Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10775

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
MTF

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Securing Kiribati's Natural Heritage: Protected areas for community, atoll, and island climate resilience (Securing Kiribati)

Countries
Kiribati

Agency(ies)
IUCN

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Agricultural Development

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Sector
Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Species, Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Mangroves, Sea Grasses, Coral Reefs, Invasive Alien Species, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, International Waters, Marine Protected Area, Acquaculture, Mangrove, Seagrasses, Aquifer, Freshwater, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Fisheries, Sea-level rise, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Climate resilience, Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Demonstrate innovative approache, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Behavior change, Communications, Stakeholders, Public Campaigns, Education, Awareness Raising, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Consultation, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Indigenous Peoples, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Adaptive management, Learning, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Indicators to measure change, Training, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Significant Objective 1

Land Degradation

Significant Objective 1

Submission Date

11/14/2022

Expected Implementation Start

6/30/2023

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2028

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)

901,458.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1		GET	4,296,673.00	3,119,449.00
BD-2-6		GET	1,022,834.00	175,000.00
BD-2-7		GET	199,332.00	100,000.00
CCA-2		LDCF	4,205,465.00	2,916,499.00
CCA-3		LDCF	291,889.00	
		Total Project Cost($)	**10,016,193.00**	**6,310,948.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To improve the resilience of the vulnerable areas and communities therein to the impacts of climate change through the conservation of biodiversity and natural ecosystems and the implementation of integrated approaches to sustain livelihoods, food production and ensure biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Improved integrated environment and oceans governance	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1 Ministries and departments implement improved policy frameworks for the environment, oceans, and protected areas with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change integrated	Output 1.1.1 Harmonised environment, oceans and protected area policies and regulations integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change	GET	390,029.00	450,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Improved integrated environment and oceans governance	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1 Ministries and departments implement improved policy frameworks for the environment, oceans, and protected areas with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change integrated	Output 1.1.1 Harmonised environment, oceans and protected area policies and regulations integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change	LDCF	144,577.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2. Improved and healthy ecosystems that support biodiversity and are resilient to climate change impacts	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1 Protected Areas Expanded and PA Management Improved	Output 2.1.1 Expanded and improved island-protected areas and natural resource management network across the Gilbert Islands Output 2.1.2. Strengthened management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA). Output 2.1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms for Kiribati?s protected area network created and harmonised Output 2.1.4 Learning and capacity-building network for PA Managers and Community Leaders established	GET	3,142,571.00	2,653,617.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3. Ecosystem-based approach for climate change adaptation (CCA) and community resilience through Nature-based Solutions (NbS)	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1 Improved resilience of outer island communities through climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture that protects, restores, and maintains healthy ecosystems	Output 3.1.1 Island-level Nature-based Solutions sustainability plans developed and implemented Output 3.1.2 Ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture livelihood options are identified and adopted	LDCF	3,916,000.00	2,866,499.00
Component 4. Awareness, knowledge management and lessons learning	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1 Strengthened formal and informal Climate Change Adaptation and environmental outreach and capacity building at the village, island and national levels	Output 4.1.1 Improved and strengthened formal and informal curricula to enhance Climate Change Adaptation and environment awareness and capacity	LDCF	243,595.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 4. Awareness, knowledge management and lessons learning	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1 Strengthened formal and informal Climate Change Adaptation and environmental outreach and capacity building at the village, island and national levels	Output 4.1.2 Improved awareness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation to climate change and environmental issues at village, island and national levels Output 4.1.3 Project-related best practices and lessons learned assessed, published and disseminated	GET	1,780,732.00	240,832.00
				Sub Total ($)	**9,617,504.00**	**6,210,948.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	205,507.00	50,000.00
LDCF	193,182.00	50,000.00
Sub Total($)	**398,689.00**	**100,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**10,016,193.00**	**6,310,948.00**

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Government of Kiribati (MELAD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,240,832.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Kiribati (SIFWAP)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Kiribati (KSWMP Phase 3)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,566,499.00
GEF Agency	IUCN (BIOPAMA)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	378,617.00
GEF Agency	IUCN (Kiribati MSP)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	450,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Birdlife International	In-kind	Investment mobilized	75,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Island Conservation	In-kind	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**6,310,948.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilised from the Government of Kiribati was identified through consultations with their project donors. Investment mobilised from IUCN was identified with project donors during GEF7 project design. Investment mobilised from Birdlife International and Island Conservation was identified during consultations about invasive species eradication on Enderbury Island.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
IUCN	GET	Kiribati	Biodiversity	NA	5,518,839	496,696	6,015,535.00
IUCN	LDCF	Kiribati	Climate Change	NA	4,497,354	404,762	4,902,116.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**10,016,193.00**	**901,458.00**	**10,917,651.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

200,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

18,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
IUCN	GET	Kiribati	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	110,198	9,918	**120,116.00**
IUCN	LDCF	Kiribati	Climate Change	NA	89,802	8,082	**97,884.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**200,000.00**	**18,000.00**	**218,000.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
455.00	304.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
455.00	304.80	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
TBD		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	455.00	304.80		

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
39,758,700.00	40,838,330.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
TBD		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	14,000.00			

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
39,744,700.00	40,838,330.40	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Phoenix Islands Protected Area	309888		39,744,700.00	40,838,330.40					

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
8000.00	2895.60	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
8,000.00	2,895.60		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	4,087	4,209		
Male	4,179	4,209		
Total	8266	8418	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Meta Information - LDCF

LDCF true
SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false
SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?
false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). true

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This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. false

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This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. false

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This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). false

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This Project has an urban focus. false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]:*

Agriculture	**30.00%**
Natural resources management	**20.00%**
Climate information services	**0.00%**
Coastal zone management	**30.00%**
Water resources management	**10.00%**
Disaster risk management	**10.00%**
Other infrastructure	**0.00%**
Health	**0.00%**
Other (Please specify:)	**0.00%**
Total	**100%**

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise true
Change in mean temperature true
Increased climatic variability true
Natural hazards true
Land degradation true
Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation true
Groundwater quality/quantity true

Core Indicators - LDCF

CORE INDICATOR 1

Total
Male
Female
% for Women
Total number of direct beneficiaries

8,418
4,209
4,209
50.00%

CORE INDICATOR 2

Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)

12,500.00

CORE INDICATOR 3

Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience

2

CORE INDICATOR 4

Male
Female
% for Women
Total number of people trained

550
275
275
50.00%

To calculate the core indicators, please refer to Results Guidance

OBJECTIVE 1

Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaption

OUTCOME 1.1

Technologies and innovative solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate-related risks and / or enhance resilience

View

OUTCOME 1.2

Innovative financial instruments and investment models enabled or introduced to enhance climate resilience

View

OBJECTIVE 2

Mainstream climate change adaption and resilience for systemic impact

OUTCOME 2.1

Strengthened cross-sectoral mechanisms to mainstream climate adaption and resilience

View

OUTCOME 2.2

Adaptation considerations mainstreamed into investments

View

OUTCOME 2.3

Institutional and human capacities strengthened to identify and implement adaptation measures

View

OBJECTIVE 3

Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaption

OUTCOME 3.1

Climate-resilient planning enabled by stronger climate information decision-support services, and other relevant analysis, as a support to NAP process and/or for enabling activities in response to COP guidance

View

OUTCOME 3.2

Increased ability of country to access and/or manage climate finance or other relevant, largescale, pragmatic investment, as a support to NAP process and/or for enabling activities in response to COP guidance

View

OUTCOME 3.3

Institutional and human capacities strengthened to identify and implement adaptation measures as a support to NAP process and/or for enabling activities in response to COP guidance

View

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems

a. Kiribati is a small and remote, predominantly coral atoll structured country spread over a vast area of the Pacific Ocean. Due to the country?s size and physical structure all settlement and infrastructure are in the coastal zone where there is a high-risk that the impacts of climate change will severely affect this infrastructure and its associated economic activity, the provision of social and economic services, as well as human wellbeing and security.

The main impacts of climate change include flooding from sea level rise and storm surges, an upsurge in unpredictable adverse weather events (droughts and rainfall driven floods) and ocean warming and the reduction of ocean water pH.

b. As a result of these climate change effects, people and communities are increasingly vulnerable, resulting from a lack of robust infrastructure needed to support day to day living (shelter, sanitation, water security and transport). This vulnerability causes more vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and the disabled being at risk and thus further marginalised.

Climate change also impacts biodiversity; in the marine environment, water temperature potentially impacts the distribution of all marine organisms. The health of Calcium shelled marine organisms (molluscs, coral, coralline algae) is negatively impacted due to decalcification caused by a decrease in water pH. In the terrestrial environment, climatic changes can encourage the proliferation of invasive species, such as mosquitoes which can increase the risks of vector borne diseases such as Dengue fever.

c. Other stressors increase vulnerability to both people and biodiversity; economic push/pull factors influence the migration of people, and in most cases affects migration and immigration between communities. Population growth is an increasing issue placing increased demand on reducing resources, often associated with a negative impact on biodiversity resources.

The baseline scenario

There has been no significant change in the baseline scenario described in the PIF. Further information on the baseline situation is provided in the Project Document

The baseline scenario for the proposed project includes a weak enabling environment, insufficient coordination between national authorities, local authorities, and village communities. Although protected areas, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management are considered priorities in both national and sector policies, these ambitions are not sufficiently translated into plans and on-the-ground actions. This is largely due to a lack of technical capacity and resources. 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 towards adaptative change (particularly relating to NbS and resource protection). Coordination is challenging due to the multitude of sectors involved at different levels of government. There is a need for better coordination of national, sectoral, and sub-national plans to avoid maladaptation due to uncoordinated single-sector approaches as well as replication of activities leading to loss of potential

project funding. Enhanced coordination will create synergies and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions, particularly those that require cross-agency approaches.

Gathering and analysing data from dispersed and remote island communities requires effective communication and can be extremely challenging. As a result, it is rare that local level information is effectively integrated in national and sectoral policy and planning processes. As such, it is critical to improve data flows from an island ?bottom?up? perspective to ensure that adaptation measures and resource protection issues are addressed through reactive island and community level plans and associated positive feedback loops.

While communities have some understanding of the immediate impacts of climate change and it?s impacts on natural resources, local knowledge of resilience strategies is limited. There is also very little realisation of long-term impacts of climate change and its impact on natural resources and the corresponding impacts on food and water security. Although many studies that have been carried out, this information is not communicated in ways that are easily accessible or usable by island residents. See tables below detailing previous projects of which there is little follow up information.

Existing and planned initiatives are currently limited across the five selected project islands, but in most cases, lack a strategic and multi-sector island level approach. Currently, only the UNDP?s ?Enhancing Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati? project is holistically targeting islands. Unfortunately, only two of the islands targeted in this project align with the ?Securing Kiribati? project.

Climate Adaptation

Kiribati developed its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2007 supported by the GEF funded NAPA project and in 2011, the Government of Kiribati initiated the process of developing the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2019-2028 (KJIP), which serves as the country?s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) document. The US, Canadian and German Government funded KJIP has the goal to increase resilience to the effects of climate change and disaster risks by focusing on mainstreaming and coordination across sectors and scales of governance. Preparation of this report has been undertaken by the Kiribati Office of the President?s Climate Change Unit, in collaboration with technical assistance provided by the NAP Global Network. These plans, amongst others have contributed ensuring adaptation to climate change is included into the drafting of the Kiribati Development Plan 2020-2023.

Ecosystem-based Adaptation

It is only through enhanced coordination, knowledge-sharing, and linkages with policy and institutional mainstreaming efforts, together with further integration and scaling of current and planned community level resilience-building efforts, that a holistic island Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach will be achieved.

LDCF funding represents an opportunity to increase community resilience to climate change and disaster risks by using an EbA approach across the outer Gilbert Islands: Aranuka, Kuria, Makin, Marakei and Tabiteuea South. The Securing Kiribati project design integrates lessons learned and builds on the work of previous and current projects in Kiribati including the recent NAP-review as well as the inclusion of recommendations for Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati?s National Adaptation Plan Process, establishment of the Kiribati National Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Database (established by the NAP Global Network), UNICEF?s food security interventions, SPC?s Wash related Kiriwatsan Project I-II and SPC?s regional the ?Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific? project (BSRP), the IFAD ?Outer Island Water and Food security? project, the WB, DFAT and GEF funded ?Kiribati Adaptation Project (KAP I-III)? and the UNDP/GEF ?Enhancing Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati? project.

Kiribati?s ?Vision 20? (KV20) is the long-term development blueprint for the country from 2016-2036[8]. It is the rst long-term national development plan for Kiribati. It is based on four pillars of (1) wealth, (2) peace and security, (3) infrastructure, and (4) governance. It recognizes that sustainability of natural resources must be the fabric of the vision to ensure that the development aspirations today do not compromise the availability of resources for future generations.

The vision recognizes Kiribati?s vulnerability to climate change and the need to mainstream mitigation and adaptation into programmes. It states that ?environment conservation adaptation? measures will reduce risks and ensure that the development programmes create sustainable development for all.? The wealth pillar focuses on human, natural, and cultural capital. Fisheries and tourism are expected to form the foundation of the economy with increased revenue from fisheries and marine resources. The vision expects to safeguard and revive traditional skills and knowledge.

The vision also expressly recognizes the importance of gender, youth, vulnerable groups, disability, equity, and partnerships. It aims to mainstream equity across all sectors.

Evaluations from all relevant adaptation projects will be further reviewed at the project inception during the detailed project planning. As such, project interventions have been designed to build on methodologies and resources developed by previous and current projects.

Conservation and Biodiversity

Environmental policy, including biodiversity and conservation, in Kiribati, is framed under the Kiribati Integrated Environmental Strategy (KIEP) , tabled by the Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) of Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development (MELAD) in 2012. KIEP was intended to facilitate ?on the ground? implementation of the environment key policy area of the Kiribati Development Plan 2012 ? 2015 . The KIEP was a key strategic policy document that marked an important milestone for the Government of Kiribati. It set a solid policy platform for long term planning and action to respond to priority environmental issues. The core vision of the integrated environment policy (KIEP) is that "the people of Kiribati continue to enjoy a safe and healthy environment that is resilient to the impacts of global climate change and supports livelihoods, human health and sustainable development'. However, since this document was released, per capita GDP decreased between 2012 and 2020 (US$1782.92 in 2012 and US$1514.49 in 2020) . In fact the 2020 per capita GDP was lower than the 1974 figure of US$1576.12. Health indicators have generally shown positive trends with infant mortality dropping and overall life expectancy increasing. Environmental indicators show a, generally negative trend as well, with CO2 emissions increasing between 2012 (approx.. 0.564t CO2) to approx. 0.765t CO2 in 20193.

Other biodiversity and conservation indicators are highlighted in the CBD Strategy and Action Plan ? Kiribati 2016-2020 (NBSAP) , which highlights biodiversity loss is mainly caused by human induced direct drivers namely climate change, overexploitation, pollution, land use change, and invasive alien species. The document also highlights the Social-cultural impacts of biodiversity loss include depriving people from accessing their resources that are vital for sustainable livelihood, social well-being, cultural practice, and traditional way of living as well as economic impacts results in the limited economic opportunities, for example, the degradation of marine and terrestrial environment deprives local communities of a range of ecosystem services that are vital for their economic well-being, resilience, and development such as fisheries and farming, two key aspects of this project.

In meeting the Aichi target 11 (?By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.?), Kiribati has, according to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), achieved the following:

Kiribati has 28 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean protected coverage of KBAs by reported Protected Areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) is 39.7% (these all fall within the Phoenix Island Protected Area), while 15 KBAs have no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.

As of May 2021, Kiribati has 13 protected areas reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). 1 PA that has no spatial boundary and no area listed in the WDPA is not included in the following statistics:

Current coverage for Kiribati:

22.4% terrestrial (2 protected areas, 230.9 km2)

11.8% marine (10 protected areas, 408,702 km2)

The MPA?s area is primarily made up of the Phoenix Island Protected Area at 408 250 km2. There is little information on what constitutes the terrestrial protected areas, other than significant areas of Eastern and Western Tropical Moist Forest being protected. This does include the protection of the island areas within the Phoenix Island Protected Area and the 1022 ha of the coastal wetland of No?oto in North Tarawa (under the Ramsar Convention). Only 0.12% of the land area in the Gilbert Islands is protected, hence the importance of protecting more terrestrial ecosystems as proposed in this project.

Past and existing projects have had limited success in protecting Biodiversity and developing PAs Across Kiribati, as evident by the statistics provided. The table below provides a breakdown of the Biodiversity projects implemented in Kiribati.The Kiribati Agriculture Strategy (KAS 2020-2030) is intended to guide increased agricultural production and income while reducing poverty and ensuring food security and nutrition. The KAS recognizes the importance of environmental sustainability and the links between a healthy ecosystem and agricultural production. Previous and ongoing projects form foundations for some of the work of the Securing Kiribati project.

The ?Securing Kiribati? project has several linkages to the GEF-LDCF through the priority funding areas which include agriculture and food security; natural resource management; water resources; disaster risk management and prevention; coastal zone management; climate information services; infrastructure; and climate change induced health risks. Nature-based Adaptation solutions ? such as the focus on restoring mangrove forests to help protect exposed coastal areas.

The Securing Kiribati project is an evolution of approach of a range previous project, and one of the only projects in Kiribati to integrate Ecosystem-based Adaptation (NbS) with Protected Area management and biodiversity. The only other project to actively integrate these two sectors has been the FAO?s Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities Project.

Other projects that, at least in part, align with the Securing Kiribati project are:

<u>GEF5 UNDP Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change</u>

The project objective is to build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Kiribati communities to ensure food security under conditions of climate change. Results and lessons from the GEF5 UNDP project will be important for Securing Kiribati and will be integrated into the ProDoc during the PPG phase.

The project assisted Kiribati to address institutional capacity building needs primarily on the national level. It helped to set in place an improved regulatory environment, strengthened institutional planning and policy frameworks, and generation of data required to support informed decision-making.

It also assisted Kiribati to address climate change vulnerabilities by implementing and demonstrating community-based adaptation measures. It worked on a select number of atolls (Nonouti, Abemama, Maiana) to set in place models for land and lagoon resources management predicated on informed planning and management processes for community-based fisheries management and climate change awareness. The project supported the generation, adoption, and implementation of model council by-laws designed to be ecosystem inclusive and enhance ecosystem integrity.

<u>GEF6 UNDP Enhancing Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati</u>

The recently approved GEF6 UNDP 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. Its policy component will focus on building a ?Whole of Island? approach, which will benefit Securing Kiribati. At island levels it will focus on integrated vulnerability assessments and council development plans for several islands in the Gilbert Island group (Makin, North Tarawa, Kuria, Onotoa, Kiritimati) and address water, food security, and infrastructure adaptation measures. Securing Kiribati will coordinate with the Whole of Island project for lessons learned, processes developed and

complementarity of approaches, noting that Makin and Kuria Islands are the sole islands of overlap between the two projects.

Securing Kiribati will work closely with the Whole of Islands project to integrate work plans and lessons to achieve efficiencies wherever possible. IUCN and UNDP have already begun discussions on coordination, and these will continue through the PPG and implementation phases.

GEF5 FAO R2R and Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities

The regional International Waters Ridge to Reef project and its child project have several components in Kiribati. The IW Ridge to Reef project focuses on waste management in the urban areas of South Tarawa to build 1) Local capacity for sustainable piggery waste management using dry-litter technology (DLT) stimulated through effective community engagement and training thereby contributing to reducing nutrient load and contamination in Bouta & Bonriki water reserves, underground water lenses and adjacent coastal/marine ecosystems; 2) Demonstration of innovative approaches to pig waste management through trailing and testing of Dry Litter Technology (DLT) composting systems; and 3) Information management and community awareness increased in support of sustainable animal waste management.

The related child project has the objective to improve biodiversity conservation and landscape level management to enhance socio-ecological resilience to climate variability and change. It has worked to build 1) an enabling environment for R2R conservation and sustainable use, 2) implementation of R2R conservation and sustainable use strategies, and 3) lessons learning and sharing. With outcomes including an enabling environment improved for ecosystem-based sustainable use and conservation of island resources and a national management system for ecosystem-based sustainable use and conservation of island resources established to deliver SFM, LD, and BD benefits (23,496 hectares covered by integrated natural resource management-land and marine practices in wider landscape). Outcomes are expected on the Gilbert Island group islands of Butaritari, North Tarawa and North Tabiteuea.

GEF4 UNEP PAS: Phoenix Islands Protected Area Project

The Phoenix Islands Protected Area Project was completed in 2018. It?s goal to "build capacity in Kiribati to more effectively manage a large, protected area in the form of PIPA and create a sustainable financing system for such large sites that could be used as a model for application elsewhere? was partially met. The project was intended to help PIPA establish operational offices, a management plan, and to operationalize its financing vehicle. The project made significant gains in operationalizing PIPA. However, the terminal evaluation made several recommendations, including on further enhancing the sustainable financing of PIPA and Kiribati?s protected area network. These recommendations are included in Securing Kiribati.

IFAD Outer Islands Food and Water Project (Phase 1 and 2)

The aim of the Project is "people living in outer islands communities have healthy and sustainable livelihoods". The indicators linked to the Project aim are 'improved food security, child health and nutrition status.' The Outer Island Food and Water Project (OIFWP) came into force in September 2014. Targeting the four outer islands of Abemama, Beru, North Tabiteuea and Nonouti, OIFWP promotes improved household food security and nutrition as well as clean water through rainwater harvesting and community planning and action activities. OIFWP aims to reach the entire population with a specific focus on women and young people. Phase 1 of the project ended in 2020 and IFAD is starting a second phase that will extend to more islands. Securing Kiribati will target to coordinate closely with IFAD and the OIFWP through the Agriculture and Lands Division of MELAD.

European Union - Pacific EU Marine Programme (PEUMP)

The Pacific-European Union (EU) Marine Partnership (PEUMP) programme promotes sustainable management and sound ocean governance through a holistic and multi-sectoral approach contributing to social, economic and environmental development in the Pacific, as well as biodiversity protection and promoting the sustainable use of fisheries and other marine resources. It is engaging in 24 countries and has several specific activities in Kiribati. These include aspects of oceanic and sustainable tuna fisheries, coastal fisheries, IUU shing, sustainable utilization of coastal and marine biodiversity, and capacity

building. Securing Kiribati will engage with PEUMP, through the Pacific Community on its work with marine and coastal biodiversity and coastal fisheries management in Kiribati.

Australia

Australia supports marine resource management, agricultural development and climate change adaptation in Kiribati through several channels including direct bilateral aid from DFAT and AusAid, as well as ACIAR. These include AusAid projects to improve access to safe and clean drinking water, shoreline protection in Tarawa, and building capacity in the Ministry of Finance and Economic development to access and utilize climate financing. The Kiribati Education Improvement Program works to improve school infrastructure against sea-level rise and to build formal education about climate change. Australia supported the Kiribati Adaptation Project Phase 3 to build seawalls around South Tarawa. ACAIR has supported the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development to improve sea cucumber and seaweed culture in Kiribati. ACIAR has also supported Kiribati (and Tuvalu) to improve agriculture production and has shown possible positive results around re-introducing native species. Securing Kiribati has engaged with the Australian High Commission in Tarawa and will seek further coordination and cooperation during the PPG phase.

New Zealand

Since 2019 New Zealand has scaled up its investment and cooperation with Kiribati. New Zealand?s development cooperation with Kiribati aims to have a healthy, educated, and resilient I-Kiribati population in a well-governed country that provides acceptable future choices for its population. Kiribati faces serious development constraints that come with its size and remote location, but New Zealand is working closely with the government and people of Kiribati to overcome these challenges. Much of New Zealand?s recent and upcoming investment focuses on the priority needs of South Tarawa, with almost 50% of Kiribati?s population. Other projects include improved management of Kiribati?s sovereign wealth fund, and improved transparency of fisheries revenue and assistance to increase value adding of the fisheries industry, including sea cucumber culture.

World Bank ? Kiribati Adaptation Project (Phases 1, 2, and 3)

The Kiribati Adaptation Project (KAP) was a 3-phase project that started in 2003 to support adaptation to climate change in Kiribati. It has been supported by the GEF, World Bank, UNDP, Japan, Australia, and others. The World Bank?s Phase III support for KAP ended in 2019. Phase III focused on drinking water and sanitation to Tarawa and outer islands as well as prevention of shoreline erosion through seawall construction and mangrove replanting. Objectives to develop mangrove management plans were not completed. Mangroves were planted at several outer island locations. The KAP has been a agship climate change project in Kiribati for many years. Capacity developed and lessons learned will be employed in Securing Kiribati during the PPG phase.

European Union BIOPAMA

The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) Programme assists African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries to address their priorities for effective conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by providing tools, services and financial support. In the Pacific, BIOPAMA is managed by IUCN in partnership with SPREP. Kiribati has received a medium-sized grant to improve management of protected areas on Kiritimati Island in the Line Island Group and a small technical grant to assist with acquisition of key equipment. BIOPAMA will continue to work with countries in the Pacific, including Kiribati, on capacity building for protected area management.

PIPA Trust

The PIPA Trust was established, through an act of Parliament, in 2009. The Trust was established in the USA with 3 permanent board members (Government of Kiribati, Conservation International, and New England Aquarium) and the ability to name up to nine board members with a requirement that the majority always be non-governmental. The Trust is mandated to contribute to the financial sustainability of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area and to assist with enhancing the management and enforcement of the protected area. Initial contributions to the endowment included USD 2.5 million each from the Government of Kiribati and Conservation International. A grant of USD 5 million was awarded to the PIPA Trust by Oceans 5 and the Waitt Foundation. This grant will end in 2020. The target endowment

of USD 13.5 million remains part of the PIPA Trust?s work plan for 2020-2025. Securing Kiribati will work with PIPA Trust, the government of Kiribati and others to build on the lessons of the PIPA Trust and to expand the sustainable financing foundation of protected areas across Kiribati.

European Union Marine Spatial Planning (anticipated)

Through SPREP, IUCN is expecting to receive support to assist with a national Marine Spatial Planning process for Kiribati. This began in 2014 with the IKI/GIZ led MACBIO project. MACBIO completed a national marine ecosystem services valuation for Kiribati as part of the process for marine spatial planning development. IUCN will work with the Kiribati and SPREP to develop a full MSP in 2021 and 2022.

Other than the BIOPAMA and PIPA Trust grants, Kiribati has received very little assistance with protected area planning and management in recent years. The support for climate change adaptation has tended to focus on South Tarawa and on hard engineering solutions and building rain-water retention systems. Agricultural project have focused on improving yields and food security. Securing Kiribati will be one of the few projects in Kiribati to integrated biodiversity conservation with ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change. The tables below highlight projects, across Climate Adaptation and Biodiversity and conservation.

Table 1: Historic and Current projects relating to Climate Adaptation, Biodiversity and Conservation in Kiribati.

Date	GEF Agency	Funding Agency	Climate Adaptation Projects	Status	Scope
Climate Adaptation					
1996	UNDP	GEF	Climate Change Training Phase II - Training Programme to Support the Implementation of the UNFCCC	Complete	Create a package of training and information materials on the policy aspects of Climate Change, 2) Create a replicable methodology to facilitate climate change dialogue, leading to the formulation of a coordinated institutional framework. 3) Generate recommendations for policy level training and communication.

1997	UNDP	GEF	Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project (PICCAP)	Complete	The project was designed to strengthen Climate Change reporting capacity across the Pacific region, including Kiribati. The project had 6 objectives. 1) Develop an inventory of GHG sources and sinks, 2) Evaluate mitigation options, 3) Undertake a national vulnerability assessment, 4) evaluate adaptation options, 5) develop a national implementation plan and 6) support the first National Communication under UNFCCC.

2000	UNDP	GEF	Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities (Phase II) - PICCAP	Approved	(1) To identify the technology needs and capacity requirements related to the transfer of technologies, in the context of abatement of, and adaptation to, climate change; (2) To prepare and build capacities for participation in systematic observation networks; (3) To develop studies leading to the preparation of national programmes in terms of local emission factors; and, (4) To develop, strengthen, or improve national activities for public awareness and education, and access to information in relation to the above objectives.

2003	UNDP	GEF	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	Complete	The proposed NAPA formulation project addressed the need to develop a realistically achievable country-driven program of action for adaptation to climate change. It specifically developed a program of priority activities addressing the urgent and immediate needs and concerns of a least developed country (LDC) like Kiribati, relating to the adverse effects of climate change.

2003	World Bank	GEF	Kiribati Adaptation Program ? Phase I	Complete	This phase began the process of mainstreaming adaptation into national economic planning and identified priority pilot investments for Phase II. It also involved an extensive process of national consultation and was closely linked with the preparation of the 2004-07 National Development Strategy and Ministry Operational Plans, and the compilation of the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) which was completed in early 2007.
2006	World Bank	GEF	Kiribati Adaptation Program ? Phase II	Complete	The KAP-II objectives were to develop and demonstrate the systematic diagnosis of climate-related problems and the design of cost-effective adaptation measures, while continuing the integration of climate risk awareness and responsiveness into economic and operational planning.

2011	World Bank	GEF	Kiribati Adaptation Program ? Phase III	Complete	Building on KAP II the project objective was to contribute to achieving the following strategic outcomes: (a) improved government capacity in asset management and strategic planning in the water and coastal engineering; (b) increased community fresh water quality and storage capacity; (c) better protection of targeted coastal areas from storm waves and flooding; and (d) a pathway for improved governance and sustainable management of groundwater reserves and infrastructure.
2012		DFAT	The Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development in Kiribati Program	Approved	Supporting Kiribati?s first crisis centre to ensure the building is designed to manage climate change and disaster risks, and to increase community resilience.

2013	SPREP	ADB	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	Completed	Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are integrated and mainstreamed into national and local policies and plans, resulting in climate-responsive development planning. Pacific DMCs capacity to respond to climate change risks built and supported through strengthened adaptive capacities and support facilities, such as RTSM and RRF.
2015	UNEP	GEF	Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Approved	To support thirty nine (39) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (including Kiribati) prepare and submit good quality initial biennial update reports to the UNFCCC that comply with the convention's reporting obligation
2015	UNDP	GEF	Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Global Climate Change	Approved	To build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Kiribati communities to ensure food security under conditions of climate change

2018	BOM	DFAT	The Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific Phase 2	Approved	Supports the Kiribati Meteorological Service to provide climate and ocean monitoring and prediction services. Climate predictions help farmers plan for planting and harvesting, and Pacific Island countries to prepare for disasters like droughts and tropical cyclones. Ocean predictions (tide, currents, wind and waves) support fishing, tourism and shipping.
2020	UNDP	GEF	Enhancing Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati	Approved	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact.

2022	GOK (MIA)	World Bank	Kiribati Outer Islands Resilience and Adaptation Project	Approved	(i) strengthen the capabilities of island councils for risk-informed land development planning and basic infrastructure and service delivery; and (ii) strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities.
Biodiversity and Conservation					
1991	UNDP	GEF	South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme	Completed	Develop strategies for the conservation of biodiversity that incorporates the sustainable use of biological resources by the people of the South Pacific.
1998	UNDP	GEF	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	Approved	
2000	UNDP	GEF	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	Approved	

2002	UNDP	GEF	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity Including Clearing House Mechanism (add on)	Completed	? Assist the Government of Kiribati in assessing capacity building needs for specific priorities necessary to protect national biodiversity in accordance with the NBSAP recommendations and the GEF and CoP/CBD guidelines ? Implement a country-driven CHM project
2011	UNEP	GEF	PAS: Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA)	Approved	To advance implementation of the PIPA Management Plan 2010 - 2014 through a twin focus on: (i) Core Operation and (ii) Strategic Outcomes
2011	UNEP	GEF	Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species in the Pacific islands.	Completed	To reduce the environmental and economic impacts of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine habitats in the Pacific.

2012	UNEP	GEF	Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase II	Approved	Project Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable GEF eligible LDCs and SIDs to revise the National Biodiversity Strategy.
2013	SPC & SPREP	USAid	Whole-of-island? approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk management	Approved	Pilot project where community resilience to climate change and natural hazards will be addressed in an integrated fashion across all sectors of social and economic life.
2015	UNEP	Swedish Government	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 (NISSAP)	Complete	Removal of invasive species throughout Kiribati. For example, the removal of rats from two of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA) islands and many islets within the Kiritimati lagoon

2017	UNEP	GEF	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Pacific)	Approved	To provide financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to develop high quality, data driven sixth national reports (6NR) that will improve national decision-making processes.
2018	FAO	GEF	Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities	Approved	The project aims to improve biodiversity conservation and landscape level management to enhance socio-ecological resilience to climate variability and change. To achieve this goal, the project is structured in three components: Component 1: Enabling environment for R2R conservation and sustainable use, Component 2: Implementation of R2R conservation and sustainable use strategies, Component 3: Lessons learning and sharing.

2) Proposed alternative scenario

There has been no significant change in the proposed alternative scenario described in the PIF, however, some changes have been made in terms of the alignment of the project document with the original project design in the PIF. These changes were made based on stakeholder consultations and reflect changing national circumstances since the PIF was developed. A comparison showing differences between the PIF and the current project documentation is tabulated below together with the rationale behind the changes

Table 2: Changes to Project Design from PIF stage to Project Document

PIF			**Project Document**			**Comment**
Component 1: Improved integrated environment and oceans governance.	Outcome 1.1. Ministries and departments implement improved policy frameworks for environment, oceans, and natural resources management with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change integrated.	Output 1.1.1: Environment and Protected Area Policies and Regulations Integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change Developed.	Component 1: Improved integrated environment and oceans governance.	Outcome 1.1: Ministries and departments implement improved policy frameworks for environment, oceans, and natural resources management with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change integrated.	Output 1.1.1. Harmonise environment, oceans and protected area policies and regulations integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change.	Output 1.1.1. modified as policies and regulations already exist, the do, however, require alignment across policies and regulations.
		Output 1.1.2: Kiribati Integrated National Ocean Policy developed.			Output 1.1.2.: Kiribati Integrated National Ocean Policy developed.	No Change.

Component 2: Improved and healthy ecosystems that support biodiversity and are resilient to climate change impacts.	Outcome 2.1. Protected Areas Expanded and PA Management Improved.	Output 2.1.1. Expanded and Improved Island/atoll protected areas, MPAs, and natural resources management network across Gilbert Islands.	Component 2: Improved and healthy ecosystems that support biodiversity and are resilient to climate change impacts.	Outcome 2.1. Protected Areas Expanded and PA Management Improved.	Output 2.1.1 Expanded and improved island-protected areas and natural resource management network across the Gilbert Islands.	Output 2.1.1 ? MPA development removed this output covers all PAs, both marine and terrestrial.
		Output 2.1.2. Strengthened management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA).			Output 2.1.2. Strengthened management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA).	No Change in wording, activities will focus on monitoring and marine spatial planning.
		Output 2.1.2. Strengthened management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA).				
		Output 2.1.3. Sustainable financing mechanisms for Kiribati?s protected area network created and harmonised.			Output 2.1.3. Sustainable financing mechanisms for Kiribati?s protected area network created and harmonised.	No Change.

		Output: 2.1.4: PA Managers and Community Leaders Protected Area management capacity developed and strengthened.			Output 2.1.4. Learning and capacity-building network for PA Managers and Community Leaders established.	Output 2,1,4 No change in intent, wording change.
Component 3. Ecosystem-based approach for climate change adaptation (CCA) and community resilience through a government empowered approach to Nature-based Solutions (NbS)	Outcome 3.1. Improved resilience of outer island communities by practicing climate smart agriculture and aquaculture that protects, restores, and maintains healthy ecosystems.	Output 3.1.1. Island level nature-based solutions-oriented sustainable land use plans developed and implemented.	Component 3. Ecosystem-based approach for climate change adaptation (CCA) and community resilience through a government empowered approach to Nature-based Solutions (NbS)	Outcome 3.1. Improved resilience of outer island communities by practicing climate smart agriculture and aquaculture that protects, restores, and maintains healthy ecosystems.	Output 3.1.1. Island-level Nature-based Solutions sustainability plans developed and implemented.	Output 3.1.1. No change in intent, wording change.
		Output 3.1.2. Climate smart agriculture and aquaculture livelihood options are identified and adopted.			Output 3.1.2. Ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture livelihood options are identified and adopted.	Output 3.1.2 No change in intent, wording change.

Component 4. Awareness, knowledge management and lessons learning.	Outcome 4.1. Strengthened formal and informal climate change adaptation and environmental outreach and capacity building at the village, island, and national levels	Output 4.1.1. Improved and strengthened formal and informal curricula to enhance climate change adaptation and environment awareness and capacity.	Component 4. Awareness, knowledge management and lessons learning	Outcome 4.1. Strengthened formal and informal climate change adaptation and environmental outreach and capacity building at the village, island, and national levels	Output 4.1.1. Improved and strengthened formal and informal curricula to enhance Climate Change Adaptation and environment awareness and capacity.	No Change.
		Output 4.1.2. Improved awareness of ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and environmental issues at village, island, and national levels.			Output 4.1.2. Improved awareness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation to climate change and environmental issues at village, island, and national levels.	No Change.
		Output 4.1.3. Project-related best-practices and ?lessons learned? assessed, published, and disseminated.			Output 4.1.3 Project-related best practices and lessons learned assessed, published, and disseminated.	No Changed.
		Output 4.1.4. Project monitoring system established and midterm and final evaluations conducted.				Output 4.1.4 removed as is part of PMU role.

Expected Results

In accordance with the project objective, ?Securing Kiribati? will work to *improve the resilience of ecosystems and communities in Kiribati to the impacts of climate change through nature-based solutions*

and ecosystem-based adaptation that support biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods. This will be supported activities that will build community food security as well a support the building of capacity relating to Protected Areas, Biodiversity protection, climate-SMART agriculture, aquaculture and Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change at the Community, Local and National levels.

?Securing Kiribati? will work to ensure improved management of critical island ecosystems to support better informed integrated management of land and coastal areas to achieve the co-benefits to strengthen resilience to climate change and achieve social and biodiversity conservation outcomes. The project will work to build upon the current government decentralization initiative by developing capacity at the Local Council levels to mainstream action for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaption at all levels of society.

All Components of this ?Securing Kiribati? project support the mainstreaming of gender equality and social inclusion as a cross-cutting issue. This will lead to a project where the differentiated adaptation needs, capabilities and capacities of men, women and other vulnerable groups will be addressed. This will lead to transformative, on-the-ground actions across all structures of society.

Component 1: Improved integrated environment and oceans governance

Marine environments in Kiribati include large areas of coral reefs (estimated 4,320 km2), seagrass meadows (no estimate available) and mangrove forest (estimated 2.6 km2). This mosaic of habitats provides coastal protection, fish and invertebrates for food, and livelihood opportunities in fisheries and tourism. The world-recognised Phoenix Islands group has eight atolls and islands and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site[1]1 ? the Phoenix Islands Protected Area ? the largest UNESCO World Heritage site in the world[2]2.

The Phoenix Island Protected Area (PIPA) covers 408,250 km2 of marine and terrestrial habitats and is a Protected Area (PA) of global conservation significance and outstanding universal value. PIPA conserves one of the world's largest intact oceanic coral archipelago ecosystems, as well as 14 known underwater sea mounts and other deep-sea habitats representative of Pacific mid-oceanic biota.

PIPA has a remote but connected and distinctive biogeography that provides habitat for migratory and pelagic species and large populations of coral reef species (e.g. Bump head parrotfish, Napoleon wrasse, Surgeon fish, Parrot fish, Grouper, M?ori wrasse, sharks, marine turtles, dolphins, manta rays, Coconut crabs), many of which have been depleted elsewhere. PIPA contains about 200 coral species, 500 fish species, 18 marine mammals, and 44 bird species. Fringing coral reefs support abundant reef fish and invertebrates, such as giant clams and hard corals. Large populations of nesting seabirds are found on the remote atolls. The healthy structure and function of PIPA's ecosystems are important as a migration route and to support the rare and diverse marine biota.

Kiribati also has extensive areas of pelagic habitat (open ocean) with an EEZ of 3,550,000 km2. Oceanic environments provide important biophysical properties that influence coastal and island habitats, as well as support significant oceanic fisheries for tuna that deliver economic revenue for the Government, employment, and some fish for local consumption.

The development of a National Ocean Policy would provide an avenue for coordinating the management of Kiribati?s EEZ, including fisheries and marine aquaculture, environmental protection, tourism and other sectors. A multi-agency coordinated National Ocean Policy would provide for the management, planning and enforcement of PIPA, particularly as it transitions from a no-take to a multi-use PA.

The benefits of improved governance would translate into enhanced sustainability of marine ecosystem goods and services, including commercial and subsistence fisheries, marine aquaculture, tourism, coastal protection, Carbon sequestration, shipping transport, energy production, research, management and education. The beneficiaries of Component 1 are the Government of Kiribati (strategic approach to conservation, revenue generation, and supporting sustainable resource use), MFMRD (future security and sustainable resource use), MELAD (strategic approach to conservation and biodiversity protection, marine pollution), and communities (future food security and sustainable resource management).

Outcome 1.1 Ministries and departments implement improved policy frameworks for the environment, oceans, and protected areas with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change integrated

Kiribati includes areas that are part of the CEPF Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot. This is among 34 regions of the world where extraordinary levels of biodiversity and endemic species are combined with extremely high levels of threat. The Kiribati Biodiversity Area Report[3]3identifies 90 species found in Kiribati that are listed as globally threatened on the 2010 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species[4]4.

Internationally, Kiribati has made significant commitments toward the protection of marine and island resources in the Pacific Ocean especially the declaration of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA) and UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2010.

These international commitments are supported by national legislation and policies for the environment, oceans and protected areas, with the main national environmental policy areas identified by the Kiribati Government as priorities being:

•climate change,

•biodiversity,

•conservation and management,

•waste management and pollution control,

•resource management, and

•environmental governance.

Kiribati?s development priorities are guided by the Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20)[5]5, an ambitious strategy with the goal of a wealthy, healthy and peaceful Kiribati. The KV20 prioritises economic and human development, peace and security, infrastructure, and governance. The Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) is the guide for formulating policies and programmes to advance inclusive economic development in Kiribati. The 2021-2024 KDP includes the following key performance areas: harnessing human wealth; growing economic wealth and leaving no one behind; improving our health; protecting the environment and mitigating climate change; strengthening the integrity and independence of institutions; and maintaining the value of Kiribati?s assets. Kiribati?s KDP is also supported by the National Adaptation Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and other sectoral strategies.

According to the KDP 2016-19, behavioural attitudes towards the environment and limited enforcement of the Environment Act and other environmental-related legislation are also concerns. There is a general lack of understanding among the population of the consequences of actions such as land-based pollution, sand mining and over-fishing. However, in many cases, individuals have few alternatives and therefore fail to comply with existing legislation. The growing demand for building materials on South Tarawa for housing, infrastructure and improving coastal resilience will require concerted efforts to use the sustainably extracted supplies of aggregate dredged from the lagoon and to ensure that those who were reliant on sand mining find alternative livelihoods.

Currently, many activities in Kiribati take place ad hoc without strategic planning. There is an opportunity for improved and aligned policy for the environment, oceans and protected areas to deliver strategic and sustainable resource management and protection.

Output 1.1.1 Harmonised environment, oceans and protected area policies and regulations integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change

There are currently a range of legislative and policy tools recently amended or in development in Kiribati that are responsible for managing the environment, oceans and protected areas. These cross different

government agencies and are not explicitly aligned, including the Environment Act (Amendment) 2021, Fisheries (Amendment) Act 2021, draft Traditional Knowledge Act, Phoenix Islands Protected Area Conservation Trust Act 2009, and other relevant legislation, policies and plans.

This output will focus on supporting the legislative and policy transition of environment, ocean and protected area governance into a cooperative and multi-agency framework that includes environment, oceans, natural resource management and protected areas. Existing and draft legislation, amendments, policy, regulations and mandate/s will be harmonised to ensure consistent and aligned management that recognises the different roles of government ministries in managing and protecting coastal and ocean environments. This includes: the Ministry of Environment, Land and Agricultural Development (MELAD), the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development (MFMRD), PIPA Implementation Office (PIO), the Tourism Authority, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Culture and Local Councils), the Office of the President (Climate Change) and the Ministry of Finance that all have roles in protected area and environmental management.

Using inclusive and equitable consultation and implementation processes, this output will conduct island consultations and analyses of key stakeholders, considering women, youth, and marginalised groups, including, but not limited to, people with a disability and LGBTQ, to identify community-level traditional knowledge of natural resources, natural resource priority and management. Building on the opportunities these present, to support existing local knowledge and management for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA).

By documenting and mapping governance structures and the interconnections between government agencies and these agencies and communities, existing protected area, environmental and natural resource legislation, community-level traditional knowledge of natural resources and management, capacity issues and barriers to harmonised governance will be identified. The goal is to develop recommendations for inter-agency governance cooperation and address any identified gaps to integrate EbA into climate change policy, regulations and management.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output are detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
1.1.1.1	Conduct governance assessment of legislation, policy and regulations relevant to the environment, oceans, and protected areas.
1.1.1.2	Identify and map key stakeholder governance structures relevant to the environment, oceans and protected areas including Ecosystem-based Adaptation to climate change.
1.1.1.3	Conduct government capacity assessment and identify capacity constraints and needs as they relate to environment, oceans and protected areas governance.
1.1.1.4	Develop recommendations for harmonising environment, oceans and protected area legislation, policies and regulations.

Output 1.1.2 Kiribati Integrated National Ocean Policy finalised

The alignment of relevant government agencies (e.g. MELAD, MFMRD, PIO, PO [DCC], TAK, MIA) involved in ocean policy and management through the establishment of an Ocean Working Group that provides all ocean stakeholders an opportunity to participate in the development of the ocean policy. Fisheries, environment, tourism, shipping, energy, local island councils, and traditional culture should be included.

Existing Ministerial taskforces have a role in finalising the National Ocean Policy and strengthening links between the ocean working group and other ministerial taskforces (e.g. CBFM) would align progress on ocean policy development, ensuring policy balances the needs of all ocean stakeholders.

The ocean working group would support Output 1.1.1. which aims to harmonize related legislation and policy to ensure consistent ocean management and a balance between the needs of all ocean stakeholders. For example, the Environment Act (amendment) 2021, Fisheries (Amendment) Act 2021, draft Traditional Knowledge Act, Phoenix Islands Protected Area Conservation Trust Act 2009, and other relevant legislation.

Importantly, a successful extension of the intent and objectives of the National Ocean Policy requires the development of information, education and communication materials with consistent and clear messaging on the importance of marine resources and healthy marine ecosystems to Kiribati, national and local management in place, and the transition to inter-agency governance cooperation on ocean management that balances the needs of all stakeholders.

Ultimately, this output will develop a communication strategy to officially launch the Ocean Policy, deliver an awareness campaign and outreach programmes on the National Ocean Policy to raise awareness and deliver communication key messages.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output is detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
1.1.2.1	Establish inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group to lead the discussions regarding relevant policies.
1.1.2.2	Conduct a series of meetings and workshops to support agencies to review and harmonise the Environment Act (Amended) and National Ocean Policy.
1.1.2.3	Develop a communications strategy leading to an awareness campaign and engagement for raising awareness around the National Ocean Policy.

Component 2. Improved and healthy ecosystems that support biodiversity and are resilient to climate change impacts

Component 2 will be accomplished through expanding and improving the management of protected areas across the Gilbert Islands, strengthening management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area, developing sustainable financing mechanisms, and creating a learning and capacity-building network for PA Managers and Community Leaders.

This focus is necessary to support sustainable ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves), coastal fisheries, and oceanic fisheries, address invasive species, and strengthened management and enforcement of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA). PIPA was placed on the World Heritage List in 2010, covering 11.3% of the Kiribati EEZ, making PIPA one of the largest designated Protected Areas globally. The World Heritage List describes PIPA as a ?superlative natural phenomenon of global importance?[6]6.

Island-based sustainability plans on the five target Gilbert Islands will provide an important framework for government and communities when managing finite and limited coastal resources. These plans will include an island, coastal and marine environments, providing recommendations on where certain activities (development, agriculture, vegetation protection, sustainable harvesting areas, watershed management) are suitable and provide balanced conservation and sustainable use.

This form of integrated natural resource planning is considered the best practice in the Pacific region and would place Kiribati in a unique and strong leadership position regarding the management of marine and terrestrial natural resources across the region.

The outputs of Component 2 will directly benefit the Government of Kiribati (reduced dependence of communities on government support), fisheries (protection of fish stocks and maintenance of habitats and biodiversity), communities (protection of fish stocks, maintenance of biodiversity, income from eco-tourism and fisheries as well as build capacity and preserve traditional knowledge), and vulnerable groups (socio-economic empowerment, leadership and natural resource preservation).

Importance of coastal marine environments

Coastal marine environments include coral reefs, seagrass and mangroves, forming a mosaic of habitats that stabilise inshore sediments, cycle nutrients, protect coastlines from storms and erosion, providing critical habitat for hundreds of marine species, such as fish, invertebrates, sharks and turtles to breed, feed and shelter. Healthy coastal environments provide the structural foundation of marine ecosystems, increase species replenishment capacity and reduce exposure of marine species to marine heatwaves, extreme storms and cyclones, and ocean acidification. These ecosystem services benefit communities through the provision of food and livelihood opportunities for fisheries and tourism, and disaster risk reduction particularly reducing the impacts of severe storms and waves, storm surges, and flooding.

In addition, the small area of mangroves in Kiribati (7.9 km2 or 1% of total land area) provides Carbon sequestration services valued at AUD 337,000 per year[7]7 This value represents the global benefit of reduced atmospheric Carbon dioxide (CO_2).

Importance of coastal fisheries

Coastal fisheries in Kiribati are an important source of food for local people, with national average fish consumption estimated at 62 kg/person/year, with 80% of this fish in rural areas coming from subsistence catches and providing 90% of dietary animal protein[8]8. The estimated gross economic value of seafood caught and consumed at home (subsistence fishing), is AUD 38.5 million[9]9. Because subsistence fishing costs are minimal, the net economic value is assumed to be 90% of the gross value. This value accrues entirely to households in Kiribati.

Coastal fisheries also provide opportunities to earn income for household (small-scale) fishers, with more than 50% of rural households deriving their first or second income from fishing72. A range of estimated values of small-scale commercial fishing is available, from AUD 7 million to AUD 25 million per year. These estimates included small-scale tuna fishing, with a gross value of about AUD 4 million per year[10]10. Small-scale inshore commercial fishers generally use outboard engines therefore approximately 60% of the gross output is assumed to be spent on operational costs (e.g. fuel) leaving a value-added of AUD 2.8 to 10 million. Most of this value accrues to small-scale fishers and households in Kiribati10.

Healthy coastal marine environments provide more fisheries resources and are therefore essential for sustainable coastal fisheries. The protection of marine and coastal habitats provide fisheries benefits through increased species productivity and replenishment capacity, reduced exposure of marine species to climate change impacts, and protection of spawning aggregations thus allowing the re-establishment of fish from ?no-take? or ?tabataba? areas into adjacent and nearby coastal areas. This will help communities maintain access to critical coastal fisheries for food and income.

Importance of oceanic fisheries

Kiribati waters were the most productive tuna fishing zone in the Central and Western Pacific from 2014 to 2016. Kiribati accounted for 28.4% of all Central and Western Pacific tuna catch in 2016 (434,651 tonnes), a significant decline from 45% in 2015 (643,422 tonnes). The large change in the proportion of the total catch is due to a decline in the Kiribati catch together with an increase in the catch in other nations. Kiribati accounted for 16% of the global catch (including international waters) in 2016.

Oceanic fisheries in Kiribati mainly target Skipjack, Bigeye and Yellowfin tuna, with some small catches of albacore and billfish. The locally based tuna fishery supplies local food but is relatively small when compared to the foreign fleet that pays license fees to fish and trans-ship in the Kiribati EEZ. 96% of the tuna catch is caught by purse seine vessels (that target Skipjack and small Yellowfin tuna).

Fishing revenue, and particularly fishing license revenue, is the main income source for the Government of Kiribati accounting for 75% of total Government revenue in 2016. Fishing revenue from fishing licenses and trans-shipment fees has steadily increased since 2012, reaching a peak of AUD 207 million in 2015, and declining to an estimated AUD 158.8 million in 2016 and AUD 167.5 million in 2017. The high fiscal dependence of the Government on volatile fishing revenue is a key consideration for national budget management[11]11.

The benefit of tuna fisheries to local fishers (value-added) is estimated to be USD 264 million. Most of this value is captured by distant-water fishing nations, although recently, some tuna has been locally processed and exported thus providing employment to local people. While this is only a small percentage of total employment, there are plans for this to grow in the future. The Government?s *Kiribati 20-Year Vision* focuses on the fisheries and tourism sectors. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource

Development (MFMRD) aims to develop a trans-shipment hub in Tarawa and Kiritimati offering services for fishing vessels to support their operations when fishing in Kiribati and nearby waters. This includes expanding tuna processing, which will produce positive benefits for both Kiribati and fishing operators14.

Tuna stocks are projected to increase in the Kiribati EEZ due to climate change[12]12, with positive benefits for tuna fisheries. Therefore, it is important to sustainably manage oceanic fisheries through the value chain to recognise these future changes and ensure growth in the sector is strategic and benefits Kiribati.

Importance of improved and healthy ecosystems for Kiribati

Improving the condition and availability of local resources increases economic activity, positively impacts poverty rates, and national productivity and therefore has a positive impact on National GDP. Improved food security through increased resource availability also is correlated to improved physical and mental health metrics[13]13. Subsequently, Component 2 supports Kiribati in contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including Goal 2: *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*; Goal 3: *Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*; Goal 5 *Gender Equity*, Goal 6 *Clean Water and Sanitation*, Goal 13: *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*; Goal 14: *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development* and Goal 15 *Life on Land*.

Mainstreaming gender across project outcomes results in the increased involvement of women in resource management. A 2018 study suggested that women were less likely than men to adhere to protected area guidelines because they were not part of the decision-making process. They are more likely to distrust the male leadership and how this leadership handles money. Women?s options for fishing and supplying for their families may be more constrained because of more limited access to resources[14]14. The improved involvement of women in protected area management will likely improve local resource governance, as their needs, priorities and input will be accounted for in the decision-making process. This further supports Priority 4 (*Women?s Political Participation and Leadership*) of the *National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development.*

Outcome 2.1 Protected Areas Expanded and PA Management Improved

Output 2.1.1 Expanded and improved island-protected areas and natural resource management network across the Gilbert Islands

Output 2.1.1. is based on the understanding of the importance of a healthy ecosystem?s resilience to climate change impacts and local livelihoods. To expand protected areas in the Gilbert Islands, existing protected areas and the need of local populations must be assessed. Activities in the Gilbert islands will include the sub-regions of Aranuka, Kuria, Makin, Marakei and, Tabiteuea South.

A total of 306 species of flora have been documented in the Gilbert Islands, with about 83 (27%) possibly indigenous, with no known endemic species. Forty of these species are considered ?severely restricted in distribution, endangered or possibly extinct, due to removal and habitat modification?[15]15. The clearing of natural vegetation or deforestation for human settlement and plantations (e.g. coconut) throughout Kiribati has resulted in increased exposure to direct and strong sunlight, desiccating effects of salt sprays, damage from high spring tides and land destabilisation. Outer Gilbert islands do not fish for tuna and are focused on reef-based resources.

Livelihoods and cultural identity in the Gilbert Islands are heavily linked to, and dependent on, local ecosystems and the relationship between local populations and these ecosystems. Daily, people interact with local ecosystems and use local resources, resulting in in-depth knowledge of local ecosystem status and function. Through this daily use, local populations are the *de facto* managers of these resources. Effective expansion and management of PAs depend on understanding how local people, including women and other marginalised groups, use and manage their resources.

Participatory consultation with local stakeholders, including women and other marginalized groups is central to Component 2. Participatory assessments will assess resource use, management, cultural and livelihood significance, and traditional knowledge related to existing protected areas. The use and significance of resources within protected areas, particularly for fishing and intertidal gleaning, and opportunities for co-management with a focus on conservation and positive community outcomes, will be identified.

The assessment will also highlight traditional mechanisms for resource management. Top-down management of protected areas can sometimes destabilize or weaken traditional mechanisms for resource management, resulting in unintended and negative outcomes for local ecosystems. Through careful and thoughtful engagement with community stakeholders, such traditional mechanisms for management can be identified, strengthened, and incorporated into PA management. Such approaches can improve community engagement, community outcomes, and conservation success.

Using the results of the participatory assessment, all existing PA management plans will be reviewed. This will include whether existing plans are meeting their objectives and the status of marine resources in the target geographies. Involvement of community members (women, youth and other marginalised groups) from each island to participate in data collection will help villagers to understand the component goals and why management is or will be in place. This approach may increase compliance and, as a result, conservation outcomes. Participation increases a sense of ownership and pride in PA activities, which in turn builds further compliance. Using this participatory approach, community members will be trained to support and collaborate in the collection of biodiversity and ecosystem baseline data for coral reef, mangrove, seagrass, island vegetation, threatened species and habitats, water recharge areas and invasive species.

With this data collected, a systematic conservation plan, confirmation of KBAs, and key resource dependence and assessment of ecosystem condition will be identified and integrated into PA Management Plans with parameters for community use and co-management. Once developed, the PA Management Plans will be implemented through the following tasks:

- strengthen the implementation and enforcement of all plans at the island level.
- monitor the effectiveness of management plans through community monitoring (Toolkit).
- develop a PA Guide that includes a process framework for establishing and managing PAs and monitoring coastal and marine resources by communities.
- develop education and awareness materials about the importance of PA management.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output is detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
2.1.1.1	Status assessment of existing Protected Area Management Plans and needs in the five outer islands within the Gilbert Islands group (linked to output 3.1.1.).
2.1.1.2	Conduct biodiversity and ecosystem analysis where required of the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group (linked to output 3.1.1.).
2.1.1.3	Conduct baseline socio-economic and cultural assessments and stakeholder analysis of the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.
2.1.1.4	Assess the compatibility of Protected Area concepts, traditional heritage and knowledge of natural resources of the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.
2.1.1.5	Identify sites with the potential to be established as Protected Areas, warranting further investigation (with specific attention to benefits of ecosystem-based management for communities, food and water security, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience) (linked to output 3.1.1.).
2.1.1.6	Develop and deliver recommendations to expand and improve Protected Area management and monitoring in the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.
2.1.1.7	Input Protected Area elements to island-level sustainability plans (see output 3.1.1.) and register protected areas.

Outline Activities:	
2.1.1.8	Deliver capacity training for protected area managers at the island council level, and community monitoring (Toolkit) to implement ecosystem-based local management (linked to output 2.1.4. and 3.1.1.).

Output 2.1.2 Strengthened management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area

Output 2.1.2. will focus on supporting the management and enforcement transition of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA) into a multi-use protected area that includes fisheries, conservation, tourism, shipping, cultural heritage and energy. Management will be harmonized with relevant legislation and policy (see Output 1.1.1.), including (PIPA Trust Act, and Environment Act) and emerging policies (e.g. National Ocean Policy; see Output 1.1.2.) to ensure consistent and cooperative management, that recognise the different roles of government ministries in managing and protecting islands and ocean environments. This includes the Ministry of Environment, Land and Agricultural Development (MELAD), the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development (MFMRD), PIO, the Tourism Authority, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Culture and Local Councils), the Office of the President (Climate Change) and the Ministry of Finance that all have roles in the protected area and environmental management. The beneficiaries of this output are the Government of Kiribati (revenue from trans-shipping and fines), Fisheries (protection of fish stocks and maintenance of biodiversity), and Communities (protection of fish stocks, maintenance of biodiversity, and income from eco-tourism).

A range of activities can support the transition of PIPA to a multi-use protected area and strengthen management and enforcement. These include spatial planning and mapping of terrestrial (island) and marine species (particularly species of conservation interest) and important marine resources (e.g. inshore fisheries, coral reefs) to develop an updated sustainable management plan for PIPA that includes biodiversity conservation using an ecosystem-based approach as well as sustainable uses. There is a need to identify key habitats and species of conservation interest to include in the marine spatial plan for protection, while providing sustainable use of other resources. Activities can support monitoring of inshore fisheries and coastal habitats to determine status and trends over time as PIPA transitions to a multi-use protected area. They can also explore technologies for (satellites, drones, and sound transponders) to support effective marine compliance and surveillance under the new PIPA Management Plan.

Output 2.1.2. also includes the implementation of an Invasive Species Management Plan on Enderbury Island to address the risk from species that prey on the island?s important seabird colony. Rats are a significant issue on Enderbury Island where they eat seabird eggs and damage nests, significantly impacting the island?s seabird population. Existing biosecurity protocols will be reviewed and the current risk of reinvasion will be assessed. Any high-risk pathways will be addressed prior to committing resources to rat eradication including upgrading biosecurity procedures and training government personnel. Once the risk of reinvasion is deemed sufficiently low, rat eradication will be implemented in close collaboration with the community and government to ensure local capacity is developed. Drone technology to apply rodent bait is proposed as this will be the most cost-effective and precise mechanism for applying bait and will also provide an opportunity to introduce the technology to Kiribati so that it can be used for other conservation applications.

This output will benefit the Government of Kiribati (reduced cost of pest management) and communities (maintenance of island biodiversity and the potential income from eco-tourism).

Outline Activities:	
2.1.2.1	Review and amend the PIPA 2020-2025 Management Plan and review PIPA legislation and update to align with relevant policies and the transition to a jointly managed multi-use protected area.
2.1.2.2	Implement invasive and alien species eradication and biosecurity measures in PIPA (Enderbury Island) using innovative technologies (e.g. rat bating with drones).
2.1.2.3	Support transition to multi-use protected areas through capacity and equipment to support Marine Conservation Surveillance (MCS) for surveillance using innovative technologies (e.g. drones, satellites).

Output 2.1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms for Kiribati?s protected area network created and harmonised

Kiribati has a range of different protected areas, including formally declared areas, such as the PIPA, multi-use protected areas, and locally managed protected areas. Component 2 aims to expand protected areas in the Gilbert Island group and improve the management of existing protected areas in the Gilbert Island group and PIPA. Therefore, an analysis of sustainable financing mechanisms will need to consider the range of protection including the objectives of conservation, sustainable use and community management. Most financial analyses have focused on PIPA as the primary protected area in Kiribati, and this can be expanded to include other types of protected areas to deliver a range of options for the Government and communities.

The financial benefits of PIPA include providing goods and services (e.g. fisheries for food, coastal protection, biodiversity-based tourism, carbon sequestration, research, management and education) estimated at AUD 400 million (twice Kiribati?s GDP). Marine tourism is estimated to be worth AUD 4 million, and Carbon storage (by mangroves) is AUD 300,000. These significant tangible benefits are maintained by the protection of PIPA and sustainable management of activities to ensure that the economic and social benefits of marine and coastal biodiversity continue in the medium and long term.

The effects of the closure of PIPA were originally uncertain, however, the fiscal analysis[16]16 showed that the revenue in 2016 was not unduly affected as MFMRD has continued its efforts to increase revenue through other means. The Ministry continued to increase trans-shipment revenue and strengthened its monitoring and compliance efforts against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. In June 2015, a Marshall Islands-flagged Taiwanese purse seine fishing vessel was seized for illegal fishing in PIPA and the owners paid USD 2 million (AUD 2.6 million[17]17) in fines in 2017. For 2016, revenue from penalties accumulated to AUD 2.2 million. That figure doubled in 2017 as various fines for vessels amounted to AUD 4.4 million14.The continued effort against IUU fishing and management of tuna fisheries in Kiribati EEZ waters, together with the operations of PIPA will remain key areas for the sustainability of fisheries stocks and economic revenue for the government. PIPA could continue to provide income from fishing vessel trans-shipping fees, fines for IUU, and potentially eco-tourism in the future if this can be established.

While income figures from tourism are only available for Christmas Island (Kiritimati) and South Tarawa as the main tourism hubs, the high biodiversity, healthy condition and natural values of PIPA provide an attractive destination that has the potential for future eco-tourism for adventure and remote-area visitors. On Kiritimati (Christmas Island), the gross revenue from tourism in 2013 was AUD 3.8 million; on South Tarawa, the gross revenue was AUD 6.9 million, a total of AUD 10.7 million per year. If 40% of expenditures are profit, the net economic benefit (value-added) was AUD 4.3 million per year[18]18. PIPA has the potential for marine tourism activities founded on healthy ecosystems and high biodiversity. Activities such as diving, snorkelling, kayaking, sailing and boutique cruises, currently contribute modestly to the tourism sector but could be expanded upon.

Output 2.1.3. will identify and integrate sustainable financing mechanisms. To further inform this process, a comparative plan valuing the global biodiversity benefits delivered by Kiribati?s protected area network will be developed. This will be followed by a cost-benefit analysis for PIPA and possible revenue streams to support management, including tourism and fishing, and IUU fines. The results of these analyses will be developed into a sustainable financing options paper for different PA in Kiribati. To evaluate the opportunities and risks related to tourism as a financial mechanism, consultation with relevant/key stakeholders and partners on implementing a PA sustainable tourism module will be conducted. Local communities will be consulted on what they consider to be appropriate parameters for tourism in their specific context (i.e. carrying capacity, types of tourism and facilities, and possible negative impacts. This data will be complemented by a social and environmental risk and impact assessment for all proposed destinations including water use, energy demand and energy production, waste generation and disposal, and displacement of families resulting from increasing property values. A PA sustainable tourism module for the National Sustainable Tourism Development Policy Framework[19]19, will be developed addressing the findings of the risk assessment.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output is detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
2.1.3.1	Assess sustainable financing options (including co-financing opportunities) for protected areas across Kiribati, including different governance models (e.g. CBFM, local management, national areas) for the Line, Phoenix and the Gilbert Islands.
2.1.3.2	Develop a sustainable tourism module for protected areas to add to the national Sustainable Tourism Plan and support the Tourism Authority Kiribati and tourism operators for implementation.
2.1.3.3	Develop a sustainable financing plan for PIPA based on tourism and fishing revenue to support long-term management activities.

Output 2.1.4 Learning and capacity-building network for PA Managers and Community Leaders established

To sustain integrated governance mechanisms, learning and capacity-building networks will be established and implemented through cross-sectoral working groups engaging national government and island councils with local communities. Specific actions may include formal and informal learning and training, awareness-raising activities and the establishment of networks to share experiences and knowledge across sectors and levels of government. These will be established according to the results of Outputs 2.1.1. and 2.1.2. through developing a nationally recognised PA Guide (Toolkit) based on scientific information, traditional knowledge and the needs of communities for food security and livelihoods. Versions of this guideline will be developed to meet the unique needs of various audiences/stakeholder groups including the Government, Island Councils, women, youth, teachers, and target age groups.

A capacity assessment of PA managers in Kiribati (linked to Output 1.1.1. Protected Area Assessment), including national Ministries, island councils and local communities will be conducted. The assessment will identify any persisting traditional methods of conservation that might be strengthened and integrated across governance scales to support conservation outcomes.

Community-level assessments will include gender-separated meetings and will specifically invite youth to participate and speak to increase their involvement in the network and in activities.

Using the PA Guide, the information gathered as well as relevant gaps identified in the capacity assessments, learning networks will be established for relevant agencies including: (1) Gilbert Islands group (Island Councils, MELAD, MFMRD, TKA, MIA); (2) National agencies for PIPA (MFMRD, MELAD, PIO); and (3) National agencies for Christmas Island and southern Line Islands (Island Councils, MELAD, MFMRD, TKA, MIA).

A capacity development plan for PA Managers and Community Leaders (linked to 2.1.1.) will be developed and then implemented through already established networks. The capacity plan

implementation will be aligned with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees on each island and provide training for committees. By doing so, Output 2.1.4. also responds to the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP) which sets out a holistic approach to integrate climate change and disaster risks into all sectors. The plan aims to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks and to coordinate priorities for action (KDP, 2016-19). During the process of aligning capacity development with DRR committees, improved communication channels between communities and other levels of government will be established, further supporting Components 1 and 2.

The PA Guide (Toolkit) will be incorporated into formal and informal learning systems, with a particular focus on managing important marine ecosystems and monitoring the effectiveness of PAs. Teachers, especially primary school teachers, will be trained to use the PA Guide (Toolkit). Teachers and secondary school students will be involved in monitoring activities.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output is detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
2.1.4.1	Assess existing and potential protected area management capacity in Kiribati and identify capacity needs.
2.1.4.2	Strengthen PA Managers learning networks across Ministries and sectors to share experiences and knowledge and create PA Champions both within government and within each of the target communities including the participation of women, youth, and other marginalised groups including people living with disabilities and LGBTQ.
2.1.4.3	Develop a nationally recognised PA Guide (Toolkit) based on scientific information, traditional knowledge and the needs of communities for food security and livelihoods.
2.1.4.4	Develop and implement a capacity development plan for PA Managers and Community Leaders (linked to 2.1.1.).

Component 3. Ecosystem-based approach for climate change adaptation (CCA) and community resilience through a government empowered approach to Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

Kiribati is highly exposed to the impacts of climate change and shifting climate trends including unpredictable precipitation, the introduction of new pests because of the incidence of heat waves, and increased storm surges and extreme storm events. These actual and projected impacts will impact all sectors having serious implications for food systems and local livelihoods. For example, an increase in the intensity of tropical cycles will affect subsistence and commercial crop production, infrastructure including systems to transport goods (i.e. clinics, roads, homes, and port facilities), and increased salination of freshwater resources. Heat waves, drought, and extreme rain events will have made agricultural production increasingly difficult, resulting in threatened food security, with the outer islands facing the most extreme risk. Simultaneously, imported food is vulnerable to the volatility of global markets which are 1) facing a possible recession, and 2) facing the same challenges of posed by climate trends.

In this context, Kiribati will increasingly need to respond to production crises and humanitarian crises which adds pressure on the already limited resources of the Government, while directly affecting and lowering GDP. This ultimately increases food prices and means foodstuffs become increasingly inaccessible to the marginal segments of the population. This situation further impacts poverty levels, with increased illnesses, and increasing infant mortality rates which cause human suffering and affect Kiribati?s advancement on the Human Development Indexes. Responding to disasters (especially when these disasters impact the economic development and infrastructure of Kiribati), combined with limited government funds, significantly increase the risk of Kiribati needing to seek international aid support. International aid support can result in the increase of national debt and the undermining of both economic development and dependency on other governments. Climate trends pose a significant risk to the health, lives, and well-being of the people of Kiribati.

Given the current climate context, the Kiribati Adaptation Program (KAP) is currently focusing on the country?s most vulnerable sectors in the most highly populated areas. Initiatives include improving water supply management in and around Tarawa; improving coastal management protection measures to boost

coastal resilience; strengthening laws to reduce coastal erosion and population settlement planning to reduce personal risks. Since KAP II, the Government of Kiribati (GoK) has focussed on the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR). KAP III focussed on improvements to water resource use and management, building coastal resilience using ?hard? infrastructure in South Tarawa, institutional strengthening and efficient project management.

National and international policies and actions are increasingly recognising that Nature-based Solutions (NbS) play a vital role in climate change adaptation (CCA). NbS for adaptation is often the design and implementation of low-cost options that bring environmental, economic and social benefits to a wide range of stakeholders, including women and poorer marginalised groups. The role of NbS is of central importance, since the effectiveness of most adaptation actions whether using engineered measures or other proven approaches, is fundamentally dependent on the continued or enhanced provision of ecosystem services.

Component 3 will support the KAP phases supporting community adaptation and climate resilience through Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

Biodiversity and ecosystem services help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, and create multiple social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities. The benefits people obtain from ecosystem services, which have been classified by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) include supporting services, such as seed dispersal and soil formation; regulating services, such as Carbon sequestration, climate regulation, water regulation and filtration, and pest control; provisioning services, such as supply of food, fibre, timber and water; and cultural services, such as recreational experiences, education and spiritual enrichment[20]20.

In Kiribati, the value of forests and trees as habitats for plants and animals is critical. Bird extinctions have been common on Pacific islands and seem to be primarily the result of habitat destruction through deforestation78. Tree species that provide food for improved nutrition such as coconut, breadfruit, bananas, as well as a variety of fruit and nut trees is critical to the health and well-being of Pacific Island people and their domesticated animals. Meanwhile, soils are shallow, alkaline and very low in organic matter content which limits some vegetation-types. Freshwater resources are mostly fragile shallow freshwater lenses that are susceptible to saltwater intrusion due to over-extraction, drought and sea level rise. Coastal vegetation provides shade, protection from wind, sand and salt spray, e.g. *Pemphis acidula*, erosion and flood control, coastal reclamation, animal and plant habitats, and soil improvement78.

Home gardens practice agroforestry by the slashing and burning of land to be cultivated and the leaving of selected tree species thereby resulting in a diversity of trees, non-tree staples, supplementary food plants and non-food species all mixed together. Smaller densely populated islands like South Tarawa cultivate and protect 75% of all reported medicinal plants78. Sacred or perfumed plants are a significant economic resource. Living fences of fruit trees or other species like *Premna serratifolia* are pillared, pruned, grazed, harvested and are a source of food, fodder, firewood, medicines and flowers. Animal husbandry on a small scale is also important. Species of particular importance on the atolls include *Polyscias spp*., *Pseuderanthemum spp*., *Graptophyllum pictum* and *Clerodendrum inerme*. Other species that are increasingly common are *Casuarina* and the native *Pisonia grandis*.

As a result of many years of plant selection and introduction, there is diversity in agroforestry systems, both in terms of species diversity (the number of different species) and genetic diversity (the number of different varieties, provenances, cultivars or clones of the same species). For example, breadfruit and *Pandanus* cultivars are evidence of a long and intensive selection process as well as subsequent vegetative propagation and dispersal of desirable cultivars throughout different island groups. Interspecies diversity is less in the harsh atoll environments. Species that have escaped from cultivation and are now growing wild include bananas, breadfruit, *Pandanus*, yams, *Taro*, sugar cane and bush *Hibiscus* spinach. Diversity of these cultivated species is now being lost due to increasing emphasis on single species commercial production for export or local sale78. With the insecurity of land tenure and undefined land ownership, subsistence agroforestry is becoming increasingly economically important to subsidise household incomes.

Services that are necessary to produce other ecosystem services, including biomass production, production of atmospheric oxygen, soil formation and retention, nutrient cycling, water cycling, Carbon sequestration and critical habitats. Well-managed and diversified climate-SMART agriculture can reproduce the diversity and complexity of natural ecosystems creating great species habitats. This kind of system can give high yields while ensuring llong-termproduction81 as well as support strong cultural connections, handicrafts and medicinal needs.

Component 3 will focus on NbS for CCA and community resilience. NbS are defined as **?***Actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, which address societal challenges (e.g. climate change, food and water security or natural disasters) effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits*? (IUCN).

Given the characteristics of Kiribati, involving local communities in adaptation and climate resilience actions is key to successful outcomes. Integrated island management responds to the unique circumstances of small island and atoll ecosystems through the development of holistic integrated management systems that operate at the scale of ecological, social and physical processes within, and between, islands. It provides a framework for the achievement of island-wide, integrated sustainable development goals through a bottom-up approach that is people-centered at multiple scales and across all sectors with consideration of ecosystem linkages and the emerging threats posed by climate and non-climate pressures; see Table 1[21]21[22]22;. Integrated island management provides for sustainable and adaptive management of natural resources through coordinated networks of institutions and communities that bridge ecosystems (e.g. land-river-sea) and stakeholders (e.g. communities, business, industry and Government) with the common goals of maintaining ecosystem services and securing human health and well-being.

Table 3. Several key issues (listed in priority order) that the project can address were discussed in the 2019 Kiribati GEF Group Discussions, these include.

Community-identified key issues

1. Access to potable water and the harnessing of rainwater via storage tanks.
2. Access to fresh water to irrigate planted crops for nutrition.
3. Decline in coastal/terrestrial resources due to over harvesting of mangrove forests, freshwater/estuarine saltwater swamps, seagrass beds and mud flats.
4. Need for plant nurseries (medicinal trees and mangroves), agroforestry/permaculture demonstrations and training programs at community level by ALD-MELAD.
5. Efficient renewable energy (solar, wind, battery, biogas and biofuel) to reduce fossil fuel consumption.
6. Access to alternative designated land for cash crops (e.g. cabbage and cucumber) together with agroforestry and permaculture food garden principles.
7. Access to drought resistant cultivars/seed banks for food security.
8. Access to marine food resources (e.g. finfish, shellfish, crabs, lobsters, sea urchins and sea cucumbers, turtles and octopus) and sustainable fishing methods as well as the need for indigenous traditional bans or ?tabataba? resource management.
9. Sub-subsistence organic farming together with consumer access to different diet preferences (Asian/Pacific), i.e. traditional Pacific Island diet.
10. Livelihoods affected by lack of natural resources such as *Cocos nucifera* (copra), Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) and Taro *(Colocasia esculenta)* and *Pandanus* species.
11. Aquiculture and marine agriculture initiatives for protein sources.
12. Coastal erosion due to sand mining for construction and development.
13. Combatting storm surges due to climatic changes, i.e. ENZO climatic patterns.
14. Natural Disaster Response Planning.
15. Sea water inundation due to global sea level rise, king tides, ocean storms and tropical cyclones.
16. Deforestation for legitimate housing construction and loss of traditional plant-based medicines.
17. Land use planning and relocation of villagers to higher ground.
18. Increasing population placing pressure on ecosystem services.
19. Poorly planned causeways that impede the natural sea current flow.
20. Poorly engineered hard/soft infrastructural barriers such as brush protection that prevents storm surges that affect property.
21. Landfill allocation for general waste and toxic waste disposal (chemical/hospital).
22. Poor sewage system, e.g. latrine effluent percolating into the shallow water table that supplies community wells because of poorly or non-existent designated sewage tanks for organic waste collection.
23. Lack of government or inter-governmental WASH programs to facilitate village/school/health clinic and general workplace wellbeing.
24. Pollution disposal/solid waste (scrap metals) from terrestrial and marine quarters (wood smoke, plastics, diapers and inorganic wastes such as car batteries and dumped synthetic clothing donations.
25. Need for 3-R recycling technology.
26. Small business development opportunities are needed.
27. Prevention of waterborne disease and bad odour, e.g. Dengue fever and Malaria.
28. Health and safety for children (fire burning).
29. Gender and youth programs.
30. Loss of identity, kastom practices and traditional skills.
31. Lack of environmental enforcement.
32. Lack of waste management policy.
33. Lack of village Council maintenance (taps and refuse removal).
34. Vermin infestations (rats and mice).
35. Poor tourism development.

36. Aesthetics.

Outcome 3.1 Improved resilience of outer island communities through climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture that protects, restores, and maintains healthy ecosystems

Outcome 3.1 addresses livelihood vulnerability to the climate impacts described above. Activities will be implemented to address primary agriculture issues. Through climate SMART-agriculture and aquaculture that meet the criteria of NbS, ?Securing Kiribati? will improve local food security and support community-level income generation without negatively impacting the local ecosystems which are important for community resilience to climate impacts.

Climate-SMART Agriculture

Successful agriculture in Kiribati will need to account for the country being a dispersed nation of atolls with limited landmass and water resources, as well as future climate change impacts. The large-scale production models and monoculture models of Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and other large land masses are not designed for the unique conditions of small island nations and may undermine the government goals to increase economic prosperity and independence. Agriculture and economic development should then be designed specifically for the circumstances of the nation, including the reality of climate trends and actual and projected climate change impacts.

The fundamentals of climate-SMART agriculture (CSA) aim to plan for the range of conditions faced by communities. These fundamentals have been captured into a generalised framework for adaptation planning and implementation referred to as the ?climate-SMART management cycle? (Stein et al, 2012). The climate-SMART management cycle emphasises the need to develop and articulate actions that directly address key impacts and vulnerabilities caused by climate change. As such, climate-smart agriculture is an approach that helps guide actions to transform agri-food systems towards green and climate-resilient practices. Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) supports reaching internationally agreed goals such as the SDGs and the Paris Agreement (FAO, accessed February 2022). It aims to tackle three main objectives: (1) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; (2) adapting and building resilience to climate change; and (3) reducing and/or removing Greenhouse gas emissions.

The project will focus on a well-designed CSA approach that will: foster the economic independence of Kiribati, increase food security, increase water security, decrease vulnerability to climate change, increase health indicators, help agricultural producers avoid debt, create sustainable alternative income streams to increase GDP on Kiribati?s terms, and contribute to the SDGs.

CSA supports the FAO?s Strategic Framework 2022-2031 based on improved production, improved nutrition, an improved environment, and improved human well-being. The concept relies on local socioeconomic, environmental and climate change factors. FAO recommends the approach be implemented through five action points: expanding the evidence base for CSA, supporting enabling policy frameworks, strengthening national and local institutions, enhancing funding, and financing options, and implementing CSA practices at the field level (FAO, accessed February 2022).

CSA encourages sustainable agricultural practices that improve profitability while maintaining or improving resources needed for growth, such as soil and water. One type of CSA is regenerative agriculture. Benefits include: (1) Mitigation against Climate Change (Carbon sequestering to capture atmospheric Carbon in the soil and ground foliage); (2) Restoration of watershed health (Healthy topsoil absorbs water when it rains, reducing runoff of sediment, fertilizer or pesticides into rivers, streams and the ocean); (3) Building of resilience to climatic changes (Healthy topsoil is high in organic matter which holds moisture, thereby supporting resilience to droughts and climate instability); (4) Increased crop yields (Organic farming have been shown to be resilient to extreme weather. For example, during a drought, organic systems produced up to 24-34% higher yields; (5) Revitalisation of communities by improving the lives of communities.[23]23

For CSA to be effective, practices must account for the biophysical and socio-political conditions of the country and be attentive to possible unintended consequences on people, livelihoods, and ecosystems. In the case of Kiribati, five key considerations are highlighted:

(1) Technologies used should be inexpensive and easy to fix using materials that are readily accessible to communities in terms of both cost and availability,

(2) Increasing community-level food production through agriculture that is designed to be resilient to climate impacts and supplies local (especially isolated) communities with food supplies in the aftermath of a tropical cyclone or another disaster,

(3) Economic development should not be reliant on export agriculture which is not competitive, will draw on limited land and water resources increases the vulnerability of local populations, and crops are highly vulnerable to climate impacts and market volatility,

(4) Large-scale agriculture should be secondary to local food production to protect both food security and sustainable economic development that supports local populations versus external investors, and

(5) Crops and technologies should align with and support cultural identity, heritage, and food sovereignty.

CSA crops suggested will be based on recommendations from other projects in Kiribati, such as projects overseen by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). Suggested crops include spices such as cinnamon, black pepper, and cardamom. These would be mainly for a small export market and is logistically difficult in Kiribati. Crops include taro (five species), breadfruit, yams, sweet/white potatoes, manioc, pumpkin, Pak Choy, island spinach, peanuts, plantains and maize are all possible crops, with some already being grown, primarily for subsistence agriculture. Improvements to the growing of these crops for subsistence might see an opportunity for any surplus to be on-sold in local or regional markets.

The construction of solar-based cold room/refrigeration facilities on each of the target atolls will provide storage for an oversupply of root vegetables and fruits. Community members will be trained to maintain facilities and mechanisms for funding maintenance/replacement parts will be developed. Small-scale plant-based food manufacturing facilities would help to produce value-added food such as manioc flour, Noni juice, medicinal plants and long-shelf-life vegetables, in addition to meat and fish.

Characteristics for climate-SMART agriculture in Kiribati that will be taken into consideration across activities include:

•Networks to channel crops to processing facilities will be established. To address the risk of volatile markets and other risks, two strategies will be highlighted: (1) diversity in production and (2) protecting/incentivizing continued production of crops by households for local subsistence.

•Favouring small-scale local agriculture and well-designed aquaculture for economic development instead of copra which is highly susceptible to market forces and does little to feed local populations.

•Diversified small-scale production. Diversity should include crop varieties, types of crops, and planting times. The diversity and resulting resilience of the seed bank can be fortified by facilitating farmer networks and seed exchanges between islands. This diversity will make production more resilient to climate extremes. While some crops may suffer an extreme, others will survive increasing food security and reducing disaster risk.

•Support natural ecological functions for pollination, pest management, and soil health. Such management reduces the use of agricultural chemicals which otherwise 1) pollute limited freshwater resources, 2) are of concern for human health, and 3) create financial dependence and possible debt cycles for farmers. This approach also decreases damages caused by cyclones and other extreme events.

•Utilize microclimates to increase agricultural productivity and crop health to maximize productivity.

•Increase soil health using cover crops, mulch, and natural inputs to create soil fertility (i.e. compost and recycling crop residues). This increased the resistance of soils to temperature extremes and creates high

levels of beneficial microorganisms to defend against new pathogens, increasing productivity and minimising crop loss.

•Facilitate groundwater recharge and water harvesting in soils through agricultural production methods.

•Efficiently use and reuse limited water resources.

•Increase farmer knowledge and resources with 1) increase communication of seasonal trends and meteorological forecasts to all farmers and 2) Farmer networks for knowledge and seed/variety exchange to increase knowledge of how to handle changing conditions.

•Promote production systems that will be sustained by communities because they are based on traditional production knowledge with the added knowledge of climate adaptation.

•Promote production systems that are based on local traditional diets and culture for, the health and maintenance of the I-Kiribati identity.

•Promote island-level production meeting local island needs for fruits and vegetables.

•Promote production supplemented with aquaculture systems. Explore the possibility of aquaculture systems supplying water and nutrients to agricultural production systems.

CSA will benefit the Government of Kiribati through reduced dependence of communities on government support, villages, and islands through regenerative agricultural practices to improve food security, communities through increased profitability and improved income, greater self-sufficiency, and vulnerable groups through gender mainstreaming, economic empowerment, stronger and informed families with resilience to climate change.

Climate-SMART aquaculture (Sea cucumbers and seaweed)

In Kiribati, there is an acute shortage of land as well as fresh water so use must be made of the shallow coastal lagoons associated with many of the country?s islands and atolls. Aquaculture commodities in Kiribati are mainly limited to seaweed and Milkfish produced in coastal waters for livelihoods. Some pilot projects for culturing black pearls, Sea cucumbers and *Trochus* have been conducted. The Sea cucumber trials focused on testing the viability of hatcheries for White teatfish and then released juveniles (10,000 per year from 1999?2004 and 2008?2009) to enhance the wild population. Ideally, CSA would consider the most appropriate species (Sandfish are more resilient to environmental change) and climate and non-climate drivers that impact Sea cucumbers and establish a restocking program that can support the wild fishery. As a highly valuable commodity, re-invigorating the wild fishery could deliver financial benefits to fishers and the Government of Kiribati if sustainably managed. However, it would need to be supported by national legislation and a fishery Management Plan to manage catch and effort, as sea cucumber fisheries have been quickly overfished in Kiribati and around the Pacific and are slow to recover.

Seaweed (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) aquaculture began in Kiribati and in 1977 on Christmas Island in the Line Island group. Culture trials proved successful, and so farming was expanded to the Gilbert Island group. Exports of seaweed to the US, New Zealand and European markets have been intermittent, with unreliable supply and transport affecting success. Seaweed production peaked in 2000 at 1,438 tonnes of dry seaweed in 2000, declining to 304 tonnes in 2005, predominately from the Line Islands. Any re-invigoration of the industry would require an analysis of the sector and identification of mechanisms to ensure stable production, distribution and markets. While establishing seaweed aquaculture requires small financial input using simple farming and husbandry technology, the impacts of climate change, particularly marine heatwaves and more intense storms would need to be incorporated into any future design. Local uses of seaweed, such as agricultural fertiliser, may also increase benefits for communities and encourage greater interest in this sector.

Benefits of CSA for communities include security of livelihoods, enhanced fisheries stocks, and reduced dependence on Government support and resources as communities establish reliable income generation. CSA will also benefit the Government of Kiribati in terms of reduced dependence of communities on government support post-natural disaster, fisheries and the restoration of wild sea cucumber stocks and generation of revenue, communities through increased income and jobs, greater self-reliance and disaster

risk resilience mitigation, and vulnerable groups, i.e. women, the elderly and the disabled through socioeconomic empowerment and disaster risk resilience.

Output 3.1.1 Island-level Nature-based Solutions sustainability plans developed and implemented

Output 3.1.1. responds to the fact that most of the land in the independent Pacific Island countries remains under some form of customary ownership, and group or individual right of access to land through customary processes remains one of the main components of ethnic and national identity. This globally unique situation poses challenges and opportunities for integrated island management[24]24.

Integration of social and ecological systems is the consideration of social and ecological systems in the appropriate context and at the scale in which these systems operate. From an ecological perspective, this approach must account for the high level of connectivity between island ecosystems. From a social perspective, kinship, trade connections and cultural factors that influence management decisions must also be factored into the planning and implementation, nowhere more so than in the Pacific Islands with their strong systems of customary tenure. The results of this review provide some insights into the current state of social and ecological integration in the management of islands in the Pacific. Some projects have embraced the concept of ?ridge-to-reef? or even whole-of-island management and this is generally reflected in the management planning or project development stages[25]25. However, implementation is often piecemeal with a focus primarily on single ecosystems and generally lacking simultaneous emphasis on adjacent systems. This is often a result of single sector or discipline focus, as well as the changing tides of donor emphasis. Projects are often at a pilot scale or have no specific mechanism to develop replication, so have not yet addressed the scale at which ecological processes are occurring on islands. There is a need to ensure that the demarcation of boundaries pays equal heed to socio-political factors and ecological factors alike.

In a general sense, kinship ties and cultural factors provide the major building block for management, primarily in countries with low central governance. Using appropriate trade and other cultural links to promote connectivity across systems is still primarily absent from most projects, though it is noted that where a variety of ecosystems fall within easily recognised traditional or state governance boundaries, integration seems to be occurring86.

Addressing this gap, Output 3.1.1. will build on 2.1.1. and conduct baseline assessments in collaboration with local community members, adding to other available information on island vulnerability to climate change, marine status and trends, terrestrial status and trends, identification of threatened habitats and species, and endemic species. Assessments will be conducted through workshops, both with Island Councils and community-level stakeholders, with mixed and women-only groups, to include local-level observations of resource use, changes in resources and seasonality, previously successful coping strategies, and key local-level concerns/priorities in assessment.

As part of this assessment, a participatory mapping process will be completed to create island-level maps to identify key areas for protection, food systems (agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries), cultural sites and nature-based solutions. The mapping process will use updated island maps (through a PMP) and existing information/maps to create base maps. During the participatory mapping process, community representatives will be asked to identify how local systems have changed over time and throughout the seasons through the participatory mapping process. The assessments will include parallel sessions with a women?s only group and seek the inclusion of knowledge from all local stakeholder groups including marginalized groups.

Building on the local level assessment, climate awareness will be conducted and the sharing of traditional knowledge and documenting this knowledge (with the participation of youth and elders) will be facilitated. During community engagement, local-level actions to conserve or implement appropriate NbS will be identified as well as appropriate activities to include in Traditional Culture Awareness Day (traditional food preparation, building, fishing, medicine, stories, ceremony, etc.).

Using the findings of these assessments and in collaboration with community leaders, existing plans (e.g. CBFM Plans, cultural heritage plans) will be integrated into Island-level Sustainability Plans (ISP),

incorporating Nature-based Solutions to climate change adaptation and community governance systems. Example actions include replanting to address coastal erosion, protection of intact coastal and inshore marine habitats, restoration of degraded coastal and inshore marine habitats, restriction of damaging practices (e.g. fishing gears, reef walking, sand mining), interventions to promote healthy marine ecosystems (e.g. crown-of-thorns starfish removal, litter and marine debris clean-up), and other non-invasive NbS as required. Other examples include community woodlots which reduce community dependence on mangrove wood for fuel, construction and curios; permaculture and the establishment of food forests would benefit from the planting/restoring of forests with tall, medium and short trees, bushes, herbaceous plants, ground cover, vines and root crops will also reduce pressure on obtaining non-forest products from mangroves and encourage soil development; and restoration of mangroves would help ?future proof? coastal areas against natural disasters, providing natural barriers against sea level rise (SLR) and storm surges. As possible, schools/youth committees will be engaged in the implementation of actions.

The existing ISP will be updated to incorporate NbS for climate change resilience and consideration of sustainable marine resource use and protection of habitats and species of conservation interest considering the results of Activity 2.1.1.1.

Based on workshops, a Traditional Culture Awareness Day on each island will be developed, promoted and supported based on 3.1.1.2. Traditional stories will be highlighted and activities to share traditional ceremonies or other activities to engage the community and especially youth in traditional culture will be facilitated.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output is detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
3.1.1.1	Analysis of climate, social and environmental risks on the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group (linked to Output 2.1.1.).
3.1.1.2	Facilitate local workshops with Island Councils and island stakeholders to document traditional knowledge, priorities, and actions to conserve or implement appropriate NbS (including climate awareness).
3.1.1.3	Undertake a participatory mapping process to create island-level maps to identify key areas for protection, food systems (agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries), cultural sites and nature-based solutions.
3.1.1.4	Co-develop island-level sustainability plans (review and upgrade ISP), integrate food systems, water security, biodiversity conservation, coastal protection, livelihoods, and climate resilience, through engagement with the local community, Island Councils and government (linked to Output 2.1.1.).
3.1.1.5	Develop an annual work plan for each island for the implementation of the island sustainability plans with identification of clear roles in implementation tasks, training, and community monitoring.
3.1.1.6	Develop a long-term policy to support and enhance island-level initiatives based in traditional management (including enhancing national-local coordination to support and respect island-level Nature-based Solutions actions; include established communication channels between community/government.

Output 3.1.2 Ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture livelihood options are identified and adopted

A systematic examination of historic issues regarding aquaculture ventures, particularly sea cucumbers, ranching and seaweed farming will be conducted to establish the barriers and challenges that have prevented the success of projects as well as identify opportunities for value-adding to each commodity.

A value chain and impact analysis for proposed ventures will be conducted to be used in the development of plans and activities. Identification of opportunities for involving women, youth, and marginalised groups such as those people living with disabilities and LGBTQ. Social risks and benefits will also be considered.

The revitalisation of existing aquaculture ventures, particularly, sea cucumbers, ranching and seaweed farming will be considered.

Surveys for the establishment of new suitable sites and target species for aquaculture activities will be considered related to climate change projections. The location of facilities in low-risk locations together with the application of sound environmental practices and methods can adapt to future climate change as well as increase food production, enhance nutrition, and boost economic growth in coastal areas.

The development of training manuals for island officers and Island Councils to support sustainable and successful fisheries/aquaculture and CSA. The design of a training and certification system that permits and supports aquaculture and NbS but does not cause negative social or ecological impacts should be considered.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output is detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
3.1.2.1	Assess existing climate-smart agriculture projects and opportunities in Kiribati, including trialed salt-resistant crops (breadfruit, kumala, taro), opportunities for cash crops, food cubes, relocation of farming areas inland, bio-compost, and identify island-level interests and priorities.
3.1.2.2	Assess existing climate-SMART aquaculture projects and opportunities (including transportation, appropriate technology, and markets), including ranching/hatchery for native sea cucumbers to promote ecosystem recovery and seaweed farming for local markets, compost and buffering of Ocean Acidification, and identify island-level interests and priorities.
3.1.2.3	Impact analysis of proposed aquaculture activities and how they can support resilient marine ecosystems, deliver community benefits and be implemented to minimise climate impacts on ecosystems.
3.1.2.4	Incorporate climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture activities into the island-level strategic plans (linked to Output 3.1.1.).
3.1.2.5	Develop a set of approaches, training and tools to work with government officers, local communities and landowners to implement selected climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture at the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.

Component 4. Awareness, knowledge management and lessons learning

The beneficiaries of Component 4 include the Government of Kiribati through the formal education of communities through cross-curricular modules, MELAD and MFMRD through the provision of national support re: Environmental Management Plans and the building of capacity within ministries, the workforce through the learning of transferable skills, certification of ability to gain opportunities in-country and overseas, communities through indigenous knowledge sharing, opportunities for citizen science and data collection, increased understanding of environmental changes and impacts on communities at village and island level, and vulnerable groups through engagement in climate change and disaster risk management.

Demonstration plots/pilot studies

Demonstration projects would assist to train extension officers already established within communities. With framework planning, improved and sustained productivity, increased profits and food security are possible, whilst preserving and enhancing the natural resource base and the environment.

Forestry/Climate-SMART Agriculture/Agro-Tourism Certifications

New Zealand Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme and Australian Seasonal Workers Program (SWP) require a basic school education. However, workers would benefit from additional training with a view to getting certified which would increase their chances of being selected to work overseas. This could be undertaken in conjunction with the New Zealand or Australian qualifications authority.

F**ormal education school curriculum and informal community outreach programs**

There are several areas within this project brief that could provide a basis for inclusion in Kiribati?s formal school curriculum. Topics range from the protection and conservation of Natural Resources, Agricultural best practices, the impacts of climate change, CCA and Environmental Education (EE) by understanding the benefits of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses and forests; the importance of good soil and the prevention of erosion; the importance of conserving potable water and measuring water quality as well as types of pollution.

Pacific Islands initiatives

The SWAP program ?Committing to Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific? is funded by the Agence Fran?aise de D?velopement (AFD) and executed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). It is designed to improve sanitation, environmental, social and economic conditions in Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) and it is already being rolled out in Fiji, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna (www.sprep.org/news/swap accessed, 11 April, 2022). This project may provide some financial incentives and opportunities for i-Kiribati and the Government of Kiribati.

Outcome 4.1 Strengthened formal and informal Climate Change Adaptation and environmental outreach and capacity building at the village, island and national levels

Based on the results of Components 2 and 3, specific learning materials will be developed to improve knowledge of climate change adaptation and environmental awareness. Opportunities for mainstream climate change and environmental sustainability into learning activities will be investigated and incorporated into national curricula, informal training systems and national awareness campaigns. Climate change awareness programs under the Climate Change Department will be scaled up. New informal awareness materials for all stakeholder groups will be developed based on and linked to traditional knowledge, e.g. videos, and songs, that focus on the value and ecosystem services of marine ecosystems, habitats and species of conservation interest and climate change risks and adaptation actions.

Output 4.1.1 Improved and strengthened formal and informal curricula to enhance Climate Change Adaptation and environment awareness and capacity

After consideration of the results of Components 2 and 3, targeted learning materials will be developed to improve knowledge about the concept of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and general environmental awareness. Opportunities for mainstream climate change and environmental sustainability into learning activities will be investigated and incorporated into national curricula, informal training systems and national awareness campaigns where possible.

The scaling up of existing climate change awareness programs under the National Climate Change Department will be examined as well as the development of new informal awareness materials for all stakeholder groups based on and linked to traditional knowledge, e.g. videos and songs, that focus on the value and ecosystem services of marine ecosystems, habitats and species of conservation interest and climate change risks and adaptation actions.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output is detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
4.1.1.1	Assess current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps.
4.1.1.2	Co-produce formal and informal non-technical curricula based on traditional and local knowledge and link-local values and understanding of strong local systems to climate awareness and Nature-based Solutions. To be developed with key stakeholders (national government, technical specialists) for application at village, island and National levels.
4.1.1.3	Training for teachers and government officers in curricula and integration into existing awareness and education programs, with an emphasis on traditional, local values and underpinning Nature-based Solutions.

Output 4.1.2 Improved awareness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation to climate change and environmental issues at village, island and national levels

Through collaboration between subject experts and high school teachers that show leadership related to natural resources and their uses, an understanding of island/marine ecosystems, climatic changes and traditional knowledge. Review of existing formal education curricula and identification of opportunities to enhance existing content should take place under the guidance of international Pacific Islands programs such as those designed and implemented by the South Pacific Community (SPC).

The development of informal awareness materials for dissemination at village community, Island Council and national (Non-government organisations (NGOs), teacher training, government agencies and Ministries) levels should include videos, songs, posters, and radio messaging that engage people to take action for preserving island environments. Agreements with executing agencies and organizations need to be negotiated to develop differentiated educational materials targeted at a range of key stakeholder groups (e.g. local leaders, men, the Women?s Development Division, youth, children and people living with disabilities.

An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output is detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
4.1.2.1	Implement a plan for curricula training through facilitation with existing awareness and education programs.
4.1.2.2	Identify and develop opportunities to incorporate traditional knowledge related to Nature-based Solutions and climate awareness into foundation school curricula.
4.1.2.3	Identify and develop opportunities for national awareness campaigns using media (radio, songs, video) and other forums.

Output 4.1.3 Project-related best practices and lessons learned assessed, published and disseminated

Outline Activities:	
4.1.3.1	Develop and Implement Appropriate Best practice guidelines.
4.1.3.2	Develop and disseminate lessons learned

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[17] Based on 2017 exchange rate.

[18] Rouatu I, Leport G, Pascal N, Wendt H, Abeta R, Brander L, Fernandes L, Seidl A, Salcone J (2017) National marine ecosystem service valuation: Kiribati. MACBIO (GIZ/IUCN/SPREP): Suva, Fiji. 83 pp.

[19] https://corporate.visitkiribati.travel/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Sustainable-Tourism-Kiribati-Towards-2036.pdf

[20] https://www.millenniumassessment.org/en/index.html

[21] Govan, H. (2007). People and Reefs in the Pacific?People and Livelihoods. ReefBase Pacific DVD (Ver. 1.0). The WorldFish Center.

[22] Govan, H., Comley, J., Tan, W., Guilbeaux, M. and Vave, R., 2011. Recommendations from ten years of monitoring under the LMMA Network?s learning framework. Drafting Team of the LMMA Network Learning Committee. LMMA Network, Suva.

[23] Regenerationinternational.org accessed February 2022.

[24] Govan, H., 2009. Status and potential of locally managed marine areas in the Pacific Island Region: meeting nature conservation and sustainable livelihood targets through widespread implementation of LMMAs.

[25] Clarke, P. and Jupiter, S.D., 2010. Law, custom and community-based natural resource management in Kubulau District (Fiji). Environmental Conservation, 37(1), pp.98-106.

3) Alignment with GEF focal areas and/or Impact Program strategies

The ?Securing Kiribati? design follows the four-year Framework of the Program Priorities for GEF-7 and responds to the guidance that the ?framework encourages integrated approaches to project design?, as well as the GEF growing mandate to support activities that promote synergies across its focal areas aligned with an integrated approach to generate multiple global benefits. The project is expected to generate global environment benefits under GEF focal areas, by tackling the underlying drivers of land/marine degradation, biodiversity loss, international waters, Climate Change Adaptation and Food Systems, land use and restoration. In addition, ?Securing Kiribati? aligns with the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change and adheres to the GEF Policy on Gender Equality.

BD-1-1 Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.

BD-2-6 Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species through the Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species.

BD-2-7 Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate.

CCA-2 Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Despite existing projects identified in the baseline scenario; conservation, development, and land management/restoration projects are falling short of adequately protecting and linking ecosystems and

the services they provide to building resilient livelihoods. The proposed project will build upon and complement the baseline initiatives, such as the ?Kiribati Adaptation Project? and ?Enhancing Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati Project?, amongst others presented above.

In order to address some of the barriers impeding systemic resilience the ?Securing Kiribati Project? will focus on four key groups of interventions which will put in place the building blocks onto which broader National resilience can be built. Through Component 1, a National enabling environment for the protection of ecosystems and the ongoing sustainable use of the services these ecosystems provide will be addressed through the development and refinement of supporting legislation and policies. These refinements will not only highlight the importance of the environment in sustainable and adaptive development, but will enshrine this importance into the ?Law of the Land?.

Through the Component 2, the project will implement the establishment of Protected Areas and conservation management interventions across the new as well as across the existing large Marine Protected Area of the Phoenix Island PA. This intervention is proposed to specifically increase the resilience of the natural environment and to protect key biodiversity and ecosystem services from climate change and other environmental threats. The interventions will also ensure stakeholders' capacities in planning, implementing and managing Protected Areas. The establishment of Protected Areas across five islands in the Gilbert Island group will provide a model for Kiribati to work with communities to establish community managed conservation areas. The project will also ensure that the management of these and any new Protected Areas is based on sound scientific management while, at the same time, respecting traditional knowledge and values. Large globally significant Protected Areas, such as PIPA, will benefit from the wholistic management of PIPA including pest eradication.

Component 3 will integrate the protection of ecosystems and the services they provide with the community?s need to build resilience through sustainable approaches utilising these services. This will be undertaken through the establishment of demonstration climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture programmes which will support food security as well as a range of other livelihood and wellbeing needs. The underlying premise being that a healthy and resilient environment is needed to ensure a healthy and resilient community. The activities under this component are supported by the establishment of well-trained community champions who will be able to take the knowledge gained in key activities such as climate-SMARET agriculture. The approaches developed across the five target islands will provide models for the expansion of these ecosystem-based adaptive approaches across the whole of Kiribati.

The final component, Component 4, will address the need to build an understanding of the environment, including climate change, and varied approaches needed to build National resilience into the future. Through the development of formal and informal curricula focusing on these themes, school going children will learn about sustainability and its important role in the building of a resilient country. It is this component that significantly addresses the long term viability of this project through entrenched behavioural change.

Activities implemented in this project will ensure that the benefits of protected biodiversity and sustainable ecosystem services will be enjoyed by I-Kiribati and will contribute to National resilience and wellbeing.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

Biodiversity benefits

Global environmental benefits resulting from GEF investment in biodiversity will contribute to the conservation of threatened species on remote atolls and islands as well as expanding and improving protection of some of the most intact and remote coral reefs in the world. Kiribati?s terrestrial biodiversity is quite impoverished, but it does host significant traditional agro-forest ecosystems that are vital to the food security and sustainable, subsistence livelihoods of I-Kiribati people as well as to globally significant roosting, feeding, and nesting sites for a wide variety of migratory bird and seabird species, particularly in the Phoenix and Line Islands. These include the world?s largest remaining populations of

the Phoenix Petrel and White-throated Storm Petrel. The status of terrestrial biodiversity in Kiribati is poorly documented.

Marine biodiversity in Kiribati is diverse and globally significant. The Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) identified from Kiribati are predominantly based on marine species, including populations of critically endangered Hawksbill turtles. Declaration of the PIPA means that 12% of Kiribati?s marine waters are protected, exceeding the previous Aichi Target, which is 10% by 2020. However, there remain major challenges to the effective management of the PIPA and significant challenges relating to marine biodiversity protection, conservation, and management throughout the rest of Kiribati.

Despite the paucity of information available on Kiribati?s biodiversity, there are twenty-nine (29) Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) confirmed by the KBA Secretariat[1]. These KBAs are in the Line and Phoenix islands. These KBAs are primarily focused in the marine environment, with only a few locations, namely Malden, Kiritimati, Flint, Millenium, Orona, Starbuck, Teraina and Vostok including terrestrial biodiversity, primarily nesting grounds for sea birds. There have been no KBAs identified in the Gilbert islands. Opportunities exist to confirm the proposed KBAs in the Gilbert Islands as well as improving these sites as well as the sites in the Phoenix and Line Islands, through improved planning, management and enforcement.

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[1] https://wdkba.keybiodiversityareas.org/sites

Land degradation benefits

Kiribati has very little land and is one of the most land-constrained countries in the world. Land degradation is a major issue. Almost all land in the Gilbert Islands is under private ownership in small hereditary holdings. Lack of land-use planning is resulting in land degradation. The conversion of atoll forests to coconut plantations has changed ecosystems with drier habitats. Land-use plans on the outer islands will identify land degradation issues and seek solutions to restore key ecosystems. The Kiribati Government has plans to dredge lagoons and reclaim land in several atolls which could result in additional land degradation issues. Coastal erosion from sea level rise and poor construction of seawalls also results in land degradation. ?Securing Kiribati? will develop sustainable land-use plans for five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group and provide lessons for other outer islands.

Adaptation benefits

With very little land and low-lying islands, Kiribati is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change. Of Kiribati?s 33 islands, all 16 in the Gilbert Islands group are inhabited. These are mostly low-lying atolls (except for the outlying Banaba which is a raised coral island). These atolls have nutrient poor, alkaline soils, and thin and fragile freshwater lenses, and are subject to prolonged droughts during ENSO events. Climate change is expected to result in higher sea levels and stronger storms and waves which will inundate land with salt water and contaminate freshwater resources. Rainfall patterns are expected to change with possibly greater rainfall in the northern Gilbert Islands and rainfall in the southern islands. Periods of drought are expected to increase in frequency and duration. The marine ecosystems that surround each atoll (coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrasses) will be impacted by increased sea surface temperatures (resulting in coral bleaching) and ocean acidification (resulting in organisms with weaker exoskeletons).

The ?Securing Kiribati? project will strengthen awareness and capacity in the development and implementation of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) while demonstrating approaches to implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) through the integration of improved agricultural and aquaculture systems and through land-use management plans, designed to improve ecosystem management and conservation.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up

While not an innovative project, the project will call upon innovative technologies, particularly in the areas of climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture. Technologies to improve the sustainability of these activities will be at the forefront of the development of these activities. Agricultural approaches will be identified that will not only help alleviate issues relating to food availability but will be developed directly in response to the climatic issues facing communities, particularly drought.

All aspects of this project will revolve around sustainability. The project focuses on resource utilisation, either from the aspect of using available resources (soil and water) to develop food gardens that can not only contribute to feeding the population but whose biproducts can be reused to improve soil fertility/quality and manage water sustainably. The protection of natural resources as identified under component 2 is also an important sustainability linkage. Communities on the atoll islands of Kiribati live closely with their natural environment and have over millennia, sustainably used the resources that the natural environment provides. Through the protection of these resources and the enhancement of traditional sustainability practices, these resources can be available to the communities for millennia to come.

This project focuses on five islands for many of the activities. This allows the lessons learned from this project to be implemented across the whole of Kiribati, in fact, across any other country with similar atoll-based communities and ecosystems.

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[1] https://wdkba.keybiodiversityareas.org/sites

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

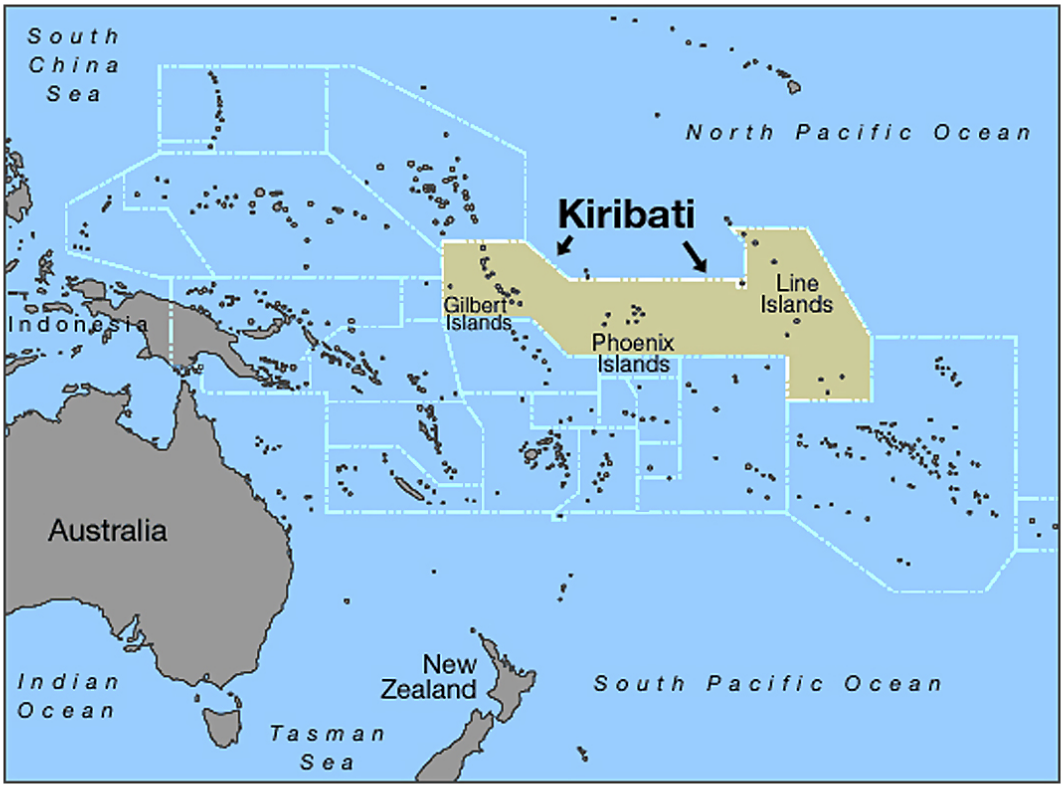

Figure a: Political Map of the Country of Kiribati straddles the equator and the 180th meridian. Kiribati is the only country in the world to be situated in all four cardinal hemispheres.

Target Islands in the Gilbert Group

Atoll	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Aranuka	0?09?N	173?35?E
Kuria	0?13?N	173?24?E
Makin	3?23?N	173?00?E
Marakei	2?00?N	173?17?E
Tabiteuea South	1?20?S	174?50?E

(5 further maps with specific Atoll land cover information can be found in the prodoc annex E as well as the CER word document) these maps are also attached in the Annexes section in the portal.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Stakeholders from island communities, government, and civil society were consulted during the PIF and PPG stages of the project. The project was based on a GEF National Workshop held in February 2020 which was attended by community representatives from all Gilbert Outer Islands. Participants identified major issues on their island. This was collated and categorised. Key issues included food security, flooding from ocean inundation, coastal erosion, and declining coastal fisheries. The concept was developed based on this analysis with MELAD (Environment and Conservation Division and Agriculture and Lands Division). Virtual meetings with these departments, Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources, and Development preceded the submission of the PIF. These were complemented with meetings with other development organisations (UNDP, UNEP, ADB, Global Fund for Coral Reefs) conservation organisations (CI, Birdlife International, Island Conservation), and CROP agencies (SPREP, SPC). During the PPG phase virtual consultations with MELAD and MFMRD continued. The NGO Live and Learn was contracted to conduct pre-FPIC process consultations with island communities on all five islands. These visits were delayed by Covid-19 lockdowns in early 2022. In August 2022 IUCN led a mission to Kiribati to complete consultations with MELAD, MFMRD, and Ministry of Finance and to conduct a multi-stakeholder workshop. Details of all consultations are in the ProDoc.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) ? specifying engagement measures by stakeholder

Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) ? specifying engagement measures by stakeholder					
Stakeholder (SH)	**Purpose of Engagement**	**Mechanism / process of Engagement**	**Responsible Entity**	**Resources**	**Frequency /Timing**
Government agencies (at different levels)					

Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD), Government of Kiribati	GEF Executing Agency, engagement will be at a project management and implementation level	? Will be the Government of the Republic of Kiribati?s executing partner; ? MELAD will house the Project Management Unit. ? Beneficiary of Component 1 through strategic approach to conservation and biodiversity protection, marine pollution; ? Oversee the operation of the project implementation to ensure high quality delivery of the project; ? Data storage and management as outlined in the Project Document; ? Ensure overall coordination within MELAD and with other development partners; ? Integrate and coordinate implementation teams across Environment & Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development (MELAD), including members from the Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resource Development (MFMRD), the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Office of the President (OP); ? Through coordination of integrated	Ministerial level for project management and oversight, Departmental level for operational activities (Conservation and Agriculture)	Project Manager will liaise with appointed counterpart within the Ministry. D epartments will have employees within the PMU.	Daily

		teams, provide for integration and complementarity with other projects; ? Implement ?Securing Kiribati? not be a stand-alone project, but rather an example of an integrated and coordinated approach to mainstreaming both biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation; ? Build upon and continue to support existing efforts that are yet to be determined during implementation (as this would require further consultations not possible during project design due to Covid travel restrictions); ? Monitoring and Evaluation of Securing Kiribati in line with Project Document and GEF CEO Endorsement Proposal; ? Identify and guide the overall alignment and conformity with Climate Change Policy, NAPA; NBSAP and PIPA Strategy. ? Liaise with other Ministry of Finance and other relevant ministries for management and operational arrangements; ? Incorporation of approaches and lessons learnt into national policy and planning processes;			

		? Liaise with the DEC, and Island Conservation/Birdlife on invasive species control ? In-kind finance for specific components;			

Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resource Development (MFMRD)	Project Executing Partners (government)	? Beneficiary of Component 1 via future security and sustainable resource use; ? Beneficiary of Component 2 through protection of fish stocks and maintenance of habitats and biodiversity. ? Implementing partner in Component 3?s aquaculture section. ? Support and participate in the assessment of policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas ? Collaborate with MELAD and PIO to finalize the Ocean policy through the development of recommendations for harmonizing environment, oceans and protected area policies and regulations, establishing an inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group, conducting meetings and workshops, and developing a communications strategy leading to an awareness campaign and engagement for raising awareness around the national Ocean Policy; ? Participate in and support MELAD and other executing partners to expand and improve Island protected areas and natural resource	Coastal Fisheries	Fisheries employees within the PMU	Daily

		management network across Gilbert Islands and PIPA through status assessment and needs; biodiversity and ecosystem analysis; identification of sites with potential to be established as protected areas; the development and delivery of recommendations to expand and improve protected area management and monitoring; input protected area elements to island-level sustainability plans; and register protected areas; ? Participate in and support MELAD and other executing partners to review and update PIPA legislation with relevant policies; ? Support PIPA through capacity and equipment to support MCS for surveillance using innovative technologies (e.g. drones, satellites); ? Participate in the development of a sustainable financing plan for Kiribati; ? Join in assessing existing and potential protected area management capacity in Kiribati and identify capacity needs; ? Partake risk analysis for the development and implementation of island-level NbS-oriented sustainability plans;			

		? Participate in and support the assessment of current and possible climate-smart aquaculture projects and incorporation of climate-smart aquaculture activities into the island-level strategic plans			

PIPA Implementation Office (PIO)	Project Executing Partners (government)	? relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas and assist in developing recommendations toward finalising the Ocean Policy; ? Collaborate with MELAD and other executing partners to finalize the Ocean policy through establishing an inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group, conducting meetings and workshops, and developing a communications strategy leading to an awareness campaign and engagement for raising awareness around the national Ocean Policy; ? Participate in and support MELAD and other executing partners to expand and improve Island protected areas and natural resource management network across Gilbert Islands through status assessment and biodiversity and ecosystem analysis; ? Partake in the development of a sustainable financing plan for PIPA based on tourism and fishing revenue to support long-term management activities		Employees within PMU	Daily

Tourism Authority Kiribati (TAK)	Project Executing Partners (government)	? Participate in the assessment of policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas and assist in establishing an inter-agency government stakeholder working group to discuss relevant policies; ? Partake in developing a communications strategy leading to an awareness campaign and engagement for raising awareness around the national Ocean Policy; ? Support MELAD and other executing partners in identification of potential sites to be established as protected areas in the Gilbert Islands ? Support MELAD in assessing sustainable financing options for protected areas and associated activities ? Lead in the development and implementation of a sustainable tourism module for protected areas to add to the national Sustainable Tourism Plan		TBC	As needed

Ministry of Culture (MIC)	Project Executing Partners (government)	? Collaborate with MELAD and other executing partners to assess policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas; ? Participate in the identification and mapping of key stakeholders relevant to ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change; ? Partake in establishing inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group to lead the discussions regarding relevant policies to finalise the Ocean Policy; ? Support MELAD and others improving protected areas and natural resource management in Gilbert islands through participating in assessing the status of existing protected area management plans and needs and leading the baseline socio-economic and cultural assessments and stakeholder analysis of the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group; ? Participate in analysing climate, social and environmental risks on the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group; ? Work with MELAD to facilitate local workshops with		TBC	As Needed

		Island Councils and island stakeholders to document traditional knowledge, priorities, and actions to conserve or implement appropriate NbS, undertake participatory mapping, co-develop sustainability plans and workplans, and develop policy to support island-level initiatives based in traditional management; ? Support MELAD and other executing partners to assess current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps; ? Work with MELAD and Ministry of Education to incorporate traditional knowledge related to NbS and climate awareness into school curricula			

Office of the President	Project Executing Partners (government)	? Participate with MELAD and other executing partners in assessing policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas and partake in establishing inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group to lead the discussions regarding relevant policies; ? Support MELAD in assessing current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps and, based on this assessment, identify and develop opportunities for national awareness campaigns using media (radio, songs, video) and other forums.	Climate Change Division	On Steering Group	At least Monthly

Ministry of Internal Affairs (Local Councils) (MIA)	Project Executing Partners (government)	? Work with MELAD to identify and map key stakeholders relevant to ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and to conduct government capacity assessment and identify capacity constraints and needs; ? Partake in establishing inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group to lead the discussions regarding relevant policies to finalise the Ocean Policy; ? 2.1.1. Assess compatibility of protected area concepts and traditional heritage and knowledge of natural resources of the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group - MELAD, MIA (Culture & Museums) MIA (Local Council?s Division) ? Lead the co-development of upgraded island-level sustainability plans (Review and upgrade ISP) to integrate food systems, water security, biodiversity conservation, coastal protection, livelihoods, and climate resilience, through engagement with local community, Island Councils and government; ? Work with MELAD and OP to identify and develop			

		opportunities for national awareness campaigns using media (radio, songs, video) and other forums.			
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Project Executing Partners (government)	? Collaborate with MELAD and other executing partners to assess sustainable financing options; ? Support MELAD and others to develop sustainable financing plan for PIPA based on tourism and fishing revenue to support long-term management activities.	KFSU	Staff employed within PMU	Daily

Ministry of Education	Project Executing Partners (government)	? Collaborate with MELAD and other executing partners to assess current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps; ? Based on assessment, partake in the co-production of formal and informal non-technical curricula based in traditional and local knowledge and linking local values and understanding of strong local systems to climate awareness and nature-based solutions; ? Participate in developing and implementing trainings for teachers and government officers in curricula and integration into existing awareness and education programs; ? Lead the implementation of curricula training through facilitation with existing awareness and education programs; ? Support MIC in identifying and developing opportunities to incorporate traditional knowledge related to NbS and climate	Curriculum Development Team	TBC	At least Monthly

		awareness into school curricula.			
Other Ministries as needed				TBC	As Required
Local stakeholders					
Ministry of Internal Affairs		? Beneficiary of Component 1 via future food security and sustainable resource management; ? Beneficiary of Component 2 through protection of fish stocks, maintenance of biodiversity, income from eco-tourism and fisheries as well as build capacity and preserve traditional knowledge); ? Vulnerable groups will benefit from Component 2 through socio-economic empowerment, leadership and natural resource preservation	**Local government, Island representatives**	**Island team will engage daily**	

Communities		? Beneficiary of Component 1 via future food security and sustainable resource management; ? Beneficiary of Component 2 through protection of fish stocks, maintenance of biodiversity, income from eco-tourism and fisheries as well as build capacity and preserve traditional knowledge); ? Vulnerable groups will benefit from Component 2 through socio-economic empowerment, leadership and natural resource preservation	Island Leaders	Island team will engage daily
International organizations				
Island Conservation/Birdlife International	Project Implementing Partners (non-government)	? Development partner with which consultation has been undertaken over a period of a year (Island Conservation).	TBC	Weekly to Monthly engagement

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Project Implementing Partners (non-government)	? Development partner with which consultation has been undertaken over a period of a year; ? Lead the assessment of existing climate-smart agriculture projects and opportunities in Kiribati, including trialling salt-resistant crops (breadfruit, kumala, taro), opportunities for cash crops, food cubes, relocation of farming areas inland, bio-compost, and identify island-level interests and priorities; ? Develop at least 20 innovative climate-smart agriculture initiatives developed across the 5 target islands.	Tarawa team plus international experts if required	Weekly to Monthly engagement
Civil Society Organizations				
Women?s Groups	Beneficiaries as well as potential implementation partners	? Members to be trained in respective NbS approaches. ? Lead train the trainer activities. ? Benefit from resources and training	TBC	Daily to Weekly
Church Groups	Beneficiaries as well as potential implementation partners	? Members to be trained in respective NbS approaches. ? Lead train the trainer activities. ? Benefit from resources and training	TBC	Daily to Weekly
Private Sector				

Community Cooperatives	Beneficiaries	? Assistance with establishment ? Provision of resources ? Training	TBC	Daily to Weekly
Tourism operations	Beneficiaries	? Assistance with establishment ? Provision of resources Training	TBC	Daily to Weekly

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

i. Project Stakeholders:

a. List the key stakeholder groups who will be informed and consulted about the project. These should be based on the SH analysis and include persons or groups who: - Are directly and/or indirectly affected by the project - Have the potential to influence project outcomes.

i. Local

? Local Government (on Island) officials, including Mayor and Deputy Mayor
? Community Leaders
? Community Groups such as Church, Women?s Groups and schools

ii. Government

? MELAD
? MFMRD
? President?s Office
? Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
? Other Ministries as needed

iii. International NGO/Organisations

? Island Conservation
? Birdlife International
? Global Green Growth Institute
? IUCN
? SPC
? SPREP

ii. Information sharing / disclosure:

a. Describe what information will be disclosed, in what formats, and the types of methods that will be used to communicate this information to each of the identified groups of stakeholders. Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example: - Newspapers, posters, radio, television; - Information centres and exhibitions or other visual displays; and - Brochures, leaflets, posters, non-technical summary documents and reports.

iii.

i. MELAD

1. 2.1.1.

a. Develop PA Toolkit that includes guide for establishing and managing PAs and monitoring coastal and marine resources for communities
b. Develop education and awareness materials about importance of PA management
c. Deliver capacity training to relevant officials.
2. 2.1.4. Establish learning networks with/for:
a. Gilbert Islands group
b. National agencies for PIPA
c. National agencies for Christmas Island and southern Line Islands.

ii. (MELAD, MFMRD, Island Councils, MIC, SPREP, SPC)

1. 3.1.1.
a. Facilitate sharing and documentation of cultural/TK values across communities with a focus on bringing together elders and youth
b. Support the development of cultural heritage sites for 5 islands
c. Traditional culture awareness day on each island.

iii. (MELAD, MRMRD)

1. 3.1.2
a. Establish data storage and management system
b. Development training manuals for island officers (fisheries and agriculture) and Island Councils.

iv. (MELAD, OP (CC), MIC, Ministry of Education)

1. 4.1.1
a. Assess current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps.
b. Co-produce formal and informal non-technical curricula based in traditional and local knowledge and linking local values and understanding of strong local systems to climate awareness and nature-based solutions. To be developed with key stakeholders (national government, technical specialists) for application at village, island and national levels.
c. Training for teachers and government officers in curricula and integration into existing awareness and education programs, with an emphasis on traditional, local values, and underpinning nature-based solutions.

v. MELAD, Ministry of Education, MIC, MIA OP (CC)

1. 4.1.2
a. Implement plan for curricula training through facilitation with existing awareness and education programs.
b. Identify and develop opportunities to incorporate traditional knowledge related to NbS and climate awareness into school curricula.
c. Identify and develop opportunities for national awareness campaigns using media (radio, songs, video) and other forums.

iv. Consultation methods:

a. Describe the methods that will be used to consult with different stakeholder groups. Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example: - Interviews with stakeholder representatives; - Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with a specific group; - Surveys, polls, and questionnaires - Participatory methods or traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision-making.

Government Departments were consulted with through a series of meetings, culminating in workshops, both online and in person.

Communities were engaged in person through a series of two day meetings on each of the target islands. These community meetings were preceded by a one on one meeting with the community leader on each island, usually the Mayor. All community meetings followed the philosophy of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). This FPIC approach will be continued throughout the project in order to ensure all stakeholders are aware and approve of the approaches being undertaken in the project.

v. Engagement in governance/management of the project to enable their participation in strategic decisions:

a. Describe the groups that will be engaged in governance or management mechanisms set-up for the project or in specific strategic decisions, provide the rationale for this role (e.g. their importance), explain the mechanisms (e.g. steering committee, advisory group etc).

The project will be overseen by a Project Steering Group. This group will be led by MELAD, with a possible co-chair from MFMRD. Still to be determined will be representation from other Government Agencies. It is most likely that the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the President?s Office will also be included as permanent representatives on the project. The Project Manager from the PMU and the Project Director from IUCN will also be members of the Steering Group. Representation of Implementing Partners on the Steering Group will be on an ad hoc basis. The steering Group will guide the project and make decisions on the project?s direction based on advice received. The PMU will advise the Steering Group, and they will be supported through technical input from a range of expert groups, from Community Groups to Traditional Knowledge experts from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to Gender experts and community leaders.

vi. Engagement through programmatic activities:

a. Describe the groups that will engaged in the implementation of specific project activities or in events that complement programmatic activities; indicate the respective activities (could include a reference to the numbering).

Project implementation will primarily be overseen by the respective departments within MELAND (ECD and ALD) and the Coastal Fisheries Division (CFD) in MFMRD (The activities undertaken by GGGI and Island Conservation/Birdlife International will be overseen by ALD and CFD). Other Implementing Partners who will be undertaking large elements of the project include GGGI (Component 3) and Island Conservation/Birdlife International (Activity 2.1.2.3).

vii. Resources and Responsibilities:

a. Indicate what staff and resources will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Who of the executing entities and within the project team will be responsible for carrying out these activities? What budget has been allocated toward these activities?

Within the PMU, the Technical Officers and their assistants will be responsible for the direct engagement with the respective Government Departments (one each for ECD, ALD, CFD and the PIPA trust within ECD). The Island Officer is responsible for stakeholder engagement, through Island Officers of the community stakeholders. There will be 2 Island Officers per Island, 1 male and 1 female. This will ensure balanced representation. All other stakeholder engagement will be through the National project Manager, supported by the Chief Technical Advisor and the Communications Office. Engagement with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development will be through the Finance team within the PMU, together with the Project Manager.

viii. Frequency and timing:

a. Provide a schedule outlining dates and locations when various stakeholder engagement activities, including consultation, disclosure, and partnerships will take place.

Stakeholder	**Engagement Type**	**Frequency**
Steering Group Meeting	Meeting	Quarterly
Government Ministries	Meetings or 1 on 1	As needed
Implementation Partners	Meetings, Workshops or 1 on 1	As needed, but at least once every 2 months.
Community Leadership	Meeting	At least Quarterly
Community Members	Meetings, workshops or training	At least monthly

Role of Stakeholders

Category	Institution/ Stakeholder Group	Role in Securing Kiribati Implementation
GEF Agency	IUCN	
GEF Executing Agency	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD), Government of Kiribati	Will be the Government of the Republic of Kiribati?s executing partner; Beneficiary of Component 1 through strategic approach to conservation and biodiversity protection, marine pollution; Oversee the operation of the project implementation to ensure high quality delivery of the project; Data storage and management as outlined in the Project Document; Ensure overall coordination within MELAD and with other development partners; Integrate and coordinate implementation teams across Environment & Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development (MELAD), including members from the Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resource Development (MFMRD), the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Office of the President (OP); Through coordination of integrated teams, provide for integration and complementarity with other projects; Implement ?Securing Kiribati? not be a stand-alone project, but rather an example of an integrated and coordinated approach to mainstreaming both biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation; Build upon and continue to support existing efforts that are yet to be determined during implementation (as this would require further consultations not possible during project design due to Covid travel restrictions); Monitoring and Evaluation of Securing Kiribati in line with Project Document and GEF CEO Endorsement Proposal; Identify and guide the overall alignment and conformity with Climate Change Policy and NAPA; Liaise with Ministry of Finance and other relevant ministries for management and operational arrangements; Incorporation of approaches and lessons learnt into national policy and planning processes; In-kind finance for specific components; Responsible for Components 1.1, 2.1, Co-responsible for Components, 1.2

		Beneficiary of Component 1 via future security and sustainable resource use; Beneficiary of Component 2 through protection of fish stocks and maintenance of habitats and biodiversity; Support and participate in the assessment of policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas Collaborate with MELAD and PIO to finalize the Ocean policy through the development of recommendations for harmonizing environment, oceans and protected area policies and regulations, establishing an inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group, conducting meetings and workshops, and developing a communications strategy leading to an awareness campaign and engagement for raising awareness around the national Ocean Policy; Participate in and support MELAD and other executing partners to expand and improve Island protected areas and natural resource management network across Gilbert Islands through status assessment and needs; biodiversity and ecosystem analysis; identification of sites with potential to be established as protected areas; the development and delivery of recommendations to expand and improve protected area management and monitoring; input protected area elements to island-level sustainability plans; and register protected areas; Participate in and support MELAD and other executing partners to review and update PIPA legislation with relevant policies and the transition to a jointly managed multi-use protected area; Support the transition of PIPA to a multi-use protected area through capacity and equipment to support MCS for surveillance using innovative technologies (e.g. drones, satellites); Participate in the development of a sustainable financing plan for PIPA based on tourism and fishing revenue to support long-term management activities; Join in assessing existing and potential protected area management capacity in Kiribati and identify capacity needs; Partake risk analysis for the development and implementation of island-level NbS-oriented sustainability plans Participate in and support the assessment of current and possible climate-smart aquaculture projects and incorporation of climate-smart aquaculture activities into the island-level strategic plans
Project Executing Partners (government):	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resource Development (MFMRD)	

	PIPA Implementation Office (PIO)	Participate in the assessment of policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas and assist in developing recommendations toward finalising the Ocean Policy; Collaborate with MELAD and other executing partners to finalize the Ocean policy through establishing an inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group, conducting meetings and workshops, and developing a communications strategy leading to an awareness campaign and engagement for raising awareness around the national Ocean Policy; Participate in and support MELAD and other executing partners to expand and improve Island protected areas and natural resource management network across Gilbert Islands through status assessment and biodiversity and ecosystem analysis; Lead the review and amendment of the PIPA 2020-2025 Management Plan; Support and participate in the transition to multi-use protected area; Partake in the development of a sustainable financing plan for PIPA based on tourism and fishing revenue to support long-term management activities
	Tourism Authority Kiribati (TAK)	Participate in the assessment of policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas and assist in establishing an inter-agency government stakeholder working group to discuss relevant policies; Partake in developing a communications strategy leading to an awareness campaign and engagement for raising awareness around the national Ocean Policy; Support MELAD and other executing partners in identification of potential sites to be established as protected areas in the Gilbert Islands Support MELAD in assessing sustainable financing options for protected areas and associated activities Lead in the development and implementation of a sustainable tourism module for protected areas to add to the national Sustainable Tourism Plan

	Ministry of Culture (MIC)	Collaborate with MELAD and other executing partners to assess policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas; Participate in the identification and mapping of key stakeholders relevant to ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change; Partake in establishing inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group to lead the discussions regarding relevant policies to finalise the Ocean Policy; Support MELAD and others improving protected areas and natural resource management in Gilbert islands through participating in assessing the status of existing protected area management plans and needs and leading the baseline socio-economic and cultural assessments and stakeholder analysis of the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group; Participate in analysing climate, social and environmental risks on the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group; Work with MELAD to ffacilitate local workshops with Island Councils and island stakeholders to document traditional knowledge, priorities, and actions to conserve or implement appropriate NbS, undertake participatory mapping, co-develop sustainability plans and workplans, and develop policy to support island-level initiatives based in traditional management; Support MELAD and other executing partners to assess current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps; Work with MELAD and Ministry of Education to incorporate traditional knowledge related to NbS and climate awareness into school curricula
	Office of the President (Climate Change Division)	Participate with MELAD and other executing partners in assessing policy and regulations relevant to environment, oceans and protected areas and partake in establishing inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group to lead the discussions regarding relevant policies; Support MELAD in assessing current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps and, based on this assessment, identify and develop opportunities for national awareness campaigns using media (radio, songs, video) and other forums.

	Ministry of Internal Affairs (Local Councils) (MIA)	Work with MELAD to identify and map key stakeholders relevant to ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and to conduct government capacity assessment and identify capacity constraints and needs; Partake in establishing inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group to lead the discussions regarding relevant policies to finalise the Ocean Policy; 2.1.1.d.Assess compatibility of protected area concepts and traditional heritage and knowledge of natural resources of the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group - MELAD, MIA (Culture & Museums) MIA (Local Council?s Division) Lead the co-development of upgraded island-level sustainability plans (Review and upgrade ISP) to integrate food systems, water security, biodiversity conservation, coastal protection, livelihoods, and climate resilience, through engagement with local community, Island Councils and government; Work with MELAD and OP to identify and develop opportunities for national awareness campaigns using media (radio, songs, video) and other forums.
	Ministry of Finance (MFED and KFSU)	Collaborate with MELAD and other executing partners to assess sustainable financing options; Support MELAD and others to develop sustainable financing plan for PIPA based on tourism and fishing revenue to support long-term management activities. Support Financial management of project
	Ministry of Education	Collaborate with MELAD and other executing partners to assess current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps; Based on assessment, partake in the co-production of formal and informal non-technical curricula based in traditional and local knowledge and linking local values and understanding of strong local systems to climate awareness and nature-based solutions; Participate in developing and implementing trainings for teachers and government officers in curricula and integration into existing awareness and education programs; Lead the implementation of curricula training through facilitation with existing awareness and education programs; Support MIC in identifying and developing opportunities to incorporate traditional knowledge related to NbS and climate awareness into school curricula.
Project Executing Partners (non-government):	Island Conservation/Birdlife International	Development partner with which consultation has been undertaken over a period of a year (Island Conservation). Co-financing partner.

	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Development partner with which consultation has been undertaken over a period of a year; Lead the assessment of existing climate-smart agriculture projects and opportunities in Kiribati, including trialling salt-resistant crops (breadfruit, kumala, taro), opportunities for cash crops, food cubes, relocation of farming areas inland, bio-compost, and identify island-level interests and priorities; Develop at least 20 innovative climate-smart agriculture initiatives developed across the 5 target islands. Co-financing Partner.
	Pacific Community (SPC)	Support MELAD and other executing partners in transition to multi-use protected area through capacity and equipment to support MCS for surveillance using innovative technologies (e.g. drones, satellites)
	Secretariat of the Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Support MELAD and other executing partners in expanding and improving Island protected areas and natural resource management network across Gilbert Islands; Assist in the assessment of existing protected area management plans and needs in the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands; Support the biodiversity and ecosystem analysis where required of the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group; Participate in identifying sites with potential to be established as protected areas; Support in the development and delivery of recommendations to expand and improve protected area management and monitoring in the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group; Assist in the inputting protected area elements into island-level sustainability plans and registering protected areas; Participate in assessing existing and potential protected area management capacity in Kiribati and identify capacity needs; Support the analysis of climate, social and environmental risks on the 5 outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.
Civil Society		Consultation on the project Project co-executor, particularly as related to climate smart agriculture and aquaculture.

Local government, community representatives		Beneficiary of Component 1 via policies to ensure future food security and sustainable resource management; Beneficiary of Component 2 through protection of fish stocks, maintenance of biodiversity, income from eco-tourism and fisheries as well as build capacity and preserve traditional knowledge); Beneficiary of Component 3 via future food security and sustainable resource management. Beneficiary of Component 4 through capacity building to ensure future food security and sustainable resource management. Vulnerable groups will benefit from Component 2 through socio-economic empowerment, leadership and natural resource preservation

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Analysis was conducted through a desktop review including International, Regional, and National frameworks, strategies, policies, and plans; Kiribati government reports and data including census data; and studies, data, and recommendations developed by development partners, UN agencies, civil society, and scientific literature (i.e. the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Pacific Women, UNICEF, and the Beijing Platform for Action, CEDAW). These data are corroborated and complemented by (1) stakeholder consultation to identify GESI specific considerations in the communities where the Project will be implemented and (2) validation/input from the Kiribati Women?s Development Division (the government body responsible for the mainstreaming of GESI across the Kiribati government).

Please see the attached document for full analysis and Gender Action Plan.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector in Pacific Least Developed Countries encounter a range of challenges in ensuring their businesses are successful. These challenges also present issues relating to investment in the private sector by projects such as the Securing Kiribati project.

The Securing Kiribati Project could potentially invest in private sector activities that build on ecosystem services, for instance the eco-tourism sector, however due to supply chain issues, this might not be a viable investment.

Investments into private sector activities that aligns with the objective of the Securing Kiribati project would be better focused on the sectors being developed by the project, namely climate smart agriculture and aquaculture. The aim of stabilising the agriculture sector through ensuring island wide supply of agricultural products should, with additional investment build an sector that moves beyond subsistence to a sector that is able to sell surplus product, thereby developing a small cash crop industry. This in itself has limitations, storage and export of these products might prove problematic and thereby limit the growth of such a sector to the island where the products are grown.

In the aquaculture sector, the sale of clams and sea cucumber could result in the development of an aquaculture industry, but again this could be limited by storage and export issues. The opportunities and limitations of developing a primary industry business sector needs further investigation and will be addressed in component 3 of the project.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Limited capacity in government agencies to implement the project and sustain project outcomes	Organisational Operational	Risk=Extreme L=likely C=major	Capacity building is embedded into each project activity Capacity will be built within government, partners and communities in all aspects of the project and post-project activities, Staff included for each key Government Agency in order to enhance capacity within each implementing agency. Focus at community level through planning processes will build community capacity Technical assistance will be applied to build rather than substitute for capacity A coordinated approach by the implementing partner with other agencies involved to leverage on training opportunities	Medium	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
2	Lack of data to design or implement project measures	Operational	Risk=High L= possible C= moderate	The project includes a component to strengthen data capture, storage and management Will be important to schedule comprehensive data collection for key measures in project activities to form the basis for design of the measures. Budget includes the appointment of an M&E officer/consultant.	Low	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
3	Weak coordination and communication amongst executing partners may impede project progress	Operational	Risk=High L= likely C= moderate	Formulate a clear coordination mechanism amongst partners providing mechanisms for seeking their inputs at all levels (national, island and site) Establish an experienced Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee the operations & management of the project Establish clear communication pathways for the project between project partners	High	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
4	Participation by communities not at a level necessary to ensure project success	Operational Stakeholders	Risk=High L= possible C= moderate	Project design process engaged with island communities and secured prior and informed consent for the project Participatory approaches, capacity building and communications will build strong ownership by communities Need to facilitate and nurture in-kind inputs from communities to support project implementation Develop a baseline and maintain records of community engagement Identify appropriate (non-cash) incentives for island community participation. Budget includes the appointment of 2 Island Officers and an Island Coordination Officer.	Medium	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
5	Gender and social inequality may impede project progress and success	Operational	Risk=High L= possible C= major	Gender, disability and social inclusion strategy has been prepared to guide engagement with women and other marginalised groups GEDSI Strategy will be reviewed and updated throughout the project The project will continuously promote the participation of women and ensure that a gender and social inclusion perspective is integrated into planning and execution of all activities Project will work with the Women's Development Division to ensure project equity.	Medium	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
6	Land areas under customary ownership could be an impediment to project implementation if landowners do not agree to collaborate	Stakeholders Political	Risk=High L= unlikely C= major	Design process engaged with island landowners and secured prior & informed consent for project Continued engagement with island landowners will be ongoing throughout the project PMU will ensure landowners are aware of the relevant project activities and process for building resilience This could be a benefit as it may ease discussions regarding implementation.	Medium	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
7	Impacts at project sites or disruption to project activities due to climate ? natural disaster (e.g. cyclone) or slow-onset changes (drought)	Operational Environmental	Risk=Extreme L= likely C= major	Project will avoid conducting activities during high-risk periods, e.g. monsoon season Project will select specific sites for interventions with lower exposure to climate impacts Contingency measures will be in place to minimise climate impacts (DRR Plan)	High	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
8	Political instability	Political	Risk=High L= unlikely C= major	The project will be embedded into ongoing government programs with linkages to national and island level officers Part of the project will be delivered through NGO mechanisms less likely to be influenced by political issues Contingency measures will be in place to minimise political impacts Election in 2024 may cause disruption or delays in project implementation.	Medium	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
9	Negative environmental impact potential of project activities	Environmental	Risk=Medium L= unlikely C= moderate	Project activities selected are not interventions or infrastructure based to avoid environmental impacts Environmental & Social Safeguards Plan will be followed for all project activities Potential for environmental impact will be screened and assessed, if necessary, by PMU who will maintain a register	Low	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	
10	Invasive species may be introduced or spread by project related activities	Environmental	Risk=Medium L= rare C= moderate	Government guidelines for biosecurity and invasive species management will be followed for all project activities Environmental & Social Safeguards Plan will be followed for all project activities Potential for introduced species will be screened and assessed, if necessary, by PMU who will maintain a register	Low	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
11	Inconsistent messaging to stakeholders during the project could cause confusion and reduce project success	Stakeholders Organisational	Risk=High L= possible C= moderate	Consistent FPIC process initiated. Communication Plan will be developed to include clear messages, and shared with executing partners PMU to coordinate discussion between executing partners for any communication that will target, or be available to large audiences	Medium	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
12	Failure to meet milestone deliverable deadlines	Organisational Operational	Risk=High L= possible C= major	Ensure PMU has extensive experience in project delivery and has coordinated previous large projects Provide project management capacity training to PMU and executing partners where required PMU and executing partners will have sufficient trained staffing to ensure capacity issues do not impact timeline. Project timelines will be tracked and reviewed throughout the project	Medium	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	

#	Description of risk	Risk Category	Risk rating (likelihood and consequences)	Risk Treatment / management measures	Residual risk	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
13	Inability to deliver the project due to resourcing issues	Organisational Operational	Risk=High L= possible C= major	PMU to share roles and responsibilities to minimise impact of loss or prolonged absence of key team members Project resources in terms of budget and expertise will be reviewed regularly to identify and adjust to any issues Sufficient staffing is budgeted for. Project will work through the KFSU to ensure the flow of funding for resources to the relevant government agencies.	Medium	IUCN (implementing agency)	Oct 2022	
14	Covid and/or other disease related impacts result in project delays.	Environmental/ Organisational	Risk=High L=possible C=major	Follow all government processes and guidelines.	Low	IUCN (implementing agency)	Nov 2022	

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

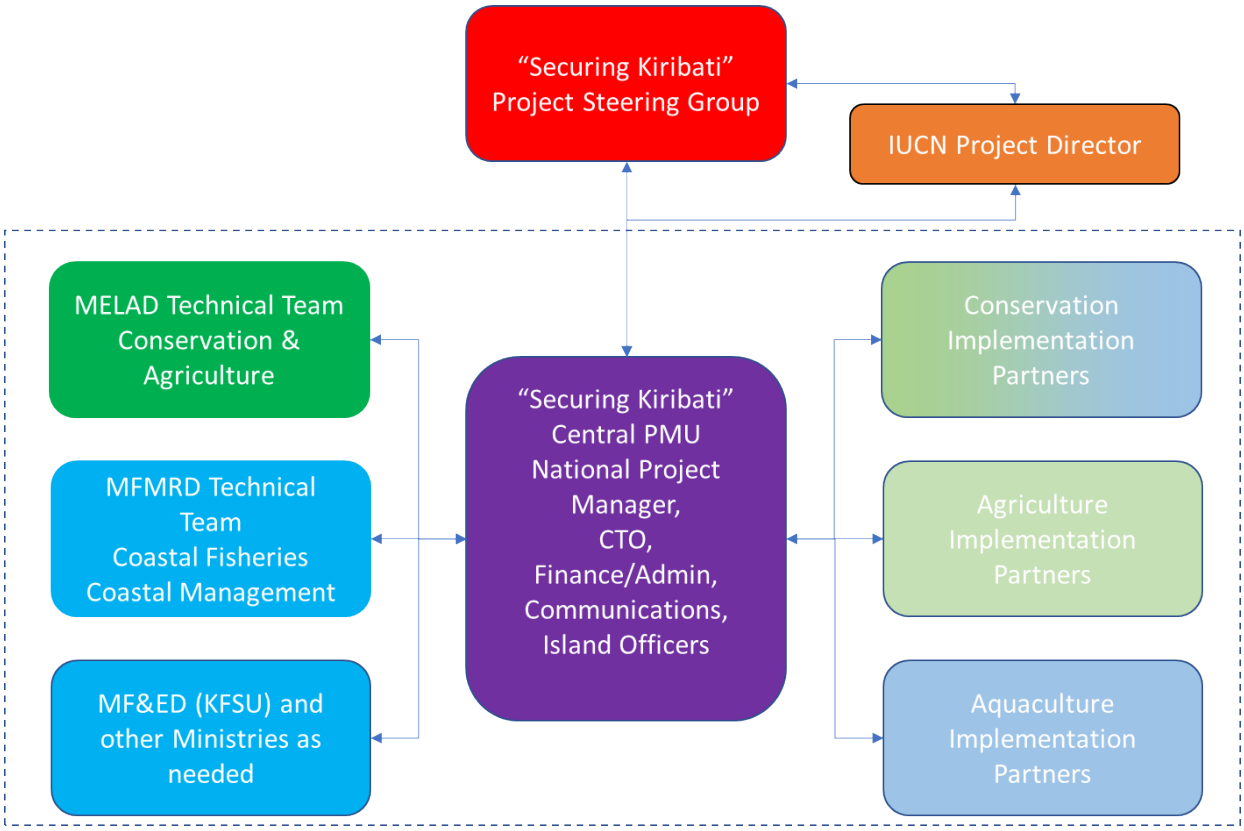

Figure 1. Proposed Governance Structure for the ?Securing Kiribati? project.

a. The Project Steering Group is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure project accountability, the Steering Group 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.

b. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Group, the IUCN Project Director (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.

c. Specific responsibilities of the Steering Group 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 IUCN-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 IUCN-GEF;

? Ensure coordination between other 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 lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

? Ensure the highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

d. The composition of the Project Steering Group is proposed to include the following:

? Project Executive: An individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Steering Group. The Executive is proposed to be the GEF focal point within the Kiribati Government.

? Beneficiary Representative(s): 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. These roles will be fulfilled by representatives from the Government Agencies co-implementing the project with MELAD, as well as possible representation from interested and affected civil society groups.

? The IUCN Project Director.

? The Project Manager within the Project Management Unit.

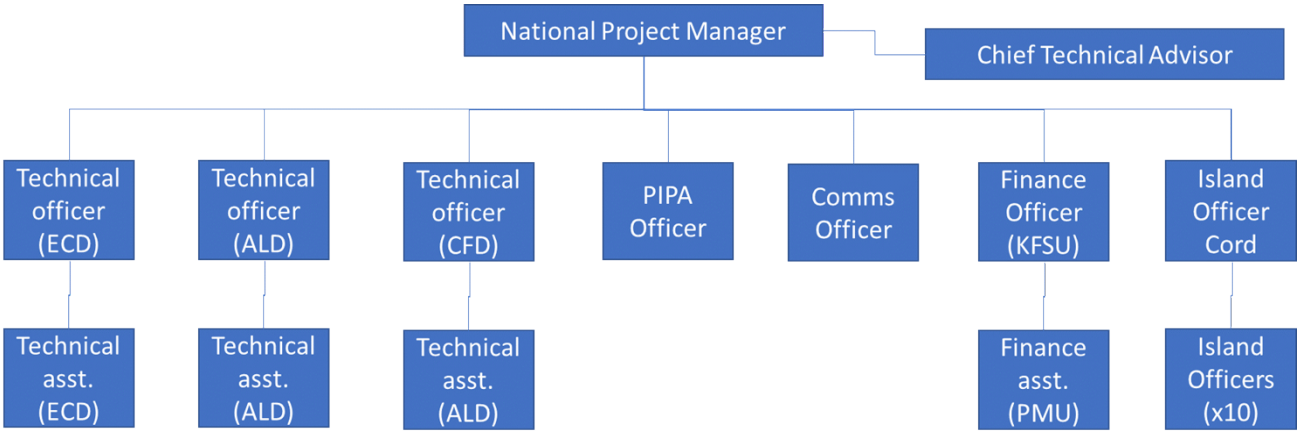

Figure 2. Staffing Structure of the PMU.

a. Technical input into the Project will be via Technical Teams within the responsible Government Agencies and implementing partners to the PMU.

b. The PMU will work with the implementing partners to ensure that:

Prioritise 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 Coordination and Implementation Flow

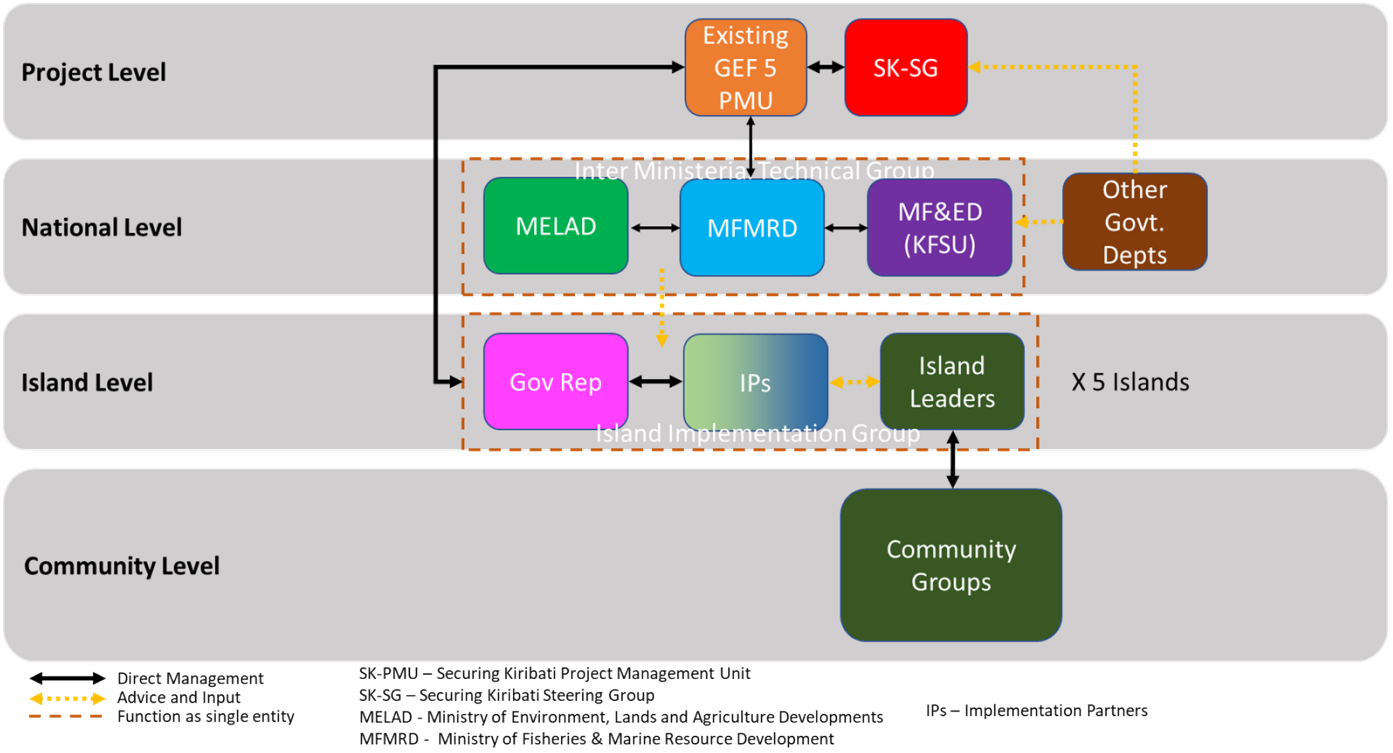

Figure 3. Securing Kiribati Coordination and Implementation Flow

Project Assurance:

i. **Project Assurance:** IUCN performs quality assurance and supports the Steering Group 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, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Steering Group cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. IUCN provides three-tier oversight services involving the IUCN Regional Office and IUCN at headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

ii. **Project extensions:** The IUCN Regional Representative and the IUCN Regional GEF 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 PMU costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the IUCN Regional Office oversight costs in excess of the CO?s Agency fee specified in the DOA during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

The Project will establish a project-level **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** during the Inception Phase, to receive and facilitate the resolution of any complaints and grievances. The GRM will be established at the national level in Port Vila to address grievances. Information about the GRM will be widely

disseminated, and a system for tracking complaints will be established. Interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the Project Implementation Unit, Governments, IUCN or the GEF

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Kiribati's NAPA was developed in 2007 and outlined 10 priority activities. These priority areas are tabulated below.

Table 3. Kiribati's NAPA priorities

	Priority	**Direct**	**Indirect**
1	Water Resource Adaptation		X
2	Simple well improvement		X
3	Coastal Zone Management for Adaptation	X	
4	Strengthening Climate Change Information and Monitoring		X
5	Project Management Institutional Strengthening for NAPA		
6	Upgrading of Meteorological Services		
7	Agricultural Food Crops Development	X	
8	Coral Monitoring, Restoration and Stock Enhancement		X
9	Upgrading of coastal defenses and causeways		X
10	Enabling Kiribati effective participation at regional and international forums on climate change.		

Several projects have been submitted to the GEF aimed at strengthening the resilience of Kiribati to the impact of climate variability, climate change and climate-related hazards by reducing the impact of storm surges and coastal erosion on the quality and availability of freshwater resources and the livelihoods of coastal communities.

The ?Securing Kiribati? project will address a number of these priorities, either directly or indirectly. The table above indicates the level of engagement across these priority areas.

- *National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD.*

The Kiribati NAP was developed in 2021 and consists of 12 strategies. These are tabulated below:

Table 4. NAP Strategies

	Strategy	**Direct**	**Indirect**
1	Strengthening good governance, policies, strategies, and legislation	X	
2	Improving knowledge and information generation, management and sharing	X	
3	Strengthening and greening the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)		X
4	Increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems	X	
5	Strengthening health service delivery to address climate change impacts		
6	Promoting sound and reliable infrastructure development and land management;	X	
7	Delivering appropriate education, training, and awareness programmes;	X	
8	Increasing effectiveness and efficiency of early warnings and disaster and emergency management;		X
9	Promoting the use of sustainable, renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency;		X
10	Strengthening capacity to access finance, monitor expenditures and maintain strong partnerships;	X	
11	Maintaining the existing sovereignty and unique identity and cultural heritage of Kiribati;	X	
12	Enhancing resilience through strategic partnerships for community participation & engagement ownership and inclusion of vulnerable groups.	X	

The securing Kiribati project directly addresses a few of the NAP strategies as well as indirectly addressing several other strategies.

- *ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury.*

Not Applicable

- *Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention.*

Signatory since 2017, No initial assessment or Action plan done. Securing Kiribati does not address this.

- *National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD.*

The Kiribati NBSAP was developed to cover the years 2016 ? 2020. The strategies in the NBSAP are tabulated below with strategies highlighted where there is a relationship with the ?Securing Kiribati? project.

Table 5. NBSAP Strategies

	Strategy	**Direct**	**Indirect**
1	Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.	X	
2	Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.	X	
3	Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity.	X	
4	Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.	X	
5	Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.	X	

- *National Communication (NC) under UNFCCC.*

The second NC for Kiribati was developed in 2013. The ?Securing Kiribati? project aligns with the chapters on Island Biodiversity and the chapter on Vulnerability and Adaptation.

- *Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC.*

Kiribati started on its TNA process in 2020 as part of the TNA IV project, at which point it will start deciding its priority sectors and technologies for both mitigation and adaptation. In its NDC, Kiribati mentions the energy sector as a key focus in terms of GHG emissions reductions. As a result, the country aims to promote the use of renewable energy sources such as solar PV and mini-grids. When it comes to building resilience to climate change, the country aims to increase its water and food security using both integrated and sector-specific approaches, and to promote healthy and resilient ecosystems.

- *National Capacity Self-assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD.*

The NCSA was undertaken in 2007 and identifies 12 priority issues tabulated below, together with the Securing Kiribati?s response to each of the priority areas.

Table 6. NCSA Priorities.

	Priorities	**Direct**	**Indirect**

1	Loss of biodiversity	X	
2	loss of livelihood	X	
3	Coastal erosion		X
4	Saltwater intrusion		X
5	Low ground water availability		X
6	Coral bleaching	X	
7	Loss of production due to drought	X	
8	Increase costs of fossil fuel		
9	Oil supplies crises		
10	Loss of culture and identity;	X	
11	Loss of land;		X
12	Destruction of infrastructure		X

- *National Implementation Plan (NIP) under Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).*

Published in March 2019, the NIP is not directly addressed by the ?Securing Kiribati? project, however, in the activities undertaken by the project, particularly in the Climate-SMART Agriculture component, no Persistent Organic Pollutants as defined by the Stockholm Convention will be utilised.

- *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).*

Kiribati?s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was developed in 2008 and valid through to 2011. The Strategies identified fall under six Key Performance Areas (KPAs). The ?Securing Kiribati? project impacts on the KPAs is tabulated below:

Table 7. PRSP KPAs

	KPA	**Direct**	**Indirect**
1	Human resource development	X	
2	Economic growth and poverty reduction	X	
3	Health		X
4	Environment	X	
5	Governance	X	

6	Infrastructure		X

- *National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC.*

Not Applicable

- *Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC.*

Not Available

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Through Component 4 of the Project, knowledge-sharing and learning will be promoted within Kiribati between project islands and across the whole country through the development of curricula focused on climate change and Nature-based Solutions. National and knowledge sharing will be supported through existing national fora. Cooperation and sharing of lessons learned with government and communities implementing project activities will be explored

The project will utilise existing knowledge platforms used by the Kiribati Government, for instance the platform used under the UNDP?s ?Enhancing Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati? project stakeholders within Kiribati will also engage with existing development networks who share lessons and programmes in areas such as gender, local government, agriculture, aquaculture, and conservation.

The Project will enhance CCA and DRM knowledge management and awareness by developing knowledge management and communication and outreach strategies and supporting development of knowledge materials targeting both national, island and community level. A Knowledge Management/Communications 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 future work.

During the phase of the Project, lessons learned and best practices from the work undertaken across the 5 target islands and the PIPA will be compiled and published for. Findings will be presented at an appropriate local and regional conference to share results and discuss up-scaling/replication of the project-approach in other islands.

The Knowledge Management/Communications Strategy will be developed through involvement of all stakeholders to ensure a cross-sectoral approach, addressing perspectives from multiple sectors (environment, water, agriculture, land-use, fisheries). The 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 broader public about the project approach. For the targeted outer islands, the Communication Strategy and educational materials will be translated in local language and used to support community outreach and awareness activities as well as being embedded into school curricula. Awareness and adaptive local solutions will be shared through a mix of communication channels such as trainings/consultations through Island Councils and community-based groups, posters, radio, and more innovative communication channels such as social media, popular theatre, music, games, storytelling, audio-visual productions, info-graphics, etc. It is also essential that any materials produced are sensitive to

the needs and rights of women, children and people with disabilities and are widely disseminated in user-friendly formats.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

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 Steering Group, the IUCN Regional Office and the IUCN-GEF team of any delays or difficulties as they arise during project 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, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard IUCN 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 occur on a regular basis.

Project Steering Group: The Project Steering Group will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Steering Group 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 Steering Group 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 GEF Executing Agency: The Project GEF Executing Agency 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 (through the Ministry of Finance). The Project GEF Executing Agency will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national agencies and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

IUCN Regional Office: The IUCN Regional 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 Steering Group within an agreed time of the start of the project. The IUCN Regional 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 IUCN Regional Office will also ensure that the standard IUCN and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. The IUCN Regional Office is responsible for complying with all IUCN project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the IUCN M&E standard. This includes ensuring that any IUCN Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed and monitored and reported using IUCN corporate systems Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the IUCN Regional Office and the Project Manager. The IUCN Regional 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 IUCN and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

IUCN-GEF team: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the IUCN-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the IUCN-GEF team as needed. Audit: The project will be audited as per IUCN Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation.

b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms.

c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification 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 in M&E.

e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; SESP, Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies.

f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit and,

g) Plan and schedule Project Steering Group meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the IUCN Regional Office and the IUCN-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Steering Group.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the IUCN Regional Office, and the IUCN-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. 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 Steering Group. The IUCN Regional Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year?s PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

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) will be updated by the Project Manager/Team 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): An independent mid-term review process will begin after the second PIR has been submitted to the GEF, and the MTR report will be submitted to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. The MTR findings and responses outlined in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project?s duration. The terms of reference, the review process and the MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance proposed by IUCN GEF-financed. The evaluation must be ?independent, impartial, and rigorous. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organisations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point (MELAD) and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the IUCN-GEF Team. The final MTR report will be available in English and will be cleared by the IUCN Regional Office and the IUCN GEF Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Steering Group.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalised.

The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard format approved by IUCN for GEF-financed projects. This evaluation must also be ?independent, impartial and rigorous. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organisations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point (MELAD) and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the IUCN-GEF Team. The final TE report will be cleared by the IUCN Regional Office and the IUCN-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Steering Group. The TE report will be publicly available in English. The IUCN Regional Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the IUCN Regional Office evaluation plan and IUCN will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report and rate the quality of the TE report. This assessment report will be sent to the GEF CEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

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 Steering Group during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The Mandatory GEF M&E requirements and M&E budget is presented in the table below. The total budget allocated for M&E is 989,750 USD and includes project inception workshop, yearly project monitoring (project manager) and audits (IUCN), Project Steering Group meetings, MTR, and TE, including updates of the GEF tracking tool (AMAT). The implementation and monitoring of the project?s knowledge management generation, stakeholder engagement plan, GESI-action plan, SESP (including ESIA and EDMP), and risk management have been built into and budgeted for under the relevant project outcomes, and do not require separate budget. The project manager, with support of the communications officer and the CTA, will ensure other M&E requirements, such as projects reports and PIRs, and do not require separate budget.

Table 8. M&E Budget

GEF M&E requirements	**Primary responsibility**	**Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget (US$)**		**Time frame**
		GEF grant	**Co-financing**	
Inception Workshop	IUCN Regional Office	15 000		Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	NC		Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard IUCN monitoring and reporting requirements	IUCN Regional Office	None		Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager	None		Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	M&E Consultant and Project Manager	84 375		Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager, IUCN Regional Office and IUCN-GEF Team	None	None	Annually

Lessons learned and knowledge generation	M&E Consultant and Project Manager	84 375	None	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager and ESMS Consultant	50 000	None	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager ESMS Consultant	50 000	None	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Project Manager and ESMS Consultant	50 000	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager and ESMS Consultant	50 000	None	On-going
Project Steering Group meetings	Project Manager and Project Steering Group	None	None	Annually
Supervision missions	IUCN Regional Office (Fees)	53 000	None	Annually
Oversight missions	IUCN Regional Office and IUCN-GEF Team (Fees)	53 000	None	TBD
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	Project Manager, IUCN Regional Office and IUCN-GEF Team	None	None	TBD
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated	Project Manager	None	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	Project Manager, IUCN Regional Office and IUCN-GEF Team	125 000	None	Between 2nd and 3rdPIR
Audits	Consultant	250 000	None	TBD

Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated	Project Manager	None	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in IUCN evaluation plan, and management response	Project Manager, IUCN Regional Office and IUCN-GEF Team	125 000	None	At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST **Excluding project team staff time, and IUCN staff and travel expenses**		**989 750**	**0**	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

At national level and local-level, the project will build institutional capacities and standardise methodologies and tools to support effective integration of protected area management and NbS into planning, monitoring and outreach across Kiribati.

The Project?s NbS benefits will be delivered at community-levels at five vulnerable outer islands in the Gilbert Island group. The islands were selected based on criteria relating to vulnerability as well as potential Key Biodiversity Areas. The total population of the five islands representing approximately 8% of the total population of Kiribati. During the project design phase, the criteria and data sources were reviewed and updated.

The project targets to deliver NbS benefits to the entire population of the five Project Islands estimated at approximately 8 400 people of which 49% women (direct beneficiaries). For awareness activities, the project target is the entire population of school going age and above.

As a direct impact of improved Agriculture and Aquiculture NbS practices and technologies for food security, water security, and livelihood enhancement, the project is expected to derive significant socioeconomic benefits. Implementation of improved practices and technologies will be supported both at household level and in community institutions/facilities such as schools, health clinics, community halls, agricultural nurseries, and Islands Councils. In total, the project will target improved food security and livelihood boost to at least of 18 communities across the 5 islands. At individual level, the project will support

a yet to be determined number of farmers and aquaculturalists across the 5 islands with co-benefits of ensure that water saving technologies are in place to provide sufficient water for agriculture as well as the general population.

The main socio-economic benefits expected to be derived by the project are:

Health: Availability of sufficient fresh food to improve nutritional status.

Poverty alleviation: Agricultural production will reduce the dependency on buying imported foods and provide income-generating opportunities. Improved use of water will reduce the time spent on carrying water from well points (of women and children in particular) time saved that can be used for other purposes, for example income-generating activities and education.

Education: Training of improved agriculture and aquiculture techniques will be provided to all, adults via on the ground practical training, and children via curricula-based education and practical training. Availability of locally grown food in schools will enhance the capacities of students for learning. Community outreach and engagement activities will enhance community awareness and enable communities to understand DRM impacts and how NbS help to build resilience as well as how these approaches can work with traditional approaches which will in turn build resilience in traditional knowledge, values, and culture.

Safety: Protection from coastal inundation. through improved planning and land management, will contribute to community safety and stability.

Improved socioeconomic status: As communities produce crops and other products because of this project, opportunities to sell these items will increase, thereby improving the broader community?s wellbeing. Similarly, with improved technology, communities will have more time available to focus on themselves, either providing more time for economic activities or more time for social activities. These benefits will be funded through the LDCF.

The Project?s Protected Area benefits will be delivered at community-levels at five vulnerable outer islands in the Gilbert Island group as well as across the broader Phoenix Island Protected Area (PIPA), including one specific island in the Phoenix group. The islands were selected based on criteria relating to vulnerability as well as potential Key Biodiversity Areas.

The activities undertaken in Component 2 of the project will focus on activities that protect and enhance key ecosystems across the five target islands in the Gilbert Island group. These areas to be protected will cover both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The principal benefit of these protected areas is the protect and improve local biodiversity. Other benefits include the protection, and enhancement of ecosystem services that are important to the communities living near and relying on these services as well as reintroducing communities to Ecosystem Services that may have been lost due to degradation of the ecosystem.

Other benefits include developing PAs in a broader context, namely through improved island planning. This holistic approach to island management will ensure that all stakeholders are working towards and agreed common objective, in a way that ensures that the resources needed to survive and thrive are managed sustainably.

Similarly, working with the relevant government departments, improved planning and management approaches for the PIPA will benefit both biodiversity as well as improved and more efficient management. Activities such as rat eradication on Enderbury Island will reduce the negative impact rats have on nesting and roosting birds, providing a boost to these bird?s populations, which in turn improves the nutrient distribution on the island as well as provides an indicator of general marine ecosystem health.

These benefits are covered under the GEFTF.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project?s goal is to improve the resilience of ecosystems and communities in Kiribati to the impacts of climate change through Nature-based Solutions and Ecosystem-based Adaptation that support biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods. While this is expected to lead to environmental and social benefits, there are some aspects that require caution and specific guidance in form of safeguard tools.

First, the project will support the government in expanding and improving the management of protected areas across the Gilbert Islands (output 2.1.1) and strengthening management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area (output 2.1.2). This triggers the Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions as it may lead to livelihood losses from access restrictions and requires the preparation of a Process Framework (PF). Resource use likely to be restricted are fish and marine products used for subsistence and commercialization, harvesting mangroves for building material and as fuel wood and seagrass for basket weaving, as well as sand mining. While it is acknowledged that there is the intention to avoid or reduce impacts, the Process Framework will ensure that impacts are systematically identified and assessed on significance. It is understood that the decisions about potential restrictions are intended to be taken by the communities. However, there is still a risk that such decisions might not be consensual or that the process of arriving there might overlook the resource dependencies of specific groups, in particular vulnerable or marginalized individuals. Hence the PF needs to delineate the process for systematically identifying impacts and groups affected. The approach of negotiating community agreements for deciding about and demarcating areas of ?Tabu? is considered very valuable. However, given that this tradition has been lost in more recent times, the PF will also need to delineate the analytical and negotiation process

to be followed for reaching these agreements. With regards to potential risks related to acquisition or donations of land, it will need to be ensured that the negotiations are well documented and that there is no risk of coercion. See section C1 for more details.

Second, the standard on indigenous peoples is triggered due to the presence of indigenous I-Kiribati who form the majority of the population. In addition, there are smaller numbers of other groups including Banabans who are often considered part of I-Kiribati population, but are still identified as a minority group of a few hundred with a distinct history due to their displacement from their homeland of Banaba to accommodate colonial phosphate mining. While there also also other groups (e-g- people arrived from other Micronesia or Polynesia islands such as Tuvalu as well as small communities of peoples from Australian, Chinese, European and New Zealand) the indigenous I-Kiribati form the majority of the island state. Therefore there are no risks of discrimination or marginalization, and as such no need for an explicit Indigenous People Plan. However, it needs be ensured that potential social impacts (mainly from access restrictions but also other impacts not known at this stage) are assessed and that this is done by disaggregating between the ethnic groups and within those groups (e.g. identifying vulnerable peoples). Note also the standard?s requirement of obtaining FPIC for all project activities that influence the livelihood and rights situation (negatively or positively). See section C2 for more details.

Also the standard on cultural heritage is triggered. While it is acknowledged that the proponent recognizes the need for consultation and consent, the standard requires that these processes and consultation methodology are specified prior to project approval (e.g. who to consult, when, by whom, how is the consent documented etc.). See section C3 for more details.

Even though the impacts on biodiversity are overall considered to be highly positive, the standard on biodiversity is triggered. This is because of the application of biocides for the eradication of invasive species which requires a targeted Pest Management Plan. There is also a possibility that the livelihood activities (e.g tourisms, agriculture, and aquaculture) which are not known at this stage, might affect ecosystem health or areas with high biodiversity value. Risk mitigation should be guided by an ESMF (see below). See section C4 for more details.

Because Kiribati having one of the highest rates of violence against women in the Pacific, which is often explained by its strong cultural patriarchal heritage and certain customs and practices, attention should be given to gender risks, in particular gender-based violence. It is acknowledged that the project design demonstrates a strong gender approach by aiming to increase participation in decision making and access to benefits. However, the reason for caution stems from the fact that it is not uncommon that improvements in gender equality can lead to an increase of GBV (as a consequence of men?s inability to deal with strengthened economic power or increased participation). Therefore the need for providing measures for awareness raising, prevention and mitigation of GBV (including specific incidence reporting).

Some activities and sites have not been identified yet. This relates in particular to activities to be implemented under output 3.1.2 Ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is required to define the

procedure and responsibility for assessing E&S impacts of the proposed activities, once they are known, and secure respective budget resources. Because the low-impact nature of these small-size activities, an abbreviated ESMF is considered sufficient.

A few less significant risks (e.g. less likely or with lower magnitude) have been identified in section B, for which mitigation measures should be included in the ESMF. Examples are the need to control excessive use of water resources by requiring the use of low water drip irrigation (see section B6) and the need to provide dedicated guidance in the sustainable tourism module on avoidance of environmental and social risks that are common in tourism.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
GEF ID 10775 esms screening and clearance_GEF 7_ Securing Kiribati	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
SecKir esms preliminary screening 20032021 final.docx	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): GOAL 2: Zero Hunger. GOAL 5: Gender Equality. GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. GOAL 13: Climate Action. GOAL 14: Life Below Water. GOAL 15: Life on Land.
This project will contribute to the following Key Performance Areas in the Kiribati Development Plan 2020-2023: KPA 4: Protecting our Environment and Strengthening Resilience. 4.1 Climate Change & Disaster Risks Management. 4.2 Environment Protection, Conservation, Management, Sustainability and Resilience Building. KPA 5: Good Governance 5.1. Institutions and Legal sectors. 5.2. Accountability and Transparency.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators *(No more than a total of 20 indicators)*	**Baseline[1]** *Must be determined during PPG Phase*	**Mid-term Target[2]** *Expected level of progress before MTR process starts*	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation is undertaken*
Project Objective: To improve the resilience of ecosystems and communities in Kiribati to the impacts of Climate Change through Nature-based Solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation that support biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods.	Mandatory Project Core Indicator 1: *Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) Not including Enderbury*	0	*2% of Island areas in the Gilbert Islands 121.9ha*	*5% of Island areas in the Gilbert Islands 304.8ha*
	Mandatory Project Core Indicator 2: *Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares).*	0	*100% of the Phoenix Island Protected Area 40 825 000 ha*	*100% of the Phoenix Island Protected Area + 10% of 5km marine buffer around 5 target Gilbert Islands 40 825 000+13 330.4ha 40 838 330 ha*
	Mandatory Project Core Indicator 3: *Area of land restored (hectares)* -	NA	*NA*	*NA*
	Mandatory Project Core Indicator 4: *Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(hectares)*	0	*Through land use spatial planning exercises 20% of non-protected land will be under improved management 1 158.2 ha*	*Through land use spatial planning exercises 50% of non-protected land will be under improved management 2 895.6 ha*
	Mandatory Project Core Indicator 5: *Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Million Hectares)*	NA	*NA*	*NA*
	Mandatory Project Core Indicator 11: *Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment*	Total: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0	Total: 4 209 Male: 2 104 Female: 2 105	Total: 8 418 Male: 4 209 (50 %) Female: 4 209 (50%)

Project Component 1	**Improved integrated environment and oceans governance**			
Project Outcome[3] 1.1. *Ministries and departments implement improved policy frameworks for environment, oceans and protected areas with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change integrated.*	*Indicator 1:*	*0*	*1 national policies and regulations integrating ecosystem-based adaptation and biodiversity conservation developed or revised*	*3 national policies and regulations integrating ecosystem-based adaptation and biodiversity conservation developed or revised*
	Indicator 2:	*0*	*Adaptation and biodiversity policies and regulation actions implemented on 2 target islands and in appropriate nontarget islands*	*Adaptation and biodiversity policies and regulation actions implemented on 5 target islands and in appropriate nontarget islands*
	Indicator 3	*0*	*National Ocean Policy with climate change adaptation and biodiversity considerations developed*	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1.	*Output 1.1.1. Harmonised environment, oceans and Protected Area policies and regulations integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change.*			
	Output 1.1.2. Kiribati Integrated National Ocean Policy finalised.			

Project Component 2.	***Improved and healthy ecosystems that support biodiversity and are resilient to Climate Change impacts***			
Project Outcome 2.1.: Protected Areas Expanded and PA Management Improved	*Indicator 1*	0	*At least 2 new protected and conserved areas across the 5 target islands in the Gilbert group covering 10% of island marine/lagoon area and 5% of island area*	*At least 5 new protected and conserved areas across the 5 target islands in the Gilbert group covering 10% of island marine/lagoon area and 5% of island area*
	Indicator 2	*0*	*5*	*PIPA planning, management, monitoring and enforcement improved through revised monitoring, control and surveillance plan and data collected on nature of incursions and illegal activity*
	Indicator 3	*0*	*0*	*Eradication of invasive mammal species on Enderbury island verified through post eradication survey*
	Indicator 4	*0*	*0*	*Sustainable financing strategy for all Kiribati protected areas developed or revised and actions to implement the plan implemented.*
	Indicator 5	*0*	*at least 60 community members, leaders, and protected area staff (50% women) trained and proficient in protected area management techniques.*	*at least 100 community members, leaders, and protected area staff (50% women) trained and proficient in protected area management techniques.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1.	*Output 2.1.1. Expanded and improved island protected areas and natural resource management network across the Gilbert Islands.*			
	Output 2.1.2. Strengthened management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area.			
	Output 2.1.3. Sustainable financing mechanisms for Kiribati?s protected area network created and harmonised			
	Output 2.1.4. Learning and capacity-building network for PA Managers and Community Leaders established.			

Project Component 3.	***Ecosystem-based approach for climate change adaptation (CCA) and community resilience through a government empowered approach to Nature-based Solutions (NbS).***			
Project Outcome 3.1.: Improved resilience of outer island communities through climate-smart agriculture and aquaculture that protects, restores, and maintains healthy ecosystems	*Indicator 1*	*0*	*2 Ecosystem-based adaptation-oriented island landuse plans developed or revised*	*5 Ecosystem-based adaptation-oriented island landuse plans developed or revised*
	Indicator 2	*0*	*At least 200 community members (50% women) trained in vulnerability assessment techniques and ecosystem adaptation planning processes*	*At least 500 community members (50% women) trained in vulnerability assessment techniques and ecosystem adaptation planning processes*
	Indicator 3	*0*	*At least 10 innovative climate-smart agriculture initiatives developed across the 2 target islands (based on community vulnerability and needs assessments)*	*At least 20 innovative climate-smart agriculture initiatives developed across the 5 target islands (based on community vulnerability and needs assessments)*

	Indicator 4	*0*	*At least 5 innovative climate-smart aquaculture initiatives developed (based on community vulnerability and needs assessments) across the 2 target islands*	*At least 10 innovative climate-smart aquaculture initiatives developed (based on community vulnerability and needs assessments) across the 5 target islands*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1.	*Output 3.1.1. Island-level NbS-oriented sustainability plans developed and implemented.*			
	Output 3.1.2. EbA and climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture livelihood options will be identified and adopted.			
Project Component 4	Awareness, knowledge management and lessons learning			
Outcome 4.1.: Strengthened formal and informal Climate Change Adaptation and environmental outreach and capacity-building at the village, island, and national levels.	*Indicator 1*	*0*	*0*	*Awareness of ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and biodiversity conservation increased in primary and secondary school students.*
	Indicator 2	*0*	*Awareness of ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and biodiversity conservation increased among 20% of community members on target islands*	*Awareness of ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and biodiversity conservation increased among 50% of community members on target islands*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1.	*Output 4.1.1. Improved and strengthened formal and informal curricula to enhance climate change adaptation and environmental awareness and capacity.*			
	Output 4.1.2. Improved awareness of ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and environmental issues at village, island, and national levels.			
	Output 4.1.3 Project-related best practices and ?lessons learned? assessed, published, and disseminated.			

[1] 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 needs

to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. 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.

[2] *Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.*

[3]*Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.*

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comments	Response
GEF Council Comments	
United States Comments	
We note that parts of the proposal seem out of date (e.g. Component 1 & 2 activities have target year, 2017, 2018 and 2020). In our understanding, many of the activities identified in the NBSAP were not conducted. The proposal should indicate/change the new timeline for achieving activities under these two outputs. We believe there might be opportunities for additional engagement and collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).	Timelines have been updated in the Workplan. These is potential to engage with SPC on the aquaculture and fisheries activities. There is potential to engage with SPREP on the invasive species component. Lessons learned from both SPREP and SPC?s NbS projects will be noted and applied where relevant.
Germany Comments	
Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but requests that the following comments are taken into account: Germany welcomes the proposal which aims to improve ecosystem and community resilience to the impacts of climate change by leveraging nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation that supports biodiversity and sustainability livelihoods in Kiribati. Nature-based solutions offer the potential to address complex multi-faceted issues to support Kiribati in enhancing community and climate resilience.	
Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal: ?	

Germany requests that the enhanced implementation of improved policy frameworks for environment, oceans and natural resource management with integrated EBA approaches to climate change (Outcome 1.1) should be pursued in cooperation with Kiribati?s Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy as well as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. Policy frameworks should also be aligned with other agencies so as not to create adverse consequences.	Noted, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development will be on the project Governance Steering Group. Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy and indeed any other relevant Ministry will be included in Components where applicable.
Further, it should be taken into account that the resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems can be improved by addressing infrastructure practices on land. For example, by reducing sedimentation into oceans from construction, and developing waste management and treatment facilities. This could be potentially done through natural treatment methods such as constructed wetlands	This project is focusing on Climate Smart Agriculture and Aquaculture, infrastructure will be addressed where it has direct and indirect implications for the successful implementation of these climate smart practices. For example addressing eutrophication on lagoons for aquaculture where there has been infrastructure failure. In all cases NbS approaches will be the preferred approach.
Germany requests that the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, along with other relevant agencies, are included on the stakeholder engagement list as their participation is integral for leveraging nature-based solutions. Agency collaboration should extend beyond the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Fisheries.	Noted
Germany appreciates the emphasis on providing awareness raising, education and outreach capacity to villages, islands and on a national level regarding climate change adaptation and sustainable island and ocean management. Germany requests that the education and outreach component address harmful practices at the local scale (littering, over-fishing or harvesting practices, public defecation). These harmful practises impact the efficacy of nature-based solutions to provide climate resilience services. The curriculum should also focus on the efficacy and win-win benefits of Nature-based Solutions and ecosystems to address multiple socio-economic challenges.	These harmful practices will be included in both the formal curricula developed under the project as well as less formal vocational training needed for the successful implementation of Components 2 and 3.
Finally, Germany requests more clarification regarding the types of activities envisioned under practicing climate-smart agriculture and aquaculture and any limitations that could be encountered in their implementation (e.g. water access, land constraints, among other factors).	Noted, more detail is provided under the results and partnership section of the ProDoc.
Canada Comments	

Canada believes this is a highly relevant project. The focus on climate-smart agriculture and aquaculture is very timely considering Kiribati?s high vulnerability to climate change as well as the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on the Kiribati population	Noted
STAP Recommendations	
STAP recommends the project proponent to refine this aspect of the project design. Component 3 could provide the link between policy/ regulation, set up and management of PAs and the actual integration of practices linked to EBA and NBS	The Government enabling environment, as developed through Component 1 has been included in Component 3.
The description of the proposed actions and solutions, in our view do not provide sufficient cover to all focal areas and do not adequately explain how they would lead to better adaptation to climate change.	Detail relating to the actions, regarding how they would lead to better adaptation to climate change. Is outlined in detail in Annex 1 of the CEO Endorsement Document (or section IV of the Prodoc).
The baseline provides some of the information, such as the financial value of existing projects and government policies, which would help quantify the project?s benefits. However, there are a number of gaps, and, in our view, the amount of information provided as a whole does not provide a solid enough basis to quantify the project benefits in full.	A revised baseline analysis has been undertaken which provides detail of the value of similar projects to Kiribati. The gaps post previous projects are highlighted.
Are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described	A lessons learned Annex has been added.
However, we found that the causal link between the activities and the outputs was weak and left a number of gaps in the logical flow between the problems and issues to be addressed (i.e. what needs to be done) and the solutions that are being proposed to address these (i.e. how the problems will be solved).	More detail regarding linkages between activities and outputs is provided in Annex 1 of the CEO Endorsement Document (or section IV of the Prodoc).
In the background narrative, there is mention of conflicts between user groups (commercial and subsistence fishers) which points to potentially complex social issues. This is likely to be significant for MPAs and the management of coastal resources but there is no output relating to these issues. STAP strongly advises the project proponents to review these aspects of the ToC.	
Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?	More detail regarding what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes is provided in Annex 1 of the CEO Endorsement Document (or section IV of the Prodoc).
The information presented in the proposal should provide stronger support for the achievement of GEBs as a direct result of implementing project activities.	Additional information regarding GEB is provided. (Is it sufficient?)

LDCF/SCCF: will the proposed incremental activities lead to adaptation which reduces vulnerability, builds adaptive capacity, and increases resilience to climate change?	More detail regarding linkages provided in Annex 1 of the CEO Endorsement Document (or section IV of the Prodoc).
Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits, and are they measurable?	Detailed more in Baseline section.
The environmental and adaptation benefits are broadly defined but could be described more explicitly and precisely	Detailed more in Baseline section
Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?	Updated to include more information regarding indicators and monitoring.
Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?	Added under scaling up section.
Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?	Lessons Learned section added, and where relevant lessons have been included in the documents.
No specific evidence of any KM indicators or metrics being developed at this stage.	KM indicators included in the Results Framework

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PP Grant Approval at PIF: $200,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
Consultancy for preparation of CER, ProDoc and annexes	159,060	95,436	63,624
Field mission to Kiribati	40,940	6,901	34,039
Total	200,000	102,337	97,663

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

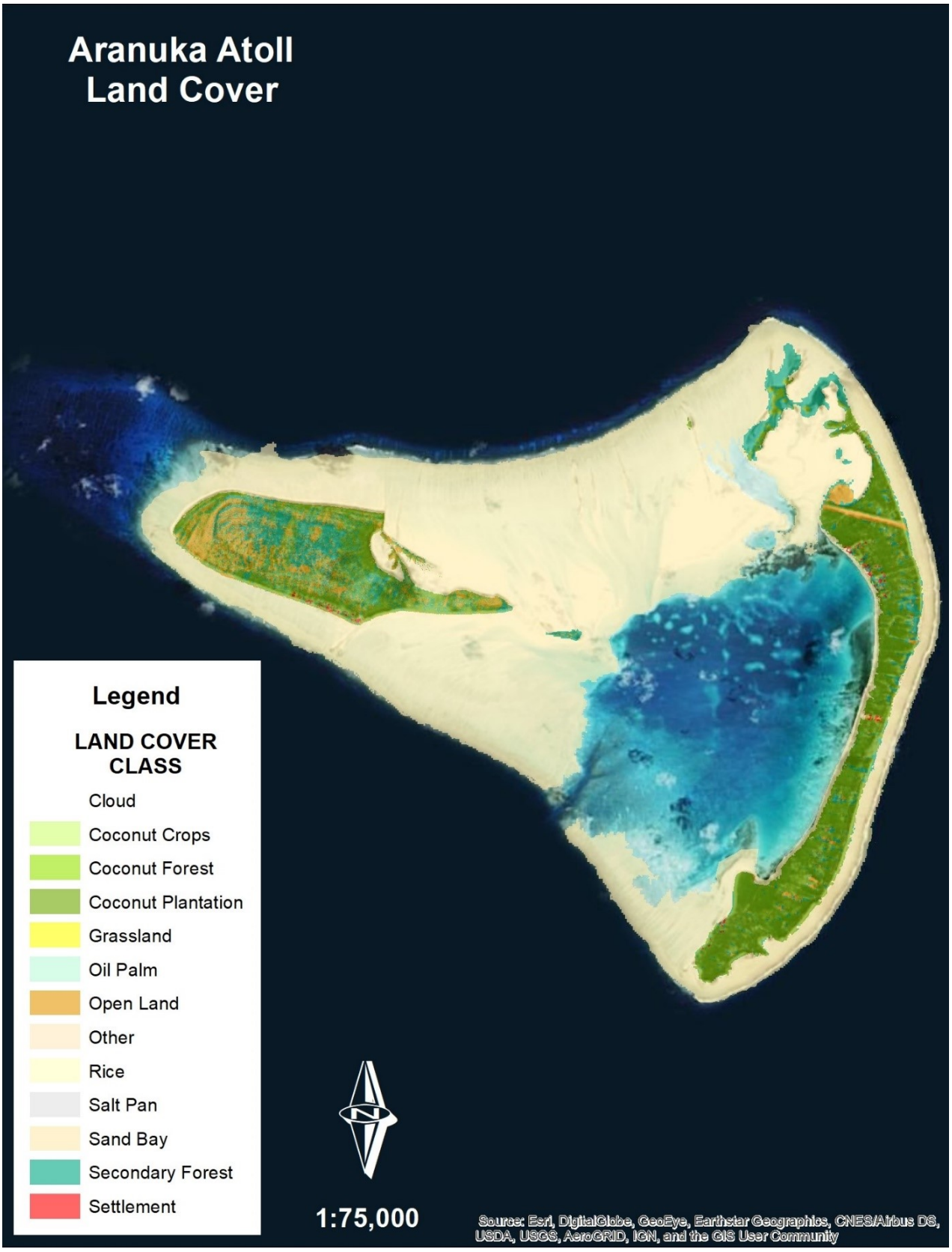

Figure b Aranuka Land Cover Map

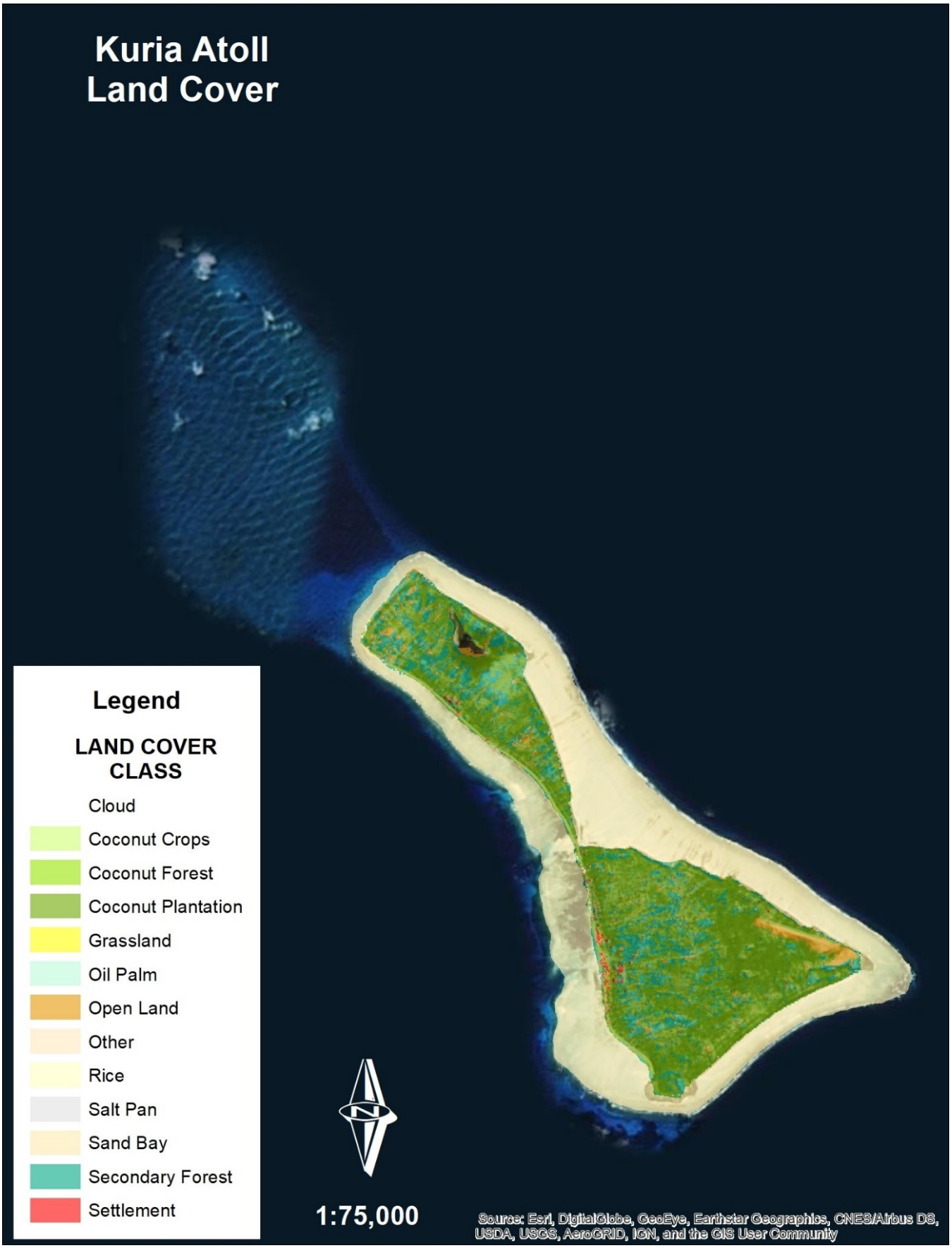
Kuria Atoll
Land Cover
Legend
LAND COVER CLASS
Cloud
Coconut Crops
Coconut Forest
Coconut Plantation
Grassland
Oil Palm
Open Land
Other
Rice
Salt Pan
Sand Bay
Secondary Forest
Settlement
N
1:75,000
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure c Kuria Land Cover Map


Makin Atoll
Land Cover
Legend
LAND COVER CLASS
Cloud
Coconut Crops
Coconut Forest
Coconut Plantation
Grassland
Oil Palm
Open Land
Other
Rice
Salt Pan
Sand Bay
Secondary Forest
Settlement
1:50,000
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure d Makin Land Cover Map

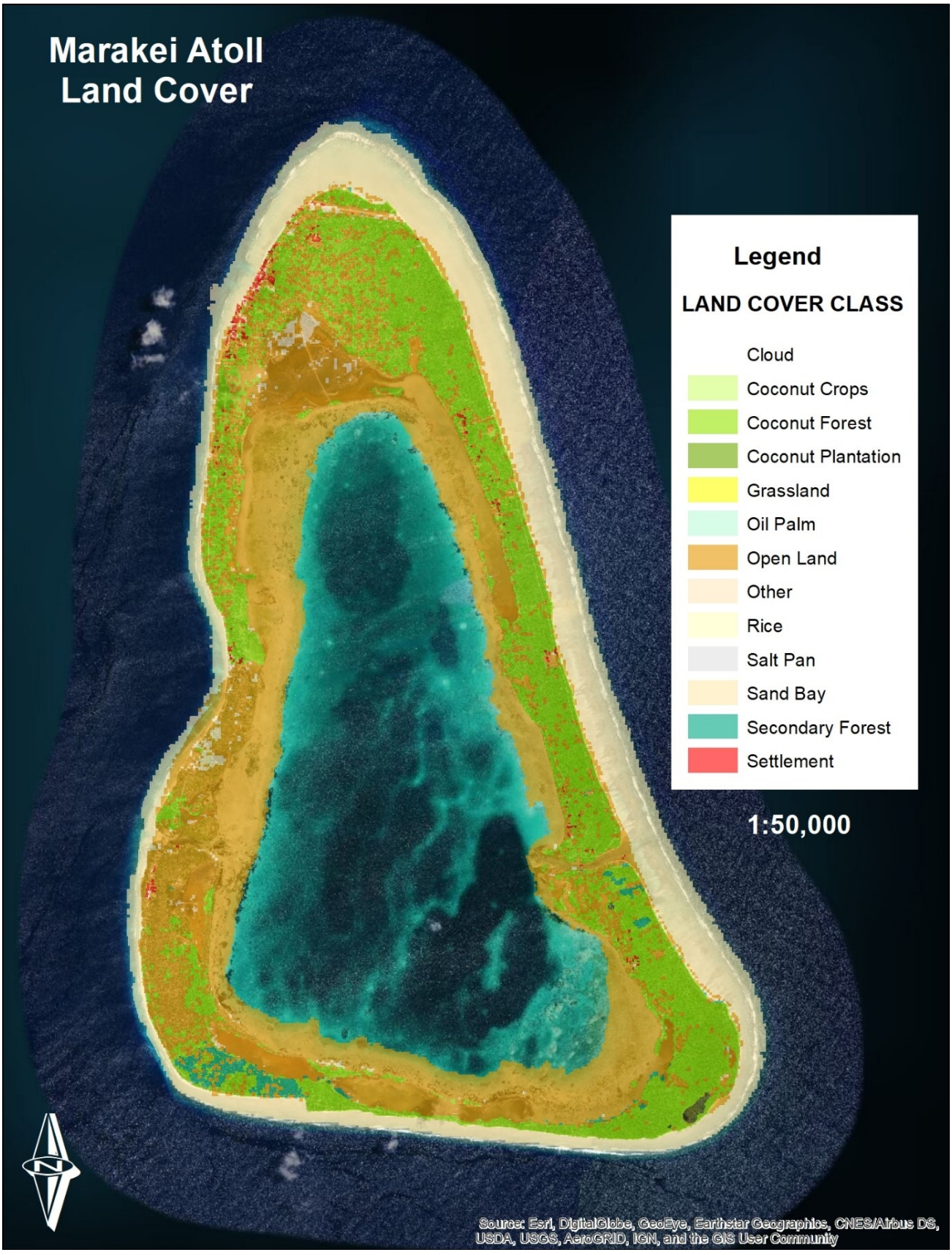
Marakei Atoll
Land Cover
Legend
LAND COVER CLASS
Cloud
Coconut Crops
Coconut Forest
Coconut Plantation
Grassland
Oil Palm
Open Land
Other
Rice
Salt Pan
Sand Bay
Secondary Forest
Settlement
1:50,000
N
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure e Marakei Land Cover Map

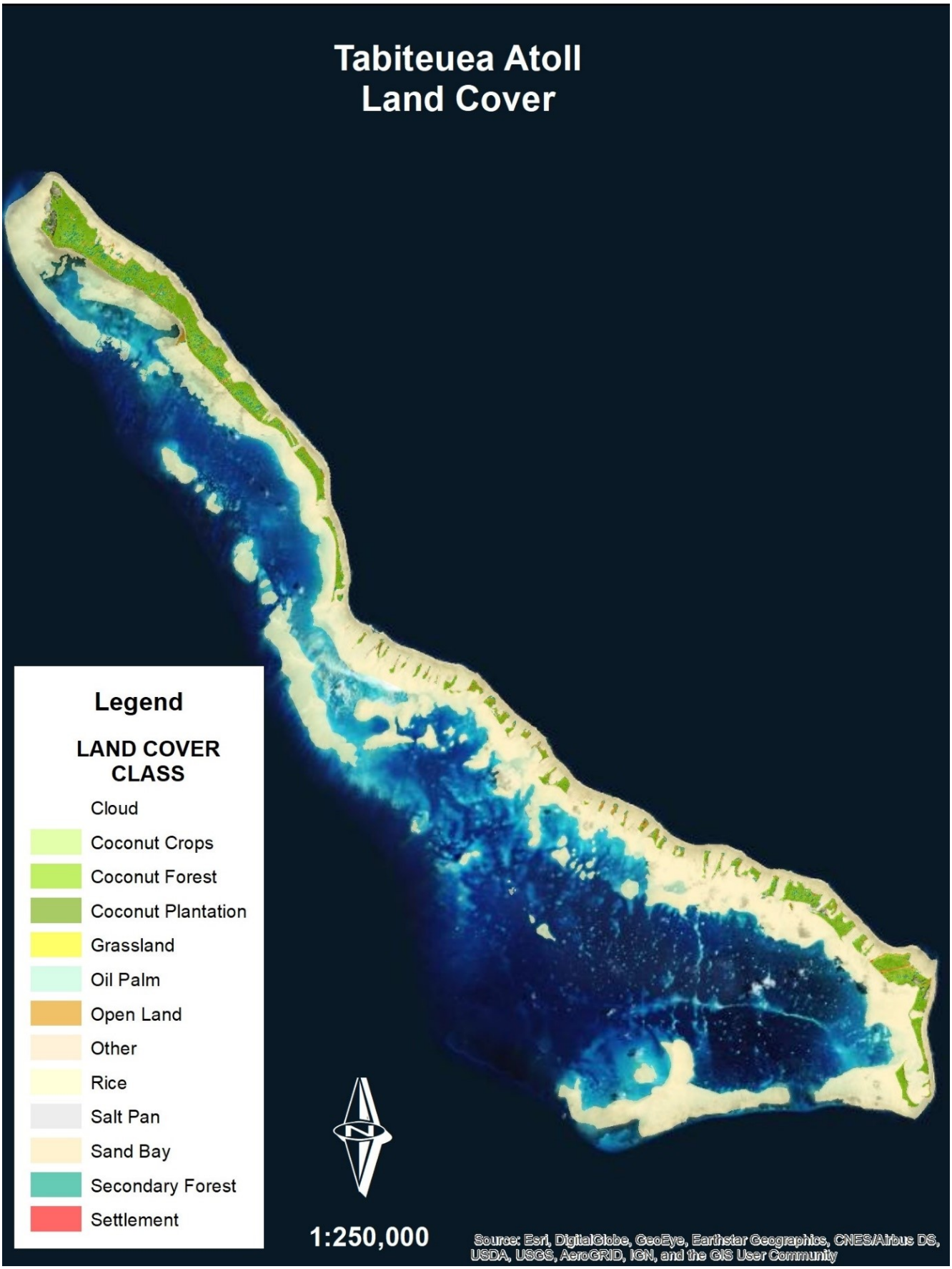
Tabiteuea Atoll
Land Cover
Legend
LAND COVER CLASS
Cloud
Coconut Crops
Coconut Forest
Coconut Plantation
Grassland
Oil Palm
Open Land
Other
Rice
Salt Pan
Sand Bay
Secondary Forest
Settlement
N
1:250,000
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure f Tabiteuea Land Cover Map

Target Island in the Phoenix Group

Atoll		Latitude	Longitude
Enderbury		3?08?S	171?05?W

Mapping for Enderbury island is limited and this will be confirmed with the work on the island.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as:https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

	Details	unit	no of units	cost per unit	TOTAL BUDGET	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year
Securing Kiribati's Natural Heritage: Protected Areas for Community, Atoll and Island Climate Resilience (Securing Kiribati)					10,016,195	2,874,843	1,975,363	2,478,658	1,62
	Component 1: Improved integrated environment and oceans governance				*534,608*	*216,649*	*165,657*	*69,787*	*69*
	Outcome 1.1 Ministries and departments implement improved policy frameworks for the environment, oceans, and protected areas with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change integrated				534,608	216,649	165,657	69,787	6
	Output 1.1.1 Harmonised environment, oceans and protected area policies and regulations integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change				211,393	166,880	44,513	-	
1.1.1.1	Conduct governance assessment of legislation, policy and regulations relevant to the environment, oceans, and protected areas.				123,820	123,820	-	-	

	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	10.74	4,500	48,351	48,351			
	Communication officer (L7)	month	10.74	1,663	17,871	17,871			
	International consultant - fees	day	11.11	900	10,000	10,000			
	International consultant - per diem	day	10.00	250	2,500	2,500			
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	10.00	200	2,000	2,000			
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000	3,000			
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	4.63	1,663	7,701	7,701			
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	4.63	1,511	6,997	6,997			
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	6.93	1,663	11,527	11,527			
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	6.93	1,511	10,473	10,473			
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	20.00	70	1,400	1,400			
	Meeting (Ministry)	meeting	4.00	500	2,000	2,000			
1.1.1.2	Identify and map key stakeholder governance structures relevant to the environment, oceans and protected areas including Ecosystem-based Adaptation to climate change.				43,429	25,476	17,953	-	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per mont	0.50	9,000	4,504	1,501	3,003		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.64	4,500	2,902	967	1,935		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.64	1,663	1,073	358	715		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.68	1,663	2,802	934	1,868		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.68	1,511	2,546	849	1,697		
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	2.52	1,663	4,193	1,398	2,796		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	2.52	1,511	3,810	1,270	2,540		
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000	3,000			
	International consultant - per diem	day	30.00	250	7,500	7,500			
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	30.00	200	6,000	6,000			
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	30.00	70	2,100	700	1,400		
	Meeting (Ministry)	meeting	6.00	500	3,000	1,000	2,000		
1.1.1.3	Conduct government capacity assessment and identify capacity constraints and needs as they relate to environment, oceans and protected areas governance.				26,929	8,976	17,953	-	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.50	9,000	4,504	1,501	3,003		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.64	4,500	2,902	967	1,935		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.64	1,663	1,073	358	715		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.68	1,663	2,802	934	1,868		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.68	1,511	2,546	849	1,697		
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	2.52	1,663	4,193	1,398	2,796		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	2.52	1,511	3,810	1,270	2,540		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	30.00	70	2,100	700	1,400		
	Meeting (Ministry)	meeting	6.00	500	3,000	1,000	2,000		
1.1.1.4	Develop recommendations for harmonising environment, oceans and protected area legislation, policies and regulations.				17,214	8,607	8,607	-	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.28	9,000	2,500	1,250	1,250		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.36	4,500	1,611	805	805		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.36	1,663	595	298	298		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	0.93	1,663	1,555	777	777		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	0.93	1,511	1,413	706	706		
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	1.40	1,663	2,327	1,164	1,164		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	1.40	1,511	2,114	1,057	1,057		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	30.00	70	2,100	1,050	1,050		
	Meeting (Ministry)	meeting	6.00	500	3,000	1,500	1,500		
	Output 1.1.2 Kiribati Integrated National Ocean Policy finalised				**323,215**	**49,769**	**121,144**	**69,787**	**69**
1.1.2.1	Establish inter-agency marine government stakeholder working group to lead the discussions regarding relevant policies.				41,085	20,542	20,542	-	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.38	9,000	3,402	1,701	1,701		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.49	4,500	2,192	1,096	1,096		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.49	1,663	810	405	405		

	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.27	1,663	2,116	1,058	1,058		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.27	1,511	1,922	961	961		
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	1.90	1,663	3,167	1,583	1,583		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	1.90	1,511	2,877	1,439	1,439		
	Meeting - national working group	meeting	12.00	1,000	12,000	6,000	6,000		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	180.00	70	12,600	6,300	6,300		
1.1.2.2	Conduct a series of meetings and workshops to support agencies to review and harmonise the Environment Act (Amended) and National Ocean Policy.				114,543	12,727	38,181	25,454	2
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	2.06	9,000	18,559	2,062	6,186	4,124	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	2.66	4,500	11,957	1,329	3,986	2,657	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	2.66	1,663	4,420	491	1,473	982	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	6.94	1,663	11,544	1,283	3,848	2,565	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	6.94	1,511	10,488	1,165	3,496	2,331	
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	10.39	1,663	17,277	1,920	5,759	3,839	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	10.39	1,511	15,698	1,744	5,233	3,488	
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	180.00	70	12,600	1,400	4,200	2,800	
	Meeting - national working group	meeting	12.00	1,000	12,000	1,333	4,000	2,667	
1.1.2.3	Develop a communications strategy leading to an awareness campaign and engagement for raising awareness around the National Ocean Policy.				167,588	16,500	62,421	44,333	4
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.41	9,000	3,732		3,732		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.53	4,500	2,405		2,405		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.53	1,663	889		889		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.40	1,663	2,321		2,321		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.40	1,511	2,109		2,109		
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	2.09	1,663	3,475		3,475		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	2.09	1,511	3,157		3,157		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	180.00	70	12,600		4,200	4,200	
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000	3,000			
	International consultant - per diem	day	30.00	250	7,500	7,500			
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	30.00	200	6,000	6,000			
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	120.00	70	8,400		2,800	2,800	
	Meeting - project steering committee	meeting	12.00	1,000	12,000		4,000	4,000	
	Project mid-term evaluation, audit and mission	per unit	1.00	50,000	50,000		16,667	16,667	1
	Project final evaluation, audit and mission	per unit	1.00	50,000	50,000		16,667	16,667	1
	Component 2. Improved and healthy ecosystems that support biodiversity and are resilient to climate change impacts				**3,142,571**	**277,938**	**905,425**	**926,347**	**70**
	Outcome 2.1 Protected Areas Expanded and PA Management Improved				**3,142,571**	**277,938**	**905,425**	**926,347**	**70**
	Output 2.1.1 Expanded and improved island-protected areas and natural resource management network across the Gilbert Islands				**801,822**	-	**399,115**	**176,454**	**20**
2.1.1.1	Status assessment of existing Protected Area Management Plans and needs in the five outer islands within the Gilbert Islands group (linked to output 3.1.1.).				118,728	-	118,728	-	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.28	9,000	2,500		2,500		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	3.33	4,500	14,984		14,984		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	3.33	1,663	5,538		5,538		
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	1.69	1,663	2,806		2,806		
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	16.87	900	15,182		15,182		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	0.93	1,663	1,555		1,555		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	0.93	1,511	1,413		1,413		
	International consultant - fees	day	11.11	900	10,000		10,000		
	International consultant - per diem	day	10.00	250	2,500		2,500		
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	10.00	200	2,000		2,000		
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000		3,000		
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	35.00	600	21,000		21,000		
	Island accomodation	per unit	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	10.00	1,000	10,000		10,000		
	Project team - SI per diem	day	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	150.00	35	5,250		5,250		
2.1.1.2	Conduct biodiversity and ecosystem analysis where required of the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group (linked to output 3.1.1.).				27,153	-	13,577	13,577	

	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.27	9,000	2,397		1,198	1,198	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.34	4,500	1,544		772	772	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.34	1,663	571		285	285	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	1.62	1,663	2,690		1,345	1,345	
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	16.17	900	14,556		7,278	7,278	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	0.90	1,663	1,491		745	745	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	0.90	1,511	1,354		677	677	
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	15.00	70	1,050		525	525	
	Meeting (PMU and Specialist)	meeting	3.00	500	1,500		750	750	
2.1.1.3	Conduct baseline socio-economic and cultural assessments and stakeholder analysis of the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.				27,153	-	13,577	13,577	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.27	9,000	2,397		1,198	1,198	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.34	4,500	1,544		772	772	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.34	1,663	571		285	285	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	1.62	1,663	2,690		1,345	1,345	
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	16.17	900	14,556		7,278	7,278	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	0.90	1,663	1,491		745	745	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	0.90	1,511	1,354		677	677	
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	15.00	70	1,050		525	525	
	Meeting (PMU and Specialist)	meeting	3.00	500	1,500		750	750	
2.1.1.4	Assess the compatibility of Protected Area concepts, traditional heritage and knowledge of natural resources of the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.				81,853	-	57,250	24,603	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.27	9,000	2,397			2,397	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.34	4,500	1,544			1,544	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.34	1,663	571			571	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	1.62	1,663	2,690			2,690	
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	16.17	900	14,556			14,556	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	0.90	1,663	1,491			1,491	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	0.90	1,511	1,354			1,354	
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	35.00	600	21,000		21,000		
	Island accomodation	per unit	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	10.00	1,000	10,000		10,000		
	Project team - SI per diem	day	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	150.00	35	5,250		5,250		
2.1.1.5	Identify sites with the potential to be established as Protected Areas, warranting further investigation (with specific attention to benefits of ecosystem-based management for communities, food and water security, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience) (linked to output 3.1.1.).				30,578	-	-	30,578	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.33	9,000	2,979			2,979	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.43	4,500	1,919			1,919	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.43	1,663	709			709	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	2.01	1,663	3,343			3,343	
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	20.10	900	18,092			18,092	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.11	1,663	1,853			1,853	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.11	1,511	1,683			1,683	
2.1.1.6	Develop and deliver recommendations to expand and improve Protected Area management and monitoring in the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.				111,276	-	57,250	18,009	3
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.58	9,000	5,263			1,754	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.75	4,500	3,391			1,130	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.75	1,663	1,253			418	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	3.55	1,663	5,907			1,969	
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	35.52	900	31,964			10,655	2
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.97	1,663	3,273			1,091	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.97	1,511	2,974			991	
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	35.00	600	21,000		21,000		
	Island accomodation	per unit	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	10.00	1,000	10,000		10,000		
	Project team - SI per diem	day	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	150.00	35	5,250		5,250		

2.1.1.7	Input Protected Area elements to island-level sustainability plans (see output 3.1.1.) and register protected areas.				95,096	-	-	-	9
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.03	9,000	9,263				
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.33	4,500	5,968				
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.33	1,663	2,206				
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	6.25	1,663	10,398				1
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	62.52	900	56,264				5
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	3.46	1,663	5,762				
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	3.46	1,511	5,235				
2.1.1.8	Deliver capacity training for protected area managers at the island council level, and community monitoring (Toolkit) to implement ecosystem-based local management (linked to output 2.1.4. and 3.1.1.).				309,985	-	138,734	76,112	7
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	2.47	9,000	22,242		5,561	7,414	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	3.18	4,500	14,331		3,583	4,777	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	3.18	1,663	5,297		1,324	1,766	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	15.01	1,663	24,966		6,242	8,322	
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	150.10	900	135,094		33,774	45,031	4
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	8.32	1,663	13,835		3,459	4,612	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	8.32	1,511	12,570		3,142	4,190	
	International consultant - fees	day	22.22	900	20,000		20,000		
	International consultant - per diem	day	4.00	250	1,000		1,000		
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000		3,000		
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	2.00	200	400		400		
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	35.00	600	21,000		21,000		
	Island accomodation	per unit	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	10.00	1,000	10,000		10,000		
	Project team - SI per diem	day	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	150.00	35	5,250		5,250		
	Output 2.1.2 Strengthened management and enforcement of Phoenix Islands Protected Area				**1,469,013**	**213,343**	**250,110**	**520,869**	**27**
2.1.2.1	Review and amend the PIPA 2020-2025 Management Plan and review PIPA legislation and update to align with relevant policies and the transition to a jointly managed multi-use protected area.				41,723	11,343	30,380	-	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.66	9,000	5,901	1,475	4,426		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.84	4,500	3,802	951	2,852		
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	12.00	1,663	19,959	4,990	14,969		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.84	1,663	1,405	351	1,054		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	2.21	1,663	3,671	918	2,753		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	2.21	1,511	3,335	834	2,501		
	Meeting - national working group	meeting	2.00	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000		
	Project team - SI per diem	day	4.00	150	600	300	300		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	15.00	70	1,050	525	525		
2.1.2.2	Implement invasive and alien species eradication and biosecurity measures in PIPA (Enderbury Island) using innovative technologies (e.g. rat bating with drones).				1,076,832	200,000	217,730	223,641	223
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	3.93	4,500	17,706		4,086	5,448	5
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	12.00	1,663	19,959		4,606	6,141	6
	Communication officer (L7)	month	3.93	1,663	6,544		1,510	2,014	2
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	10.28	1,663	17,093		3,945	5,259	5
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	10.28	1,511	15,530		3,584	4,779	4
	Island Conservation partnership works	package	1.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200
2.1.2.3	Support transition to multi-use protected areas through capacity and equipment to support Marine Conservation Surveillance (MCS) for surveillance using innovative technologies (e.g. drones, satellites).				350,458	2,000	2,000	297,229	47
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.67	9,000	15,018			7,509	7
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	2.15	4,500	9,676			4,838	4
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	12.00	1,663	19,959			9,980	9
	Communication officer (L7)	month	2.15	1,663	3,576			1,788	1
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	5.62	1,663	9,341			4,671	4

	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	5.62	1,511	8,487			4,244	
	Drone and other enforcement surveillance equipments	per unit	1.00	250,000	250,000			250,000	
	Satellite Imagery	per unit	20.00	500	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
	International consultant - fees	day	22.22	900	20,000			10,000	1
	International consultant - per diem	day	4.00	250	1,000			500	
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000			1,500	
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	2.00	200	400			200	
	Output 2.1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms for Kiribati's protected area network created and harmonised				**176,498**	-	-	**93,294**	**6**
2.1.3.1	Assess sustainable financing options (including co-financing opportunities) for protected areas across Kiribati, including different governance models (e.g. CBFM, local management, national areas) for the Line, Phoenix and the Gilbert Islands.				44,850	-	-	33,564	1
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.05	9,000	9,406			6,270	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.35	4,500	6,060			4,040	
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	3.00	1,663	4,990			3,327	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.35	1,663	2,240			1,493	
	Ministry (Fisheries, Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	3.52	1,663	5,850			3,900	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	3.52	1,511	5,315			3,544	
	Meeting (Tarawa - small)	meeting	2.00	300	600			600	
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	2.00	70	140			140	
	International consultant - fees	day	5.56	900	5,000			5,000	
	International consultant - per diem	day	5.00	250	1,250			1,250	
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000			3,000	
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	5.00	200	1,000			1,000	
2.1.3.2	Develop a sustainable tourism module for protected areas to add to the national Sustainable Tourism Plan and support the Tourism Authority Kiribati and tourism operators for implementation.				57,890	-	-	40,408	1
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.34	9,000	12,025			6,871	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.72	4,500	7,747			4,427	

	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	3.00	1,663	4,990			3,327	1
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.72	1,663	2,864			1,636	1
	Ministry (Fisheries, Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	4.50	1,663	7,479			4,274	3
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	4.50	1,511	6,795			3,883	2
	Meeting (Tarawa - small)	meeting	2.00	300	600			600	
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	2.00	70	140			140	
	International consultant - fees	day	11.11	900	10,000			10,000	
	International consultant - per diem	day	5.00	250	1,250			1,250	
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000			3,000	
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	5.00	200	1,000			1,000	
2.1.3.3	Develop a sustainable financing plan for PIPA based on tourism and fishing revenue to support long-term management activities.				73,758	-	-	19,323	36
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	2.18	9,000	19,606			2,801	11
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	2.81	4,500	12,632			1,805	7
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	2.00	1,663	3,327			475	1
	Communication officer (L7)	month	2.81	1,663	4,669			667	2
	Ministry (Fisheries, Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	7.33	1,663	12,195			1,742	6
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	7.33	1,511	11,080			1,583	6
	International consultant - fees	day	5.56	900	5,000			5,000	
	International consultant - per diem	day	5.00	250	1,250			1,250	
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000			3,000	
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	5.00	200	1,000			1,000	
	Output 2.1.4 Learning and capacity-building network for PA Managers and Community Leaders established				**695,238**	**64,594**	**256,200**	**135,729**	**158**
2.1.4.1	Assess existing and potential protected area management capacity in Kiribati and identify capacity needs.				166,971	17,514	149,457	-	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.79	9,000	7,134	1,427	5,707.02		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.02	4,500	4,596	919	3,677		
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	1.00	1,663	1,663	333	1,331		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.02	1,663	1,699	340	1,359		

	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	4.81	1,663	8,007	1,601	6,406		
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	48.14	900	43,328	8,666	34,663		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	2.67	1,663	4,437	887	3,550		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	2.67	1,511	4,031	806	3,225		
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	3.99	1,663	6,641	1,328	5,313		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	3.99	1,511	6,034	1,207	4,827		
	International consultant - per diem	day	30.00	250	7,500		7,500		
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000		3,000		
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	30.00	200	6,000		6,000		
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	35.00	600	21,000		21,000		
	Island accomodation	per unit	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	10.00	1,000	10,000		10,000		
	Project team - SI per diem	day	70.00	150	10,500		10,500		
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	150.00	35	5,250		5,250		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	15.00	70	1,050		1,050		
	Meeting (Ministry)	meeting	3.00	500	1,500		1,500		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	30.00	70	2,100		2,100		
	Meeting - national working group	meeting	1.00	1,000	1,000		1,000		
2.1.4.2	Strengthen PA Managers learning networks across Ministries and sectors to share experiences and knowledge and create PA Champions both within government and within each of the target communities including the participation of women, youth, and other marginalised groups including people living with disabilities and LGBTQ.				167,065	12,830	38,829	18,997	5
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.14	9,000	10,289		2,940	5,879	1,4
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.47	4,500	6,629		1,894	3,788	
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	1.00	1,663	1,663		475	950	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.47	1,663	2,450		700	1,400	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	3.85	1,663	6,400		1,828	3,657	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	3.85	1,511	5,814		1,661	3,323	
	International flight	per unit	5.00	3,000	15,000		3,000		
	International consultant - per diem	day	150.00	250	37,500		7,500		1
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	150.00	200	30,000		6,000		1
	Meeting - national workshop	meeting	12.00	2,000	24,000	6,000	6,000		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	276.00	70	19,320	4,830	4,830		
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	40.00	200	8,000	2,000	2,000		
2.1.4.3	Develop a nationally recognised PA Guide (Toolkit) based on scientific information, traditional knowledge and the needs of communities for food security and livelihoods.				46,467	-	-	27,737	18
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.07	9,000	9,628			3,851	5,7
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	1.00	1,663	1,663			665	9
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.38	4,500	6,203			2,481	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.38	1,663	2,293			917	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	3.60	1,663	5,989			2,395	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	3.60	1,511	5,441			2,176	
	International consultant - fees	day	11.11	900	10,000			10,000	
	International consultant - per diem	day	5.00	250	1,250			1,250	
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000			3,000	
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	5.00	200	1,000			1,000	
2.1.4.4	Develop and implement a capacity development plan for PA Managers and Community Leaders (linked to 2.1.1.).				314,734	34,250	67,914	88,995	8
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.35	9,000	12,159		2,026	4,053	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.74	4,500	7,834		1,306	2,611	
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	1.00	1,663	1,663		277	554	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.74	1,663	2,895		483	965	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	8.21	1,663	13,648		2,275	4,549	
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	82.06	900	73,850		12,308	24,617	2
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	4.55	1,663	7,563		1,260	2,521	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	4.55	1,511	6,871		1,145	2,290	
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	50.00	1,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	500.00	35	17,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	
	Project team - SI per diem	day	30.00	150	4,500	4,500			

	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	150.00	200	30,000		6,000		12
	Meeting - national workshop	meeting	12.00	2,000	24,000	6,000	6,000		6
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	276.00	70	19,320	4,830	4,830		4
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	40.00	200	8,000	2,000	2,000		2
2.1.4.3	Develop a nationally recognised PA Guide (Toolkit) based on scientific information, traditional knowledge and the needs of communities for food security and livelihoods.				46,467	-	-	27,737	18
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.07	9,000	9,628			3,851	5,77
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	1.00	1,663	1,663			665	99
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.38	4,500	6,203			2,481	3
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.38	1,663	2,293			917	1
	Ministry (Fisheries, Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	3.60	1,663	5,989			2,395	3
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	3.60	1,511	5,441			2,176	3
	International consultant - fees	day	11.11	900	10,000			10,000	
	International consultant - per diem	day	5.00	250	1,250			1,250	
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000			3,000	
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	5.00	200	1,000			1,000	
2.1.4.4	Develop and implement a capacity development plan for PA Managers and Community Leaders (linked to 2.1.1.).				314,734	34,250	67,914	88,995	88
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	1.35	9,000	12,159		2,026	4,053	4
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.74	4,500	7,834		1,306	2,611	2
	PIPA Technical officer (L7)	month	1.00	1,663	1,663		277	554	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.74	1,663	2,895		483	965	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	8.21	1,663	13,648		2,275	4,549	4
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	82.06	900	73,850		12,308	24,617	24
	Ministry (Fisheries, Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	4.55	1,663	7,563		1,260	2,521	2
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	4.55	1,511	6,871		1,145	2,290	2
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	50.00	1,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	500.00	35	17,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3
	Project team - SI per diem	day	30.00	150	4,500	4,500			
	International consultant - per diem	day	5.00	250	1,250	1,250			
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	20.00	600	12,000	12,000			
	Island accomodation	per unit	20.00	150	3,000	3,000			
	Project mid-term evaluation, audit and mission	per unit	1.00	50,000	50,000		16,667	16,667	16
	Project final evaluation, audit and mission	per unit	1.00	50,000	50,000		16,667	16,667	16
	Component 3. Ecosystem-based approach for climate change adaptation (CCA) and community resilience through Nature-based Solutions (NbS)				**3,916,000**	**##########**	**583,736**	**533,586**	**518**
	Outcome 3.1 Improved resilience of outer island communities through climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture that protects, restores, and maintains healthy ecosystems				**3,916,000**	**##########**	**583,736**	**533,586**	**518**
	Output 3.1.1 Island-level Nature-based Solutions sustainability plans developed and implemented				**196,000**	**30,250**	**89,736**	**39,586**	**24**
3.1.1.1	Analysis of climate, social and environmental risks on the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group (linked to Output 2.1.1.).				30,250	30,250	-	-	
	International consultant - fees	day	22.22	900	20,000	20,000			
	International flight	per unit	1.00	3,000	3,000	3,000			
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	5.00	200	1,000	1,000			
	Island accomodation	per unit	5.00	150	750	750			
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	5.00	600	3,000	3,000			
	International consultant - per diem	day	10.00	250	2,500	2,500			
3.1.1.2	Facilitate local workshops with Island Councils and island stakeholders to document traditional knowledge, priorities, and actions to conserve or implement appropriate NbS (including climate awareness).				85,000	-	24,286	24,286	24
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	15.00	1,700	25,500		7,286	7,286	7
	International flight	per unit	2.00	3,000	6,000		1,714	1,714	1
	International consultant - per diem	day	30.00	250	7,500		2,143	2,143	2
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	5.00	200	1,000		286	286	
	Meeting - community stakeholder	meeting	10.00	1,500	15,000		4,286	4,286	4
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	300.00	35	10,500		3,000	3,000	3
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	20.00	600	12,000		3,429	3,429	3

	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	300.00	35	10,500		3,000	3,000	
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	20.00	600	12,000		3,429	3,429	
	Island accomodation	per unit	40.00	150	6,000		1,714	1,714	
	Project team - SI per diem	day	10.00	150	1,500		429	429	
3.1.1.3	Undertake a participatory mapping process to create island-level maps to identify key areas for protection, food systems (agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries), cultural sites and nature-based solutions.				-	-	-	-	
3.1.1.4	Co-develop island-level sustainability plans (review and upgrade ISP), integrate food systems, water security, biodiversity conservation, coastal protection, livelihoods, and climate resilience, through engagement with the local community, Island Councils and government (linked to Output 2.1.1.).				25,500	-	10,200	15,300	
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	15.00	1,700	25,500		10,200	15,300	
					-				
3.1.1.5	Develop an annual work plan for each island for the implementation of the island sustainability plans with identification of clear roles in implementation tasks, training, and community monitoring.				25,500	-	25,500	-	
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	15.00	1,700	25,500		25,500		
3.1.1.6	Develop a long-term policy to support and enhance island-level initiatives based in traditional management (including enhancing national-local coordination to support and respect island-level Nature-based Solutions actions; include established communication channels between community/government.				29,750	-	29,750	-	
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	5.00	1,700	8,500		8,500		
	International flight	per unit	2.00	3,000	6,000		6,000		
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	10.00	200	2,000		2,000		
	International consultant - per diem	day	10.00	250	2,500		2,500		
	Meeting (Ministry)	meeting	3.00	500	1,500		1,500		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	15.00	70	1,050		1,050		
	Meeting - national workshop	meeting	2.00	2,000	4,000		4,000		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	60.00	70	4,200		4,200		
	Output 3.1.2 Ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture livelihood options are identified and adopted				**3,720,000**	**#########**	**494,000**	**494,000**	**494**
3.1.2.1	Assess existing climate-smart agriculture projects and opportunities in Kiribati, including trialed salt-resistant crops (breadfruit, kumala, taro), opportunities for cash crops, food cubes, relocation of farming areas inland, bio-compost, and identify island-level interests and priorities.				494,000	98,800	98,800	98,800	98
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	80.00	1,700	136,000	27,200	27,200	27,200	27
	International flight	per unit	5.00	3,000	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	15.00	200	3,000	600	600	600	
	International consultant - per diem	day	65.00	250	16,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	200.00	600	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24
	Project team - SI per diem	day	250.00	150	37,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7
	National consultant - per diem	day	150.00	150	22,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4
	Island accomodation	per unit	450.00	150	67,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	50.00	1,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	750.00	35	26,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	5
3.1.2.2	Assess existing climate-SMART aquaculture projects and opportunities (including transportation, appropriate technology, and markets), including ranching/hatchery for native sea cucumbers to promote ecosystem recovery and seaweed farming for local markets, compost and buffering of Ocean Acidification, and identify island-level interests and priorities.				494,000	98,800	98,800	98,800	98
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	80.00	1,700	136,000	27,200	27,200	27,200	27
	International flight	per unit	5.00	3,000	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	15.00	200	3,000	600	600	600	
	International consultant - per diem	day	65.00	250	16,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	200.00	600	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24
	Project team - SI per diem	day	250.00	150	37,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7
	National consultant - per diem	day	150.00	150	22,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4

	Island accomodation	per unit	450.00	150	67,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	50.00	1,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	750.00	35	26,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	5
3.1.2.3	Impact analysis of proposed aquaculture activities and how they can support resilient marine ecosystems, deliver community benefits and be implemented to minimise climate impacts on ecosystems.				494,000	98,800	98,800	98,800	98
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	80.00	1,700	136,000	27,200	27,200	27,200	27
	International flight	per unit	5.00	3,000	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	15.00	200	3,000	600	600	600	
	International consultant - per diem	day	65.00	250	16,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	200.00	600	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24
	Project team - SI per diem	day	250.00	150	37,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7
	National consultant - per diem	day	150.00	150	22,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4
	Island accomodation	per unit	450.00	150	67,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	50.00	1,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	750.00	35	26,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	5
3.1.2.4	Incorporate climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture activities into the island-level strategic plans (linked to Output 3.1.1.).				1,744,000	#########	98,800	98,800	98
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	80.00	1,700	136,000	27,200	27,200	27,200	27
	International flight	per unit	5.00	3,000	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	15.00	200	3,000	600	600	600	
	International consultant - per diem	day	65.00	250	16,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	200.00	600	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24
	Project team - SI per diem	day	250.00	150	37,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7
	National consultant - per diem	day	150.00	150	22,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4
	Island accomodation	per unit	450.00	150	67,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	50.00	1,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	750.00	35	26,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	5
	Agriculture tools, material, equipment and seedlings assistance	per unit	5.00	125,000	625,000	625,000			
	Aquaculture tools, material, equipment assistance	per unit	5.00	125,000	625,000	625,000			
3.1.2.5	Develop a set of approaches, training and tools to work with government officers, local communities and landowners to implement selected climate-SMART agriculture and aquaculture at the five outer islands in the Gilbert Islands group.				494,000	98,800	98,800	98,800	98
	Global Green Growth partnership works	work day	80.00	1,700	136,000	27,200	27,200	27,200	27
	International flight	per unit	5.00	3,000	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3
	Tarawa accomodation	per unit	15.00	200	3,000	600	600	600	
	International consultant - per diem	day	65.00	250	16,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	200.00	600	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24
	Project team - SI per diem	day	250.00	150	37,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7
	National consultant - per diem	day	150.00	150	22,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4
	Island accomodation	per unit	450.00	150	67,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	50.00	1,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	750.00	35	26,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	5
	Component 4. Awareness, knowledge management and lessons learning				**2,024,327**	**207,317**	**320,545**	**948,938**	**336**
	Outcome 4.1 Strengthened formal and informal Climate Change Adaptation and environmental outreach and capacity building at the village, island and national levels				**2,024,327**	**207,317**	**320,545**	**948,938**	**336**
	Output 4.1.1 Improved and strengthened formal and informal curricula to enhance Climate Change Adaptation and environment awareness and capacity				**243,595**	**17,401**	**70,056**	**116,683**	**39**
4.1.1.1	Assess current climate change and environmental awareness, contextualised with traditional and place-based knowledge (through participative methodologies) to identify needs and gaps.				134,802	17,401	50,734	33,333	33
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.38	9,000	3,402	1,701	1,701		
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	3.46	4,500	15,565	7,783	7,783		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	3.46	1,663	5,753	2,877	2,877		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.27	1,663	2,116	1,058	1,058		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.27	1,511	1,922	961	961		

	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	1.90	1,663	3,167	1,583	1,583		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	1.90	1,511	2,877	1,439	1,439		
	Project mid-term evaluation, audit and mission	per unit	1.00	50,000	50,000		16,667	16,667	16
	Project final evaluation, audit and mission	per unit	1.00	50,000	50,000		16,667	16,667	16
4.1.1.2	Co-produce formal and informal non-technical curricula based on traditional and local knowledge and link-local values and understanding of strong local systems to climate awareness and Nature-based Solutions. To be developed with key stakeholders (national government, technical specialists) for application at village, island and National levels.				25,429	-	19,322	6,107	
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.54	9,000	4,896		3,672	1,224.08	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.70	4,500	3,155		2,366	789	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.70	1,663	1,166		874	291	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.83	1,663	3,046		2,284	761	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.83	1,511	2,767		2,075	692	
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	2.74	1,663	4,558		3,419	1,140	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	2.74	1,511	4,141		3,106	1,035	
	Meeting (Ministry)	meeting	2.00	500	1,000		1,000		
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	10.00	70	700		525	175	
4.1.1.3	Training for teachers and government officers in curricula and integration into existing awareness and education programs, with an emphasis on traditional, local values and underpinning Nature-based Solutions.				83,364	-	-	77,243	6
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.51	9,000	4,590			3,060	1,53
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.66	4,500	2,958			1,972	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.66	1,663	1,093			729	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	1.72	1,663	2,855			1,904	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	1.72	1,511	2,594			1,729	
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	2.57	1,663	4,273			2,849	1
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)								
	Meeting (national)	meeting	10.00	3,000	30,000			30,000	
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	500.00	70	35,000			35,000	

	Output 4.1.2 Improved awareness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation to climate change and environmental issues at village, island and national levels				**1,246,046**	**91,750**	**168,030**	**692,099**	**22**
4.1.2.1	Implement a plan for curricula training through facilitation with existing awareness and education programs.				75,114	-	10,114	-	6
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.38	4,500	1,694		1,694		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.38	1,663	626		626		
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	0.98	1,663	1,636		1,636		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	0.98	1,511	1,486		1,486		
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	1.47	1,663	2,448		2,448		
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	1.47	1,511	2,224		2,224		
	Meeting (national)	meeting	10.00	3,000	30,000				3
	National stakeholder - per diem	day	500.00	70	35,000				3
4.1.2.2	Identify and develop opportunities to incorporate traditional knowledge related to Nature-based Solutions and climate awareness into foundation school curricula.				352,611	64,750	64,750	93,611	6
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per montl	0.27	9,000	2,397			2,397	
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.34	4,500	1,544			1,544	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.34	1,663	571			571	
	Island Officers Cooordinator (L7)	month	1.62	1,663	2,690			2,690	
	Island Project Officers (gross salary including social security)	month	16.17	900	14,556			14,556	
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	0.90	1,663	1,491			1,491	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	0.90	1,511	1,354			1,354	
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	1.34	1,663	2,231			2,231	
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	1.34	1,511	2,027			2,027	
	Kiribati local return flight	per unit	200.00	600	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	2
	Project team - SI per diem	day	250.00	150	37,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	
	National consultant - per diem	day	150.00	150	22,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	
	Island accomodation	per unit	450.00	150	67,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	1
	Meeting (Island)	meeting	50.00	1,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1
	Island stakeholder - per diem	day	750.00	35	26,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	

4.1.2.3	Identify and develop opportunities for national awareness campaigns using media (radio, songs, video) and other forums.				818,321	27,000	93,167	598,487	9
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	0.34	4,500	1,544			1,544	
	Communication officer (L7)	month	0.34	1,663	571			571	
	Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries	package	4.00	3,000	12,000		6,000		
	Production of video documentaries	package	2.00	14,000	28,000		14,000		1
	Environmental education activities (per school)	package per year	15.00	800	12,000		3,000	3,000	
	Communication tool kit	package	20.00	500	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
	Distribution of progress and evaluation reports	package	12.00	500	6,000		1,500	1,500	
	Project brochure and signs	package	10.00	5,000	50,000	25,000		25,000	
	Island community intervention	per unit	1.00	498,206	498,206			498,206	
	Project mid-term evaluation, audit and mission	per unit	2.00	50,000	100,000		33,333	33,333	3
	Project final evaluation, audit and mission	per unit	2.00	50,000	100,000		33,333	33,333	3
	Output 4.1.3 Project-related best practices and lessons learned assessed, published and disseminated				**534,687**	**98,166**	**82,458**	**140,156**	**7**
4.1.3.1	Project-related best practices and lessons learned assessed, published and disseminated				401,875	98,166	82,458	73,750	7
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per mont	1.54	9,000	13,878	9,252	4,626.07		
	M&E consultant	day	225.00	750	168,750	33,750	33,750	33,750	3
	ESMP plan	per unit	2.00	100,000	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	4
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	1.99	4,500	8,942	5,961	2,981		
	Communication officer (L7)	month	1.99	1,663	3,305	2,203	1,102		
	Camera, Decoder, Tripod and Comms Equipment	per unit	1.00	2,000	2,000	2,000			
	Communication Software	per unit	1.00	5,000	5,000	5,000			

4.1.3.2	Develop and disseminat lessons learned				132,812	-	-	66,406
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	ump sum per mont	5.89	9,000	53,034			26,517
	National Project Manager (gross salary including social security)	month	7.59	4,500	34,169			17,085
	Communication officer (L7)	month	7.59	1,663	12,629			6,315
	Ministry (Fisheries,Conservation) Technical officers (L7)	month	4.16	1,663	6,921			3,461
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ECD, CFD)	month	4.16	1,511	6,288			3,144
	Ministry (Agriculture) Technical officer (L7)	month	6.23	1,663	10,359			5,179
	Departmental technical assistant (L9) (ALD)	month	6.23	1,511	9,412			4,706
	Component 5. Project Management Cost				**398,689**	**398,689**	-	-
	Activity 5.1.1: Appoint the project management unit				**206,689**	**206,689**	-	-
	Finance Assistant PMU (PMU L7)	month	60.00	1,663	99,795	99,795		
	Finance Officer (gross salary including social security - KFSU L5)	month	60.00	1,782	106,894	106,894		
	Activity 5.1.2: Procure office equipment				**192,000**	**192,000**	-	-
	Laptop computer	per unit	22.00	1,500	33,000	33,000		
	MYOB Software	per unit	1.00	12,000	12,000	12,000		
	Printer	per unit	14.00	1,000	14,000	14,000		
	Portable Hard drive / USB memory stick	per unit	40.00	100	4,000	4,000		
	Power stabilizer	per unit	20.00	200	4,000	4,000		
	Projector and Bluetooth speakers	per unit	8.00	1,000	8,000	8,000		
	Field - phone (GPS inc)	per unit	22.00	1,000	22,000	22,000		
	Local server and external harddrives (data compilation platform)	per unit	1.00	10,000	10,000	10,000		
	Internet and telecommunication	ump sum per mont	55.00	1,000	55,000	55,000		
	Office supplies	ump sum per mont	60.00	500	30,000	30,000		

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is

required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).