37	72400 Communications and Audio-Visual Equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laptops, printer and equipment for PMU, USD 18,000 - USD 10,000 year 1, USD 2,000/year 2-4</li> </ul>
38	75700 Training, Workshops and Conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project inception workshop - 15,000 USD, year 1</li> <li>• Project Board meetings – USD 2,000/year, year 1-5</li> <li>• PMU participation in GEF workshops or UNDP organized training, USD 4,000 – year</li> </ul>
39	74596 Services to projects – GOE for CO Details of support services and associated costs will be provided at DOA issuance stage

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## XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

### **Option a. Where the country has signed the [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement \(SBAA\)](#)**

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Kiribati and UNDP, signed on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1987. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by the *Office of Te Beretitenti* (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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## XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

### Option a. Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via:

[http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml).

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the

Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
  - ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
  - iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
  - iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
  - v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6.Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

7.The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8.All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

*Note:* The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other

payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.



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## **XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES**

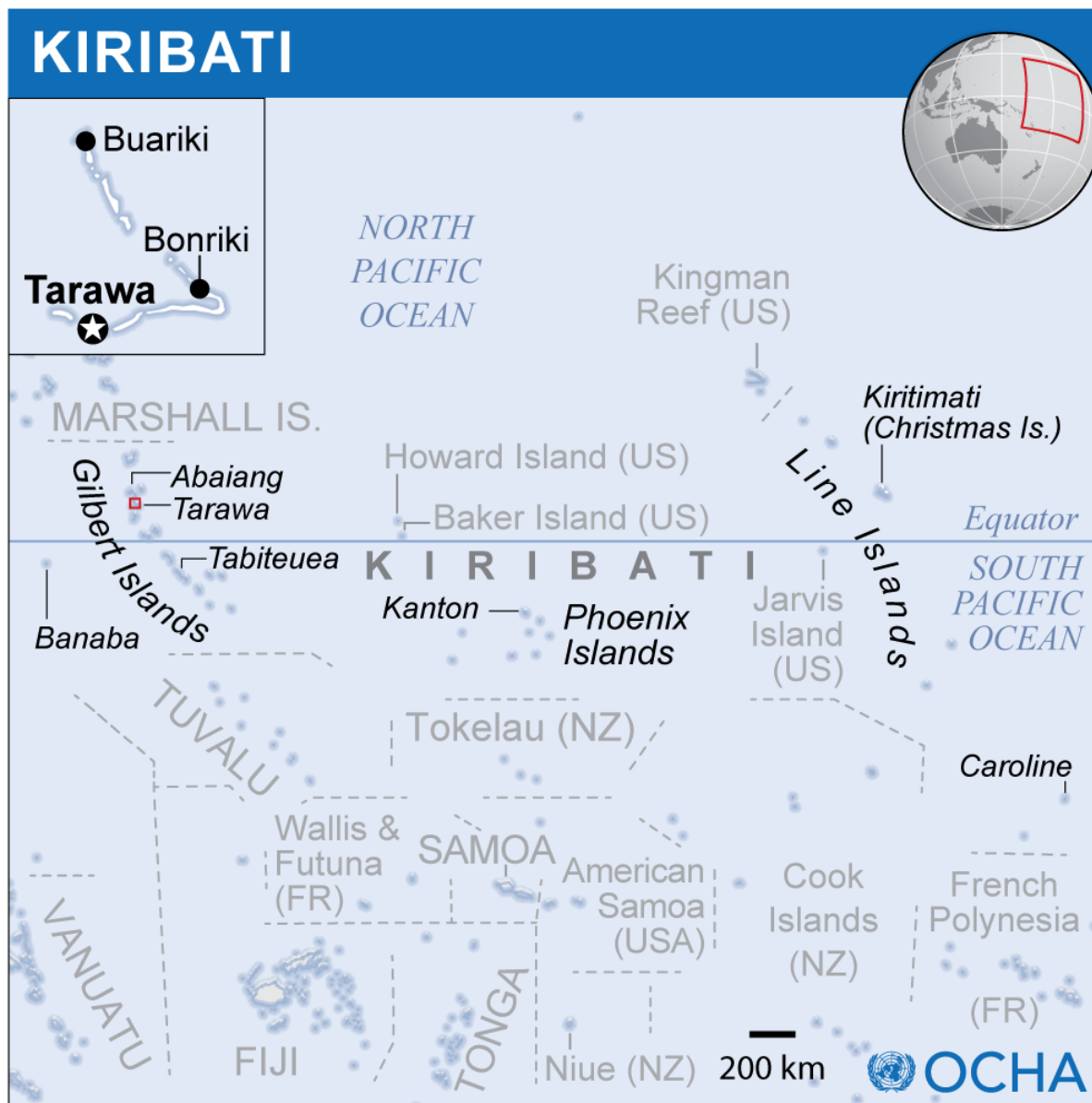
- A. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
- B. Multiyear Workplan
- C. Monitoring Plan
- D. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
- E. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
- F. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
- G. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- H. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
- I. Island selection criteria and data sources
- J. Project island background and islands consultations findings
- K. Recent and current CCA&DRM-projects in Kiribati
- L. Terms of Reference for key project functions and positions

Annexes separate from prodoc:

- GEF LDCF Core indicators
- GEF Taxonomy
- UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
- Procurement Plan (year 1)
- Results of the Partners capacity Assessment tool and HACT assessment
- LOA with Government
- Letter of financial commitment from GoK
- Letter of financial commitment from UNDP

## Annex A: Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area

Country map:



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2013.

### Geospatial coordinates for project islands:

	Latitude	Longitude
Kirimati	1°48'59.53"N	157°19'31.12"W
North Tarawa	1°29'21.54"N	173° 1'52.66"E
Kuria	0°13'6.05"N	173°25'37.18"E
Makin	3°22'17.27"N	172°59'6.37"E
Onotoa	1°48'33.36"S	175°33'12.48"E

## Annex B: Multi Year Work Plan

Output	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Outcome 1</b>																					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> National and sectoral level policy, planning and legal frameworks revised or developed, integrating climate change and disaster risks	OB NSPD																				
<b>Output 1.2:</b> National and sectoral monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes, related data gathering, and communication systems enhanced and adjusted to support KJIP implementation	OB NSPD																				
<b>Output 1.3:</b> KJIP coordination mechanism enhanced	OB NSPD																				
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on climate change and disaster risks enhanced at the national level	OB NSPD MFED-NSO																				
<b>Outcome 2</b>																					
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Island and community level vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments revised and/or conducted at 5 islands	OB NSPD																				
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Island Council Strategic Plans reviewed and complemented with Wol-plans in 5 islands	OB NSPD MIA-LGD																				
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on CC and DR enhanced at the island level – with the option of exploring the software and hardware to strengthen information and communication mechanisms for early warning system (EWS)	OB NSPD OB KMS																				
<b>Output 2.4:</b> I-Kiribati population in 5 islands receives formal and informal	OB NSPD																				

training and awareness raising programmes on climate change and disaster risk management																					
<b>Outcome 3</b>																					
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices (including supply, production and processing/storage aspects) are introduced in at least 5 additional islands and communities	OB NSPD MELAD ALD																				
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Water supply and storage facilities enhanced and/or installed at 5 additional islands and communities	OB NSPD MISE WSEU																				
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Shoreline protection and climate proofing of infrastructure measures implemented at 5 additional islands and communities	OB NSPD MISE CEU MFMRD GCM																				
<b>Outcome 4</b>																					
<b>Output 4.1:</b> WoI-communication, engagement and coordination strengthened at national, island and community level	OB NSPD																				
<b>Output 4.2:</b> WoI-lessons learned captured and shared with national and regional stakeholders	OB NSPD																				

## Annex C: Monitoring plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<b>Project Objective:</b> To address urgent and immediate adaptation priorities, and kick-start the medium to long-term adaptation planning process to ensure that the development efforts are durable and sustainable	<b>Indicator 1</b> Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved <i>(UNDP Strategic Plan IRRF outcome indicator 1.4.2)</i>	Mid-term: 3  End of Project (total): 4	Baseline and impact measurement through scorecard (IRRF indicator 1.4.2) Assessment made during PPG by consultant and UNDP RTA	Baseline: 2  Assessment to be done during MTR and TE by external consultant, using the IIRF scorecard.	During MTR and TE	PMU (OB)	CCA/DRM-plans, strategies, policies, programmes	Risks: Changing government leadership at national level resulting in project delays or refocus; Limited capacities and human resources cause insufficient commitment and attention to project activities and implementation.  Assumptions: With the support of the project, government sectors are willing and able to integrate CCA&DRM in plans, programmes and budgets.
	<b>Indicator 2</b> Number of direct project beneficiaries -	Mid-term: 2,000 people	The total population of the 5 project islands (17,500 people) is	Baseline: 0  Census information collected. The PMU	Annually	PMU (MISE, MELAD, islands support officers)	Reports/ records of islands technical	Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as cyclones, drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project.

<sup>28</sup> Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	disaggregated by gender <i>(Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 1 and indicator 1.1.1)</i>	End of Project: 17,500 people	expected to benefit from the project	will collect and compile information continuously from project reports.			support officers, project reports from line ministries (MISE, MELAD)	Assumptions: Ownership and involvement of communities and local government in the target areas are committed to participating in the project and adopting climate-resilient technologies and practices.
<b>Project Outcome 1</b> Capacities of national government institutions and personnel strengthened on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks, supporting the operationalization of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP)	<b>Indicator 3</b> Number of legal frameworks and plans mainstreaming CCA&DRM, including gender from a CCA/DRM-perspective <i>(Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 3 and indicator 2.1.1)</i>	Mid-term: 8  End of Project: 9 At least 4 MSPs At least 4 MOPs At least 1 legal framework	During PPG, CCA/DRM were not integrated in any Ministerial Strategic Plans (MSPs), Ministerial Operational Plans (MOPs) or legal frameworks. The project will support and demonstrate this in cooperation with selected ministries.	Baseline: 0  The MTR and TE will assess this indicator by reviewing MSPs, MOPs, and legal frameworks where CCA/DRM (including gender-aspects) has been mainstreamed through support from the project.	During MTR and TE	PMU (OB)	Legal review (MJ) MSPs and MOPs from selected ministries, CCA/DRM mainstreaming report	Risks: Changing government leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus; Limited capacities and human resources cause insufficient commitment and attention to project activities and implementation.  Assumptions: Government sectors are willing to integrate CCA&DRM in legal frameworks, strategic and operational plans
	<b>Indicator 4</b> Number of people trained at national level (KNEG and line ministries) regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses <i>(Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 4)</i>	Mid-term: 50  End of Project: 50	During PPG, KNEG expressed the need for a common CCA/DRM-training (including gender-aspects). The project targets the KNEG and key personnel from line ministries involved in project activities.	Baseline: to be determined project year 1 While some KNEG-members have received CCA/DRM-training, a common level of CCA/DRM understanding (including gender aspects) will benefit the KNEG and key counterparts. Indicator will be reviewed against	During MTR and TE	PMU (OB)	Consultant training reports	Risks: Changing government leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus; Government staff and KNEG/committee membership turnover in terms of retaining capacity/knowledge.  Assumptions: With the support of the Project, OB NSPD, KNEG and line ministries are able to enhance CCA capacities

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	<i>and indicator 2.3.1)</i>			training material and reports				
	<b>Indicator 5</b> Number of frameworks and tools enhanced to support KJIP-monitoring and CCA&DRM data management and analysis, including gender disaggregated data <i>(Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, indicator 2.1.3.)</i>	Mid-term: 3 KJIP M&E framework, KIVA database tool for KJIP-monitoring at national and subnational levels, and GIS-platform operational  End of Project (total): 4 KIVA database data analysis tool/module for key sectors Developed	The project will support the development of tools and frameworks for CCA/DRM-monitoring based on the KJIP and KIVA database and the existent GIS-platform.	Baseline: KIVA database was established 2017-2018 and KJIP updated in 2018-2019. The MTR and TE will assess the KJIP M&E framework and the development and operationalization of the KIVA Database and GIS-database.	During MTR and TE	PMU (OB)	KIVA database, GIS-platform, M&E-framework	Risks: Government staff and committee membership turnover in terms of retaining capacity/knowledge.  Assumptions: Government sectors are willing to coordinate and enhance monitoring and data management
<b>Project Outcome 2</b> Capacity of island administrations enhanced	<b>Indicator 6</b> Number of GESI-sensitive plans supporting Island-level strategic development	Mid-term (total): 10 plans 5 ICSP reviewed/developed	During PPG, no island-level plans were in place to support CCA/DRM-and WoI-planning on the 5 project	Baseline: 0 IVA-methodology and KIVA-database has been developed and tested on 1 project island - Kiritimati) and ISCP-	Annually	MIA (Island Councils)	KIVA database (IVAs conducted), ICSP, WoI-implementation and investment	Risks: Changing leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus; Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
to plan for and monitor climate change adaptation processes in a Whole-of-Island (Wol) approach	(ICSP), Wol-planning and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) planning based on identified and prioritized vulnerabilities (IVA) <i>(Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 3 and indicator 2.1.1)</i>	5 Wol-implementation plans developed and operationalized  End of Project: 10 plans (same as above)	islands. Those plans are instrumental for further project implementation and CCA/DRM-planning at island level.	plans formulated for other islands. The indicator will be measured against review of IVA results in the KIVA database and review and endorsement of the plans formulated.			plans, CBRDM-plans, project reports	personnel and equipment to remote outer islands will delay project implementation. Assumptions: KNEG and Islands Councils are willing to work collaboratively to develop and implement Island Council Strategic Plans and Wol-implementation plans in each of the five project islands.
	<b>Indicator 7:</b> Number of people at island level trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses (including community members/associations, Island Councils, extension officers, teachers and 80% of all school children)  <i>(Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 4</i>	Mid-term: 135 people (trainers)  End of Project: 4,355 people (total)	Through a Training of Trainers (ToT)-approach, the project will train islands councils and extension officers, community-groups, teachers/school children	Baseline: To be determined during project year 1  The PMU will collect and compile information continuously from project reports. Progress and results will be compiled by the PMU annually through implementation records, and verified by MTR and TE consultant	Annually and during MTR and TE	PMU (islands technical support officers)	Training reports	Risks: Changing government leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus; Limited capacities and human resources cause insufficient commitment and attention to project activities and implementation; Island Council staff and committee membership turnover in terms of retaining capacity/knowledge. Assumptions: Islands Councils, community members/associations, extension officers, teachers and school children are able to integrate CCA&DRM in strategic and operational plans and enhance CCA-capacity with support of the Project



Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	<i>and indicator 2.3.1</i>							
	<p><b>Indicator 8:</b> Extent to which population reached through community outreach and awareness activities (gender disaggregated data)</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, core indicator 4 and indicator 2.3.2</i></p>	<p>Mid-term: 6,000 people</p> <p>End of Project: 14,500 people (100% of population at 5 islands above 5 years of age)</p>	<p>The total population of the 5 project islands above 5 years (14,500 people) is expected to benefit from outreach and awareness activities of the project</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>The PMU will collect and compile information continuously from project reports. Progress and results will be compiled by the PMU annually through implementation records, and verified by MTR and TE consultant</p>	Annually	PMU (islands technical support officers)	Outreach-plans, records of awareness activities	<p>Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project. Community engagement and participation negatively affected due to addiction (gambling and alcohol).</p> <p>Assumptions: CBOs and communities in the target areas are committed to participating in awareness activities and outreach programmes.</p>
<p><b>Project Outcome 3</b> Community capacities enhanced to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and community assets</p>	<p><b>Indicator 9:</b> Number of agricultural nurseries, community-groups, schools and farmers practicing and promoting climate-resilient agroforestry practices in the areas of climate-resilient crop-diversification, water use, land-use, compost, and livestock-production</p>	<p>Mid-term: 5 agricultural nurseries 5 schools 5 community-groups</p> <p>End of Project (total): 5 Agricultural nurseries 10 Schools 15 Community-groups</p>	<p>The project will implement a number of CCA-solutions in the 5 project islands at both HH, community level and in public institutions.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by MTR and TE consultants during site visits and/or by implementation reports by responsible line ministries.</p>	During MTR and TE	PMU	KIVA database, training and implementation records	<p>Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Introduction of climate change- resilient species (flora) negatively impacts local ecosystems and biodiversity; Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of personnel and equipment to remote outer islands delays project implementation.</p> <p>Assumptions: All extension officers, schools, community-groups, and farmers are committed to participating in the project activities and adopting climate-resilient technologies and practices.</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	<i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, indicator 1.1.2</i>	300 farmers (1,800 people living in farming households )						
	<p><b>Indicator 10:</b> Number of islands with sufficient quantity of safe drinking water, and related improved capacities for operation and maintenance, given existing and projected climate change</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, indicator 1.1.1</i></p>	<p>Mid-term: Water Resources Assessments carried out for all project islands, Technology assessment completed</p> <p>End of Project: Water adaptation technologies in place to provide sufficient quantity of safe drinking water in 5 islands.</p>	<p>Lack of sufficient and safe drinking water is stated as the biggest problem at the 5 project islands, and exacerbated by CC. The project will assess existing drinking water resources, implement best technical options to complement existing/ongoing solutions to ensure sufficient and safe water access at the 5 project islands.</p>	<p>Baseline: To be determined by IVA surveys.</p> <p>Progress and results will be compiled by MISE/PMU through implementation records</p>	Annually During MTR and TE	MISE	KIVA database, implementation records and reports	<p>Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Installation of improved WASH technologies and retrofitting of infrastructure temporarily affect biological or human environments; Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of personnel and equipment to remote outer islands delays project implementation.</p> <p>Assumptions: All extension officers and communities are committed to participating in the project activities and improved WASH technologies and practices. Involvement in the design and implementation of the project interventions and ongoing communication on the expected benefits will result in long-term support to the project and adoption of new knowledge, skills and practices in water management systems.</p>
	<b>Indicator 11:</b> Number of community infrastructure and coastal	Mid-term: 0 Vulnerable public and community assets in	The project will assess community infrastructure and coastal infrastructure in	Baseline: To be determined during project year 1 by MISE and IVA-surveys	Annually During MTR and TE	MISE	Implementation records and reports	Risks: Climate-induced disasters such as tropical cyclones, drought and flooding will disrupt or delay the project; Installation of improved WASH technologies and retrofitting of

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>infrastructure in high risks zones assessed and retrofitted according to safety standards and gender responsive design protocols</p> <p><i>Link to GEF CCA tracking tool, indicator 1.1.1</i></p>	<p>high risk zones identified, assessed and prioritized</p> <p>End of Project: 5 community /coastal infrastructures</p>	<p>high risks zones, if possible on each of the 5 project islands</p>	<p>The indicator will be assessed by MTR and TE consultants during site visits and/or by implementation reports by responsible line ministries.</p>				<p>infrastructure temporarily affect biological or human environments; Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of personnel and equipment to remote outer islands delays project implementation.</p> <p>Assumptions: Based on cost-benefit analysis and technical assessments, retrofitting of infrastructure is feasible within allocated budget.</p>
<p><b>Project Outcome 4</b> Effective communication and coordination support knowledge sharing and upscaling of the project approach</p>	<p><b>Indicator 12:</b> Number of communication and knowledge management materials and events on WoI approach supported by the project</p>	<p>Mid-term: 3</p> <p>1 WoI and CCA&amp;DRM-knowledge management and communication strategy</p> <p>1 GESI-research publication</p> <p>1 WoI-regional partner meetings</p> <p>End of Project: (total) at least 6</p>	<p>Wholistic CCA/DRM-knowledge management and cooperation is required to support and complement project implementation.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>PMU will compile strategies, materials, publications, event and research reports</p>	<p>During MTR and TE</p>	<p>PMU</p>	<p>Communication strategies, awareness materials, event and research reports</p>	<p>Risks: Limited manpower and limited connectivity to outer islands reduces information sharing and feedback loops</p> <p>Assumptions: National and regional partners in WoI-network are committed to enhance coordination and information-sharing. Interest from regional partners/countries to participate in WoI meetings</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		2 WoI-regional partner meetings 1 WoI-lessons learned publication  1 national WoI-forum						
<p><b>Add indicators included in gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan or other monitoring plans as needed:</b> Detailed GESI Action-plan indicators and related targets, baseline, timeline and responsibilities are presented in the GESI-annex action plan, page 160-167. Activities to meet these indicators have been incorporated in the project activities and reflected in the PRF indicators where relevant.</p> <p><u>Outcome 1 Capacities of national government institutions and personnel strengthened on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks, supporting the operationalization of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results of pre- &amp; post surveys reveal increased knowledge &amp; skill of OB Policy Division staff and KNEG members</li> <li>• # of GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM Mainstreaming Guidelines developed and approved by OB</li> <li>• KJIP M&amp;E Framework is inclusive of clear GESI related indicators and targets</li> <li>• OB staff trained on GESI-sensitive M&amp;E methods</li> <li>• Ministry of Justice Sensitization Workshops inclusive of GESI principles and methods;</li> <li>• Participant evaluations indicate increased knowledge and interest in addressing impacts of CC&amp;DR on vulnerable groups through GESI sensitive legislation</li> <li>• Sensitization Workshops inclusive of GESI principles and methods;</li> <li>• Participant evaluations indicate increased knowledge &amp; interest in addressing impacts of CC&amp;DR on vulnerable groups</li> <li>• KIVA database includes GESI data;</li> <li>• M&amp;E data tools are GESI sensitive;</li> <li>• Pre and post intervention surveys results indicate increased ability to capture and analyse GESI and CC&amp;DR data</li> </ul> <p><u>Outcome 2: Capacity of island administrations enhanced to plan for and monitor CCA processes using a WoI approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of GESI sensitization workshops conducted with Island Councils</li> <li>• Participant evaluations indicate increased knowledge and awareness of GESI issues in CC and DRR</li> <li>• # and percentage of Government Extension Officers, including Island Assistance Welfare receive GESI training on five project islands</li> <li>• Training evaluations show increased knowledge and commitment to GESI inclusive CCA and DRM</li> <li>• Community groups and NGOs engaged to conduct awareness activities</li> <li>• Number and percentage of women and men engaged in awareness and other project activities</li> <li>• GESI guidelines and methods developed in 5 project islands, field tested and adjusted based on feedback to ensure best practice</li> <li>• GESI sensitive awareness and training materials developed and customized to each project island</li> </ul>								

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods <sup>28</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GESI research conducted and published</li> <li>• GESI research findings used as baseline in KJIP M&amp;E Framework</li> <li>• GESI research findings used in development of ISCPs and Wol investment plans</li> <li>• MWYSA and OB research capacity and knowledge of GESI in CCA/DRR enhanced</li> </ul> <p><u>Outcome 3: Community capacity enhanced to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and assets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture &amp; water assessments are inclusive of perspectives of all members of communities</li> <li>• Design of new/refurbished infrastructure adheres to universal standards, build back better principles and cultural preferences</li> <li>• Updated National Building Code is GESI sensitive and incorporates universal access standards</li> <li>• Number &amp; percentage of women/men on all project supported national and island committees</li> <li>• Number of youth trained in O&amp;M skills on each project island</li> <li>• Number of youth involved in construction of new infrastructure (male and female)</li> <li>• Number of WASH workshops conducted on each project island and % of women, men, girls and boys in attendance</li> <li>• Number of hard and soft WASH interventions carried out on project islands</li> <li>• Results of surveys and focus groups discussions with sample of teachers, parents and students from target schools</li> <li>• Difference in student attendance and performance</li> </ul> <p><u>Outcome 4: Wol-approach promoted through effective knowledge management and communication strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GESI sensitive Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy developed, endorsed and implemented</li> </ul>								

## Annex D: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Enhancing “whole of islands” approach to strengthen community resilience to climate and disaster risks in Kiribati
2. Project Number	PIMS 5447
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Kiribati

### Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

#### QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

##### **Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach**

The project objective is to address urgent and immediate adaptation priorities, and to initiate medium to long-term adaptation planning processes that would ensure that development efforts are durable and sustainable to future climate and disaster risks in Kiribati. The project aims to achieve this objective by: 1) strengthening capacities of national government and institutions and personnel on mainstreaming climate and disaster risk, supporting the operationalization of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014 – 2023 (KJIP); 2) enhancing the capacity of island administrations to plan for and monitor climate change adaptation processes in the Whole of Islands (Wol) approach; 3) enhancing community capacities to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and community assets; and 4) enhancing knowledge management and communication. The human rights-based approach is mainstreamed into the proposed project through mainstreaming of gender equity and social inclusion (GESI). During the project preparation phase, all stakeholders including women, men, and marginalized groups in the targeted islands have been consulted to ensure that the project will provide equal opportunities for vulnerable individuals and groups to participate and access benefits from the project. The design team has identified measures including capacity building measures to ensure that the community-based medium and long-term adaptation planning and implementation of the Wol-adaptation process will be carried out integrating key principles of human-rights. Furthermore, during the project inception phase, appropriate mechanisms will be put in place that will allow project stakeholders and community groups to raise their concerns and /or grievance related to the project implementation including a redress process when the project activities could adversely impact them.

##### **Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment**

During the project preparation phase, a comprehensive GESI-review and consultations were carried out, which point out the specific urgent, medium, and long-term climate change impacts, vulnerability and capacities for adaptation specific to men, women, and other vulnerable groups such as youth and elderly. The results of these consultations have informed the identification and development of GESI-sensitive adaptation measures and strategies to be supported by the project (further described in GESI/Gender Action Plan). Furthermore, the project includes capacity building of and partnership with the Ministry of Women Youth and Social Affairs at national level and Assistant Social Welfare Officers at sub-national level to ensure that gender concerns are integrated and addressed throughout the project implementation.

##### **Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability**

Overall, the project aims at strengthening the government’s capacity to produce and improve climate resilience of its people, economy, and the environment in short, medium, and long-term at both national and sub-national levels. The project will directly deliver on the Government’s ongoing efforts to mainstream climate change and environmental sustainability into their national, sectoral, and island level policies, legal frameworks, and development planning. The Project will contribute to eight of twelve strategies of the KJIP (National Adaptation Plan). Furthermore, the project will strengthen the environmental sustainability of island development efforts through the Whole of Island approach by enhancing food and water security and protection of community assets and critical infrastructure.

## Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b> <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i>	<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			<b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b>
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
<p>Risk 1) Current conflicts related to access to resources (water) could escalate in project sites</p> <p><i>Principle 1 Human Rights, checklist question 8</i></p>	<p>P = 5 I = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Water-related conflicts are increasing due to lack of sufficient and safe drinking water. The project targets to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water to 100% of the population in the 5 project islands through household and community institutions (schools, clinics, island council, community halls). This is expected to reduce conflicts, however the implementation of the project in stages (water resources assessment, technology assessment, intervention planning and technology choices) could lead to escalating conflicts.</p>	<p>Community consultations and engagement strategies related to the project’s IVA-process, Woi-planning and implementation of the GESI-action plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan are put in place to ensure that all community groups are consulted throughout the project and interventions planned in a participatory manner.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No installation of water adaptation technologies will begin until those management measures are in place.</p>
<p>Risk 2) Retrofitting of buildings may cause temporary disruption to the provision of services (schools)</p> <p><i>Principle 1 Human Rights, checklist question 3</i></p>	<p>P = 4 I = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Retrofitting of schools and community buildings may cause disruption of public services.</p>	<p>When the project has identified buildings/infrastructures for retrofitting, plans will be put in place considering the best way to ensure that services can continue during retrofitting in alternative locations.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be</p>

				included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No retrofitting activities will begin until those management measures are in place.
<p>Risk 3) Project can potentially reproduce gender discriminations, especially regarding participation in design and implementation and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits</p> <p><i>Principle 1 Gender, checklist question 2</i></p>	<p>P = 4 I = 2</p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>Traditionally, women are not involved in public decision-making in Kiribati societies.</p>	<p>The project's Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion action plan, which was based on a gender analysis, addresses the need and strategies to ensure participation of women in design processes and implementation.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No relevant activities will begin until those management measures are in place.</p>
<p>Risk 4) Introduction of climate change-resilient species (flora) could cause invasive spread and negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity</p> <p><i>Principle 3 Biodiversity, checklist question 1.1.</i></p>	<p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>The introduction of new climate change-resilient species (open pollinated seeds) could cause invasive spread and negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity.</p>	<p>The project will ensure that UNDP's biodiversity guidance note is followed, including the following requirements: "No introduction of known invasive species. No introduction of any alien species without risk assessment. Possibility of accidental introduction of invasive alien species to be considered and managed".</p> <p>The Project will also build on existing research and experience of introducing climate-resilient species in Kiribati and the region.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No activities related to the establishment of seed centers will begin until those management measures are in place.</p>
<p>Risk 5) Use of raw materials (sand) can potentially cause negative impacts to natural habitat</p> <p><i>Principle 3 Biodiversity, checklist question 1.5</i></p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>For retrofitting of existing infrastructure, the project requires consumption of raw materials (sand, gravel, reef mud), that can potentially impact natural habitats, however the required quantity of raw materials is limited in scale, as the project will not develop new infrastructures.</p>	<p>Required safeguards will be addressed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), based in part on the relevant EIAs that will be conducted. Further, the project is establishing guidelines and mechanisms for the mining of raw material for construction at the island level to ensure sustainable use of resources. This will be established before the actual infrastructure related work begins and will therefore follow these guidelines.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No retrofitting activities will begin until those management measures are in place.</p>
<p>Risk 6) The Project may potentially result in negative impacts on the environment due to installation and use of adaptation technologies and retrofitting of infrastructure</p>	<p>P = 5 I = 3</p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>During retrofitting of buildings and infrastructure and related to installation of water and food security technologies, there is a possibility that some level of hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be generated. Working in remote outer islands,</p>	<p>During project implementation, contractors will be required to develop waste management plans for any interventions with the possibility of generating hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation.</p> <p>Required Environmental Impact Assessments (in line with national law) will be conducted and will be addressed in the EMSF, to ensure that SES requirements are met. Further, the project is establishing guidelines and mechanisms for the mining of raw material for construction at the island level to ensure sustainable use of</p>



<p><i>Principle 3 Biodiversity/pollutants, checklist questions 1.5., 1.8, 7.1., 7.2., 7.5.</i></p>			<p>it is unlikely that proper waste management can be done sufficiently on site.</p> <p>For retrofitting of existing infrastructure, the project requires consumption of raw materials (sand, gravel, reef mud), that can potentially cause release of pollutants, however the required quantity of raw materials is limited in scale.</p> <p>Water adaptation technologies and extraction can potentially impact endangered species and groundwater reservoirs.</p>	<p>resources. This will be established before the actual infrastructure related work begins and will therefore follow these guidelines.</p> <p>Increasing availability of drinking water will require using a mix of water technologies to be determined by site-specific water resources assessments and technology assessments. These assessments will also determine the sustainable yield available for each project site, and the optimal technology choices. Technologies will be small scale technologies implemented at household or community-level. Implementation will follow government requirement and procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No retrofitting activities will begin until those management measures are in place.</p>
<p>Risk 7) Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding can potentially disrupt or delay project implementation</p> <p><i>Principle 3 Climate change and natural disasters, checklist questions 2.2., 3.5.</i></p>	<p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>		<p>The project target is to address the impacts of climate change by increasing resilience of communities and building capacities at all levels. The probability of severe climatic events impacting project progress is not likely. Most climate related impacts in Kiribati are expected to take place gradually (slow onset). If required, the project will engage closely with project partners before, during and after disaster/hazard to revise implementation schedules/ timelines to accommodate for disaster situation (i.e. prioritise activities that can be implemented regardless of disaster).</p>
<p>Risk 8) Installation, retrofitting, maintenance, or collapse related to agriculture and water adaptation technologies and retrofitting of buildings and infrastructure can potentially pose risks to the safety and occupational health of communities and/or workers</p> <p><i>Principle 3 Health/safety, checklist questions 3.1, 3.4, 3.7.</i></p>	<p>P = 4 I = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>		<p>The project will ensure that installation and maintenance of adaptation technologies as well as retrofitting of infrastructure and buildings are carried out in respect of SES and national standards. The project will support a technology review/assessment and capacity building of MISE-CEU to ensure that optimal retrofitting design and standards are applied. Furthermore, retrofitting activities will be carried out by MISE-CEU and national service providers who have experience in installing technologies and building public infrastructure. The project will make sure that environmental and social impacts assessment are made prior to installation of technologies and retrofitting of infrastructure.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No food and water adaptation technologies and retrofitting activities will begin until those management measures are in place.</p>
<p>Risk 9) Collection and use of traditional knowledge is sensitive</p>	<p>P = 4 I = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>		<p>Traditional knowledge to support forecasting and Early warning mechanisms will be documented and compiled. Traditional knowledge is considered sensitive and</p>

<p>Principle 3 Cultural heritage, checklist question 4.2.</p>				<p>well-guarded. The knowledge will be collected by government officials and used and shared only if and where appropriate, and not for commercial use.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No collection and use of traditional knowledge will begin until those management measures are in place.</p>
<p>Risk 10) Installation of Automated Weather Station may require land tenure arrangements for customary held land</p> <p>Principle 3 Displacement, checklist question 5.4.</p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Installation of one Automated Weather Station (AWS) in Onotoa requires identification of location. As per government procedure in preceding projects, the AWS will be installed in a location under current government lease, however this may require access to customary held land during the life-time of the AWS for operation and maintenance.</p>	<p>In line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, consultations with local communities and land owners will be carried out as part of this process. Changes to how the land can be used after installation of the AWS will be identified and addressed in the ESMP.</p> <p>This risk will be fully assessed during the ESIA, which will take place in the first phase of project implementation; the appropriate management measures will be included in the subsequent ESMP and implemented on that basis. No AWS installation activities will begin until those management measures are in place.</p>
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>				
Select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)			<b>Comments</b>	
<i>Low Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>A full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be carried out at the first phase of the project, and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed to define appropriate management measures.</p>	
<i>High Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SESP are relevant?</b>				
Check all that apply			<b>Comments</b>	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

	<b>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</b>	X	
	<b>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>	X	
	<b>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>	X	
	<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>	X	
	<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>	X	
	<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	X	

### Final Sign Off

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
QA Assessor:		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<b>Principle 1: Human Rights</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>29</sup>	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
3.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?  <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No

<sup>29</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	Yes
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	Yes
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>30</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Yes
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	Yes
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No

<sup>30</sup> In regard to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>31</sup>	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		

<sup>31</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?  <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

## Annex E: UNDP ATLAS Risk Log

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk owner
<i>Risks identified in the Social and Environmental Screening (SESP)</i>					
1	Current conflicts related to access to resources (water) could escalate in project sites	Human rights (other)	Water-related conflicts are increasing due to lack of sufficient and safe drinking water. The implementation of the project in stages could potentially lead to escalating conflicts.  P = 5 I = 3	The project targets to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water to 100% of the population in the 5 project islands through household and community institutions (schools, clinics, island council, community halls). This is expected to reduce conflicts. Community consultations and engagement strategies related to the project's IVA-process, WoI-planning and implementation of the GESI-action plan are put in place to ensure that all community groups are consulted throughout the project and interventions planned in a participatory manner.	MISE
2	Retrofitting of buildings may cause temporary disruption to the provision of services (schools)	Human rights (other)	Retrofitting of schools and community buildings may cause disruption of public services.  P = 4 I = 3	When the project has identified buildings/infrastructures for retrofitting, plans will be put in place considering the best way to ensure that services can continue during retrofitting in alternative locations.	MISE
3	The Project can potentially reproduce gender discriminations, especially regarding participation in design and implementation	Gender (other)	Traditionally, women are not involved in public decision-making in Kiribati societies.  P = 4 I = 2	The project's Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion action plan addresses the need and strategies to ensure participation of women in design processes and implementation.	MWYSA



4	Introduction of climate change-resilient species (flora) could cause invasive spread and negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity	Environmental	<p>The introduction of new climate change-resilient species (open pollinated seeds) could cause invasive spread and negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity.</p> <p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<p>The project will ensure that UNDP's biodiversity guidance note is followed, including the following requirements: "No introduction of known invasive species. No introduction of any alien species without risk assessment. Possibility of accidental introduction of invasive alien species to be considered and managed".</p> <p>The Project will also build on existing research and experience of introducing climate-resilient species in Kiribati and the region.</p>	MELAD
5	Use of raw materials (sand) can potentially cause negative impacts to natural habitat	Environmental	<p>For retrofitting of existing infrastructure, the project requires consumption of raw materials (sand, gravel, reef mud), that can potentially impact natural habitats.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>The required quantity of raw materials is limited in scale as no new infrastructures will be developed. Required safeguards will be addressed in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and EIAs will be conducted. Further, the project is establishing guidelines and mechanisms for the mining of raw material for construction at the island level to ensure sustainable use of resources. This will be established before the actual infrastructure related work begins and will therefore follow these guidelines.</p>	MISE / MELAD
6	The Project may potentially result in negative impacts on the environment due to installation and use of adaptation technologies and retrofitting of infrastructure	Environmental	<p>During retrofitting of buildings and infrastructure and related to installation of water and food security technologies, there is a possibility that some level of hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be generated. Working in remote outer islands, it is unlikely that proper waste management can be done sufficiently on site.</p>	<p>During project implementation, contractors will be required to develop waste management plans for any interventions with the possibility of generating hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation. Required Environmental Impact Assessments (in line with national law) will be conducted and will be addressed in the EMSF, to ensure that SES requirements are met. Further, the project is establishing guidelines and</p>	MISE (MELAD )

			<p>For retrofitting of existing infrastructure, the project requires consumption of raw materials (sand, gravel, reef mud), that can potentially cause release of pollutants, however the required quantity of raw materials is limited in scale.</p> <p>Water adaptation technologies and extraction can potentially impact endangered species and groundwater reservoirs.</p> <p>P = 5 I = 3</p>	<p>mechanisms for the mining of raw material for construction at the island level to ensure sustainable use of resources. This will be established before the actual infrastructure related work begins and will therefore follow these guidelines.</p> <p>Increasing availability of drinking water will require using a mix of water technologies to be determined by site-specific water resources assessments and technology assessments. These assessments will also determine the sustainable yield available for each project site, and the optimal technology choices. Technologies will be small scale technologies implemented at household or community-level. Implementation will follow government requirement and procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment.</p>	
7	Climate-induced disasters such as drought and flooding can potentially disrupt or delay project implementation	Environmental	<p>Climate-induced disasters can potentially affect project interventions and the ability of communities, Islands Councils and sectors to participate, causing project implementation delays</p> <p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<p>The project target is to address the impacts of climate change by increasing resilience of communities and building capacities at all levels. The probability of severe climatic events impacting project progress is not likely. Most climate related impacts in Kiribati are expected to take place gradually (slow onset). If required, the project will engage closely with project partners before, during and after disaster/hazard to revise implementation schedules/ timelines to accommodate for disaster situation (i.e. prioritise activities that can be implemented regardless of disaster).</p>	OB

8	Project activities related to installation of technologies and retrofitting of infrastructure can potentially pose risks to the safety and health of communities and/or workers	Health/safety (other)	<p>Installation, retrofitting, maintenance, or collapse related to agriculture and water adaptation technologies and retrofitting of buildings and infrastructure can potentially pose risks to the safety and occupational health of communities and/or workers.</p> <p>P = 4 I = 3</p>	<p>The project will ensure that installation and maintenance of adaptation technologies as well as retrofitting of infrastructure and buildings are carried out in respect of SES and national standards. The project will support a technology review/assessment and capacity building of MISE-CEU to ensure that optimal retrofitting design and standards are applied. Furthermore, retrofitting activities will be carried out by MISE-CEU and national service providers who have experience in installing technologies and building public infrastructure. The project will make sure that environmental and social impacts assessment are made prior to installation of technologies and retrofitting of infrastructure.</p>	<i>MISE (MELAD)</i>
9	Collection and use of traditional knowledge is sensitive	Cultural heritage (other)	<p>Traditional knowledge to support forecasting and Early warning mechanisms will be documented and compiled. Traditional knowledge is considered sensitive and well-guarded, and its use therefore has to be considered carefully.</p> <p>P = 4 I = 2</p>	<p>The knowledge will be collected by government officials and used and shared only if and where appropriate, and not for commercial purposes.</p>	<i>OB-KMS</i>
10	Installation of Automated Weather Station may involve land tenure arrangements	Operational	<p>Installation of one Automated Weather Station (AWS) in Onotoa requires identification of location, that may involve land tenure arrangements</p> <p>P = 3</p>	<p>As per government procedure in preceding projects, the AWS will be installed in a location under current government lease, however this may require access to customary held land. Consultations with local</p>	<i>OB-KMS</i>

			I = 3	communities and land owners will be carried out as part of this process.	
<i>Other risks identified</i>					
11	Changing leadership at national and local level resulting in project delays or refocus	Political	The probability of a leadership change (elections 2020) resulting in refocus of the project is unlikely given that CCA&DRM are national priorities. However, delays in government decision making is a likely consequence  I = 3 P = 3	The project will work closely with the OB, KNEG and Island Councils to ensure that key stakeholders are updated with progress and able to advice and keep new national and local leaders informed	OB / PMU
12	Limited capacities and human resources within government cause insufficient progress in project implementation	Organizational	Government stakeholders are managing multiple projects and a lack of focus could cause delays or insufficient delivery of the project interventions. Changing committee membership is a challenge for knowledge retainment.  I = 3 P = 4	The project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities for planning, designing and implementing adaptation actions throughout the project duration. Technical and capacity building expertise will be contracted to work with and train local technical staff and establish mechanisms and procedures. A dedicated Project Manager will be supported by a CTA to ensure smooth and timely delivery of project outputs.	OB/ PMU
13	Dependency on domestic flights/boat transfers for transport of personnel, equipment materials to remote outer islands	Operational	Limited ticket availability, cancellations and/or delays of domestic flights and boat transfers to the project sites may delay project implementation. International shipments of materials and goods to suppliers are often delayed.  I = 3 P = 5	Transport of project personnel for carrying out activities in outer islands, will be planned outside peak seasons, and for larger teams chartered flight/ boats will be considered as the most cost-effective solution. For transportation of equipment, construction materials and machinery to outer islands, one of the selection criteria for the vendor/ construction company is the transportation capability so that the project will not rely on	OB / PMU

				the existing boats in the country. Project planning will take into account the time required for procurement and delivery of international materials and goods by proactive and realistic planning.	
14	Limited manpower and limited connectivity to outer islands reduces information sharing and feedback loops	Operational	Limited manpower as well as limited phone and internet connectivity to outer islands make information sharing and feedback challenging  I = 2 P = 5	The project will be supported by dedicated project island technical support officers in the projects islands. These officers will be based with Island Councils to enhance information sharing and feedback, through regular communication with the OB NSPD and the PMU.  Unreliability and break-down of telecom connectivity can cause delays in information-sharing, however joint monitoring by sectors involved in the project and frequent monitoring visits will help to ensure information sharing and feedback.	OB / PMU
15	Community engagement and participation can potentially be impacted by cultural norms and traditions and affected by addiction problems (gambling and alcohol)	Operational	Different cultural norms and traditions in the project islands can impact project implementation schedules. Addiction-related problems may lead to difficulties in engaging communities in awareness activities and trainings  I = 3 P = 4	Project design islands consultations highlighted the need and interest of communities for CCA&DRM-awareness and close engagement in the project. In line with the consultation findings, the project will engage community-members in smaller groups, apply a GESI-sensitive approach, make use of existing community-based groups, and plan community engagement activities in conjunction with cultural/social activities to attract engagement and interest. Different cultural norms and traditions in the 5 project islands will be taken into consideration by close involvement of Island Councils and	OB / PMU

				community representative in the planning of activities.	
16	COVID-19, or future pandemic outbreak of similar scale, is likely to affect project implementation due to international border closure and related travel restrictions and constraints, and eventual future scenarios of social distancing/and lock-down.	Operational, regulatory, social	<p>There have been no COVID-19 cases identified in Kiribati to date, and therefore there is currently no community transmission and no limitations to work environments and social life. Current COVID-19-impacts are related only to international border closure and related international travel restrictions, import constraints, and local travel constraints.</p> <p>I = 3 P = 5</p>	<p>National and global COVID-19 impacts are likely to change over the course of the project, and likely to delay implementation in ways that cannot be completely predicted. The project will need to continuously plan, monitor, and adapt to the changing context to ensure implementation progress as well as to support COVID-19 co-benefits of relevant project activities. Close coordination with the Government's COVID-19 preparedness and response planning will be undertaken to ensure project activities continue to align with Government priorities.</p> <p>If international travel restrictions are prolonged, technical guidance and capacity development at national (central) level can to a large extent be ensured remotely via online communication platforms, however conducting training and consultation with island communities and beneficiaries online will be challenging, due to their unfamiliarity and limited skills with ICT technology and online communication, as well as the limited connectivity, hardware and software facilities at the pilot islands. Stakeholder consultations, meetings, trainings, surveys, etc. may need to be conducted virtually by project staff, government counterparts, local government officials, project beneficiaries and relevant community via virtual communication</p>	OB, PMU UNDP

				<p>platforms. In this case, the project will need to 1) provide required ICT facilities, 2) organize ICT based communication training, 3) provide required software and hardware; 4) provide incentives and motivation to relevant stakeholders for participation in such virtual meeting, consultations, training, interview, survey, etc. Reduction in international travel will lead to project budget savings that can be used to support enhancement of ICT capacities and equipment to facilitate remote technical assistance.</p> <p>International import limitations also pose a challenge to the project in terms of purchasing required equipment. While import of goods and materials is still possible, implementation delays are likely in case this situation is prolonged and further restricted, considering that the government is prioritizing imports of essential items (food and health care supplies). Project work planning will allow for additional time by planning ahead where import of goods/material is required.</p> <p>If lockdown, inter-island travel, and social distancing measures are introduced, project implementation is likely to slow down and adaptive measures will need to be considered and implemented.</p>	
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## Annex F: Overview of Technical Consultancies/subcontracts

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<b>For Project Management / Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>		
<b>Local / National contracting</b>		
Project Manager	60 months / over 5 years Rate: USD 35,000/year	See the full TOR in annex for details.
Project Procurement and Finance Officer	60 months / over 5 years Rate: USD 18,000/year	See the full TOR in annex for details.
UNDP finance officer for MFED (cost-sharing 30%)	60 months / over 5 years Rate: USD 12,000/year	TOR to be developed during inception by UNDP
Project island technical support officers	60 months / over 5 years 5 x USD 10,000/year	See the full TOR in annex for details.
Monitoring officer (MTR)	30 days – year 3 Rate: 100 USD/day	Monitoring officer for Mid-Term Review (UNDP standard TOR)
Evaluation officer (TE)	20 days – year 5 Rate: 100 USD/day	Evaluation officer for Terminal Evaluation (UNDP standard TOR)
<b>International / Regional and global contracting</b>		
Chief Technical Advisor	500 days / over 5 years Rate: 600 USD/day	See the full TOR in annex for details.



Monitoring expert for Mid-Term Review	30 days – year 3 Rate: 500 USD/day	Monitoring expert for Mid-Term Review (UNDP standard TOR)
Evaluation specialist for Terminal Evaluation	20 days – year 5 Rate: 500 USD/day	Evaluation specialist for Terminal Evaluation (UNDP standard TOR)
<b>Technical Assistance</b>		
<b>Outcome 1</b>		
<b>Local / National contracting</b>		
Legal consultant	LTA 50 days – year 1, 2 Rate: 100 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and compile relevant legal frameworks for review</li> <li>• Support legal review process from a GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM-perspective</li> <li>• Support review and update of selected act(s)</li> <li>• Plan and coordinate consultations with national stakeholders</li> <li>• Plan and coordinate sensitization of national stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>International / Regional and global contracting</b>		
Legal and CCA&DRM specialist	25 days - year 1 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify relevant legal frameworks related to CCA&amp;DRM</li> <li>• Review from a GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM-perspective</li> <li>• Provide recommendations for prioritized revisions of legal frameworks from a CCA&amp;DRM-perspective</li> <li>• Lead consultations with stakeholders</li> <li>• Sensitization of OB, MJ and KNEG</li> </ul>
Legal specialist (sector expertise to be defined)	25 days (year 2) Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review selected legal framework from a GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM-perspective</li> <li>• Provide recommendations for revisions/update in consultations with stakeholders</li> <li>• Capacity development through consultations and involvement of stakeholders</li> </ul>
GESI- and CCA&DRM expert	170 days – year, 1-5 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support implementation of GESI action plan, including:</li> <li>• Carry out GESI analysis/research-component</li> <li>• Provide GESI training to all members of the PMU and assist in identifying how equity and inclusion concepts can best be applied to each staff member’s work;</li> <li>• Assist with the development of Project Communications, Knowledge Management and Stakeholder Engagement Strategies and the design of GESI-aware IEC materials;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and revise the KJIP M&amp;E framework, the KIVA database and monitoring modules from a GESI perspective;</li> <li>• Design and deliver CCA&amp;DRM GESI mainstreaming training at national level for OB staff and KNEG members, the Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change, the Ministry of Justice and the Mayors Association;</li> <li>• Assist with the review and design of IVA, ICSP and WoI methodologies from a GESI perspective;</li> <li>• Design and deliver the GESI component of WoI-trainings and planning processes at island level involving island councils, extension officers and project technical support officers;</li> <li>• Review draft designs of infrastructure investments from a GESI and international standards perspective;</li> <li>• Assist with monitoring of the Project Engagement and Awareness Programme;</li> <li>• Assist with the development and implementation of project M&amp;E methods and tools to ensure relevant GESI related data is captured, analysed and that lessons learned are identified and applied, and</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance to the MWYSA to increase staff capacity to assess and address CCA&amp;CRM issues from a GESI perspective at both national and island level.</li> </ul>
CCA&DRM mainstreaming and development planning specialist	LTA - 60 days, year 1 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM mainstreaming guidelines (year 1) in consultation with sectors</li> <li>• Carry out capacity development activities of KNEG, OB, MWYSA (year 1)</li> <li>• Identify priority sectors for GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM mainstreaming in MOPs and MSPs in consultation with OB NSPA and KNEG</li> <li>• Support mainstreaming in review processes of ministerial plans and related capacity building of selected sectors (year 2)</li> </ul>
Monitoring expert to develop KJIP M&E framework	20 days – year 1 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead consultations with OB, KNEG and sectors</li> <li>• Develop KJIP M&amp;E framework linked to KDP and SDG monitoring</li> <li>• Linkages to KIVA database, and input to the development of KIVA database monitoring module for national/sectoral and island level monitoring</li> </ul>
KIVA database expert	50 days – Year 1, 2 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Software development analysis/specification for expanding KIVA database (monitoring at national and island levels, sector analysis modules)</li> <li>• Alignment of KIVA database with sector-specific database</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building related to hosting, data entry and data analysis related to KIVA database (OB NSPD, KNEG, MFED-NSO)</li> </ul>
GIS-platform expert	40 days, year 1-2 Rate: 500 USD /day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalize GIS platform, including host capacity of MFMRD GCM</li> <li>Build capacities of GIS user group related to date entry, use and coordination of GIS-platform</li> <li>Align/link with KIVA database</li> </ul>
Project management and monitoring expert	10 days – year 3 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project management and monitoring training of KJIP secretariat and KNEG</li> </ul>
CCA Policy specialist for evaluation and KJIP follow-up plan	50 days – year 5 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stocktaking / evaluation KJIP (NAP)</li> <li>Formulation of follow-up plan beyond 2023</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2</b>		
<b>Local / National contracting</b>		
Island Council planning specialist	100 days – year 1, 2 Rate: 100 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review ICSP methodology to include GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM perspectives</li> <li>Develop/review ICSP for 5 islands in consultations with Island Councils</li> <li>Capacity building of MIA and Island Councils</li> </ul>
CBDRM-officer	60 days – year 3 Rate: 100 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBDRM-officer to support review and strengthen CBDRM-planning with drought contingency planning, floods and erosion mapping and early warning mechanisms</li> </ul>
E-numerators (IVA)	Year 1, year 2	E-numerators to support IVA in 5 project islands
Local consultants for data processing and analysis (NSO)	Year 1 and year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IVA data compilation, processing</li> <li>IVA data analysis</li> <li>IVA data presentation and dissemination</li> </ul>
<b>International / Regional and global contracting</b>		
IVA and WoI-development	90 days - year 1, 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen IVA-methodology (including vulnerability index) through multi-sectoral review</li> <li>Align IVA-methodology with KIVA database</li> </ul>

planning specialist	Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review existing IVA results for projects islands (Kiritimati)</li> <li>• Development of WoI-planning framework (2.1.1.1., 2.1.1.1., 2.1.1.2, 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.4), including alignment with existing island- and community-level plans</li> <li>• Capacity building for OB NSPD, KNEG and Island Councils, Islands Development Committees and relevant stakeholders related to both IVA and WoI-planning framework</li> <li>• Support the development of CCA&amp;DRM and WoI awareness and outreach materials (content) in consultations with communications officer and specialist and PMU</li> </ul>
IVA-data specialist	20 days – year 2 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review IVA data compilation, processing</li> <li>• Support IVA data analysis and presentation, including capacity building of NSO</li> <li>• IVA capacity development of NSO</li> </ul>
CBDRM-expert	60 days – year 3 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen Island Disaster Management Committees (mandate, role, composition) to include CC</li> <li>• Build capacities of Island Disaster Management Committees in 5 islands</li> <li>• Review and strengthen CBDRM-planning with drought contingency planning, floods and erosion mapping and early warning mechanisms</li> </ul>
Consultant to support compilation of traditional knowledge	30 days – year 2 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity of stakeholders (OB-KMS and MELAD-ECD, and relevant KNEG members) to document traditional knowledge for environment protection and management/adaptation measures including drought, in selected islands</li> <li>• Review raw data and support data analysis</li> <li>• Recommend use of data to support forecasting, early warnings and CBDRM, keeping in mind the sensitivity of use of traditional knowledge</li> <li>• Support dissemination/publication of findings if appropriate</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3</b>		
<b>International / Regional and global contracting</b>		
Safeguards specialist	40 days, year 1, 3, 5 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare Environmental and Social Management Framework based on SESP</li> <li>• Establish Grievance and redress mechanism</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the ESMF</li> </ul>
Climate-resilient agricultural specialist	LTA 120 days – year 2, 3, 4 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess current agroforestry practices and existing resources</li> <li>• Develop guidelines and training materials for climate-resilient agroforestry and livestock practices</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development of MELAD-ALD, agricultural assistants, and community-groups/schools, including ToT, and roll-out plan for training of farmers</li> <li>• Support establishment of demonstration plots in agricultural nurseries and community-groups</li> <li>• Identify most optimal practices and technologies for supporting farmers and community-groups</li> <li>• Identify beneficiaries in consultations with MELAD-ALD, based on Wol-action plan and technical assessments</li> <li>• Provide guidance to MELAD-ALD for establishment of seed centres, in line with SESP and ESMF</li> <li>• Provide guidance for planning of local/community-based production feasibility studies</li> </ul>
Community-based food production and marketing specialist	30 days – year 3 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out feasibility study for establishment of community-based broiler/egg production, including location and sustainability mechanisms</li> <li>• Feasibility study for establishment of local vegetable/fruit markets, including locations</li> <li>• Identify capacity development needs for involved communities</li> <li>• Build capacities of involved communities through MELAD-ALD and Agricultural assistants</li> <li>• Consultations and engagement plan with relevant stakeholders such as MCIC</li> </ul>
Water sector specialist	LTA 120 days – year 1, 2, 3 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support water resources assessments in project islands, addressing water quantity, water quality, sustainable yield, rainfall prognosis, including analysis of results</li> <li>• Conduct technology assessment and provide recommendations for most suitable water technologies in project islands</li> <li>• Identify beneficiaries in consultations with MISE-WSEU, based on Wol-action plan and technical assessments</li> <li>• Identify most optimal practices and technologies for supporting households and community-groups/institutions to ensure sufficient and safe drinking water</li> <li>• Provide guidance to MISE-WSEU for the implementation and sustainability mechanisms for water adaptation technologies, in adherence with the SESP and ESMF</li> <li>• Identify capacity development needs for involved communities</li> <li>• Support drought analysis and planning in project islands</li> <li>• Provide guidance and capacity building to MISE-WSEU and water technicians to carry out the above</li> </ul>
Engineer/technology expert (climate proofing)	20 days – year 1 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technology assessment to provide recommendations for climate-proofing of new infrastructure development in outer islands</li> <li>• Review of National Building code and related guidelines, EIA procedures and checklist to address GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM perspectives</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacities of MISE-CEU for climate-proofing and retrofitting</li> </ul>
Engineer (retrofitting/ climate-proofing of infrastructure)	90 days –year 3, 4 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop mechanism to assess climate-proofing/retrofitting options for existing structures in high-risk zones, including cost-benefit analysis and considering environmental impacts</li> <li>• Identify and select existing community and coastal infrastructure for retrofitting in consultation with MISE-CEU, based on WoI-action plan, technical assessments and budget availability</li> <li>• Provide guidance for the design and implementation of retrofitting measures, including capacity building of MISE-CEU, and for adherence to the SESP and ESMF</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 4</b>		
<b>Local / National contracting</b>		
Communications officer	25,000 USD/year for 5 years	Project communications officer. See full TOR in annex.
<b>International / Regional and global contracting</b>		
CCA&DRM communication specialist	45 days – year 1 Rate: 500 USD/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCA&amp;DRM communication specialist to support tasks of Communications officer (refer TOR), including:</li> <li>• Develop communication and outreach strategy including formal and in-form channels, targeted to specific audiences</li> <li>• Develop project knowledge management strategy, including mechanism for capturing lessons learned systematically</li> <li>• Develop cross-sectoral CCA&amp;DRM awareness and outreach materials, in consultations with WoI-specialist and PMU</li> <li>• Support analysis, dissemination of project results and lessons learned</li> </ul>

## Annex G: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Outcome	Output	Stakeholders	Key responsibilities
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Capacities of national government institutions and personnel is strengthened on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks, supporting the operationalization of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP).	<b>Output 1.1:</b> National and sectoral level policy, planning and legal frameworks revised or developed, integrating climate change and disaster risks	OB NSPD KNEG MWYSA, MJ, Selected sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate legal review and update from a CCA&amp;DRM-perspective</li> <li>Support and strengthen capacities for CCA&amp;DRM mainstreaming in MSPs and MOPs</li> </ul>
	<b>Output 1.2:</b> National and sectoral monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes, related data gathering and communication systems enhanced and adjusted to support KJIP implementation	OB NSPD KNEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop KJIP monitoring framework</li> <li>Enhance monitoring tools (KIVA database) and capacities at national, sector and island levels</li> </ul>
	<b>Output 1.3:</b> KJIP coordination mechanism enhanced	OB-NSPD KNEG Relevant sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance and facilitate coordination within KNEG, between sectors and between national and island-levels.</li> </ul>
	<b>Output 1.4:</b> Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on climate change and disaster risks enhanced at the national level	OB NSPD MFED-NSO MFMRD-GCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen IVA and CCA&amp;DRM data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination tools and capacities</li> <li>Enhance tools and capacities for data management and analysis (KIVA database and GIS-data platform)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Capacity of island administrations enhanced to plan for and monitor climate change adaptation processes in a Whole of Islands (Wol) approach	<b>Output 2.1:</b> Island and community level vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments revised and/or conducted at 5 islands	OB NSPD KNEG MIA, Island Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen IVA methodology and capacities at national and island levels, including IVA processes in 5 islands</li> </ul>
	<b>Output 2.2:</b> Island Council Strategic Plans reviewed and complemented with Wol- plans in 5 islands	OB NSPD KNEG MIA, KiLGA Island Councils, Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen ICSP-methodology with link to CCA&amp;DRM, and review ICSP for 5 islands</li> <li>Develop methodology and capacities for Wol-planning, including formulation of Wol implementation and investment plans for 5 islands</li> </ul>

		Development Committees	
	<b>Output 2.3:</b> Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on CC and DR enhanced at the island level – with the option of exploring the software and hardware to strengthen information and communication mechanisms for early warning system (EWS)	OB NSPD Islands Disaster Management Committees OB KMS MISE-WSEU MELAD-ECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen island-level communication and information on CCA and DRM</li> <li>Enhance community preparedness through enhanced CBDRM, including early warning measures</li> </ul>
	<b>Output 2.4:</b> I-Kiribati population in 5 islands receives formal and informal training and awareness raising programmes on climate change and disaster risk management	OB NSPD KNEG Relevant sectors  Community-Based groups Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance CCA&amp;DRM awareness through community consultations, trainings and awareness activities</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Community capacities enhanced to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and community assets	<b>Output 3.1:</b> Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices (including supply, production and processing/storage aspects) are introduced in at least 5 additional islands and communities	MELAD – ALD (MCIC) (MoE)  Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversee technical assessment and development of trainings materials</li> <li>Promote and implement a range of climate-resilient agro-forestry techniques and measures through demonstration and trainings for agricultural nurseries, schools, community-groups and farmers</li> <li>Enhance marketing (including supply, production, processing and storage) of agricultural products</li> </ul>
	<b>Output 3.2:</b> Water supply and storage facilities enhanced and/or installed at 5 additional islands and communities	MISE-WSEU  Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversee and carry out water resources and technology assessments</li> <li>Establish drought contingency measures</li> <li>Liaise with communities and implement improved water technologies</li> <li>Facilitate trainings for water technicians</li> <li>Facilitate community WASH awareness</li> </ul>
	<b>Output 3.3:</b> Shoreline protection and climate proofing of infrastructure measures implemented at 5 additional islands and communities	MISE-CEU MFMRD-GCM (MELAD-ECD, MELAD-LMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversee and carry out technical assessments and cost-benefit analysis for selected areas/infrastructure</li> <li>Implement coastal management measures (shoreline assessment and infrastructure protection measures)</li> </ul>



<b>Outcome 4:</b>	<b>Output 4.1:</b> Wol-communication, engagement and coordination strengthened at national, island and community level	OB NSPD KNEG Wol-partner-network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop communications and knowledge management strategies and awareness materials</li> <li>• Ensure effective communication and information sharing between national, sector and island levels</li> <li>• Enhance partner-coordination</li> </ul>
	<b>Output 4.2:</b> Wol-lessons learned captured and shared with national and regional stakeholders	OB CC&DM KNEG Wol partner network	Capture and disseminate lessons learned at regional, national, and island levels

#### List of key stakeholders:

Government (central level)	
Office of Te Beretitenti (OB – Office of the President) CC&DM division	<p>The Office of Te Beretitenti (OB) plays a key coordinating role for CC &amp; DRM. The National Strategic Policy Division functions as KJIP and KNEG Secretariat and chair of KNEG with a mandate to coordinate and monitor CC&amp;DRM initiatives and Kiribati’s role in global CC negotiations.</p> <p>The OB also hosts the Kiribati Meteorological Services (OB-KMS) responsible for weather forecasting and issuing of advisories and climate and weather-related data collection.</p>
Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG)	The development of the KJIP led to the establishment of a Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG), encompassing experts from core and line ministries, NGOs, the Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industries and other non-state actors (total around 30 members). The KNEG acts as a coordination mechanism for climate change and disaster risk management initiatives. It plays an overall steering function for the design, implementation and monitoring of climate change and disaster risk management initiatives and also form sub-steering groups for sector-specific measures or integrated approaches targeting outer islands and community level (such as the Whole of Island Approach - WOI).
Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)	The MIA is responsible for Local Government and outer island development. The Local Government Act governs the Island Councils functions and operations. The Local Government Division is the link between Island Councils, the government and other organizations (NGO’s and partners). MIA staff stationed in each outer island includes the Island Council Clerk, Island Project Officer and the Treasurer serving the Island Councils.
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED)	The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is responsible for national planning and budgeting. Funds for the project will be disbursed to the PMU through the Kiribati Fiduciary Steering Unit established within the Ministry to handle large project funds and following Government Financial Regulations and Procedures. The National Statistics Office (NSO) under MFED plays a key role in managing national data. In 2017, the Kiribati Climate Finance Division (KCFD) was established under MFED to attract and manage climate financing.
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture	MELAD is responsible for National Environment, Lands and Agriculture. The Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) is the GEF Operational Focal Point of the GEF. This agency is responsible for environment, lands and agricultural policy development, implementation and monitoring/evaluation. Through the Lands, Agriculture and the Environment Conservation Divisions, the Ministry has direct interests in food security, environment

Development (MELAD)	conservation for both marine and land management and agriculture resources and to ensure that development activities are pursued sustainably for the environment and for traditional food production systems. The Agriculture and Livestock Division (ALD) plays a critical role in the up-scaling of crop and livestock production through implementation of ALD field programs.
Ministry for Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE)	The Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE) is responsible for infrastructure development and maintenance to support transport, coastal protection and water access and conservation. The Water and Sanitation Engineering Unit (WSEU) is responsible for ensuring that the people of Kiribati have sufficient access to reliable, safe water supplies and safe sanitation facilities and practices, as well as monitoring of water quality in the outer islands through the supervision of Island water technicians (extension officers) based in the Island Councils. The Civil Engineering Unit's (CEU) main role is to provide technical advice, infrastructure designs, construction and maintenance, as well as, in collaboration with the Quality Control Unit and Cost Planning Unit, to do costing and provide quality assurance for all coastal and transport infrastructure works.
Ministry for Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA)	The Ministry is responsible for the protection of the interest of women, youth and children through advocating national policies, international agreements, conventions and treaties. MWYSA is providing support and active services through its main service delivery bodies which include: 1. Civil registration, 2. Disability and Inclusion, 3. Human Rights, 4. Social welfare, 5. Non-governmental organisations, 6. Sport, 7. Women's development, and 8. Youth.
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD)	MFMRD is responsible for national marine and fisheries policies development, implementation and monitoring, as well as geology and coastal management. Key mandates include sustainable management of fisheries and mining resources and protection of fish stocks and marine environment of Kiribati.
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives (MCIC)	The Ministry is responsible for maintaining cash earning opportunities and trade related activities and ensures sufficient food supply to meet the national food demand. Copra is one area of focus which sustains rural communities' economic well-being.
Ministry of Line and Phoenix Islands Development (MLPID)	The Ministry of the Line and Phoenix Islands' mandate is the overall administration of Line and Phoenix Islands administration. The Minister is based in Kiritimati and oversees all government activities, employees and companies in the Line and Phoenix Islands Group, in consultation with respective sectors. and assist and facilitate the implementation of approved Developmental Programs.
Ministry of Justice (MJ)	The Ministry of Justice (MJ) was established in 2018 to enforce the law; to ensure public safety against foreign and domestic threats; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behaviour; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Kiribati citizens.
Ministry of Information, Transport, Tourism and Communication	The Ministry's mandate related to the different divisions under its portfolio relate to policy development, regulation and oversight of state owned enterprises registered under each of the divisions, registration and license, management of on-land, air and marine transportation, rescues, space management and policies, government print and postal services, airport terminal and security, and tourism policies and development.

Development (MITTCD)	
Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change	The role of the Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change is to inform the Parliament, assess islands/community needs and put forward/match request from communities with government projects. There are 5 members in the committee.
<b>Government (subnational level)</b>	
Island Councils	Island Councils are responsible for the development, administration and management of island affairs assisted by the central Government through the MIA. The Local Government Act governs Island Council functions and operations. Island Councils have individual by-laws that largely guide their business and operation. They oversee, lay out rules and procedures for how domestic island affairs, business operators and licensing, and development are managed. Island councils have discretionary power through issuing licenses for business development and setting prices and charges such as bus fares and fish sales prices in the local market. Besides MIA staff, the Island Council consist of elected positions (Mayor, deputy Mayor) and extension officers. Islands Development Committees consist of representatives from each outer islands wards, and work closely with the Island Project Officer to identify needs and develop interventions.
Extension officers	Island Extension Officers are government sector staff deployed on the outer islands for a period of time to provide technical support to the island council in areas related to their Ministry's mandate. Island Water Technicians are responsible for maintenance of water systems running on the islands. They also responsible for collecting data related to water as well as providing assistance to people in the communities in building safe wells. Agricultural Extension Officers are responsible for supporting agricultural effort in the rural communities. They provide training to improve the capacity of people to maintain and to grow their own foods, planting materials to sustain peoples' effort in diversifying food production and provide advice on the most productive and high yielding crop species. Assistant Social Welfare Officers (ASWOs) are employed by MWYSA in outer islands to handle social issues. Other extensions officers include teachers (ME), medical staff (MHMS) and Fisheries Extension Officers (MFMRD).
<b>Local Communities</b>	
Village Elders and Leaders (Old men's association)	At community level for each Island, there is a communal leadership system that strongly recognizes the powerful authority of 'unimane' (village male elders) who are the supreme authority for village level matters for the wellbeing of the members of the village. Most villages located on islands are led either by a group of village elders from amongst whom a Chairman is selected. The elders committee is a respected body on the Island whose decision is often respected. Their involvement through consultation throughout implementation is important to reinforce the support that village Councillor reps and the Mayor for the project.
Women and Youth	Women are mostly involved in providing domestic support to the family and are also doing the marketing of the men's catch. Women and Youth sometimes help with shellfish collection in the reef. They area also engaged with agricultural activities for family as well as for income by selling agriculture products to schools and Tarawa.
Community-based groups	In each outer island, there is number of community-based groups and organizations formed to serve particular community interests, such as church-based women's groups, youth groups as well as active working committees.

Civil Society	
KiLGA (Kiribati Local Government Association)	Kiribati Local Government Association (KiLGA) is an NGO that provide technical assistance and support to local government and Island Councils, particularly for capacity building and related to developing strategic plans and developing project documents to support their strategic plans. All island Councils are registered members of KiLGA and therefore entitled to all services KiLGA provide. KiLGA also provide networking with Local Government bodies abroad to share information.
NGO's	There are a number of NGO's present in Kiribati, however presence in the outer islands is limited. The main NGO's include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kirican (climate change awareness)</li> <li>- Live and Learn (environmental education and awareness)</li> <li>- Foundation of the People of the South Pacific - FSPK (agriculture)</li> <li>- Red Cross (disaster risk reduction)</li> </ul>

## Annex H: Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Analysis and Action Plan

### USAID CLIMATE READY

## GENDER EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN

*Climate Change remains the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the people of Kiribati.*

**Kiribati Development Plan 2016-2019**

*Climate change will impact differently on the lives and workloads of women and men. If both women and men are to be resilient in the face of climate change, both groups need to be educated about risks, and involved in decision-making.*

**(Draft) National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development 2017-2019**

#### **DISCLAIMER:**

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## Acronyms

AMAK	Kiribati National Council of Women
CBO	community-based organization
CC	climate change
CCA	climate change adaptation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (United Nations)
CRC	Convention of the Rights of Children (United Nations)
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (United Nations)
CSO	civil society organization
DiDRR	disability inclusive disaster risk reduction
DPO	Disabled Persons Organization (Te Toa Matoa)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DSP	disability service provider
GA	GESI Assessment
GAP	GESI Action Plan
GBV	gender based violence
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GEWD	Gender Equity and Women's Development (National Policy)
GoK	Government of Kiribati
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IVA	Integrated Vulnerability Assessment
KANGO	Kiribati Association of NGOs
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
KJIP	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan
KNDP	Kiribati National Disability Policy
KNEG	Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
KV20	Kiribati Vision 2020
LINNEX	(Ministry of) Line and Phoenix Islands Development
MWYSA	Ministry for Women, Youth and Social Affairs
MFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	Non-government organisation
NSP	National Strategic Plan
OB	Office of <i>Te Berentitenti</i> (President)
PPG	Project preparation grant
PWD	persons with disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SWMP	Sustainable Water Management Plan
TTM	<i>Te Toa Matoa</i> (National Disability Organisation)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Women	United Nations Agency for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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VAG	violence against women
V&A	vulnerability and adaptation
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WoI	Whole of Island

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## GESI Terms and Definitions

To ensure a common understanding of terms used in this Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Analysis and Action Plan (GAP), the following definitions are provided.

### **What does the Government of Kiribati mean by "Gender Equality?"**

*"Gender is a word used to describe the way men and women are raised to take on different responsibilities and social roles. These gender roles vary between cultures and change over time.*

*Gender equality refers to women and men having equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities.*

*Gender equality means that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men and the diversity of the population within those groups (e.g. old, young, disabled) are taken into consideration.*

*Gender equality concerns men as well as women. However, gender equality has a particular focus on improving the rights and opportunities of women, due to persistent inequalities, and the greater level of disadvantage, experienced by women as a group".*

**Draft National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development 2017-2019**

### **What does the Government of Kiribati mean by "Disability"?**

*"The term disability is universally agreed to be an ever-changing concept. In line with the CRPD Article 1, and for the purposes of this policy, people with disabilities includes those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which when combined with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. People with disabilities include girls, boys, women and men of all ages, people living in rural, urban and island areas of Kiribati and those with psychosocial disabilities".*

**Draft Kiribati National Disability Policy 2018-2021**

**GESI Analysis** Is the process of collecting information about women, men, children, PWDs, those living in remote area etc and analyzing the impacts of changing circumstances (such as climate change) on different groups of people. This type of analysis provides the basis for designing activities and approaches that responds to the circumstances and needs of all project beneficiaries.

**GESI Mainstreaming** It is a strategy used to make sure the views and needs of vulnerable groups of people are at the centre of policy decisions and project design and implementation so that everyone benefits equally and inequality is not perpetuated.

### **GESI Sensitive**



Being "GESI sensitive" means taking into full account the perspectives, needs and priorities of *all* members of society – including women, children and people with disabilities. Being "GESI blind" happens when policies, plans, projects do not consider and accommodate GESI factors.

***"A GESI lens is like using a magnifying glass that shows up things we otherwise might not see."***

**Social Inclusion** Describes a process whereby certain groups in society are systematically excluded from opportunities that are open to others. Groups can be discriminated against on the basis of their sex, age, clan, ethnic background, disability, health status, religion, sexual orientation, where they live or other social identity. Social inclusion means ensuring that socially excluded people have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and potential to contribute to national, political, economic, social and cultural development, and to benefit from the results.



## 1. Introduction

### Project Background

On 31 January 2017, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council approved preparation of a full-sized project titled “*Enhancing the Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster risks in Kiribati*” (hereafter the Project). The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) provided Project preparation technical assistance (TA) to the Government of Kiribati (GoK) Office of *Te Berentitenti* (OB) which included the provision of a Gender Specialist funded by the USAID *Climate READY*<sup>32</sup> Project to develop the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plan (GAP).

Project design took place between October 2017 and April 2018 and involved extensive consultations with stakeholders in Tarawa and the five outer islands included in the Project.

Project Purpose, Objectives, Components and Results

### **Purpose**

To strengthen the country’s resilience to climate change (CC) and disaster risk (DR) at national, island and community level through a range of adaptation and preparedness interventions.

### **Project Objective**

*Urgent and immediate adaptation priorities address and medium term adaptation planning process kick started to ensure that development efforts are durable and sustainable.*

This objective will be achieved by working in close collaboration with stakeholders at national, island and community level, including beneficiary groups who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disasters (see Section 1.3 for criteria used to select project locations).

### **Project Components**

1. National and sector policies strengthened through enhanced institutions and knowledge;
2. Island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development;
3. Whole of island implementation of water, food security, and coastal management adaptation measures, and
4. Enhanced knowledge management and communications strategies.

### **Results**

Over the long term, the project will increase community resilience to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters at national, island and community level. Implementation of improved adaptation technologies and introduction of climate-resilient practices will be supported in the areas of food security, water security and coastal protection at household level

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<sup>32</sup> *Climate READY* is a five-year project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by AECOM Development (AECOM). *Climate READY* provides a range of technical assistance and capacity building support to Pacific Island country climate change adaptation efforts aimed at strengthening and mainstreaming CCA policies and laws; enabling access to international climate change funds and strengthening implementation of CCA projects.

and in community institutions/facilities such as schools, health clinics, community halls, agricultural nurseries, and Islands Councils.

In doing so, the Project will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in particular SDG 13: “*Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*”; SDG 6: “*Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*”, and SDG 12: “*Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*”.

### Project Sites

The islands included in the project design were identified by the OB and endorsed by Cabinet using the following set of multi-faceted, “GESI-sensitive” vulnerability criteria:

- i. Low household accessibility to food crops and livestock;
- ii. High dependency on fishing;
- iii. Low average sustainable groundwater yield per capita;
- iv. High level of coastal erosion;
- v. High biodiversity;
- vi. High incidence of diarrhoea;
- vii. Increasing population density and land use, using results of the last 5 national censuses results;
- viii. High level of literacy and unemployment as measured by assessing three groups of people; women, youth and persons with disability (PWDs) as the proxy for vulnerability in earning income, and
- ix. Low logistical (transportation & communication) accessibility to education and medical services and preparedness to climate change risks and disaster due to isolation.

*“Diarrhoea is the most visible impact of either insufficient water quality or food safety...diabetes and hypertension are also considered to be climate change related diseases because of people’s high dependency on imported food as climate change impacted their soil fertility and land space through long period of drought and erosion”.*

Ministry of Health and Medical

Further information on the *Island Selection Criteria* can be found in the “*Whole of Island (WoI) Information Paper*” updated by the Kiribati National Experts Group (KNEG) in 2017.

### GESI Analysis and Action Plan

Global, regional and national experience demonstrates that the impacts of climate change are most acute for the poorest and most vulnerable members of any society. As noted in OB Island Selection Criteria Vulnerability Index, this includes women, children, the elderly and those with disabilities - especially when they are live in under-serviced areas or are isolated from economic opportunities and planning/decision-making processes. Starting from this already exposed position, the impacts of CC and disasters serve to magnify existing inequities and intensify associated risks. As such, the Project design carefully considered the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups of people in Kiribati in order to ensure that GESI considerations are fully mainstreamed in all aspects of project activities and processes. The purpose of the Project GAP is twofold:

**GESI Assessment:** To assess the impacts of climate change on different groups of people including women, children, the elderly and those with disabilities and those living in the most vulnerable areas in Kiribati, and to identify their needs and adaptation priorities;

**GESI Action Plan:** To identify “GESI sensitive” project activities and processes in response to the key issues and priorities identified during the GESI Assessment and to ensure that the views, needs and priorities of vulnerable groups are fully mainstreamed in the project design. The GAP also ensures the inclusion of GESI considerations in communications, M&E and budgeting.

The findings of the GESI analysis - including results of the literature review, national stakeholder consultations and island level vulnerable and adaptation (V&A) assessments - provided the framework for development of the Project GESI Action Plan as shown in Section 6.

*“A gender analysis helps ensure women’s and men’s equal opportunities to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from project resources, activities and results. It provides concrete approaches to address gender inequalities and identifies strategies to advance women’s and other marginalized groups’ participation and empowerment”.*

**Guidelines for Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis for Projects supported by UNDP with GEF Financing**

## 2. Methodology and Approach

### Rights-based orientation

In keeping with the Government’s commitment to achieving gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) outcomes, this analysis was carried from a rights-based, participatory perspective.

*“The Government of Kiribati is committed to equal opportunities, equal human rights, and equal access to services so that everyone can reach their potential in economic, political and social life. The constitution of Kiribati guarantees men and women equality before the law”.*

Draft National Policy on Gender Equality and Women’s Development 2017-2019

*“For too long our citizens with disabilities have been denied the opportunity to share in the resources of our beautiful island nation, to participate in its social and cultural richness and to contribute to its challenges and our planning for the future. Many people with disabilities have been denied the basic health and education services. They have been held in a cycle of poverty to the detriment of their wellbeing and the wellbeing of their families. It has also been to detriment of our nation as a whole. We will become stronger and more prosperous if we open our doors to the skills, knowledge, aspirations and contributions of all I-Kiribati”.*

Ministerial Forward, (Draft) Kiribati National Disability Policy 2018-2021

The Government’s commitment to GESI outcomes is specified in the *Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2016-2019* which states; “gender equality and empowerment of women” is a priority focus

area. Further, the NDP indicates the need to better meet the needs of people with disabilities and calls for development of a National Disability Policy and Action Plan. The GoK's commitment to equity and inclusion is also apparent through ratification of various UN human rights treaties including the Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), and through endorsement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and various regional platforms.

From the perspective of human rights and climate change, the Government of Kiribati is a Signatory to the People's Declaration for Climate Justice (2015) and the Geneva Pledge for Human Rights in Climate Action. The GoK also referred to climate change in its national report to the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review sponsored the following Human Rights Council's resolution(s) on Human Rights and Climate Change: Resolution 29/15 (2015).

## **Literature Review and Stakeholder Consultations**

### Literature Review

This analysis includes the results of a comprehensive literature review of development issues and climate change/disaster impacts on vulnerable groups of people in Kiribati, benchmarked against regional and global standards where relevant. It also includes the results of the scoping study<sup>33</sup> on options to strengthen gender considerations in the *Kiribati National Adaption Plan (NAP) and the Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP)* which is expected to be updated in 2018. The key findings arising from this literature review are outlined in Section 3.

### **National Level Consultations**

In early December 2017, the GESI specialist and the national consultant conducted a series consultation with 48 key stakeholders (25 women and 23men) representing government agencies, civil society organisations and development partners using a range of participatory methods including semi-structured interviews and focus group sessions.

The GESI Specialist also participated in a three-day retreat (1-3 Feb. 2018) with 14 members (7 women and 7 men) of the *Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (KNEG)* to discuss project design from a multi-sector, whole-of-island perspective. During this meeting, participants provided guidance on conducting stakeholder consultations in the outer islands and the correct protocols to follow. The KNEG retreat also included an information session and discussion on GESI issues in CCA&DRM to promote mainstreaming and build capacity of KNEG members to address the adaptation needs of the most vulnerable members of Kiribati society. This session included administration of a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey to assess current knowledge of equity and inclusion issues in CCA&DRM. The results of this survey are outlined in Section 5.

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<sup>33</sup> *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaption Plan (NAP) Process*. International Institute of Sustainable Development, Author: Julie Dekins, December 2017. Retrieved from: [Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\) Process](#)



*Participants at KNEG Project Design Retreat, February 2018*

### Island and Community Level Consultations

The Project Design team visited four of the five islands identified by the GoK for project intervention (based on the selection criterion outlined in Section 1.3) to conduct Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessments, including:

- Kiritimati Island, Line and Phoenix Group: 13 - 21 February 2018
- Makin and Kiebut Islands, Northern Islands Group: 23 – 25 February 2018
- North Tarawa, Northern Islands Group: 01 - 04 March 2018
- Kuria Island, Central Islands Group: 11-13 March 2018

The purpose of island and community consultations was to:

- i. Identify the key CCA&DRM challenges, needs and priorities and how the project could assist;
- ii. Identify previous, current or planned CCA/DRM initiatives and lessons learned;
- iii. Assess the capacity building needs of Island Councils and Island Extension Officers with respect to CCA&DRM and how the project could best assist;
- iv. Assess the populations knowledge of climate change and how the project could most effectively build adaptation awareness;
- v. Identify any specific issues CC issues facing women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups on the island, and
- vi. Ensure that all population groups had the opportunity to participate in and shape the project design.

Island and community consultations were carried out by members of the project design team including; the GESI Specialist, National Consultant), OB and UNDP staff. Consultations involved four key groups of stakeholders: i) island council representatives (or urban council in the case of Kiritimati Island); ii) GoK island-based extension officers; iii) project staff, and iv) a sample of community, church, women and youth

representatives.

**Table 1: Number of stakeholders consulted by location and gender**

Location	Stakeholders Consulted	Women	Men
<b>Island Level</b>			
Kuria Island	50	28	22
Makin and Kiebut Islands	30	8	22
North Tarawa	51	9	42
Kiritimati Island	84	45	39
<b>National Level</b>			
Tarawa	48	25	23
<b>Totals</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>148</b>

All consultation meetings commenced with design team/participant introductions followed by an overview of project objectives and components. Stakeholders then responded to a series of climate change questions as outlined in the Island Consultation Questionnaire (see Annex 1). Focus group sessions with island councils, extension officers and project beneficiaries were conducted using various participatory methods to encourage open discussion on CC issues, priorities and preferred solutions. Female-only focus groups enabled women who would not normally speak in public gatherings to express their views and also allowed discussion of gender and culturally sensitive topics such as menstruation hygiene management (MHM) and the impacts of water shortages on community and household relations. Similarly, male consultations enabled men to speak freely about climate change issues from their perspective including impacts on workloads and family dynamics. In one community, men identified a number of significant social issues that were not raised during the women’s consultation.

Island and community level consultations proved extremely valuable in validating information from various sources and ensuring the widest possible input in identifying CC vulnerabilities and intervention priorities. Further, island consultations promoted stakeholder engagement and enabled the design team to learn firsthand from project beneficiaries.

**Island Council Consultation, Makin Island February 2018**



### 3. Development Context

This section provides an overview of the Kiribati development context from a gender equity, social inclusion and climate change perspective. As noted in the December 2017 Scoping Study on Strengthening Gender Considerations in the NAP, it is difficult to assess the status of inequalities between men and women in Kiribati due to the lack of up-to-date, sex-disaggregated information. As such, the UNDP Gender Development and Gender Inequality Indexes were not calculated for Kiribati in 2016 due to the lack of relevant data.

#### The Land and the People

The Republic of Kiribati, located in the central Pacific Ocean, is comprised of 32 atolls (20 of which are inhabited) and one raised limestone island (Banaba) with a total land area of only about 800 square kilometres. For thousands of years, the I-Kiribati people, who are of Micronesian decent, lived in small villages on thin stretches of land in a vast universe of ocean where survival required knowledge, skills and access to critical land and sea resources. Kiribati has an enormous Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 3.55 million sq km (about 3,500 km from east to west and 1,500 km from north to south); distance and isolation pose significant development challenges.



Access to and ownership of land underlies and cements social relation in I-Kiribati society. The *utu* includes all people who are linked as kin and share common ownership of land plots. Everyone on an island belongs to several *utu* and people may inherit land rights for each *utu* from either parent. The *kainga*, or family estate, sits at the heart of each *utu*; people who live on the particular *kainga* of one of their *utu* have the greatest say in *utu* affairs and the largest share of produce from the land in that *utu*.

Today the country has a population of around 118,000, with at least half the people residing in an urban area of just 6.2 square miles on South Tarawa. Kiritimati Island (Christmas) comprises over 70% of total land area and has been designated as the growth center for the nation. Kiribati is part of the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot, which means the country has an extraordinary level of biodiversity and endemic species combined with extremely high levels of threat.

*“The position of a woman in I-Kiribati society is still largely defined by her age and marital status”<sup>34</sup>.*

Although the status of women in Kiribati is changing, *“they are still generally treated as subordinate to men and have less access to modern resources and decision-making”<sup>35</sup>*. While married women with children have the most prestige, husbands still hold considerable authority regarding women’s activities both inside and outside the home.

<sup>34</sup> [http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Kiribati\\_Gender\\_Profile.pdf](http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Kiribati_Gender_Profile.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid*

While the number of women in public service management positions has increased significantly over the past decade, island women frequently referred to their lack of participation in politics at national level (parliament), island level (Island Councils) and community level (village and church *mwaneabas*, the traditional meeting hall used for decision making and social events)<sup>36</sup>.

*"The culture is against women"*<sup>37</sup>.

Women's participation in politics is often used as an indicator of women's empowerment. At the time of the 2015 census, the percentage of women in elected political positions in Kiribati was very low at both national and island level: only 6 per cent of Parliamentarians were women and 5 per cent were serving as island counsellors. However, census data reveals that women and men are fairly equally represented in senior government roles.

*"Culture was often mentioned as being the root cause of many other issues, including: violence against women, unequal participation of women in decision making and unequal rights between women and men in general (e.g., "Men are freer to move around compared with women"; "Men do the talking and women do the work"; "Women are considered as a man's asset")."*

*Quoted from: Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaption Plan Process, Dec. 2017*

## Health and Nutrition

*Climate change is a threat multiplier – it not only exacerbates the threats that lead to conflict and violence, but contributes to crop failure, flooding and lost livelihoods. Poverty, food and water shortages, increased incidence of infectious diseases, and extreme weather, are all consequences of the climate crisis. As climate change worsens, so will these circumstances, creating the perfect conditions for social and political instability, and it is women who are most at risk."*

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/ipa\\_responsestrategy.htm](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/ipa_responsestrategy.htm)

The Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) *Ministry Strategic Plan 2016-2019*, which outlines the main demographic and socio-economic factors undermining the health and welfare of the population, identifies seven priority areas for immediate action including: non-communicable diseases (NCDs); population growth; material and child morbidity and mortality; communicable diseases; gender-based violence; youth issues and health service delivery.

The dramatic increase of non-communicable diseases in Kiribati including heart disease, hypertension, diabetes and cancers is largely due to poor nutrition, smoking, alcohol consumption and more sedentary lifestyles. Further, disease statistics related to poor water, sanitation and hygiene (i.e., diarrhoea, dysentery, conjunctivitis, rotavirus, giardia and fungal infections) are also increasing with more than 35,000 cases annually reported during 2010-2012- including many infants<sup>38</sup>.

Nutrition is a significant risk factor for NCDs, with 38 percent of males and 54 percent of females aged 20 years or over being classified as obese in 2008. According to the MHMS; *"Increased consumption of imported, cheap and low quality food products high in salt, sugar and fat contributes to this problem"*<sup>39</sup>. Under-nutrition is a significant problem in children; the 2009 DHS found that close to one quarter of children

<sup>36</sup> *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaption Plan (NAP) Process*. International Institute of Sustainable Development, Author: Julie Dekins, December 2017.

<sup>37</sup> *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaption Plan (NAP) Process*. International Institute of Sustainable Development, Author: Julie Dekins, December 2017.

<sup>38</sup> *Ministry of Health and Medical Services Strategic Plan 2016-2019*, Government of Kiribati.

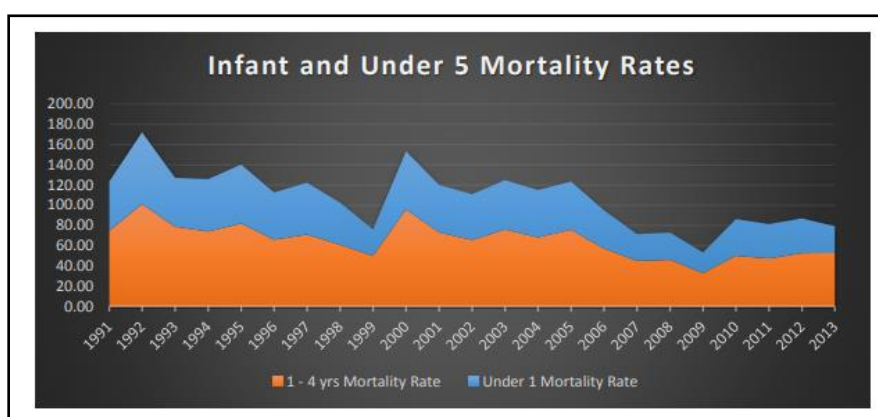
<sup>39</sup> *Ministry of Health and Medical Services Strategic Plan 2016-2019*, Government of Kiribati.



were underweight, while in 2010 the percentage of newborn infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth was 22 percent.

**Table 2: Summary of Health Indicators<sup>40</sup>**

	Latest data	KDP target
<b>Neonatal, infant and child health</b>		
Immunization, measles (% of children aged 12-23 months) (2013)	91%	>90%
Infant mortality rate (2013)	26.2	22
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2013)	52.9	30
Fertility rate (2012)	2.7	<3.5
Antenatal care from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, and/or midwife) % with at least one visit (2007-12)	88%	100%
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) (2013)	497	Declining



**Figure 1: Infant and Under 5 Years of Age Mortality Rates: 1991-2013<sup>41</sup>**

### Access to Water and Sanitation

Access to safe water and proper sanitation are fundamental to human life and are now recognized as a basic human right by the UN General Assembly. Globally, the lack of access to clean and sufficient water contributes to death and illness; children are particularly vulnerable. Access to safe water has proven crucial to reducing mortality and morbidity in children under five, especially the reduction of diarrheal diseases.

In Kiribati, access to water and sanitation is a serious problem: the World Health Organisation has estimated that up to 65 per cent of the population does not have access to safe waste and that less than 40 per cent have access to adequate sanitation. To make matters worse, rising sea levels are inundating fresh water sources and affecting the quality of drinking water and extended periods of drought in many parts of the country have depleted rainwater supplies. As discussed in Section 5, improving water and food security is the highest priority of all stakeholders consulted during project design.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid

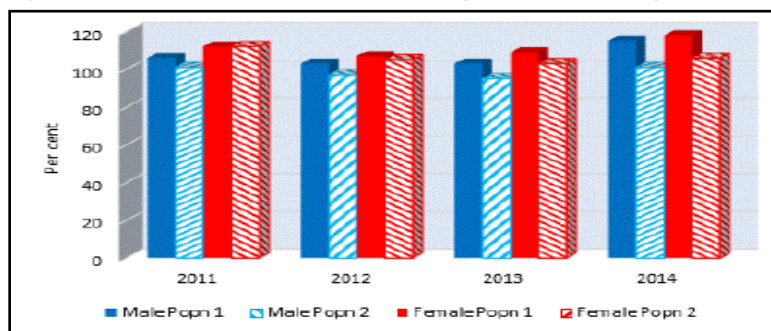
<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

In addition to impacts on human life, the economic burden of poor water and sanitation on South Tarawa alone is estimated to be AUD 3.7–7.3 million which equates to AUD 550-1,100 per household per annum<sup>42</sup>.

## Education and Employment

Kiribati is ranked 137 of 188 countries on the Human Development Index.<sup>43</sup> While gender parity in education has been achieved in primary education, a gender imbalance exists at secondary level where the number of female students vastly outnumbers male students. In 2014, total female enrolment ranged from 10 per cent higher in Form 1 to 60 percent higher in Form 7.

**Figure 2: Kiribati Net Enrolment Rates by Gender, Primary Education 2011-2014**



Source: [www.moe.gov.ki/statistic](http://www.moe.gov.ki/statistic)

The Regional MDG Tracking report notes that the net enrolment rate is down but survival and literacy rates are up. Most primary schools (93) are located in the outer islands, with only 10 located in South Tarawa. Primary education is free and schools provide textbooks with automatic promotion for students up to Form 3. The fall in net enrolment rates is attributed to transportation issues, both in the outer islands and in South Tarawa. Also, due to lack of jobs, there is low perceived value of education, particularly in the outer islands.

Traditionally, women's work was a mainstay of the local economy and played an essential re-distributive and welfare role in Kiribati communities. However, the growing demand for cash to purchase imported food, modern goods and services and support church activities has changed women's role in the traditional economy. In order to meet family needs and social expectations, women raise money through mechanisms like informal cooperatives (*tekarekare*); they also purchase on credit (*tetarau*) and borrow goods or money from other family members (*tebubuti*). In recent years, Bingo has become an extremely popular way to raise funds for church and community activities.

In terms of formal sector work, most women in Kiribati do not have the same opportunity as men to take on employment or develop a business due to their greater share of home-based duties including primary responsibility for children.<sup>44</sup> The 2010 National Census revealed that one-third of Kiribati men and almost half of Kiribati women (48 per cent) were not in the labour force.

<sup>42</sup> Note: this estimate considers the health expenditure from households and government, the loss in economic productivity due to lost time and earning potential, the reduced benefits from tourism and impacts to fisheries.

<sup>43</sup> *Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste*, 2016. South Pacific Community (SPC) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Retrieved from: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/181270/gender-statistics-pacific-tim.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> (Draft) *National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development 2017-2019*

Women represented less than one-third of all employers; 38 per cent of self-employed; 45 per cent of paid employees; 47 per cent of public sector employees and 40 per cent of private sector employees. Women's unemployment rate is 34 per cent compared to 28 per cent for men, and 62 per cent for young women compared to 48 per cent for young men

The very high rate of female youth unemployment is thought to contribute to the vulnerability of young women to early pregnancy and engagement in sex with seafarers<sup>45</sup>. In terms of working abroad, women have been deterred from working as seafarers due to harassment by men, and are underrepresented amongst those accessing short-term agricultural work in New Zealand.

During Project design and NAP review consultations, respondents referred to women's unemployment, the lack of economic opportunities for women to support themselves, the lack of regular income and the fact that most women are "not working" (formally). Some specifically mentioned the lack of access to natural resources (i.e., trees and fish) for handicraft making. More broadly, some interviewees referred to women's poverty, health and well-being issues, especially in relation to food supply and nutrition<sup>46</sup>.

### Domestic Violence

*"Gender equality has only been recently raised as a political issue—and it is mostly understood as another word for "women" because "when talking about gender most people think about violence against women"<sup>47</sup>."*



The 2009 *Kiribati Family Health and Support Survey* (KFHSS) revealed an alarming prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) in Kiribati with two of every three (or 67%) of "ever-partnered" woman reporting that she had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner; 90% had experienced "controlling behaviour" from a male partner; and 10% had faced violence from a non-partner. Further, the KFHSS found that violence against women was perceived as acceptable form of discipline when women did not fulfil their prescribed gender roles. The study also found that GBV survivors were more likely to have poorer health and significant emotional stress: in fact, they were three times more likely to have attempted suicide.

The GoK responded to these "daunting and devastating results"<sup>48</sup> by developing the *National Policy and Strategic Action Plan for Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kiribati* in 2010. In December 2013, Parliament unanimously passed the Family Safety Bill criminalizing domestic violence.

Research and experience has clearly shown that women and children are more vulnerable during and following disasters which serve to "reinforce, perpetuate and increase gender inequality,

<sup>45</sup> Draft) *National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development 2017-2019*

<sup>46</sup> *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process*. International Institute of Sustainable Development: Julie Dekins, December 2017.

<sup>47</sup> *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process*. International Institute of Sustainable Development: Julie Dekins, December 2017.

<sup>48</sup> *National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kiribati. Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2011-2021*. Government of Kiribati, 2010

*making bad situations worse for women*<sup>49</sup>. Extreme weather events also result in more short and long-term emotional trauma and mental health problems, including: post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, sleep difficulties, social avoidance, drug or alcohol abuse.

## People with Disabilities

Worldwide over 1 billion people, or approximately 15 percent of the world's population, live with some form of disability: about 80% of them live in developing countries. According to the 2015 Kiribati Population and Housing Survey there are an estimated 12,765 people with disabilities in Kiribati – which equates to about 11.5% of the total population<sup>50</sup>.

Like other developing countries, disability rates are expected to increase in Kiribati given that non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are a major cause of disability and death, with diabetes and strokes leading to amputations and blindness. In addition, there are increased accidents of all kinds and the population is ageing which has implications for disability prevalence. Worldwide, persons with disabilities (PWDs) are more likely to experience poverty and are less likely to make use of basic services due to stigma, discrimination and inaccessibility factors.

In 2013, the Government of Kiribati committed to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of people with disabilities by acceding the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Following ratification, the government developed the first *Kiribati National Disability Policy and Action Plan 2018-2021*. This policy framework notes the importance of “*people with disabilities being aware of, and included in, climate change and disaster management information and planning*” and “*recognises the efforts of other agencies such as the Kiribati Local Governments' Association (KiLGA) to involve PWDs in climate change and disaster risk management*”.

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## 4. The GESI and CCA&DRM Policy Environment

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*Looking at climate change as a cross cutting development issue allows government and community organizations to respond over a range of sectors.*

*In its National Development Plan, the Government of Kiribati recognizes gender equality and climate change as priority cross-cutting policy issues—which provides the basis for integrating gender in the KJIP.*

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Political awareness and support for gender equality in Kiribati is fairly recent, and so far, mostly focused on addressing the issue of domestic violence. Gender-based violence (GBV) became a significant policy issue following the results of a study on domestic violence conducted in 2010 (see Section 3.5). Since then, the government has made various commitments and undertaken a

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<sup>49</sup> <http://www.foei.org/news/how-climate-change-may-lead-to-an-increase-in-violence-against-women>

<sup>50</sup> *Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor-Leste*, 2016. South Pacific Community (SPC) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Retrieved from: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/181270/gender-statistics-pacific-tim.pdf>

series of actions to address domestic violence - including new legislation on the criminalization of domestic violence and the development of a policy and action plan to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>51</sup> In addition to addressing GBV, these measures have contributed to raising awareness on women's rights, and human rights in general.

In 2011, the Women's Development Division (WDD) was created under the new Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA) and in 2014 a Human Rights Unit was established within the MWYSA. Although there is no national gender or GESI coordination committee, different committees and networks exist, although they primarily focus on domestic violence.<sup>52</sup>

At the time this GAP was undertaken, the WDD was in the process of finalizing the draft *National Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy*<sup>53</sup>. This draft policy identifies five priority areas including: eliminating sexual based violence; gender mainstreaming; women's economic empowerment; women in decision-making, and strategic and informed family. So far, relatively limited attention has been devoted to these priority areas due to a combination of constraints - including limited technical capacity and resources, competing priorities, heavy workloads and limited staff within the WDD.

With respect to gender mainstreaming in sector policies and strategies, this is mostly done on an ad-hoc basis, and primarily with ministries engaged in ending domestic violence (i.e., labour, education, health, energy and police services). In addition, some ministries have assigned officers to support gender mainstreaming such as the Inclusive Education Coordinator at the Ministry of Education and the Gender Focal Point at the Ministry of Public Work and Utilities. Further, each Island Council has a Women's Development Officer paid by the national government (under the Ministry of Internal Affairs) to support training and coordination functions at island level.

Development assistance to support gender equality is concentrated with a few bilateral and multilateral agencies including the Government of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), UN Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the World Health Organization (WHO). According to the NAP review, sources of gender expertise within the country are thin (i.e., only two I-Kiribati women have a university background on gender). However, networks of NGOs exist including two national women's associations - the Kiribati National Council of Women (AMAK) and the Kiribati Health Family Association (KFHA), along with hundreds of community-level faith- and non-faith-based women's groups. Churches are also involved in advocacy and awareness raising through workshops and trainings to women on home gardening, sewing, cooking, financial literacy, water safety, nutrition, waste management, etc. A Catholic Crisis Center supports women that are victims of domestic violence.

Like gender mainstreaming in sector policies and plans, the integration of climate adaptation is also relatively new. However, development of the KJIP (2012–2014) and piloting of the WoI approach (Abaiang, 2016) has contributed to raising awareness about CCA&DRR with different ministries and Island Councils. The Office of the President is also supporting the mainstreaming of climate change at the sectoral level through capacity building of the KNEG members.

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<sup>51</sup> <http://www.foei.org/news/how-climate-change-may-lead-to-an-increase-in-violence-against-women>

<sup>52</sup> Ibid

<sup>53</sup> Note: name of document not yet confirmed

As noted in the 2017 Gender Analysis of the NAP; “*the linking of climate change to gender equality is lagging behind at both policy and project level*”, thereby creating a gap that constrains gender integration<sup>54</sup>. While both climate change and gender mainstreaming are mentioned in the draft National Gender Equality and Women’s Development Policy, this policy (reviewed at the time of the study) is gender blind. Further, neither of Kiribati’s two flagship gender initiatives — the Australia DFAT funded *Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development* (Pacific Women) or the World Bank-funded *Kiribati Adaptation Program* (KAP) on climate adaptation — have explicitly explored the linkages between gender equality and climate change.

#### **Makin Island Council Meeting**

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The NAP Gender analysis identifies a combination of factors that are responsible for the “lack of linkages” between gender equality and climate change at the national level. These include:

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- The country is still in the process of finalizing its policy frameworks for gender equality and climate change;
  - Cross-cutting priorities may be competing with one another, especially in the context of limited financial and human resources and capacities;
- 
- Gender equality has only been recently raised as a political issue—and it is mostly understood as another word for “women” because “when talking about gender most people think about violence against women;”
  - Gender mainstreaming has mostly occurred in relation to addressing domestic violence—but it is not easy to link domestic violence and climate change (no direct linkages, sensitive topic);
  - The understanding of the linkages between gender equality and climate variability and change, especially among the civil society organizations/women’s organizations, is limited (e.g., “Most actors have a hard time to see the impacts of climate change on gender. This is a new concept”; “Lots of discussion are happening on how to integrate

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<sup>54</sup> *Ibid*

gender in climate change adaptation but this is mostly happening at the regional level. How to bring this message back at the national level?”);

- The impacts of climate change are not yet very tangible for most people. Most interviewees had a hard time remembering any specific climate hazards that affected them (e.g., “Climate change has not touched everyone in a serious way yet”), and
- Cultural and religious barriers to awareness and action also exist (e.g., “Older people doubt that climate change will happen because they believe that God is there to save them”). The concept of climate change is still relatively new to most Island Councils<sup>55</sup>



## 6. Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Groups

### *Climate change in an intergenerational justice issue*

This section summarizes the impacts of climate change and disasters on vulnerable groups of people - including women, children, people with disabilities, and those living in isolated and/or under-serviced areas - citing global, regional and national level research findings. It also includes information on international standards related to GESI and CCA/DDR to provide a frame of reference for Project interventions.

Women’s Focus Group Meeting, Poland Village, Kiritimati Island, February 2018

<sup>55</sup> *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati’s National Adaption Plan (NAP) Process*. International Institute of Sustainable Development: Julie Dekins, December 2017.



### Women and Children

Women in Kiribati (and other Pacific countries) generally bear the double burden of productive and reproductive activities – all of which are significantly impacted by climate change. Reproduction activities include domestic responsibilities such as tending to home gardens, cooking meals, caring for children and the elderly, cleaning etc. As droughts and storms intensify, these resources become scarcer and women often have to travel further in order to collect enough food, water and other resources for their families. In fulfilling these duties, women may not have enough time to engage in income-generating activities or to take on extra roles in their communities. These extra time burdens can have serious social and financial implications for women and lead to exacerbating gender inequity.

*“Climate Change affects us all, but it does not affect us all equally. Those who are least able to cope are being hardest hit. Those who have done the least to cause the problem bear the gravest consequences.”*

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, Bali, Dec. 2017

As such, climate change efforts need to ensure that children have the opportunity to learn about resilience options and be actively involved in planning and implementation of CCA solutions. Children should not be considered “passive bystanders” or treated as helpless victims. Therefore, the project will make a concerted effort to engage with children through water and sanitation (WASH) and gardening initiatives carried out in schools and communities.

1. Research and experience have shown that children are also significantly impacted by climate change. A landmark global study by UNICEF notes that “many of the main killers of children (malaria, diarrhea and under nutrition) are highly sensitive to climate conditions.”<sup>56</sup> A subsequent regional report titled *Climate Change and Children in the Pacific Islands (2010)*<sup>57</sup> assessed the various ways in which climate change is delaying the attainment of development outcomes for children in the Pacific.

2.

<sup>56</sup> *Climate Change and Children: A Human Security Challenge*. Innocenti Research Centre: UNICEF, New York, 2008.

<sup>57</sup> *Climate Change and Children in the Pacific Islands*, Report submitted to UNICEF Pacific from the Nossal Institute for Global Health, University of Melbourne. University of Melbourne, April 2010.



3. Using the four sets of rights set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as a guideline for assessing climate change impacts on children in Kiribati, it is apparent that children's rights are not being fully realized given project design consultation findings.
- 4.
5. *Survival*: Health issues caused by water and sanitation concerns including unsafe drinking water and water borne diseases; and nutrition issues stemming from insufficient or poor-quality food;
6. *Development*: Decreases in school attendance and educational attainment due to weather induced access issues; school closure due to lack of water; lack of water and natural disasters;
7. *Protection*: Child protection issues related to overcrowded housing, very high levels of violence against women and high urban migration;
8. *Participation*: Children becoming more aware of potential impacts of climate change on their lives and futures but limited opportunities for involvement in decision-making or participation in adaptation initiatives.

The primary impacts of water and food insecurity on children identified during project design included:

- Increases in water borne illnesses such as diarrhea and influenza;
- Water shortages leading to dehydration and skin disorders;
- Decreasing supply of high quality local foods, due to drought conditions, depleted fisheries and the replacement of local foods with by less nutritious western goods like white rice;
- Decreases in school attendance and educational outcomes due to lack of water and toilet facilities in some schools and children being held back by parents to harvest copra;
- Lack of medicines in some care centers resulting in children not being regularly immunized or treated for illnesses in a timely manner, and
- Children are not getting treated for water related illnesses such as s diarrhea because it has become such a common ailment which has major potential for further health complications for children.

### **People with Disabilities**

The Project will adopt the key principles of inclusive climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction as outlined in Box 1. Specifically, this will involve:

- Ensuring persons with disabilities have the opportunity to fully participate in all project planning and review processes;
- Assisting with the review of the new National Building Code to ensure inclusion of GESI sensitive CCA&DRR measures and inclusive on international standard;
- Assessing social and environmental impact guidelines and new standard operating procedures to ensure sensitivity to inclusion factors;
- Ensuring that all built and refurbished infrastructure is inclusive of people with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD);
- Ensuring that project communications are accessible to people with different types of disabilities through the use of multi-mediums.

**Box 1: Key Principles: Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction**

- ✓ **Participation:** Persons with disabilities must be active participants in planning, implementation and monitoring of DRR actions climate change policies and plans, conflict prevention and mitigation measures;
- ✓ **“Twin-track approach:** - Means ensuring that persons with disabilities have full access to relief operations, disaster risk reduction policies and conflict prevention/mitigation programs by removing barriers, and at the same time, addressing specific requirements through more individualized support for persons with multiple disabilities or high dependency needs;
- ✓ **Comprehensive accessibility and universal design** concepts need to be incorporated in climate change and recover action policies and plans, making sure relief operations and structures are fully accessible for all, including PDWs;
- ✓ **“Build back better” principles** should be seen as the opportunity to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities through sound and inclusive investment in disability inclusive designs;
- ✓ **Non-discrimination** policies and practices need to underpin all emergency and climate change adaption efforts in order to identify and remove exclusion factors which prevent persons with disabilities from accessing public services and programs;
- ✓ **Coordination and collaboration** among key stakeholder groups, including disability people’s organisations (DPOs) is essential to ensuring that disability is included as a core-crosscutting theme in all climate change and disaster recovery efforts. The rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster provide a good starting point for rebuilding a better, more inclusive society for all. If disability is taken into account in reconstruction of physical infrastructures (schools, hospitals, clinics, public buildings, roads etc), in community planning, in workforces, in monitoring and evaluation, a solid ground for a more equitable society can be built.

**The importance of WASH in addressing vulnerabilities**

The concept of WASH groups together water, sanitation and hygiene because the impact of deficiencies strongly overlaps and therefore need to be addressed together to achieve sustainable development outcomes, especially for women and children. Historically, sanitation and hygiene have received less attention and funding than water security, but this is slowly changing, particularly in view of emerging climate change impacts on WASH.

UNICEF supported WASH programs in Kiribati, and throughout the Pacific, are governed by a number of principles which serve as an important guide for project interventions:

- Water security interventions need to include WASH policies, strategies and programmes based on a human rights-based approach;
- WASH activities need to involve PIC governments, civil society and partner organizations to ensure innovative approaches and adequate resource mobilization;
- WASH initiatives must address the specific issues of women and girls who play a central role in the provision and use of domestic water supply. As such they need to be fully involved in all policy/project/activity planning and decision-making processes, and
- Addressing WASH issues is fundamental to pro-poor development.

The concept of “Institutional WASH” concept arose through global recognition that focusing on water, sanitation and hygiene issues at household and community level only is not enough to

achieve the kind of sustained behavioural changes required for successful climate change adaptation. As such, Institutional WASH considers the availability of WASH facilities:

- At schools, for both students and teachers, and especially for girls of menstruating age, given that WASH effects attendance and performance;
- At health centres given the vital need to prevent infection and spread of diseases, and
- At the workplace, given the need to ensure people are able to work in a healthy and safe environment.

### Water and Sanitation in Schools

Global studies reveal that over half of schools built in developing countries do not have adequate water and sanitation facilities. As indicated in analysis, when water, toilets and hand-washing facilities are not available in schools, absenteeism increases as children spend more time collecting water and tending to personal hygiene needs. In addition to attendance issues, studies - including this assessment confirm a direct link between the availability of water and sanitation in schools and student health, learning outcomes, gender equity, poverty, personal self-worth and dignity.

### Menstruation Hygiene Management

In recognizing the links between development outcomes and menstruation hygiene management (MHM), the Sustainable Development Goals that were adopted in 2015 by over 150 world leaders, acknowledge that all women and girls have the right to sanitation and hygiene services needed for proper menstruation management. SDG Goal #6 (Clean Water and Sanitation includes four key elements:

Drinking Water	Sanitation	Hand-washing	Menstrual Hygiene
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While specific targets and measurable indicators for menstrual hygiene are still being determined, global research and experience is identifying best practice guidelines for WASH policy-makers and practitioners.



Compost toilet on Kiebut Island that is not used due to cultural taboos forbidding handling of human waste

## 7. Results of GESI Consultations

### Community V&A Assessments

The intention of project design vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) consultations was not to provide a comprehensive technical assessment of the impacts of climate change in targeted areas, but rather to solicit the views of island leaders and a sample of community members (including women, men and youth and children) regarding:

- i) The impacts of climate change on their lives from a cross sector perspective, and
- ii) The most urgent climate change issues requiring attention, along with proposed solutions.

In addition, the island consultation provided the opportunity to assess people's knowledge of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction issues and options, and to gauge their level of readiness to undertake change. This section provides a high-level summary of the results of island level V&A consultations organized by areas of primary concern. More specific information on climate change issues and priorities can be found in Project Design Island Consultation Notes available from the OB.

### *Reduced food supply*

Families living in the outer islands capture or produce a significant proportion of their own food including fish and traditional crops like coconut, breadfruit, pandanus, bananas and taro. Over recent years, fishermen reported having to go further out to sea to get their normal size catch, resulting in more time spent fishing and reduced yield. People also reported loss of local crops and traditional medicines due to draughts and/or flooding and invasive species which are destroying mainstay food crops (in some cases up to 60 per cent). Further, respondents reported less interest in planting crops due to difficult growing conditions and reduced harvests. This situation has created a heavier reliance on imported food, particularly rice and canned meat. As a result, people are noticing negative changes in their health including adult weight gain and malnutrition in children.

Many island leaders view food security as the primary issue affecting community sustainability. They are concerned about the lack of interest in planting and home gardening, especially by the younger generation.

*“Food security” as defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO) means “when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious feed to meet their dietary requirements and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.*

### *Lack of access to safe water*

Throughout the consultation process, serious concerns regarding water supply were repeatedly raised. These included: inequitable access to existing supplies by all households and members of the community (*“some of us have water and some don't”*); lack of adequate household and community rainwater harvesting systems in terms of efficiency (i.e. maintenance and sizing issues) and volume; decreasing quality of ground water due to contamination from organic matter and increasing salinity levels, and limited participation of women in decision-making processes regarding water use and security.

*Access to clean water is a basic human right and a universal development priority with great potential to improve health, life-expectancy, education, food security and livelihoods. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #6 is: “to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”.*

### ***Health problems***

Community members and health extension officers on all islands described an increase in disease prevalence including: conjunctivitis (pink eye); diarrhoea; dehydration; scabies and influenza-like sicknesses. These illnesses were attributed to: poor quality and inadequate consumption of water; poor hygiene; reduction in consumption of traditional foods including fish and fruits, and increased consumption of rice and other low-nutritional value packaged foods. For pregnant women and young children, adverse health impacts can have life-long repercussions.

### ***Loss of livelihoods***

Respondents indicated that their income from the sale of fish and fish products was significantly reduced due to smaller catch size. Further, the supply of high quality copra is affected by drought conditions (smaller coconuts that take longer to mature) and food crops shipped to Tarawa are in less supply. People also reported spending more money on imported foods which is creating tension within families and communities as less funds are available for custom and church obligations.

### ***Disruptions in education***

Education officials and parents reported that education is being significantly affected by a number of climate related factors including the almost total lack of drinking water available in schools, coupled with inadequate sanitation facilities due to lack of water for flushing. In most islands, schools have very few, if any, working toilets and children are forced to use the beach. Further, mothers reported that their daughters do not attend school during their menses due to lack of water, hygiene facilities and privacy.

### ***Increased time and work burdens***

All family members reported an increased burden in terms of subsistence and household responsibilities. For example, men spend longer fishing each day as they have to go further out to sea. Given the need to drag heavy nets long distances, women are generally no longer involved in fishing activities. Men, women and children spend also spend longer collecting water during periods of drought as rain tanks are empty and salt water has intruded into well water in many areas. Food crops are becoming increasingly diseased which means additional planting and cultivation is required.

### ***Damage to social cohesion***

As a result of disputes over access to limited water supply during drought conditions, people reported growing tensions within and between communities and churches. There are examples of families fighting over water and villages divided over land use rights; about 20 per cent of stakeholders consulted reported conflict at community or household level over resource issues. Stealing of food crops and livestock has also increased in some areas.

### *Exclusion of women and youth from planning and decision-making processes*

During community consultations, women frequently reported that they are not involved in decision-making regarding resource management issues and are significantly under-represented in local government (island-council processes). Women and youth indicated that they express their views through husbands/fathers and during church sponsored women and youth groups.

### **GESI and CCA&DRM Capacity Analysis**

To assess the capacity of key stakeholder groups to effectively mainstream GESI in CCA&DRM work, a number of information sources were consulted. The primary findings of this assessment are outlined below.

The 2017 analysis of the Kiribati NAP conducted by the International Institute of Sustainable Development concluded that:

*“Resources and capacities on gender equality and climate change are thin, both within and outside the government, further constraining a deep and broad consideration of gender issues in the KJIP”.*<sup>58</sup>

For instance, the MWYSA Women’s Development Division has limited resources and capacity to work on gender issues beyond domestic violence. At the time of this analysis (late 2017), the WDD was comprised of eight full time staff with the majority (62.5 per cent) focusing on domestic violence. While the WDD has participated in climate change negotiations at the international level, it has not yet been active on climate adaptation at the national level, including in the development of the KJIP and the WoI approach.

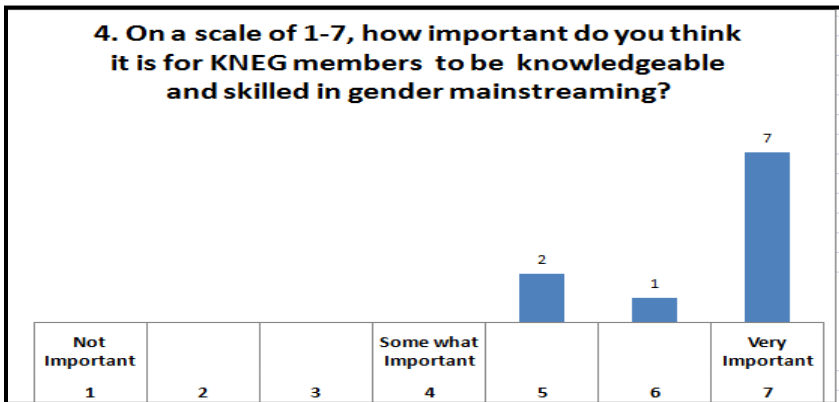
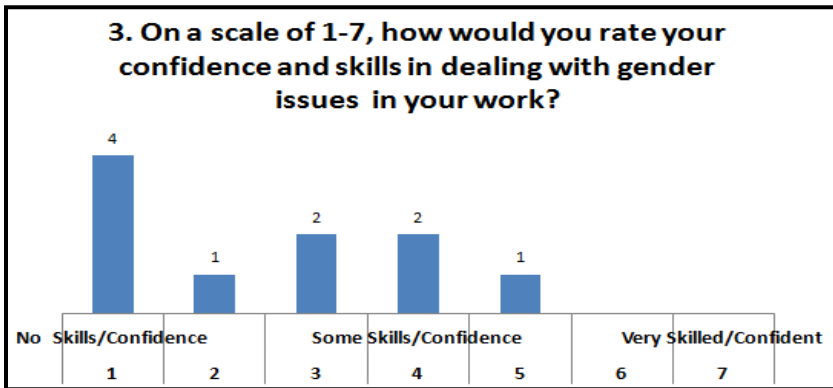
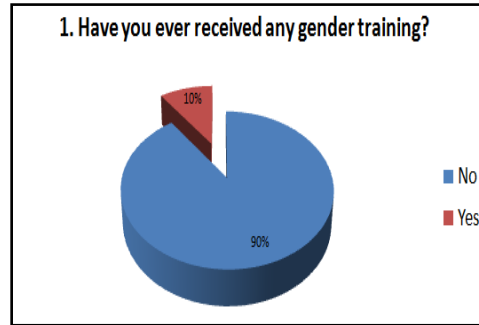
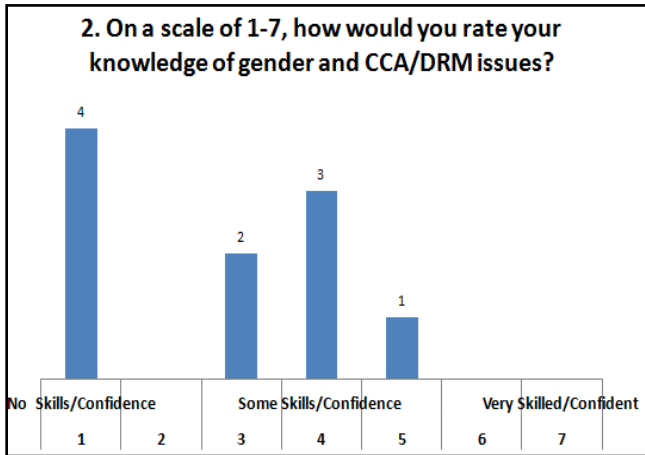
Similarly, the team supporting climate change and DRM under the Office of the President is comprised of four permanent staff. Travel requirements within the country and in the region add a major burden to the workload of government officials. This is creating a push to improve coordination across sectors, scales and actors (i.e., whole-of-government, WoI approach on gender-based violence and climate change promoted by the Office of the President and development partners).

Within civil society organizations, out of the four NGOs is working at the national level on gender and climate change respectively; two were inactive at the time of the study due to lack of human and financial resources (i.e. AMAK and Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organization).

With respect to *the* Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, the GESI specialist conducted a GESI Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey during the project design retreat in early Feb. 2018. The results of this survey, which included 14 members of the KNEG (7 women and 7 men) indicate a need for the project to build this group’s capacity for GESI mainstreaming.

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<sup>58</sup> *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati’s National Adaption Plan (NAP) Process*. International Institute of Sustainable Development, Julie Dekins, December 2017.



## 8. Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Action Plan

Implementation of the strategies and recommendations outlined in this GAP will ensure equity and inclusion issues identified during project design are addressed proactively and that GESI principles are fully mainstreamed across all project activities including planning, monitoring and review processes. Strategies to support GESI sensitive project management are also included.

GAP recommendations, organized by project component below, are aligned with national GESI and CCA&DRM plans and with international standards and commitments including the global Sustainable Development Goals. Further, the GAP supports recommendations arising from the 2017 Gender Analysis of the National Action Plan conducted by the International Sustainability Institution.

All recommendations identified in this GAP have been fully incorporated in the design document and project budget.

### **GESI Recommendations by Component**

#### ***Component 1: Strengthen national CCA policies, plans and processes***

Incorporating CCA&DRM in national gender equity and social inclusion policies and plans and building the capacity of the MWYSA is essential to institutionalizing government's focus on the most vulnerable members of society and ensuring their needs are systemically addressed in climate resilience efforts. Further, building the capacity of the KNEG will ensure that critical cross-sector assessment and planning processes (i.e., IVA and WoI) are GESI responsive. Political support for GESI outcomes will be enhanced by providing GESI awareness training to key decision-making and influencing bodies such as the Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change, the OB CC&DM Division (including the KJIP Secretariat) and the MFED Climate Finance Division. Monitoring and evaluation of climate change impacts will be strengthened through an expanded KIVA database and the inclusion of GESI specific targets and performance indicators in the updated KJIP.

##### ***1.1 Provide GESI training to the OB National Strategic Policy Division (NSPD), the MFED Climate Finance Division, and KNEG members***

A KAP survey of OB staff and KNEG members conducted during project design revealed the need to: i) increase agency/member understanding of the GESI impacts of climate change, variability and disasters on vulnerable groups and, ii) build capacity for GESI sensitive cross-sector and inter-agency analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring. It is expected that this training will result in more equitable and inclusive CCA&DRM approaches and increase the capacity of both state and non-state agencies to address GESI issues in other aspects of development work.

##### ***1.2 Provide institutional strengthening assistance to the MWYSA (through the Project GESI Specialist as per Recommendation 4.2)***

The purpose of providing CCA&DRM capacity building support to the MWYSA, the national women's machinery organisation, is to: i) increase staff understanding of the



impacts of climate change on women, children, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups; ii) increase staff understanding of GESI sensitive adaptation strategies, and iii) to improve monitoring and reporting of the impacts of climate change and disasters on marginalized groups.

It is expected that this assistance will enable the WDD to incorporate specific CCA&DRM objectives and actions in the upcoming *National Gender Policy* and ensure that GESI related lessons and best practices are routinely shared with the KNEG. To achieve these objectives, the Project GESI Consultant (see Project Management, Recommendation #6) will provide technical assistance to both Tarawa-based staff as well as ministry staff posted in the five project islands. Over time, this support will enable the MWYSA to assume responsibility for capacity building of ASWOs who, in turn, will train local government officials and island based national government extension officers in responding to climate change and disasters from a GESI perspective.

*The active involvement of MWYSA, and more specifically of the Women's Development Division (WDD), is crucial for the success of the NAP process. The WDD should be included as a key stakeholder in the KNEG. To effectively participate in the NAP process, including in the KNEG, capacity development of the WDD staff is required since climate change is a new area for the ministry.*

**Recommendation #5:  
Strengthening Gender  
Considerations in Kiribati's  
NAP Process**

**1.3 *Support the development and trailing of guidelines to mainstream GESI sensitive CCA&DRM in sector and ministry strategic and operational plans***

It is expected that the use CCA&DRM mainstreaming guidelines will lead to a more uniform, gender aware and inclusive approach to identifying and addressing CCA&DRR across central government agencies including the Ministry of Line and Phoenix Islands Development.

**1.4 *Ensure the KJIP M&E framework includes GESI indicators and targets***

In order to institutionalize the inclusion of GESI targets and KPIs in ministry, sector and island strategic and operational plans, it will be necessary to work in close collaboration with the MWYSA, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to set realistic and measurable equity and inclusion indicators.

**1.5 *Ensure GESI principles and methods are fully incorporated in CCA&DRM mainstreaming /sensitization workshops for the newly established Ministry of Justice***

It is important that Ministry of Justice staff clearly understand why CCA&DRM legislation and policy frameworks must be GESI sensitive and that they have the knowledge and skills to make this happen. This work could also result in flow-on affects if ministry staff apply their new GESI awareness to legislative work in other areas.

**1.6 *Conduct CCA&DRM GESI sensitization workshops for the Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change and the Mayors Association***

It is critical that key decision-making and influence bodies in Kiribati understand how climate change and disasters impact different people differently and are orientated to

ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable people in society are prioritized and addressed.

### **1.7 Ensure the expanded KIVA database captures key GESI baseline data to enable comprehensive analysis**

It is essential that the new KIVA database houses baseline information on the status of women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities in key resilience domains (i.e., health, education, livelihoods, participation in planning and decision-making bodies etc) and facilitates ongoing analysis of domain changes as a result of targeted CCA&DRM interventions.

## **Component 2: Build Island level CCA and DRM capacity**

As noted in the GAP, Island Councils currently have very limited understanding of: i) the likely long-term impacts of climate change/variability and what this means for the sustainability of water and food supply if adaptive action is not taken, and ii) what adaptive actions are best suited for local conditions. While CCA&DRM is recognized as a priority by Island Councils, members have not been exposed to basic adaption knowledge and practice, nor do they presently have the capacity or experience to overview comprehensive resource planning and management. As a result, projects are often implemented by sector extension officers, NGO's and international donors with little, if any, involvement of Island Councils. The process of reviewing and integrating CBDRMs with other island and national level plans provides an opportunity for the project to support a more well-informed, inclusive and "bottom-up" planning approach that recognizes the unique needs and vulnerabilities of specific communities and groups of people.

The objective of this component is to support Islands Councils develop GESI sensitive Island Council Strategic Plans (ICSPs) and improved Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDRM) Plans based on up-to-date and comprehensive data (gathered through Integrated Vulnerability Assessments) and inclusive, "bottom-up" planning processes. By supporting phasing-in of the Whole-of-Island approach, the project will ensure that CCA knowledge is decentralized to Island Councils and that key findings from recent IVAs are translated into responsive and GESI-sensitive ICSP. This approach will build CCA&DRM capacity at island level and will empower Island Councils to take ownership for the implementation and monitoring of project activities within their ICSP.

*"Frame the gender equality issue in line with the I-Kiribati culture—with an emphasis on building a climate-resilient family"... Building a family that is resilient to the negative impacts of climate change involves a recognition of the different roles (and related vulnerabilities) of women and men in the family and their different climate adaptation needs and capacities."*

**Recommendation #5:  
Strengthening Gender  
Considerations in Kiribati's NAP**

In this regard, the 2017 Gender Analysis of the NAP, recommends that a "family-focused approach" to achieving gender equality would be more aligned with the I-Kiribati culture (compared with a more Western approach centered on individual needs and rights) and as such, this frame of reference may be more acceptable to key stakeholder groups especially at island and community level.

**2.1 Provide GESI sensitization trainings to Island Councils in the five project islands as part of WoI trainings**

Given existing socio-cultural values and practices in the outer island, it is essential that the project work with local government officials (i.e., mayors, clerks, project officers, treasurers, island counsellors, church organisations, the old men's association, women and youth groups) to: i) increase understanding of current and potential gender and inclusion impacts of climate change, variability and disasters on vulnerable groups of people and, ii) build receptiveness and capacity for GESI sensitive analysis, planning and monitoring leading to more equitable and inclusive CCA&DRM approaches and outcomes.

**2.2 Provide GESI training to national government extension officers in the five project islands as part of WoI trainings**

It will be important that the project work simultaneously with island councils and national government extension officers including water technicians, agriculture assistants, teachers, health workers, fisheries and environment officers and Women's Interest Officers in each outer island to grow a common understanding and commitment to addressing climate change from a gender equity and social inclusion perspective.

**2.3 Identify and implement inclusive participation and engagement strategies**

The project will need to find culturally and socially acceptable ways to ensure that women and youth actively participate in all island level CCA&DRM planning processes and that serious consideration is given to the needs of the most vulnerable members of each community when developing ICSPs and investments plans. During project design, consultations were carried out with separate male and female focus groups, with subsequent sharing of group results. This approach worked well and allowed both men and women to discuss climate issues from a gendered perspective. Strategies to genuinely engage under-represented and vulnerable groups in all project activities need to be detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed during project inception.

**2.4 Develop GESI-sensitive methodologies and guidelines for WoI-implementation and investment plans**

In line with guidelines to mainstream GESI sensitive CCA&DRM in ministry strategic and operational plans, the project will also assist island councils develop, use and trail gender aware guidelines. In addition to building the capacity of Island Councils and government extension officers, this task will also require building the capacity of OB CC&DM, MIA; KiLGA, KNEG and MWYSA to guide and support this work.

**2.5 Conduct an analysis of the impacts of climate hazards on women and men to provide a more detailed analysis of gender issues in Kiribati in the context of climate variability and change.**

As recommended in the NAP Review, this analysis needs to be conducted in close collaboration with the MWYSA and the KNEG. Data and information generated through such analyses are key to informing the design of adaptation initiatives and to monitor the impacts (positive or negative) of climate change on women and on men. The NAP review suggests the following elements for consideration in this analysis:

- *Reviewing existing raw data collected as part of the Abaiang IVA with a gender lens—this is important to convey the idea that gender analysis may not always require more resources.*
- *Focusing on the fishery and tourism sectors to address KV20’s priorities (KV20 seeks to achieve the country’s development aspirations by maximizing the development benefits from fisheries and tourism as key productive sectors) because these sectors are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts.*
- *Exploring geographical differences (i.e., between the northern and southern islands of Kiribati; between urban and rural atolls; between work and home) and the implications for gender issues and climate adaptation.*
- *Exploring the impacts of rapid changes in lifestyle on gender relationships and the possible implications for the vulnerability of women and men to climate change (e.g., growth of substance abuse [kava] and gambling [Bingo]; erosion of the “bubuti” system especially in urban atolls; loss of traditional knowledge; change in diets).*

*“Such gender analysis can contribute to informing the revision of the KJIP, in particular to: a) broaden the understanding of gender issues (i.e., beyond gender-based violence and women’s participation); b) deepen the understanding of gender issues (i.e., understanding which men and women are most vulnerable to climate variability and change; also, how and why this changes over time); and c) create an evidence base and a baseline.”*

**Recommendation #3:  
Strengthening Gender  
Considerations in Kiribati’s NAP  
Process**

**Component 3: Undertake priority CCA measures in water and food security and coastal management**

Following on from Component 1 and 2 policy and institutional level work, the Project will invest in adaptive solutions in water and food security and coastal management/shoreline protection as prioritized in the respective ICSP and WoI investment plans of the five project islands. These initiatives will be designed to build community and household resilience while also promoting community ownership, equality, inclusiveness and capacity building. Project design stakeholder consultations in the identified islands strongly confirmed that improved water and food security are by far the most pressing adaptation priorities of the people. Recommendations to ensure GESI sensitivity and responsiveness in adaptation investments focus on ensuring women’s active engagement in assessment, planning and monitoring processes and adhering to international access standards.

**3.1 Ensure Agriculture and Water Technical Assessments fully consider the needs and perspectives of all members of the community, including location and design issues**

The process of conducting agriculture and water assessments provide an excellent opportunity to actively engage men, women and youth in assessing current resource issues, determining “best-fit” adaptive solutions and building capacity and ownership required for sustainability. Community engagement is also required to assess potential impacts of new/adapted water and agriculture infrastructure on people’s workloads and on household and community relations. Given existing tensions between people in some areas, it is essential that water use rights are proactively addressed by selecting infrastructure locations that can be accessed by all members of a particular area and by ensuring access rights are clearly specified and safeguarded through proper agreements. Further, the design of any infrastructure investment must address the needs of women, men, children and people with disabilities through adherence to Universal Standards and Build Back Better principles. In addition, the design of built infrastructure also needs to consider cultural preferences. For instance, the use of compost toilets is considered unacceptable in Kiribati due to taboos on the handling of human waste.

**3.2 *Review and amend the new National Building Code to ensure inclusion of GESI sensitive CCA&DRR measures in new infrastructure development***

This review will also need to assess social and environmental impact guidelines and new standard operating procedures to ensure sensitivity to gender and inclusion factors, including people with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD) ratified by the Government of Kiribati.

**3.3 *Ensure that both men and women are actively involved in CCA&DRM committees and project funded activities***

In response to the significant under-representation of women on Island Councils, and the recognition that climate change and disasters impacts different groups of people differently, it is critical that the project work with council members to identify strategies to ensure the active participation of women and other vulnerable groups in all project planning and review processes. Working through existing women and youth groups also provides an opportunity to increase knowledge about climate change, build adaptation capacity and communicate critical information within peer networks.

**3.4 *Consider the potential to train youth from targeted communities (both male and female) in O&M skills during construction of adaptive infrastructure***

Given that young people living in outer island communities have limited employment opportunities and that infrastructure is often poorly maintained, the project could provide opportunities to train youth in construction, operation and/or maintenance of new and refurbished investments. In this regard, the potential to collaborate with an existing training provider (such as the Kiribati Institute of Technology or the Maritime Training Centre Carpentry Program) could be explored.

**3.5 *Provide community-based gender sensitive WASH awareness training in collaboration with outer island health workers, assistant welfare officers and NGOs***

WASH awareness training is required to address existing sanitation and hygiene concerns that are exacerbated during times of water shortage and drought. Improving WASH conditions is seen as a critical water resilience investment given the high correlation between the quantity and quality of freshwater resources and the achievement of development outcomes, especially for women and girls.

**3.6 *Address the significant water and sanitation issues in schools on target islands to ensure that education outcomes are not compromised as a result of climate change***

Building on the recommendations of the Kiribati WASH Resilience Policy review, the Project should invest in improved technologies to ensure that safe drinking water, hand-washing and toilet facilities are available in all schools in targeted islands. In addition, the project should make use of the UNICEF WASH Toolkit which includes awareness materials on Menstruation Hygiene Management to address teacher, parent and student concerns regarding absenteeism and reduced performance as a result of menstruation issues. Improving WASH infrastructure, sanitation and hygiene in schools also addresses SDG #6 Water and Sanitation requirements.

***Component 4: Strengthen CCA knowledge, communications and M&E***

The design and use of effective information, education and communication (IEC) materials is essential to increasing awareness about the impacts of climate change, the need to take adaptive action, and garnering support for the WoI-approach. The Project will enhance CCA&DRM knowledge management through the development and implementation of a Communication Strategy that targets national, island and community-based audiences using a mix of medians. The Communication Strategy will also define mechanisms and templates for capturing lessons and best practices throughout the project cycle, including the most effective way to engage with isolated and under-represented beneficiary groups.

In addition, the project could support research on the impacts of climate hazards on women, men, children and families in urban and rural Kiribati to create a GESI evidence base and baseline, and to provide critical data for the revision of the KJIP and development of the WoI methodology. The process of conducting this research - in collaboration with the MWYSA - would build the analytical capacity of the ministry responsible for women, youth and people with disabilities, and also ensure that ministry plans, policies and programs are responsive to the actual and forecast climate change issues on vulnerable groups. This recommendation is aligned with Recommendation #3 (page 20) in the 2017 Gender Analysis Report of the NAP.

**4.1 *Ensure the Project Communications, Knowledge Management and Stakeholder Engagement Strategies are GESI aware***

It is also essential that all IEC materials are sensitive to the needs and rights of women, children and people with disabilities and are widely disseminated in user-friendly formats such as social media, popular theatre, music, dance, games, story-telling, audio-visual productions, info-graphics etc.

**Recommendations for GESI Sensitive Project Management**

- i. ***Ensure the project models gender equity***

Through the engagement of both female and male staff in leadership and outreach positions;

ii. ***Develop, implement and enforce a Code of Conduct***

For all project staff which includes a zero tolerance for discriminatory practices and violence of any kind;

iii. ***Ensure all project policies, plans, budgets and operating procedures are GESI sensitive***

Including the Community Engagement Plan, the Knowledge Management Strategy, the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and the Communications Strategy;

iv. ***Ensure all project staff receives comprehensive training and support in GESI sensitive CCA&DRM work and the use of inclusive and participatory approaches***

Given that PMU staff - including Technical Support Officers - can be highly influential in building receptiveness and commitment to GESI concepts at national and island level, it is critical that they receive adequate training and support and are fully committed to achieving equitable and inclusive outcomes;

v. ***Build a strong partnership with the Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs to build and sustain national capacity for GESI sensitive CCA&DRM work***

Working in close collaboration with the MWYSA will not only ensure the perspectives of women, youth and people with disabilities are incorporated in project planning and implementation, it will also strengthen the ministry's capacity to assume a lead role in future CCA&DRM work. As such, it is recommended that the MWYSA be part of the Project Technical Advisory Committee and assist with the design of GESI related trainings, review processes, communication strategy etc;

vi. ***Engage a Project GESI Specialist***

Engaging a consultant with considerable expertise in GESI and CCA/DRM on a periodic input basis is highly recommended to ensure that the PMU and key project stakeholders have sufficient knowledge and skills to effectively implement this GAP while also building national capacity for climate related gender and inclusion work. The GESI Specialist would have responsibility for the following tasks:

- *Provide GESI training to all members of the PMU and assist in identifying how equity and inclusion concepts can best be applied to each staff member's work;*
- *Assist with the development of Project Communications, Knowledge Management and Stakeholder Engagement Strategies and the design of GESI-aware IEC materials;*
- *Review and revise the KJIP M&E framework, the KIVA database and monitoring modules from a GESI perspective;*
- *Design and deliver CCA&DRM GESI mainstreaming training at national level for OB staff and KNEG members*
- *Develop GESI materials for sensitization workshops with the Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change, the Ministry of Justice and the Mayors Association;*

- *Assist with the review and design of IVA, ICSP and Wol methodologies from a GESI perspective;*
- *Design and deliver the GESI component of Wol-trainings and planning processes at island level involving island councils, extension officers and project technical support officers;*
- *Review draft designs of infrastructure investments from a GESI and international standards perspective;*
- *Assist with the development and implementation of project M&E methods and tools to ensure relevant GESI related data is captured, analysed and that lessons learned are identified and applied, and*
- *Provide technical assistance to the MWYSA to increase staff capacity to assess and address CCA&CRM issues from a GESI perspective at national & island level.*



**GESI Action plan – Kiribati LDCF Wol-project**

**Outcome 1: Capacity of national government institutions & personnel strengthened on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks, supporting the operationalization of the KJIP**

<b>GESI Action Plan Activity</b>	<b>Related Project Activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1.1 Provide GESI training to the OB National Strategic Policy Division and KNEG members	Activity 1.1.3.2 Assess & strengthen KJIP secretariat & KNEG mandates/processes, including project management capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of pre-&amp; post KAP surveys reveal increased knowledge &amp; skill of OB Policy Division staff and KNEG members</li> </ul>	All OB and KNEG members trained in GESI sensitive CCA & DRM methods	OB staff & KNEG members lack capacity to identify and address CC/DRM GESI issues	Years 1-5	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration with MWYSA to build capacity & sustainability
1.2 Provide institutional strengthening assistance to the MWYSA (via Project GESI Specialist as per Action #6.2)	Activity 1.1.3.5 Strengthen GESI-perspectives in KJIP implementation through enhanced GESI-sensitive CCA&DRM capacities of OB, MWYSA and KNEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of pre-&amp; post KAP surveys reveal increased knowledge &amp; skill of MWYSA national &amp; island staff</li> </ul>	All MWYSA staff trained in GESI sensitive CCA/ DRM at national level and five project islands	MWYSA lacks capacity to identify and address CCA and DRM GESI issues	Years 1-5	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration with MWYSA and OB
1.3 Support the development of guidelines to mainstream GESI sensitive CCA&DRM in sector and ministry strategic & operational plans	Activity 1.1.1.3 Formulate GESI-sensitive guidelines for CCA&DRM mainstreaming in Ministry Strategic Plans and Ministry Operational Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of GESI-sensitive CCA&amp;DRM Mainstreaming Guidelines developed and approved by OB</li> </ul>	GESI sensitive CCA&DRM mainstreamed in at least 4 MSPs and 4 MOPs	GESI-sensitive CCA&DRM Mainstreaming Guidelines not available	Year 2	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration with MWYSA
1.4 Ensure the KJIP M&E framework includes GESI indicators and targets	Activity 1.1.2.1 Develop and implement GESI-sensitive KJIP M&E framework linked to KDP and KIVA database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KJIP M&amp;E Framework is inclusive of clear GESI related indicators and targets</li> <li>OB staff trained on GESI-sensitive M&amp;E methods</li> </ul>	KJIP M&E Framework All OB and KNEG members trained in GESI sensitive M&E	Currently GESI sensitive KJIP not available OB and KNEG members lack capacity for GESI M&E	Year 2	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration with OB and MFED to build capacity and sustainability

<b>GESI Action Plan Activity</b>	<b>Related Project Activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1.5 Ensure GESI principles and methods are fully incorporated in CCA&DRM mainstreaming /sensitization workshops for the newly established Ministry of Justice	Activity 1.1.1.1 Review and provide recommendations for required updates of legal frameworks from a CCA&DRM-perspective including sensitization of Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Justice Sensitization Workshops inclusive of GESI principles and methods;</li> <li>Participant evaluations indicate increased knowledge and interest in addressing impacts of CC&amp;DR on vulnerable groups through GESI sensitive legislation</li> </ul>	All project supported legislative development efforts result in GESI sensitive legislation	Ministry of Justice staff have not received any GESI training	Year 1	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration with OB and MWYSA to build capacity & sustainability
1.6 Conduct CCA&DRM GESI sensitization workshops for the Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change and the Mayors Association	Activity 1.1.3.4 Sensitize national & island decision-makers including Parliamentarians, Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change, Mayor's Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization Workshops inclusive of GESI principles and methods;</li> <li>Participant evaluations indicate increased knowledge &amp; interest in addressing impacts of CC&amp;DR on vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	Sensitization Workshops conducted with at least 80% of Parliamentarians, Ministry of Justice staff, Parliamentary Select Committee and Mayors Forum	National, island and other identified decision-makers have not received GESI-sensitive CCA&DRM awareness training	Years 2-4	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration with OB and MWYSA to build capacity & sustainability
1.8 Ensure the expanded KIVA database captures key GESI baseline data to enable comprehensive gender and social inclusion analysis	Activity 1.1.4.2 Expand KIVA database with analysis tools/module for key sectors, including capacity building and alignment with sector databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KIVA database includes GESI data;</li> <li>M&amp;E data tools are GESI sensitive;</li> <li>Pre and post intervention surveys results</li> </ul>	National KJIP M&E Framework & 5 island level frameworks inclusive of GESI indicators  ICSP methodology includes GESI	No KJIP M&E Framework and GESI sensitive monitoring procedures currently in place	Year 1	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration with OB and MFED to build capacity & sustainability

		indicate increased ability to capture and analyse GESI and CC&DR data	sensitive CCA&DRM-perspectives aligned with new IVA- and WoI processes			
<b>Outcome 2: Capacity of island administrations enhanced to plan for and monitor CCA processes using a WoI approach</b>						
<b>GESI Action Plan Activity</b>	<b>Related Project Activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>2.3</b> Provide GESI sensitization trainings to Island Councils as part of WoI trainings	Activity 2.1.2.3 Develop GESI-sensitive WoI-implementation and investment plans in 5 islands, based on IVA and ICSP, through consultations and trainings of Islands Councils (Clerks, Project Officer, Islands Development Committees (IDC) representatives, extension officers), and disseminate plans at island and national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of GESI sensitization workshops conducted with Island Councils</li> <li>Participant evaluations indicate increased knowledge and awareness of GESI issues in CC and DRR</li> </ul>	5 Project Island Councils; min 80% participation rate	Significant gap in understanding GESI issues in CCA&DRM at national and island levels	Year 1	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration MWYSA

<p>2.4 Provide GESI training to national government extension officers in the five project islands as part of WoI trainings</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.2.3 Develop GESI-sensitive WoI-implementation and investment plans in 5 islands, based on IVA and ICSP, through consultations and trainings of Islands Councils (Clerks, Project Officer, Islands Development Committees (IDC) representatives, extension officers), and disseminate plans at island and national levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # and percentage of Government Extension Officers, including Island Assistance Welfare receive GESI training on five project islands</li> <li>• Training evaluations show increased knowledge and commitment to GESI inclusive CCA and DRM</li> </ul>	<p>Government Extension Officers on 5 project islands; min 80% participation rate</p>	<p>Lack of capacity of MWYSA to assist Island Councils assess and address CCA from GESI perspective</p> <p>Lack of capacity of Government Extension Officers and address CCA and DRR from GESI perspective</p>	<p>Years 2-4</p>	<p>Project Gender Specialist in collaboration MWYSA - national and island-based staff</p>
<p>2.3 Identify and support implementation of inclusive participation and engagement strategies</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.4.2. Plan GESI sensitive CCA&amp;DRM community awareness and outreach programmes for 5 islands (link to 4.1.1.1)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4.3 Train Island Development Committees, Island Disaster &amp; Climate Management Committees, Extension Officers and Community-Based Groups in GESI sensitive CCA&amp;DRM using training of trainers' approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community groups and NGOs engaged to conduct awareness activities</li> <li>• Number and percentage of women and men engaged in awareness and other project activities</li> </ul>	<p>Women are equally represented and involved in all project awareness and outreach programs</p>	<p>Lessons learned from previous projects and NGO CCA &amp; DRR awareness efforts regarding inclusive approaches documented and applied</p>	<p>Years 1-2</p>	<p>Project Communication Officer, Island Technical Support Officer with assistance from the Project Gender Specialist</p>
<p>2.4 Develop GESI-sensitive methodologies and guidelines for WoI-</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.2.2 Develop GESI-sensitive WoI-implementation and investment plans in 5 islands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GESI guidelines and methods developed in 5 project islands, field tested and</li> </ul>	<p>Women on five project islands are actively engaged in sharing</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge not documented</p>	<p>Years 1-2</p>	<p>Project Gender Specialist in collaboration MWYSA</p>

implementation and investment plans		<p>adjusted based on feedback to ensure best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GESI sensitive awareness and training materials developed and customized to each project island</li> </ul>	traditional knowledge within and beyond the community			
2.5 Conduct research and analysis of the impacts of climate hazards on women and men to provide a more detailed analysis of gender issues in Kiribati in the context of climate variability and change	<p>Activity 2.1.4.1 Conduct research and analysis of the impacts of climate hazards on women and men to provide a more detailed analysis of gender issues in Kiribati in the context of climate variability and change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GESI research conducted and published</li> <li>GESI research findings used as baseline in KJIP M&amp;E Framework</li> <li>GESI research findings used in development of ISCPs and Wol investment plans</li> <li>MWYSA and OB research capacity and knowledge of GESI in CCA/DRR Enhanced</li> </ul>	Research completed using 5 project islands as representational sample	Very limited verifiable data available on the gendered impacts of climate change and disasters	Year 1	Project Gender Specialist in collaboration with MWYSA
<b>Outcome 3: Community capacity enhanced to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and assets</b>						
<b>GESI Action Plan Activity</b>	<b>Related Project Activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
3.7 Ensure Agriculture and Water Technical Assessments fully consider the needs and perspectives of all members of the community, including location and design issues	<p>Activity 3.1.1.1 Support Agricultural Technical Assessments and development of guidelines and training materials</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture &amp; water assessments are inclusive of perspectives of all members of communities</li> </ul>	All infrastructure investment plans on five project islands are GESI sensitive	Current status of infrastructure	Year 1-2	Technical Support Officers

	Review existing water sector technologies and make recommendations for innovative and locally appropriate solutions/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design of new/refurbished infrastructure adheres to universal standards, build back better principles and cultural preferences</li> </ul>				
<b>3.8</b> Review and amend the new National Building Code to ensure inclusion of GESI sensitive CCA&DRR measures in new infrastructure development	Activity 3.1.3.2 Review the National Building Code and related guidelines, including integration of guidelines for GESI sensitive climate-proofing of new infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated National Building Code is GESI sensitive and incorporates universal access standards</li> </ul>	Updated National Building Code and guidelines applied to all Project infrastructure investments	National Building Code does not include universal GESI standards and operating guidelines	Year 1	Project Gender Specialist
<b>3.9</b> Ensure both men and women are actively involved in CCA&DRM committees and project funded activities	All project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number &amp; percentage of women/men on all project supported national and island committees</li> </ul>	At least 20% increase from baseline; target is 50% male/female participation	Island and community level committee primarily male dominated	Years 1-5	Project staff; Island Technical Support Officers with assistance from Project Gender Specialist
<b>3.10</b> Consider the potential to train youth from targeted communities (both male and female) in O&M skills during construction of adaptive infrastructure	Activity 3.1.2.4 Improve capacities related to installation, maintenance, data collection, monitoring and reporting of MISE WSEU and water technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of youth trained in O&amp;M skills on each project island</li> <li>Number of youth involved in construction of new infrastructure (male and female)</li> </ul>	Youth from all project islands involved in training and construction	Majority of youth on project islands currently unemployed and unskilled at O&M of water infrastructure	Years 2-5	Project staff in collaboration with training providers and construction workers

<p><b>3.11</b> Provide community-based gender sensitive WASH awareness training</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.4.4 Support trainers to carry out awareness activities and conduct community trainings for GESI sensitive CCA&amp;DRM community at 5 islands</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2.6 Improve water sector adaptation capacities through awareness programme for households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of WASH workshops conducted on each project island and % of women, men, girls and boys in attendance</li> </ul>	<p>WASH awareness training provided to at least 25% of women on all project islands</p>	<p>Majority of island residents have not received WASH training</p>	<p>Years 2-5</p>	<p>Project staff in collaboration with island-based health and education officers and NGOs</p>
<p><b>3.12</b> Address the significant water and sanitation issues in schools on target islands to ensure that education outcomes are not compromised as a result of climate change</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.2.3 Identify and install most appropriate water adaptation technologies to ensure sufficient and safe drinking water</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2.6 Improve water sector adaptation capacities through awareness programme for households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of hard and soft WASH interventions carried out on project islands</li> <li>• Results of surveys and focus groups discussions with sample of teachers, parents and students from target schools</li> <li>• Difference in student attendance and performance</li> </ul>	<p>Water adaptation technologies installed in at least 15 community facilities across the 5 islands (including schools)</p>	<p>Most schools on project islands do not have functioning toilets, hand washing facilities and drinking water</p>	<p>Years 2-5</p>	<p>Project staff</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4: WoI-approach promoted through effective knowledge management and communication strategies</b></p>						
<p><b>GESI Action Plan Activity</b></p>	<p><b>Related Project Activity</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Target</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p>	<p><b>Timeline</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p><b>4.2</b> Ensure the Project Communications, Knowledge Management and Stakeholder</p>	<p>Activity 4.1.1.1 Develop the cross-sectoral WoI Knowledge Management and Communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GESI sensitive Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy</li> </ul>	<p>National and island level strategies and IEC</p>	<p>Lessons learned from previous projects and NGO CCA &amp; DRR</p>	<p>Years 1-5</p>	<p>Project Communication Officer, assistance from Project Gender Specialist</p>

Engagement Strategies are GESI aware	Strategy, including mechanism for capturing lessons learned throughout the project, and formal and informal awareness and outreach strategies and materials for national and community-levels	developed, endorsed and implemented	materials are GESI aware	awareness efforts incorporated		
<b>Total budget<sup>59</sup></b>						<b>USD 165,000</b>

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<sup>59</sup> Budget allocation for GESI specialist (outcome 1) and GESI research (outcome 2). Not inclusive of budget allocated for implementation of project activities.



## **Annex I: Island selection criteria and data sources**

### **WHOLE OF ISLAND APPROACH (WOIA)**

#### **- Island Selection Criteria-**

**KNEG (Kiribati National Experts Group – CC and DRM)**

#### **I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The Government is currently implementing an approach which aims at improving the coordination of efforts related to building resilience and adaptive capacity at the island community level and furthermore to move towards efficient use of available resource through climate finance streams. This is known as the Whole of Island Approach – an integrated approach which involves a cross-sectoral approach focusing its efforts on an island approach and addressing all vulnerabilities on the island in an inclusive and holistic manner.

Based on the current process of the Whole of Island Approach, the KNEG has current undergone the technical review of the Island Selection process to further contextualize the current vulnerabilities, social impacts and especially aiming to identify the next islands where the Whole of Island Approach will roll out to. In addition, this will inform key priority islands for different sector implementation relevant to addressing climate change and disaster impacts through the various funding sources available and which will be implemented accordingly. The previous selection criteria which was developed by the Government of Kiribati (GoK) identified Abaiang and Tabiteuea North as the first pilot islands for the implementation of the WOIA.

#### **II. THE PROCESS & STAKEHOLDERS**

The KNEG underwent internal technical consultations to discuss the existing island selection criteria, and as guidance as part of the review process, to incorporate new and updated information, reports, data which would shape the vulnerability criteria for the “Island Selection Process”. The following is a list of the key stakeholders involved in this exercise:

**Office of Te Beretitenti (OB):** Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management – KNEG Secretariat – Central Coordination of CC and DRM

##### **Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD)**

- Environment Conservation Division (ECD) – Biodiversity
- Agriculture and Livestock Division (ALD) – Food Security (Crops and Livestock)
- Lands Management Division (LMD) – Lands mapping

##### **Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD)**

- Fisheries Division – Food Security (Marine)
- Minerals Division – Coastal erosion (coastal land demarcations)

##### **Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED)**

- National Statistics Office (NSO) – Population, Census, Unemployment and Literacy

##### **Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE)**

- Water Engineering Unit (WEU) – Water quality

##### **Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS)**

- Environmental Health Unit (EHU) – Diarrhoea and NCD Diseases

**Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA)**

### **III. UPDATED CRITERIA SETS**

The selection criteria are consistent with the previous criteria used for the piloted islands (Abaiang and Tabiteuea North). The following changes were made from the previous 2013 Island Selection criteria, based on the revision and incorporation of new and updated information, data, assessments and reports, which were discussed thoroughly by the KNEG (Kiribati National Experts Group):

The number of baseline criteria of focus has increased from eight (8) to ten (10) as two additional criteria's have been added:

- Literacy & Unemployment – in terms of building resilience and adaptive capacity
- Logistic vulnerability of isolation (Transportation & Communication).

**REVISED CRITERIA and data sources:**

- Food security:** Decreased household accessibility to food crops and livestock (comparative analysis of population census data from 2005 KNSO 2007 with 2010 (KNSO 2015).
- High dependency on fishing:** A high proportion of fishing households and bigger population were under the assumption that climate change is impacting coastal fisheries, and this, combined with these factors lead to greater destruction of fisheries resources. This is based on recent Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development fisheries artisanal surveys conducted on each of the island between 1999 and 2011 (MFMRD) no date).
- Water security:** Low average sustainable groundwater yield per capital as a drought vulnerability score (based on the Ministry of Public Works and Utilities Water Resource Assessment Report, 2003).
- Health:** High incident of diarrhoea as the most visible impact of either insufficient water quality or food safety, incidence of diabetes and hypertension are considered as climate change related disease because of citizens high dependency on imported food as climate change impacted their soil fertility and land space through long period of drought and erosion respectively (based on Ministry of Health and Medical Services).
- Erosion:** High extent (length) of coastal erosion, based on dividing the total length of eroded shoreline by perimeter of the atoll (data from Gillie 1993 and 1994: Webb 2006; Rankey 2011; Biribo 2012; Kiribati Second National Communication 2012).
- High biodiversity:** The presence of critically endangered or vulnerable species (as classified under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List species), total number of IUCN Red List species present, important habitats (based on geomorphic cover include pinnacles, lagoon and passage areas) and national; significant to livelihoods, culture and economy (MELAD, SPREP, CI; 2013).
- High Logistic (Transportation & Communication):** Inaccessibility to education and medical services and preparedness to climate change risks and disaster due to isolation and

insufficiency of communication services and transportation with high costs of travelling. The number of islands with no communication services, with no transportation infrastructure in place, and the comparison costs of sea and air fares. The data are obtained from the original source of the Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Communication and DHKL, 2017.

- h) **High Literacy of unemployment:** Consideration of three groups of people; youth, disability and women vs literacy and unemployment to determine the most vulnerable group in terms of earning livings according to their capability and ability. The sources are obtained from the NSO 2015.
- i) **Population density:** Consideration population density (land area vs. population size) and land use as index and indicator to determine the level of vulnerability between islands to adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters. Data and figures used in calculating the indices are official & verified extracts retrieved from competent authorities namely Statistics Office (population of individual islands; 2015 Census) and Lands Office (land areas and land uses).
- j) **Population trend:** The Comparison of the population trend of increasing rate of island population counting from the last 4 census results (1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 up to latest census 2015). Source National Statistic Office.

Criteria	Weighting
Water	20
Coastal Protection	20
Biodiversity Conservation	15
Literacy Vulnerability (Women, Youth etc...)	10
Population Density	10
Logistics accessibility	5
Fisheries	15
Agriculture	15
Health	15
Population trend	10
Tourism	5

#### IV. RESULTS and CONCLUSION

Based on a thorough exercise conducted by the KNEG using sector specific reports, assessments, data and information available, all islands have been listed in terms of their vulnerability to the criteria's which have been set (see above). Based on the overall scoring provided to each island, it is important to note that the KNEG has re-ranked the islands according to the islands groups to ensure that there is nation-wide coverage of the IVA process and the implementation of the Whole of Island Approach (WOIA):

- The Vulnerable Islands based on ranking from “Most Vulnerable” to “Least Vulnerable” for the Northern Islands (Meang) group consist of:
  - **1<sup>st</sup> - North Tarawa**

- **2<sup>nd</sup> - Makin**
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> - Butaritari
  - 4<sup>th</sup> – South Tarawa
  - 5<sup>th</sup> - Marakei
- The Vulnerable islands based on ranking from “Most Vulnerable” to “Least Vulnerable” for the Central Islands (Nuuka) group consist of:
- **1<sup>st</sup> – Kuria**
  - 2<sup>nd</sup>- Abemama
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> - Maiana
  - 4<sup>th</sup> – Aranuka
  - 5<sup>th</sup> - Banaba
- The Vulnerable islands based on rankings from “Most Vulnerable (MV)” to “Least Vulnerable (LV)” for the Southern Island group consist of:
- **1<sup>st</sup> – Onotoa**
  - 2<sup>nd</sup>- Nonouti & Nikunau
  - 3<sup>rd</sup>- Tabiteuea Maiaki (Tab South)
  - 4<sup>th</sup>- Beru
  - 5<sup>th</sup> – Tamana
  - 6<sup>th</sup> - Arorae
- The Vulnerable islands based on rankings from “Most Vulnerable (MV)” to “Least Vulnerable (LV)” for the Line-Phoenix Island group consist of:
- **1<sup>st</sup>- Kiritimati**
  - 2<sup>nd</sup>- Tabuaeran
  - 3<sup>rd</sup>- Teraina
  - 4<sup>th</sup>- Kanton

The KNEG has provided this categorising summary as it provides an indication of the Most Vulnerable Islands per island group. In terms of trying to get coverage when addressing these vulnerabilities, it would be advisable to consider the islands ranked 1<sup>st</sup> and categorized as “Most Vulnerable”.

In March 2018, the Cabinet endorsed the island selection criteria and ranking presented above.

## Annex J: Project Island background and islands consultations findings

### Kiritimati / Christmas Island

*Island background and islands consultations summary, April 2018*



*Project design consultations were held from 13-21 February 2018 with a total of 84 people (45 women and 39 men) from MLPID, Island Council, extension officers and community representatives.*

#### **Background<sup>60</sup>**

Kiritimati (Christmas) Island is a coral atoll in the Northern Line Islands. It is the largest coral atoll in the world with an area of 363.4 sq.km. Kiritimati alone has a land mass larger than the rest of the islands of Kiribati combined. Kiritimati is very isolated, being over 3,000 km from the capital Tarawa, and 2,000 km from Honolulu, Hawaii. All land in Kiritimati island is state owned except for plots recently made available in Tabakea.

The main villages of Kiritimati are London, Banana, and Tabakea, located along the main road on the northern tip of the island, and Poland, across the main lagoon to the South.

#### **Demographics<sup>61</sup>:**

Villages	Households	Population	Female	Men
London	293	1,899	928	971
Tabakea	354	3,001	1,466	1,535
Banana	187	1,208	504	624
Poland	64	339	163	176

<sup>60</sup> Based on KAP-project island profiles (2012), census-data, national and islands consultations

<sup>61</sup> Kiribati Population and Housing Census 2015

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>3,306</b>
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The vast majority of land on Kiritimati is owned by the GoK (rather than family groups) and is leased to government agencies and private citizens who have migrated there from other islands, primarily Tarawa. 500 new leases have recently been awarded with another 2,000 expected to be released over the next years (1/4 of an acre each; Tabakea village 500 lots, Main Camp 1,500 lots, Poland 500 lots). As such, the population of Kiritimati is expected to grow significantly.

#### Environment

Kiritimati has a unique and delicate environment due to its isolation, size and atoll characteristics, that have resulted in a diverse eco-system endowed with extensive biophysical characteristics. Some areas have been designated by the Government as ‘marine parks’ to protect them from overfishing, and some areas have been closed to the public for commercial activities mainly fish ponds and as bird nesting sanctuaries.

Population growth is already resulting in an intensive competition for natural resources, including land for housing, churches, businesses; construction raw materials such as gravel and sand; ground water; fish; and coconut. The natural environment is under pressure from the expanding population settlement.

#### Administration and education

Kiritimati has different governance and administrative systems than other islands in Kiribati given the presence of the Ministry the Line and Phoenix Islands Development (MLPID). The Planning Division within the MLPID is responsible for maintaining a database of all projects currently operating on Kiritimati Island, for assisting with project design and for reporting on progress.

Ministry of Line and Phoenix Islands Development (MLPID) is the highest authority and plays a political and administrative oversighting role particularly in development processes. Like for all inhabited outer islands in Kiribati, an Island Council (KUC - Kiribati Urban Council) is functional (established in April 2014 as the youngest council). Its focus is mainly on community development initiatives operating under the Local Government Act framework.

At Kiritimati, the local maneaba (*community hall*) governing system is non-existent, given that people only began migrating to the Line Group from other islands in Kiribati in the 1960’s. Extended family and cultural systems operate differently in Kiritimati and there is a different “sense of community” because communities have been established more recently by settlers from other parts of Kiribati. At community-level, people are mostly organized around religious beliefs.

There are three primary schools at Kiritimati, one Junior Secondary School, and two church secondary schools (Itoi-ni-mainiku and St. Francis).

#### Transport, connectivity and services

Kiritimati is connected by international flights to Fiji (Nadi) once a week. There is also a local inter island flight service operated by Air Kiribati connecting Kiritimati and two other islands of the Line group, Fanning and Washington, twice a week.

A MLPID owned landing vessel (LC LINNIX) is providing boat transport services between Kiritimati, Fanning, Washington and Tarawa. Private ship companies also provide transport services between Tarawa and Kiritimati island for passengers and cargo (journey of 10-14 days). A ship (Kuwai) operated by a local company is providing inter island services between the Line islands and Hawaii.

The main road is tar sealed, ending towards the village of Poland, however there are smaller access roads to all important points on the island.

Internet connection is available as well as phone services. Banking services, tourism and hotels services, and broadcasting services are available on the island.

Past/current projects

- European Union / New Zealand Government “Improved Drinking Water Supply for Kiritimati Island” will be completed in December 2018. The objective of this project was to secure safe and sustainable drinking water supply to Kiritimati Island communities targeting households at London and Tennessee. This project has undertaken a wide range of activities including:
  - Assisting with development of a Sustainable Water Management Plan (SWMP) for the Decca-London system;
  - Undertaking urgent improvements to the existing water supply system;
  - Developing, implementing and monitoring a trial hybrid solar/wind groundwater extraction and transfer system at two galleries;
  - Constructing three groundwater abstraction galleries at the Decca water lens
  - Installing, rehabilitating and operating monitoring bores (including 12 new bores)
  - Providing plumbing training to Linnix water and sanitation division staff
  - Conducting water conservation awareness in schools, communities and with urban council representatives;
  - Installing /repairing water pipes and meters in all London households.
- The EU Sustainable socio-economic development of Kiritimati Island Program is a follow-up project focusing on water and sanitation and sustainable energy This project is currently being prepared and offers opportunities for collaboration with LDCF activities in Kiritimati. While still under development, the new project is likely to continue to focus on upgrading existing water supply infrastructures; improving sanitation and hygiene with a strong focus on strengthening community and institutional capacities of competent authorities. It will also support the upgrade of the Four Wells groundwater system servicing Tabakea village, rehabilitation of the water supply systems at Banana and Poland villages, and increased access to safe and sustainable sanitation options.
- Taiwan-MLPID Joint Agriculture Project launched in Nov. 2016 “promotes development of agriculture and livestock in Kiritimati to improve food security for better livelihoods”.
- Japanese Grassroots Grants have funded a number of water tanks on the island.
- Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has funded upgrading of primary schools including infrastructure and water system.
- New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) funded the solar power project in Poland and is currently supporting Phase II of a Solid Waste Program.
- World Bank is funding the new aerodrome terminal on Kiritimati and is also developing a project to install internet cabling.
- South Pacific Community (SPC) distributes taro, sweet potatoes, banana and cassava for planting at least once a year through the Tarawa Agriculture Office.

**Summary of islands consultations (February 2018)**

Water Security:

- Wells are becoming more brackish with higher salinity levels.
- Rain tanks are often empty given current drought conditions.
- Lack of equitable access to clean water is causing tensions within some communities /areas:
  - Poland government housing is connected to the water system while leased lots are not; well water now is no longer safe to drink in Poland even after boiling; all drinking water come from Government houses and schools. This had become a problem as water resources are scarce and cannot accommodate the growing number of villagers in Poland.
  - London residents connected to the piped water system reported no issues with water supply, however not all residents have access to piped water.
  - In Tabakea people are not connected to piped water system, and boiled well water is being used (salty, but still drinkable). Water quality and access issues critical as this area is expected to expand with 500 new land leases.
- No drinking water in most schools, where available toilets are not being used because there is no water for flushing. There is an increasing rate of absenteeism due to the lack of water/facility issues and engagement of children in agricultural activities (collection of copra).
- Government extension workers reported frequent incidences of diarrhea, influenza, skin rashes and conjunctivitis as a result of lack of water and hygiene;

#### Food Security:

- There are a large number of coconut trees on Kiritimati due to former plantations and people are free to harvest coconuts anywhere as there are no access restrictions in place for untenanted land. Given the increased price of copra, people in Kiritimati have much higher income levels than on other islands.
- Given the increase in copra (coconut) prices, which is the primary source of income on the island, no negative impacts on income were reported. However, some stakeholders raised concern about future impacts given that coconuts are being heavily cultivated, and trees are not pollinating due to drought.
- Decline in agricultural productivity: Crops are not producing well due to poor soil, salty well water and lack of rain. As a result, breadfruit is smaller/drier and less frequently eaten; coconuts drier and not pollinating; staple fruits like bananas, papaya and pandanus are becoming scarce. The only crop being grown in London now is cassava.
- People are not growing vegetables due to lack of water supply and preference for imported goods (i.e. rice). There is also a lack of interest and “gardening culture”.
- Livestock are suffering due to lack of drinking water and organic food scraps.
- Fish are moving further offshore making catches smaller and more difficult; Before women were able to fish in the shallow water but now men have to go fishing further into the sea, therefore due to the depletion of coastal fisheries, women are generally not involved in fishing anymore; seaweed farming, which is primarily done by women has also declined.
- Depletion in oxygen causing high salt concentrated in sea water resulting in the death of milk fish in ponds.



- High consumption of rice and other imported foods result in a significant increase in malnutrition, diabetes, and heart disease.

Coastal protection and management:

- In 2016, a large wave resulted in significant damage to the island's only wharf and the death of three people. As a result, only one container can be loaded at a time and there are cargo weight restrictions which are affecting transport efficiency.
- Coastal erosion, especially in London.
- Salt mining for export to Singapore and Japan is also a source of income on Kiritimati.

CCA&DRM coordination and awareness

- A Kiritimati Climate Change Committee has been formed but has only met once (it was not possible to obtain a list of committee members or minutes from this meeting). Some stakeholders stressed the need for a functioning CC committee made up of representatives from key GoK agencies and KUC representatives to better promote, coordinate and monitor CCA and DRM activities.
- Lack of public awareness/ interest in the impacts of CC and use of adaptation measures due to the lack of understanding of the causes/consequences of water and/food security and to the dominant "live in the moment" mentality and belief that the Government "will take care of things"
- With the exception of wildlife/environment and fisheries staff, government extension officers reported very limited understanding of CC including causes, impacts and adaptation strategies within their own or other sectors. Most expressed interest in learning more about adaptation techniques relative to their sectors.
- Only 1 community representative consulted have received any previous training on climate change which was provided by her church with the assistance of the OB. All community stakeholders consulted indicated a desire to learn more about CCA;
- Stakeholders consulted generally believe CC awareness/ training should take place in communities; some suggested that the Urban Council should be actively involved in organizing these sessions through village counsellors and that people should "be required" to attend

Other issues:

- While directly unrelated to climate change, several social issues related to addictive behavior (bingo) and misuse of substances (beer and kava) were frequently reported by government representatives as a growing problem interfering with the use adaptation measures. Numerous stakeholders stressed that people's excessive involvement with Bingo (primarily women) is having a negative impact on family relationships, preparation of healthy meals and the proper supervision and care of children. In some cases, women are spending over 5 hours and \$50 per day on bingo which is now the primary fund raiser used by most churches on Kiritimati. In Poland men raised serious concerns about this issue, reporting that women are no longer planting and harvesting crops, preferring to buy rice as it is faster and easier to prepare. Similarly, women reported addictive behaviour with respect to men's use of alcohol and kava. Numerous incidents of domestic and community violence were reported and generally associated with excessive use of alcohol. Several stakeholders raised concerned that "precious drinking water" is being used to make kava and recommended that this practice be banned.
- Government representatives also described child protection concerns associated with people residing in communal spaces (i.e. the maneaba) with little privacy and security when they relocate to Kiritimati island.

## Kuria

*Island background and islands consultations summary, April 2018*



*Project design consultations were held from 11-13 March 2018 with a total of 50 people (22 Men, 28 women) from the Island Council, extension officers and community representatives.*

### **Background<sup>62</sup>**

The total land area of Kuria is 15.48 sq.km. Kuria is made up of two islets with the main islet consisting of Marenaua, Bouatoa, Buariki, Tabontebike and Norauea villages. These villages are connected to Oneeke by a ten-meter bridge replacing the old causeway that ran across the former reef passage between the two islets. The two islets are relatively wide as compared to most islands in the Gilbert group. The widest area measures 4.26 km from lagoon to the ocean side and the length from north south is 8.94 km. There are two natural brackish-water ponds at east-southern tip of the main islet.

Kuria has no lagoon, hence shellfish are scarce, but reef fish and other marine resources are plentiful. Fish are abundant despite ciguatera which is present on the western reefs of the main islet and makes some species toxic for human consumption.

Copra cutting is the main source of income on the island. Also, there is an ice-plant on the island that buy fish and sell it either to the local community or to Tarawa. This fish marketing operation provides fishers with an income earning opportunity and offer local community easy access to fresh fish. There

<sup>62</sup> Based on KAP-project island profiles (2012), census-data, national and islands consultations

is also an exchange system currently practiced by people on the island where coconut is exchanged for basic food items.

Demographics<sup>63</sup>:

Villages	Total population	Total no. Households	Men	Women
Oneke	189	40	94	95
Marenaua	208	47	102	106
Tabontebike	103	22	49	54
Buariki	129	22	52	77
Norauea	274	55	138	136
Bouatoa	140	31	67	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>541</b>

Environment

The most threatening environmental issue on the island is coastal erosion, and flooding of land during high sea surges. Other issues also exist; there is no rubbish collection or site for the safe dumping of rubbish, and there is a lack of proper sanitation facilities.

The construction of the new bridge has posed negative impact on ‘te anaa - a short mouthed garfish” population which normally migrate in and out of the opening passage to spawn during certain times of the year. This spawning migration has becoming uncommon with the population being decreased

Administration and education

There are two primary schools and one Junior Secondary school on the island. The Island Council provide school transport for students.

There is no NGOs present on the island.

Transport, connectivity and services

Kuria is connected to Tarawa by flight three times a week. Private and public boat services are available. T

Pushbikes and motorcycles are the most common means of transport on the island. There are also a number of trucks.

There is internet connection available through the Island Council. Telephone service is not available, but a broad band radio is being used to connect calls to private mobile phones during working days.

Past/current projects

- KAP III: community rainwater tanks
- USP-CCP project: community water tanks and water pumps

**Summary of islands consultations (February 2018)**

Water Security:

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<sup>63</sup> Kiribati Population and Housing Census 2015

- Situated in the middle of the island is a ground water reservoir with a thick water lens, however wells along the coastal areas are affected by prolonged dry periods.
- Increasing water salinity level, well water smells muddy
- Rainwater tanks are often empty due to prolonged dry periods; empty rainwater tanks are prone to damages due to heat intensity
- The association of old men on the island have rainwater tanks set up in the maneaba where the old men normally hold their meetings. The use of water from these tanks are regulated and controlled and viewed as a backup system in times of water stress.
- Several projects have provided communities with rainwater tanks and water pump systems; however, some are not installed or dis-functional due to lack of spare parts. which are still lying at the council headquarter awaiting some more parts.
- Within the JSS compound, there are five (5) rainwater tanks provided by the Australian Government. Two of these tanks are in good condition while the other three are dysfunctional (minor repairs are needed).
- The two primary schools do not have any access to rainwater tanks, but well water.

Food Security:

- Declining coconut yield affects income
- Local food production has declined and increased dependency on imported food; people have to earn cash to sustain their family; prevalence of malnutrition and NCDs have also increased
- Fish poisoning due to disturbed eco-system (ciguatera)
- Insufficient supply of planting materials; lack of agricultural expertise and poor support to home gardening
- Both primary schools and the JSS school promote planting of crops such as pawpaw, breadfruit and coconut. The schools are also running vegetable gardens.

CCA&DRM coordination and awareness

- Government workers lacks mechanism to meet and discuss CC issues.
- Community awareness activities related to CC has taken place, but only to selected representatives of communities and churches, however there has been very limited or no information-sharing to other community members.

Other issues:

- Increased pressures to earn income, feed and support the family, and meet social (including church) obligations. Spending on social activities and entertainment add additional pressure.
- Tensions increasing between families over resources particularly sharing of well water

## North Tarawa

*Island background and islands consultations summary, April 2018*



*Project design consultations were held from 1<sup>st</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> March 2018 with a total of 51 people (42 Men, 9 women) from the Island Council, extension officers and community representatives.*

### **Background<sup>64</sup>**

Tarawa, the capital island of Kiribati, is one of two islands in Kiribati that is administered by two separate Island Councils, South and North. South Tarawa is the main urban centre of Kiribati and North Tarawa is generally regarded as an outer island. The proximity to South Tarawa, including access to markets, influences the southern villages of North Tarawa in particular. With the rapid growth of population in South Tarawa, more people are choosing to settle in North Tarawa in particularly in Buota and Abatao villages where they can easily commute to work in South Tarawa.

North Tarawa to some extent benefit from the proximity to South Tarawa and the services provided there. The lagoon in between South and North Tarawa is shared with an imaginary line of demarcation that separate the two territories.

### **Demographics<sup>65</sup>:**

Villages	Total population	Total no. Households	Men	Women
Buota	1,871	292	947	928

<sup>64</sup> Based on KAP-project island profiles (2012), census-data, national and islands consultations

<sup>65</sup> Kiribati Population and Housing Census 2015

Abatao	351	58	171	180
Tabiteuea	524	98	270	254
Nabeina	441	76	220	221
Kainaba	299	68	141	158
Tabonibara	296	65	151	145
Marenanuka	161	29	88	73
Abaokoro	289	48	148	141
Nooto	905	108	449	456
Taratai	184	33	94	90
Tebwangaroi	20	4	10	10
Nuatabu	249	46	138	111
Tearinibai	277	53	147	130
Buariki	752	152	361	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,619</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>3,284</b>

### Environment

The most threatening environmental issue on the island is coastal erosion, and flooding of land during high sea surges. Other issues also exist in the form of unsafe dumping of rubbish and lack of proper sanitation facilities, leading to pollution of the water lens. Because of extended droughts environmental issues are always arising such as increased salinity of wells, dying of tree crops, dusty roads that give rise to other health issues such as coughing and conjunctivitis etc. Another disadvantage of it adjoining South Tarawa is the ease with which pests and diseases to reach the people and their tree crops.

There are villages in North Tarawa that have strong conservation and protected areas policies protecting certain fish species. In Buariki village, “maabo” or “goat fish” is not allowed to be fished in the first day of the spawning period. This is to allow maabo to shed its eggs after which time, fishers are allowed to catch. In Tabonibara village, the same policy concept for protecting “amori” is adopted. There is a strong community adherence and respect to the maintenance of the policy.

### Administration and education

The main administrative centre (Island Council) is located in Abaokoro village. There are fourteen villages scattered throughout the island with five islets (villages) separated from each other by open channels: Buota, Abatao, Tabiteuea, Nabeina and Kainaba.

There are ten primary schools; five serves villages on the main body of the island while each of the other five schools serves isolated villages. There is one junior secondary school and a boarding secondary school (Taborio college).

### Transport, connectivity and services

North Tarawa is connected to South Tarawa by ferries, boats, canoes, and some parts by car. Internet connection and telephone services are available.

### Past/current projects

- KAP III: community rainwater tanks (30), Community Based Integrated Mangrove and Resource co-management Plans and mangrove plantation (2018)
- Kiriwatsan: community rainwater tanks (6)
- C-CAP (Community - Climate change Project) a USAID funded project
- USP- CCP

## **Summary of islands consultations (March 2018)**

### Water Security:

- There is a total of 115 rainwater systems, including infiltration galleries and community rainwater tanks, however some are dysfunctional.
- Shortage of water available for household needs, mainly for drinking. This issue triggers competition between families, households and the individuals, breaking family bonds, disturbing community relations as well as creating tensions within the whole community
- Many existing community water tanks are not functional due to the prolonged period without rain. Tanks which are installed in church buildings are more well looked after but access to members of the community is restricted
- Sea water inundation into ground water is turning ground water brackish, unsuitable for drinking and killing plants in the affected areas
- Clinical reports discussed by Medical Officer confirmed the increased number of children having diarrhea, stomach ache and worm infections in the stomach caused by poor quality drinking water
- Water borne diseases is common and affect mostly children. Water for drinking is no longer safe if not boiled. This create additional pressure/responsibility for families and health services
- Communities with poor water quality cart water from a distance for drinking purposes. Carting water has become an added chore/ responsibility which add more pressure to family members
- The existing number of tanks is not sufficient to support community water demand.
- Competition for water between household needs and social entertainment activities such as kava drinking is raising concerns for members of the community in favour of more conscious water usage
- A huge water reserve area in Buota village supplying water to South Tarawa is posing a lot of negative impact on peoples' livelihood in the area. The whole area is drying up and a lot of food crops/trees are badly affected.

### Food Security:

- The growing population growth has put pressure on natural resources, fuelling competition over food resources
- Coconut production, which is the major cash crop, is declining. This causes competition between family members over coconut for copra cutting.
- Food crops production such as breadfruit and babai which are the main staples in the local diet are declining, heightening the dependency on imported food commodities such as rice, flour etc.
- Fruit of breadfruit trees are shrinking in size with the presence of a spilling whitefly on the leaves that attract fungal infestation
- Babai are badly damaged by the taro beetle. All babai and banana from Tabonibara and Marenanuka villages have been uprooted to control the beetle by killing all host plants. However, despite this effort, the Agricultural Officer on the island have confirmed the presence of the beetle in Abaokoro village next to the two infested villages.
- Loss of traditional knowledge on cultivating babai mainly in the infested areas

- Coastal and in-land vegetation are strongly affected by the strong current and accompanying strong waves

Other issues:

- Increased pressures to earn income, feed and support the family, and meet social (including church) obligations. Spending on social activities and entertainment add additional pressure.
- Tensions increasing between families over resources particularly sharing of well water



## Makin

*Island background and islands consultations summary, April 2018*



*Project design consultations were held from 23-25 February 2018 with a total of 30 people (22 men, 8 women) from the Island Council, extension officers and community representatives.*

### **Background<sup>66</sup>**

Makin island is the second smallest island in the Gilbert group with the total land area of 7.89 square kilometres. There are five small islets, the two largest ones, with good water source to support human life, Makin and Kiebu are inhabited. The main sources of income are copra and to a limited extent sale of local produce such as banana, handicrafts and fish. There are also families who receive remittance from relatives or family members working abroad.

### **Demographics<sup>67</sup>:**

Villages	Households	Population	Female	Men
Makin	270	1,536	745	791
Kiebu	81	454	226	228
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,019</b>

<sup>66</sup> Based on KAP-project island profiles (2012), census-data, national and islands consultations

<sup>67</sup> Kiribati Population and Housing Census 2015

From 2010 to 2015, there was an increase in the population size by 200 people, leading to increased pressure on the limited natural resources, and competition between family members for natural resources, especially coconut.

#### Environment

The island is of simple coral formation and therefore has no lagoon. In one of the larger ocean passages which cuts through the island of Makin islet, a causeway was built. As a result, the water has become shallow at one end and the passage has now become narrower over time, reducing marine life resources. The construction of the new bridge has reduced the flow of sea water through the passage that connect the ocean to the inland lake, leading to a loss of marine life.

#### Administration and education

The Island Council is composed by eight elected councillors and two nominated members; one represents old men on the island and one is a women's representative.

Makin Island Council is the only Island Council that has a Land Use Plan which has been endorsed and approved by MIA and the Lands Division of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development (the only land-use plan in place for the Gilbert island group). This Plan designates separate areas for residential and agriculture use; forested areas are reserved for coconut gathering and gardening and people are not allowed to build houses or reside in these areas. The Island Council also has a bi-law for protected areas, that are regulated through the involvement of the old men's association and the island council in consultations with communities.

There are two primary schools (one on each islet) and one Junior Secondary School located on Makin islet.

There is no NGOs present on the island, but church-based organizations (women's group and youth groups) which are active and registered with island councils. The dominant church is catholic (80% of the total population).

#### Transport, connectivity and services

Makin is connected to Tarawa with three weekly flights and an inter-island flight to Butaritari island.

There are two island owned ship vessels operating as passenger boats between the island to the rest of the Kiribati islands, bringing in supplies from Tarawa on a regular basis. These boats are operated by an executive committee established by islanders during the annual general assembly. There are also a few private companies serving the island for shipment of cargoes, copra and passengers between Tarawa and the island

There is no telephone communication available. There is internet connection to the Island Council premises that can be accessed by the public through an internet café, and a broad band radio operated by the Island Council daily.

There is no organized public transport on the island. The council vehicle and private trucks are available for hire.

#### Past/current projects

- KAP III: community rainwater tanks (30), Community Based Integrated Mangrove and Resource co-management Plans and mangrove plantation (2018)
- Kiriwatsan: community rainwater tanks (6)

## Summary of islands consultations (February 2018)

### Water Security:

- The main sources of drinking water are rainwater harvesting (92 systems installed as of 2018, however some dysfunctional due to missing spare-parts) and open wells (257).
- Salt water inundation into ground water and increased salinity levels. Water in most areas has turned brackish - mostly in Kiebu (islet) while some areas in Makin (body of the island) are badly affected.
- In Kiebu island, there is a huge cistern build to collect rainwater from one of the maneabas. This cistern is not functional as the water leaks and due to prolonged dry periods.
- Less rainfall than previous years so tanks are dry/almost dry; water tanks damaged by heat and dry conditions increased temperature due to longer period without rain; small lakes and ponds have dried up.
- Increased number of water borne diseases/sickness, especially diarrhoea; young children are most affected.
- Lack of clean water supply is putting a lot of pressure on family responsibilities, in particular women and children. There is now a competition for water which is leading to social conflicts.
- Compost toilets available are not being used due to cultural sensitivity (common problem shared throughout Kiribati).

### Food Security:

- The main food crops on the island include; coconut trees, breadfruit, pandanus, banana and giant swamp taro.
- Poor agricultural productivity due to prolonged dry periods (drought). In particular the incidence of a fungal disease on breadfruit (breadfruit rot) has contributed substantially to declining breadfruit production. Most breadfruit on the island are badly affected with an estimated loss of 80% fruit per tree. Most trees struggle to survive the adverse condition posed by prolonged dry periods and therefore their ability to withstand the negative impact of diseases. This is heightening the dependency on imported food commodities such as rice and flour.
- Low agricultural food production is contributing to malnutrition cases and poor health.
- Poor agricultural service delivery: the Agricultural nursery capacity to supply quality seedlings and planting materials is hampered greatly by the lack of a proper water system
- Declining yield of coconut triggers competition and reduced income.
- Increased temperature affects the way people normally do their daily chores. Many people have to wake up early and finish up most outdoor activities before the heat peaks in the afternoon. The ground surface is becoming drier and therefore yield of most food crops have declined.
- Coastal fisheries reduced due to the movement of fish further off shore and *the presence of ciguatera, poisonous algae*. This has reduced catch size and added an additional time burden to men's workload (women are less involved in fishing now, fishing is now mostly done off-shore by men and require more equipment). There are frequent incidents of fish poisoning caused by ciguatoxins

CCA&DRM coordination and awareness

- Government workers lacks mechanism to meet and discuss CC issues.
- Community awareness activities related to CC has taken place, but only to selected representatives of communities and churches, however there has been very limited or no information-sharing to other community members.

Other issues:

- Increased pressures to earn income, feed and support the family, and meet social (including church) obligations. Spending on social activities and entertainment add additional pressure.
- Tensions increasing between families over resources particularly sharing of well water

## Onotoa

Island background April 2018



Project design consultations were planned in March 2018, however due to cancellations of flights, the consultations could not take place. During implementation, consultations at Onotoa will be conducted.

### Background<sup>68</sup>

Onotoa is a low-lying atoll with a land area of 15.62 sq.km. It has 7 villages with Tabuarorae, an islet, located at the southernmost end of the island followed by Aiaki, Otoae, Temao, Buariki, Tanaeang and Tekawa at the northernmost end of the island. The villages are located along the lagoon coastal area throughout the island. The combined islets of Otoae and Aiaki are accessible after construction of a causeway from Temao to Aiaki.

Facilities are spread right across the island, with the airport close to the northernmost village of Tekawa, the boat channel and wharf at the southern islet of Tabuarorae, the Junior Secondary School located between Otowae and Aiaki, and the main Council offices located between Temao and Buariki.

### Demographics<sup>69</sup>:

Villages	Total population	Total no. Households	Men	Women
Aiaki	227	57	124	103
Buariki	183	41	88	95
Otowae	162	32	84	78

<sup>68</sup> Based on KAP-project island profiles (2012), census-data, national consultations

<sup>69</sup> Kiribati Population and Housing Census 2015

Tabuarorae	206	49	107	99
Tanaeang	190	41	107	83
Tekawa	145	38	75	70
Temao	281	66	138	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>671</b>

### Environment

The most threatening environmental issue on the island is soil erosion that has been greatly exacerbated with the increasing sea level, increased beach mining for sand and aggregate for buildings and household use, and land reclamation. Other issues such as unsafe dumping of rubbish and effects of drought and bushfires are but some of the issues that are facing Onotoa and the rest of Kiribati. The construction of the causeway in the early 1990s joining Temao and Otoae has contributed to increased coastal erosion. The causeway is very long and impacts the sea movement, affecting lagoon marine resources.

Drought is common on the Southern islands of Kiribati and is an ever-present threat to crops and human health.

### Administration and education

There are three primary schools and one Junior Secondary School. The island council is providing transportation for school children from all the villages. Because there is no secondary school on the island, most teenagers migrate to the capital island; Tarawa.

### Transport, connectivity and services

Onotoa is connected to Tarawa by a weekly flight: There are also boat services operated by private and public transport companies.

Internet and mobile services are available on the island.

## Annex K: Recent, current and pipeline CCA&DRM-related projects in Kiribati

Partner	Project name	Funded by	Implemented by	Timeframe	Budget	Sectors	Islands
EU	Improved Drinking Water Supply for Kiritimati Island	EU	MLPID / MISE	2106-2108	5M EUR	Water and Energy	Kiritimati Island
EU /under Identification	Sustainable socio-economic development at Kiritimati island	EU	MLPID/ MFED /MISE	2109-2022	23M EUR	WASH and Energy	Kiritimati Island
EU / SPC	Building safety and resilience in the Pacific (BSRP)	EU	OB	2013-2018	600,000 EUR	DRM	All outer islands
FAO	Resilient Islands, Resilient communities (R2R)	GEF	MELAD, MFMRD		4,720,030	Biodiversity, Land degradation	Butaritari, North Tarawa, Tabituea
GIZ /SPC	CCCPIR – Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Regional programme	German Government, EU, USAID, DEZA, DFAT	OB, MFED, MOE, MFMRD (tbc again)	2011-2019	EUR 32M overall Not possible to break down for KI only	Mainstreaming, education, fisheries, agriculture, climate finance	National, Abaiang (tbc again), next WOI islands)
GIZ/EU	ACSE – Adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Regional programme	EU	OB, MPWU, MELAD-ALD	2014-2020	EUR 18M overall EUR 0.6M in KI	Solar hybrid energy systems, coastal vulnerability assessments	Tabuaeran (most likely change to Butaritari), Abemama, others tbd
GoK, ADB, WB	Outer Island Infrastructure Project	GoK, WB, ADB	MISE	From 2018	ADU 70,000,000	Infrastructure	Outer islands
IFAD	Kiribati Outer Islands Water and Food Security Project	IFAD, ACIAR, Taiwan	MELAD	2015-2018	7,200,000 AUD	Agriculture, water	Beru, Tab.north, Nonouti, and Abemama
SPC	BSRP - Building safety and resilience in the Pacific	EU	OB	2013-2018	EUR 0.6M	Disaster Risk Management	All islands
SPC	ISACC – Institutional Strengthening for PICs to Adapt to Climate Change	USAID	OB, MFED	2015-2020	USD 5M	Institutional strengthening, climate change finance	N/A
SPC	Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Island States	NZ-MFAT	OB-KMS, MISE	2015-2019	NZD 5M (across 5 participating atoll countries)	Disaster management, water resources management, met services	Focus on South Tarawa (Bonriki), with general support to outer

							island drought management
SPC	Improved Drinking Water Supply for Kiritimati Island	EU	OB, MLPD	2014-2018	EUR 3.3M	Water resources management, WASH	Kiritimati Island
SPC /UNICEF	KIRIWATSAN-I (groundwater assessment component)	EU	OB, MISE	2012-2015	USD 0.5M	Water resources assessment	Abaiang, Beru, Butaritari, Maiana, Makin, Marakei, Nikunau, Nonouti
SPC	KIRIWATSAN-II	EU	OB, MISE	2014-2018	EUR 4.8M	Water resources management, WASH	All outer Gilbert Islands
SPREP	FINPAC	FINLAND	OB, Red Cross, KMS	2015-2018	USD 3.7M	Early Warning System, Community	Abaiang
SPREP	COSPPAC	DFAT	KMS	2016-2019	AUD 2.03M	Climate Services & Meteorology	KMS
SPREP	PPOA	MFAT & Principality of Monaco	MFMRD	2015 – 2019	USD 1,848,850 + €180,000 (total across 4 PIC)	Marine ecosystem services valuation, spatial planning, adaptation and management actions	Focus Nanikai, and National (via Ministerial support)
SPREP	SPREP/USAID Project	USAID	MISE-WSEU MELAD	2015-2017	USD 1M	Water Supply, Meteorology, Ecosystem Based Adaptation	Abaiang
SPREP/IUCN/GIZ	MACBIO – Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management Regional programme	German Government	OB, MELAD-ECD, MFMRD	2013-2018	EUR 8M overall Not possible to break down for KI only	Marine ecosystem services valuation, marine spatial	National, Kiritimati and N Tarawa



						planning and mgmt.	
SPREP	Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities	GEF	MELAD-ECD				
Taiwan	Disaster Management and coastal protection	Taiwan	OB	2016-2018	AUD 3M	Coastal / Infrastructure	
UNDP	Enhancing “whole of islands” approach to strengthen community resilience to climate and disaster risks in Kiribati	GEF-LDCF	OB	Expected 2019-2023 (preparation phase 2017-18)	USD 8,975,000	Institutional strengthening (national and island level), WASH, Agriculture, Infrastructure	Kiritimati, Makin, Kuria, Onotoa, North Tarawa
UNDP	Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	GEF-LDCF	MELAD ECD	2015-2020	USD 4,586,210	Agriculture, Fisheries	Nonouti, Abemama, Maiana, South Tarawa
UNDP	Governance	tbc	MIA	Expected 2018-2022	Tbc	Governance	All outer islands
UNICEF	WASH in Schools	MFAT	MoE	2015-2022	USD 2,5m	Education	Outer islands Gilberts Group
UNICEF	WASH and Nutrition	MFAT	MHMS MoE	2019-2022	USD 3M	Health, Education and WASH	Outer islands Gilberts Group
UNICEF	Sanitation & Hygiene, WASH in schools and health care facilities	tbc	MHMS MoE MLPID	2018-2022	Tbc	Health, Education and WASH	Fanning, Washington, Kiritimati Line Group
WB	KAP III	DFAT, WB, others	OB, MISE	2010-2018	USD 10.8 m	Water, Coastal	Outer islands
WB	Rehabilitate sewerage by piloting new techniques	WB	MISE	From 2018	USD 1-1.5M	Water and sanitation	South Tarawa
WB	Rainwater Harvesting in South Tarawa	WB	MISE	From 2018	tbc	Water	South Tarawa

## **Annex L: Terms of Reference for key project functions and positions**

### **Terms of Reference for the Project Board**

The Project Board (PB) will serve as the project's decision-making body. It will meet according to necessity, at least twice each year, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PB is responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation to ensure that it meets the requirements of the approved Project Document and achieves the stated outcomes. The PB's role will include:

- Provide strategic guidance to project implementation;
- Ensure coordination between various donor funded and government funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Approve annual project work plans and budgets, at the proposal of the Project Manager;
- Approve any major changes in project plans or programmes;
- Oversee monitoring, evaluation and reporting in line with GEF requirements;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Negotiate solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project;
- Ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy is applied throughout project implementation; and, address related grievances as necessary.

These terms of reference will be finalized during the Project Inception Workshop.

### **Terms of Reference for the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)**

The TAC (KNEG) will provide technical advice and inputs relating to project implementation and will be chaired by the PD with support from the PM. The members of the TAC will consist of representatives from Government Ministry, UNDP, other relevant government agencies, research and educational organizations, NGOs (including WCS), technical experts and other relevant stakeholders to be agreed by the Project Board. Technical experts may be invited in to discuss specific issues. Indicative Terms of Reference are as follows. These will be reviewed by the Project Board during project inception and may be extended as necessary.

- Review planned activities and ensure that they are technically sound and that, wherever possible, there is integration and synergy between the various project components during planning and implementation;
- Promote technical coordination between institutions, where such coordination is necessary and where opportunities for synergy and sharing of lessons exist;
- Provide technical advice and guidance on specific issues concerning illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade;
- Share information on project progress and lessons learned with related stakeholders at the national level;
- The TAC or a subset of its members may be requested to undertake specific project-related tasks, such as preparing or reviewing analytical reports, strategies and action plans, etc.;
- Other tasks as indicated by the Project Board.

### **Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff**

Full TORs available in separate documents

#### **Project Director**

##### Background

The Project Director (PD) is the Director of the National Strategic Policy Division, Office of Te Berententi (OB), who will be accountable to OB and UNDP for the achievement of objectives and results in the assigned

Project. The PD will be part of the Project Steering Committee and answer to it. The PD will be financed through national government funds (co-financing).

#### Duties and Responsibilities

- Serve as a member of the Project Board.
- Supervise compliance with objectives, activities, results, and all fundamental aspects of project execution as specified in the project document.
- Supervise compliance of project implementation with GoK policies, procedures and ensure consistency with national plans and strategies.
- Facilitate coordination with other organizations and institutions that will conduct related CCA&DRM activities.
- Participate in project evaluation, testing, and monitoring missions.
- Coordinate with national governmental representatives on legal and financial aspects of project activities.
- Coordinate and supervise government staff inputs to project implementation.
- Coordinate, oversee and report on government co-financing inputs to project implementation.

#### **Project Manager**

##### Background

The Project Manager (PM), will be locally recruited following UNDP procedure, with input to the selection process from the Project partners. The position will be appointed by the project implementing agencies and funded entirely from the Project. The PM will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The PM will report to the PD in close consultation with the assigned UNDP Programme Manager for all of the Project's substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the Project, the PM will report on a periodic basis to the Project Board, based on the PD's instruction. Generally, the PM will support the PD who will be responsible for meeting government obligations under the Project, under the NIM execution modality. The PM will perform a liaison role with the government, UNDP and other UN agencies, CSOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with other donor agencies providing co-financing. The PM will work closely with the Project Implementation Unit Coordinators.

#### Duties and Responsibilities

##### Project Management:

- Manage all activities of the project, within the agreed budget, to achieve all expected outputs, in consultation with OB (Climate Change unit);
- Provide vision and leadership and ensure day-to-day functioning of the project team to accomplish project success by facilitating the development of approaches, options, and optimal solutions;
- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies) and be responsible for project administration;
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project; Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Coordinate consultations with stakeholders under the guidance of the OB (Department of Climate Change);
- Coordinate and oversee the delivery of the project outputs;
- Under the guidance of the Direct of Climate Change Department, convene and coordinate meetings of the Project Steering Committee and provide necessary updates;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;

- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log;
- Manage working relationships with all co-financing partners to ensure that their activities/programs are integrated and complementary with those of the LDCF CC Project;
- Ensure PMU support is provided to Government and UNDP in organizing Project Steering Committee meetings and other relevant events/meetings;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Plan and monitor the implementation of the GESI-action plan and the stakeholder engagement plan.

#### Project Planning

- Work with CTA to develop Terms of Reference for contractual services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project
- Work with CTA to prepare detailed workplan and budget to ensure activities meet the objectives of the project;
- Review and approve project deliverables and outputs as defined in the Project Document and based on project specifications;
- Organize consultation meetings and proceedings;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year and ensure timely deliverable to UNDP for Project Atlas Planning.

#### Project Reporting and Monitoring

- Update and share financial and activities/output/outcome progress on a monthly basis (monthly briefs) with DoE and UNDP, highlighting key challenges/risks and proposed way forward if and when necessary
- Prepare and submit quarterly progress and financial reports, terminal reports, relevant M&E reports as required by GEF and UNDP, as well as briefing reports as needed and as specified in the contractual arrangements.
- Prepare yearly procurement plans for the project in line with the activities indicating in the Annual Work Plans
- Monitor carefully financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Prepare and submit financial and technical reports to UNDP on a quarterly and annual basis;
- Prepare and coordinate submission of Project Implementation Report (PIR) to UNDP/GEF
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Board.
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Board;

- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;

#### Communication and Knowledge Management

- Strengthen the presence and support of the Kiribati LDCF CC project on the ground through active engagement and information sharing with key project stakeholders including other national and regional counterparts, project boards and committees, and beneficiaries/communities.
- Work with the Comms Officer to develop communication and awareness materials of the Kiribati LDCF project to ensure visibility of the project achievements and good practices.
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;

#### Qualification:

##### Education

- A Master's degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field

##### Work Experiences

- A minimum of 5 years in project management at a senior level
- Experience in programme formulation especially in project planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation
- Experience and understanding of the UNDP and/or GEF project is preferred
- Familiarity with political, socio-economic and environmental issues in Kiribati;
- Good leadership, coordination, communication and facilitation skills are essential.
- Strong management skills, including ability to supervise people and monitor other project staff as well as being responsible, honest, with strong sense of integrity and professional ethics
- Extensive information exchange contacts with national and international partners involved in environment, climate change adaptation management and planning, water/natural resource management, community engagement is an asset;
- Demonstrate commitment to work and experience in working in a multicultural team environment, high level inter- and intra-personal and communication skills.

##### Competencies and language requirement

- Excellent verbal and written skills both in English and Kiribati
- Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects.
- Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies.
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project.
- Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government.
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails.
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search.

#### **Project Finance and Procurement Officer**

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the overall function of the Finance and Procurement Officer will be to ensure that the maintenance of the project financial systems is in accordance

with the finance policies and procedures. He/She will ensure the timely provision of accurate financial reports to the Project Manager and UNDP.

### Duties and Responsibilities

#### Payments

- Payments are in line with the Annual Work Plan (AWP), appropriately authorized, correctly coded, accompanied by relevant supporting documents such as schedules (if relevant), quotes, purchase order, and that quote and invoice agree.
- Prepare staff wages, PAYE, and supporting attendance/leave records to accompany payment voucher.
- Payment vouchers if submitted to Treasury for payment, should be copied (hard or soft) and copies kept in Project Office
- All payments are recorded (refer attached PROJECT EXPENDITURE TEMPLATE for suggested format) and reconciled with the bank or Treasury listing monthly
- On a monthly basis liaise with Treasury and check that all payment vouchers that have been paid are stamped "PAID"

#### Bank or Treasury reconciliation

- Ensure Treasury monthly listing is secured.
- Check all payments as per A 4. above Against the Treasury Listing
- Submit reconciliation with completed FACE form to UNDP by the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month after the quarter

#### Financial Acquittals

- Prepare quarterly financial acquittals using the FACE (Funds Authorization and Certification of Expenditure)
- Ensure FACE reconciles with expenditure listing as per A 4. above
- Submit the quarterly FACE to UNDP by the 10<sup>th</sup> of April, July, October and January of each year.
- Monitor spending accordingly and work with Project Manager to provide financial status of the project

#### Advance

- Prepare costed quarterly workplan to accompany the FACE requesting the advance

#### Procurement

- Procurement of goods and services as per Kiribati Government guidelines
- If unable to procure goods or services under Kiribati Government system to request UNDP to secure on behalf of the project.
- If services (local consultants or additional part time or full-time staff) are secured that these are according to the AWP and appropriately authorized and documentation kept in separate files

#### Assets

- Ensure a fixed asset register is kept (refer attached Fixed Asset schedule for suggested format)
- Ensure assets are labelled and kept safely.
- Ensure asset documents are filed and kept in separate files for each asset.
- Ensure that assets delivered to the field (not in the office) are signed off by responsible party (acknowledging receipt of item and obligation to keep it safe and use only for purposes of project activities) and copy of letter kept in the office.

#### Petty Cash

- If held for the project, to ensure Petty Cash register maintained
- Ensure supporting documents/receipts/dockets attached to petty cash reimbursement voucher.
- Suggest using PETTY CASH SUMMARY (sample attached) to summarize expenses and submit with Payment Voucher to reimburse petty cash

#### Journals

- Any journals for the month to be recorded in the PROJECT EXPENDITURE spreadsheet in A 4. Above, together with the expenditure for the month, with adequate explanation and supporting documents attached to the journal voucher

#### NIM Audit and HACT Assurance activities

- Preparation of audit schedules and assist the auditor during the audit
- Assist UNDP in closing of audit gaps
- Assist UNDP in the implementation of assurance activities

#### Financial Budgeting, monitoring and reporting

- Keep a cumulative schedule (excel) of budget against expenditure by outcome by output (activity).
- Provide the Project Manager (copy UNDP) of variance (budget vs expenditure) based on excel spreadsheet in 1 above
- Highlight budget (or potential) overruns, and suggest to PM, which budget line to offload to.
- Notify the Project Manager of budget overruns and reallocate noting rule in 3 above.

#### Filing and back up of data

- Expenditure, asset, salaries, staff (permanent and consultants) maintained
- Monthly back up of office data (one copy kept in office, one in Treasury or another willing repository)

#### Qualification:

##### Education

- A degree in finance/administration/management

##### Work Experience

- A minimum of 5 years' experience in demonstrated administrative functions
- Be fully computer literate with Microsoft Office Programs
- Experience in providing a streamlined financial service role to a project management team, including experience in developing and delivering financial reports
- Familiar with financial and procurement process within government and/or UNDP
- Demonstrated initiative in carrying out his/her duties and ability to work independently to tight deadlines
- Ability to operate standard office equipment and familiarity with principles of accounting and office practice are essential

##### Language requirement

- Excellent verbal and written skills both in English and Kiribati

#### **Project Communications Officer**

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Communications Officer will have the responsibility for leading knowledge management outputs in Component 4, including developing the project communications strategy at the project outset and providing communication support to the other components of the project. The communication officer will also be responsible for the overall project outreach and awareness activities in the 5 project sites under output 2.1.4.

#### Duties and Responsibilities

- Assist the development of communication and knowledge management strategies, including mechanisms to capture lessons learned during project implementation in consultation with the project manager, CTA, KNEG and OB;
- Assist the development and production of information, education and communication materials for Wol-approach and CCA&DRM that will contribute to effective delivery of project activities in the project target sites;
- Assist to develop and produce relevant campaign materials and products (brochures, flyers, radio, videos)
- Develop islands consultations/outreach plans in consultation with project manager and project islands officers in 5 project sites;

- Implement community awareness programmes in consultation with project islands officers;
- Identify opportunities to promote Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management concepts to different target audiences and develop/share materials accordingly
- Support information sharing and awareness activities at national and regional levels
- Provision of communication advisory services to PMU;
- Ensure effective use of the project results to secure long-term project support and strengthened partnership to ensure sustainable management decisions over time.
- Facilitate mechanisms to improve data and information systems on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management and best practices.
- Facilitate media statements/briefs, news briefs/articles and newsletters
- Contribute to quarterly and annual reporting to UNDP, and any other required reporting.
- Provide support to write, edit, publish and translate project related communication products
- Assist to plan and implement key meetings and events hosted or supported by the project.

**Qualifications:**

Education

- University degree in Communications, Journalism, Public Relations, or relevant discipline is desirable

Work Experience

- Minimum of 3 years relevant work experience in Communications (environment field is an advantage);
- Familiar with development issues at the global, regional and national level (knowledge of climate change and key partners will be an advantage);
- Demonstrated experience in carrying out community awareness and trainings
- Excellent inter/intra personal and communication skills
- Demonstrated ability to work with minimum supervision
- Excellent computer knowledge (MS Office) and experience in preparing and maintaining website materials;

Language requirement

- Excellent verbal and written skills both in English and Kiribati

**Project Islands Technical Support Officers**

The project will employ 5 full-time Islands Technical Support Officers, one to be based in each of the 5 project islands (Makin, North Tarawa, Kuria, Onotoa, Kiritimati).

**Duties and responsibilities:**

Project Implementation, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- Supporting the development of annual site-based work plans and budgets, financial allocations and expenditures for relevant activities, and ensuring most effective use of the resources.
- Facilitating implementation of work plans in coordination with the PMU
- Exercising quality control over the development and implementation of site level activities, ensuring they are consistent with approved work plans.
- Coordination and logistics support related to the implementation of project activities on the island.
- Keep up to date records of activities and meetings conducted with island stakeholders and targeted community groups
- Co-organizing and participating actively in regular stakeholder meetings and project sessions at site level.



- Regular liaison and communication with Island Councils and extension officers that may have direct or indirect involvement in the implementation of project activities in target sites.
- Support the Project Manager, the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), Communication Officer and consultants to establish and maintain links between various stakeholders at national, islands and community level in the implementation of various project activities.
- Support the Project Manager, CTA, Communication Officer to plan, facilitate and coordinate community awareness and outreach (groups including men, women, youth, children and vulnerable groups)
- Provide support to the Island Council (through its designated Focal Point) and the Project Management Unit and OB NSPD to ensure effective implementation of the project.
- Attend (where relevant) and provide information for and updates to project meetings and workshops at community, island and national levels
- Performing regular monitoring of field activities, providing performance feedback to the PM

#### Knowledge Management and Communication

- Facilitate the effective capturing and communication of project results
- Facilitate the delivery of training and consultation activities and processes, targeting islands and community stakeholders and involving project staff, sectors and other technical experts.
- Facilitate the documentation and capturing of project results, good practices and lessons learnt, through documenting field activities (including regular project briefs, photos, videos etc.), supporting the development and dissemination of knowledge management and communication materials (e.g. articles, photo stories, videos, brochures, etc.)
- Support the Communications Officer in the dissemination of awareness raising and climate change information materials and related training/awareness activities, consistent with the project's Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy.

#### Relationship Building and Strategic Liaisons

- Support the PMU and OB in liaison work with relevant project counterparts at the island and community levels, as well as with other development organisations and NGOs including civil society organisation, faith based organisations working on climate change adaptation to ensure effective coordination of project activities.
- Build visibility and manage visibility and reputation levels of the project at the community, provincial and national levels.
- Report/flag any potential conflicts/issues/risks arising at the island community level so that issues can be addressed and reputation managed prior to developing

#### Qualifications:

Education: Environmental management, social science, public administration completed at higher secondary level – preferably having a college degree.

Experience: Work experience in outer islands and in relation to Climate change adaptation is preferable.

Languages: Fluency in Kiribati (both oral and written); professional proficiency in English (both oral and written).

IT Skills: Proficiency in the use of basic software applications (MS Word, MS Excel) and adequate knowledge and practical experience in handling web- based information management systems.

Other: Good inter-personal and public outreach skills; willingness to be based in the outer islands for the duration of the contract; strong trouble-shooting and adaptive management skills.

#### **Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)**

The CTA will work under the direct supervision of UNDP on a part-time basis (home-based with missions to Kiribati), and closely liaising with and under the guidance / engagement of the Project Manager and Project Director.

#### Duties and Responsibilities

1. Provide technical advice and support to enhance effective implementation and efficient delivery of the Kiribati LDCF Wol-project activities:

- Provide critical technical advice towards the implementation of all project activities and ensure that they are aligned to project document and targets. In doing so, provide technical supervision and support to all consultants recruited under the project (i.e. monitor their work plan progress, and make adjustments if need be to enhance efficiency and alignment with project targets)
- Support the PMU/OB to convene targeted and meaningful Technical Working Groups to discuss and comments on technical reports of consultants.
- Work with PMU team to map out quarterly activities and strategize implementation. The activities must link to quarterly advance budget request and acquittals
- Facilitate the development of TOR for all consultants and provide guidance in conducting their expected activities as per TOR and review/provide feedback to deliverables and report
- Identify opportunities for partnership within national and regional partners in implementing project key activities and create partnership building where needed
- Assume general responsibility for the day-to-day advisory role in planning, implementation, and monitoring of relevant technical project activities implemented by the Project Management Unit (PMU);
- Support and advise on the delivery of agreed technical outputs and plans in-line with the requirements of UNDP through the PMU.
- Support the PMU with the sharing of project-related information through global, regional, and national networks.
- Support, assist and provide technical advice in the implementation of the project annual work plan and budget with PMU team in close consultation and coordination with the Director of OB, Project Board, and UNDP
- Provide leadership and strategic thinking to ensure that Project activities focus on critical areas and liaise with all relevant stakeholders to ensure achievement of the objectives of the Project. This will include planning, identification and implementation of important tasks for the successful project implementation.
- The consultant will work with PMU, government officials, NGOs, island communities and other key stakeholders to identify capacity building needs and how projects activities and outputs can be implemented better.
- Ensure overall relevance to assist or provide support in the delivery of training courses on both technical and project management, monitoring and evaluation issues to strengthen national capacity in this area;
- Ensure implementation and monitoring of GESI-action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, SESP.

2. Overall responsibility for effective Kiribati LDCF Wol- project reporting, monitoring, coordination and evaluation to achieve the following results:

- Provide regular update on project risk log, progress on targets, indicators and activities to support project quarterly and annual reporting such as QPR and PIR

- Work with the project Manager to prepare QPR and finalise PIR ensuring that it captures results, lesson learned and good practices;
- Support the Project Manager in the preparation and submission of MTR/TE required by GEF and UNDP;
- Work with island support officers on quarterly workplans and review deliverables and ensure proper reporting into the QPR
- Assist the Project Manager in the preparation of quarterly procurement plans for the project in line with the activities indicated in the Annual Work Plans and ensure timely delivery of the procurement plan
- Provide technical advice to Project Manager on careful monitoring of financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Ample support and advice to Project Manager on the preparation and submission of financial and technical reports to UNDP on a quarterly and annual basis;
- Support training programs, completion of strategies, capacity building programs and other project initiatives as required.
- Support the PMU with other monitoring & evaluation responsibilities such as field and monitoring visits

3. Ensure the overall relevance and support for effective Communications and Knowledge Management sharing focusing on the achievement of the following results:

- Strengthen the presence and support of the Kiribati LDCF Climate Change project through active engagement and information sharing with key stakeholders including other national and regional projects, and or any other relevant projects and government counterparts, project boards and committees, and beneficiaries/communities.
- Provide technical input to developing communication and awareness materials of the project to ensure visibility of the project achievements and good practices.
- Promote public awareness and participatory activities necessary for successful implementation, including overseeing the marketing and branding of Kiribati LDCF Climate Change;
- Provide advice and guidance on documenting the success stories of the project.
- Provide technical support to the Project Manager in the development of press releases and providing updated information to continually feed the Environment Website.
- Critical and effective advice provided to PMU on preparation of progress and monitoring reports concerning project activities in accordance with the project monitoring plan, and in accordance with UNDP/GEF requirements and format;
- Actively advising and supporting project reviews and their preparation - when required;
- Keep the representatives of the Committee and UNDP informed on the progress of the project.
- Provide tangible advice and support in terms of Communication and Knowledge Management of project implementation

Education:

- A Masters in Climate Change, Environmental Science, International affairs, Development Studies or another related discipline.
- A diploma in Project Management would also be an advantage

Work Experience:

- 5+ years working experience in environmental project management

- 5+ years of successful working experience in the Pacific Region and/or Small Island Developing States is preferable
- Technical experience in implementing climate change and environmental emphasis projects in small island developing countries in the Pacific is preferable
- Experience working on UNDP-GEF Project for development and/or implementation
- Experience working on Sustainable Land Management, Biodiversity, Water Management and/or Climate Change Adaptation.
- Experience working with Government and/or NGOs on project implementation and has worked with grass root communities.
- Knowledge of sustainable environmental management in a small island context.
- Able to build strong relationships with stakeholders, focuses on impact and result for the stakeholders and responds positively to feedback; consensus-oriented.
- Highly developed inter-personal, negotiation and teamwork skills, ability to work in multi-cultural environment.
- Sensitive to and can demonstrate diplomacy and integrity within cultural complexities and unique political contexts.

Language requirement:

- Fluency in English with very good diplomacy and communication skill

