



# GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Least Developed Countries Fund

For more information about GEF, visit [TheGEF.org](http://TheGEF.org)

## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Enhancing “whole of islands” approach to strengthen community resilience to climate and disaster risks in Kiribati		
Country(ies):	Kiribati	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9041
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5447
Other Executing Partner(s):	Office of Te Berentitenti (OB) Kiribati	Submission Date:	26 Feb 2015
		Resubmission Date:	01 Apr 2015
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	60 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	847,875

## A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems	LDCF	5,775,000	35,000,000
CCA-2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective CCA	LDCF	1,575,000	5,000,000
CCA-3: Integrate CCA into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	LDCF	1,575,000	5,000,000
Total Project Cost		8,925,000	45,000,000

## B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To address urgent and immediate adaptation priorities, and kick-start the medium to long-term adaptation planning process to ensure that the development efforts are durable and sustainable						
Project Component	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. National and sectoral policies’ strengthened through enhanced institutions and knowledge	TA	1.1 Capacities of national government institutions and personnels strengthened on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks, supporting the operationalization of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP)	1.1.1 National and sectoral level policy, planning and legal frameworks revised or developed, integrating climate change and disaster risks 1.1.2 Budgetary processes and related institutional structures adjusted with considerations to climate change risk 1.1.3 National and sectoral monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes, related data gathering and communication systems enhanced and adjusted to support KJIP implementation 1.1.4 KJIP Coordination mechanism enhanced 1.1.5 Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on climate change and disaster risks enhanced at the national level	LDCF	1,500,000	7,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETE, LDCF and SCCF](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

<b>2. Island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development</b>	TA	2.1 Capacity of island administrations enhanced to plan for and monitor climate change adaptation processes in a Whole of Islands (WoI) approach	2.2.1 Island and community level vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments revised and/or developed at 5 additional islands 2.1.2 Island Council Strategic Plans reviewed and complemented with whole of island adaptation action plans in 5 islands 2.1.3 Island level M&E processes, related data gathering, and communications systems enhanced and adjusted linked with national systems 2.1.4 Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on CC and DR enhanced at the island level – with the option of exploring the software and hardware to strengthen information and communication mechanisms for early warning system (EWS) 2.1.5 <i>I Kiribati</i> population in 5 islands receives formal and informal training and awareness raising programmes on climate change and disaster risk management	LDCF	1,500,000	7,000,000
<b>3. Whole of Island implementation of water, food security and infrastructure adaptation measures</b>	INV	3.1 Community capacities enhanced to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and community assets	3.1.1 Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices (including supply, production and processing/storage aspects) are introduced in at least 5 additional islands and communities 3.1.2 Water supply and storage facilities enhanced and/or installed at 5 additional islands and communities 3.1.3 Shoreline protection and climate proofing of infrastructure measures implemented at 5 additional islands and communities	LDCF	5,500,000	30,000,000
Subtotal					8,500,000	44,000,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>				LDCF	425,000	1,000,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>					8,925,000	45,000,000

If Multi-Trust Fund project :PMC in this table should be the total and enter trust fund PMC breakdown here ( )

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

**C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Office of te Berentitenti	In-kind	50,000
National Government	Ministry of Finance	In-kind	50,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	50,000
GEF Agency	UNDP <sup>5</sup>	Grants	50,000
Other	UNICEF	In-kind	1,000,000
Donor Agency	Taiwan	In-Kind	15,000,000
Donor Agency	New Zealand (NZAP)	In-kind	10,000,000
Donor Agency	Australia	In-kind	10,000,000
Donor Agency	JICA/Japan	In-kind	5,000,000
Donor Agency	EU	In-kind	3,800,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>45,000,000</b>

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS <sup>a)</sup>**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Kiribati	Climate Change	N/A	8,925,000	847,875	9,772,875
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>8,925,000</b>	<b>847,875</b>	<b>9,772,875</b>

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>6</sup>**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item E.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$200,000					PPG Agency Fee: 19,000		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>7</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	LDCF	Kiribati	Climate Change	N/A	200,000	19,000	219,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>200,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>219,000</b>

<sup>5</sup> UNDP has limited programming budget in the Pacific including Kiribati. In Kiribati, UNDP is currently the GEF agency for “Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Global Climate Change” project where UNDP in-kind co-financing of USD 140,000 has been allocated. At the PIF stage, US\$ 50,000 of grant co-financing has been identified for the continuation of the ongoing support from UNDP on climate change governance. UNDP is currently working on further expanding this initiative, in which case will be able to further provide grant and in-kind co-financing for the proposed LDCF project. UNDP co-financing information will be updated and reflected during the project design phase.

<sup>6</sup> PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$100k for PF up to \$3 mil; \$150k for PF up to \$6 mil; \$200k for PF up to \$10 mil; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>7</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

## F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>8</sup>

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

1. *Project Description*. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

### The Problem, Root Causes and Barriers

Kiribati is home to the world's most vast<sup>9</sup> and unique ocean territory, with a great diversity of culture, ecosystems, and marine resources. However, inherent to an atoll nation with limited land area and natural resources, and with a fragile economy of a least developed country, Kiribati is extremely vulnerable to disaster risks and climate change impacts. Both scientific and local knowledge have shown that climate-related hazards such as salt-water inundation, droughts, plagues, and epidemics are increasing and exacerbating<sup>10</sup>. Coupled with limited capacities and other non-weather related disasters, these climatic changes make sustainable and inclusive development in Kiribati very challenging, where years of national and community investments can be vanished through catastrophic events.

<sup>8</sup> Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

<sup>9</sup> Approximately 3.6 million km<sup>2</sup>. Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. (2014). Government of Kiribati.

<sup>10</sup> Government of the Republic of Kiribati. 2014. Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. Kiribati: Office of te Berentitenti

In the long-term, *sea-level rise* is a serious concern for Kiribati, which may threaten the very existence of Kiribati as a nation<sup>11</sup>. Due to El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, the capital city of Tarawa already experiences significant natural fluctuations in sea level of about 0.5 meters. These fluctuations will affect the inundation potential of the atoll, especially when combined with storm surges today and increase in sea levels in the future. In the short to medium term, a number of other projected climate change impacts also pose serious concerns. Particularly, whether the *water supply and food production* systems can continue to meet the needs of the rapidly increase population of Kiribati is already a significant problem<sup>12</sup>.

Past La Nina events have shown that the socio-economic impacts of *droughts* can also be a major problem in Kiribati. For example, in 1971, 1974, 1985\*, 1989\*, 1998, and 1999, annual rainfall was less than 750mm<sup>13</sup>. The recent drought from April 2007 to early 2009 severely affected the southern Kiribati Islands and Banaba. This resulted in the significant decline of the copra production, which led to the depression of the other island economies that rely on copra as a main income source. Furthermore, water was affected in both quantity and quality.

*Sea-surface temperature rise*, estimated to increase by 0.6–0.8°C by 2035 and by 1.2–2.7°C by 2100<sup>14</sup>, is a major concern to the food security of the people of Kiribati, where their economy and diet are highly dependent on coastal zone fisheries. Climate change compounded with current unsustainable management practices may collapse coastal zone fisheries. Climate change alterations to water temperature, water levels, currents and marine food chains will almost certainly negatively impact the integrity of coastal zone ecosystems. Increased sea temperatures will cause stresses on coral reefs and fish species and will hinder coral reef recovery in cases of seasonal or annual variations in temperatures causing coral bleaching. The impacts of climate change will be particularly evident for coastal zones that already suffer from over-exploitation of fish stocks and pollution from nearby communities.

In light of these serious climate change-related challenges, the Government of Kiribati is embarking on the Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP), 2014-2023. Through KJIP, Kiribati envisions a medium to long-term solution to increase its resilience through sustainable climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction using a whole of country approach.

However, various political, socio-economic, and institutional *barriers* currently hinder Kiribati's capacity to attain this goal. These include, but are not limited to:

- *Limited integration of climate change and disaster risks into sector plans and budgets*: Although climate change (CC) and disaster risks (DR) are addressed in sector policies<sup>15</sup>, these strategic actions are rarely translated into annual operational plans and budgets. Furthermore, legal and institutional systems are not well-adjusted or aligned. In addition, available knowledge, communication, decision-making and monitoring systems and tools to effectively mainstream CC and DR are limited. As a result holistic mainstreaming approaches that involve the cooperation of Government, civil society, and the private sector are hindered.
- *Limited Island and community knowledge and capacities to address CC and DR in an integrated manner*: At the Island and community levels, gathering and monitoring key data, translating them into information of current and future risks that leads to an enhanced understanding of how it would impact their lives, and arriving to an informed and common decision on what actions/approaches should be implemented remains challenging<sup>16</sup>. A variety of information and studies are available, but often times, the information is not communicated in ways that are meaningful or easily useable by the community, or reflect the context specific to the Islands. Report shows that although people are “aware of climate change, there is little in-depth knowledge of the potential impacts in the long and short term”, and “feel that it is more important to live for today than to worry about climate change in 50 years’ time.”<sup>17</sup> Additionally, engagement of women, children, and vulnerable groups in planning and decision-making processes are still limited. In addition gathering, aggregating and monitoring information and data by national agencies from the dispersed and remote island

---

<sup>11</sup> Government of the Republic of Kiribati. 2014. Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. Kiribati: Office of the Berentitenti

<sup>12</sup> Government of the Republic of Kiribati. 2013. National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation. Kiribati: Office of the Berentitenti

<sup>13</sup> Note: 1985 and 1989 were not La Nina year. Source: Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research, 2013. Volume: Country Reports. Chapter 6: Kiribati.

<sup>14</sup> Bell, J.D., Johnson, J.E. and Hobday, A.J. (Eds). 2011. Vulnerability of tropical Pacific fisheries and aquaculture to climate change. Noumea, New Caledonia: Secretariat of the Pacific Community

<sup>15</sup> As per KJIP, Climate change and disaster risks are being addressed in policies and strategies relating to population, water and sanitation, health and environment, and are progressively being incorporated into policies and strategies relating to fisheries, agriculture, labour, youth, education, and Energy Policy. However, only a few sectors have transferred strategic actions to address climate and disaster risks into their annual Sector Operational Plans and Ministerial Plans of Operations and budgeting

<sup>16</sup> Some good example exists in Kiribati in Arthur Web in Abiang. However, this is not yet the norm and could be a model to consider to upscale.

<sup>17</sup> Kaiteie, Tatoa. 2008. Kiribati Adaptation Programme (KAP) Stage II. Baseline Study Report 2008. Survey of Public Awareness of and Attitudes Towards Climate Change Issues and Challenges.

administrations and communities is challenging, making it difficult and rare for these bottom-up information to be integrated within the national and sectoral policy making and planning processes.

- *Insufficient institutional coordination leading to fragmented responses to manage climate induced risk:* Various efforts to tackle existing and future vulnerabilities have been trailed in the Islands and communities, however, initiatives thus far have been delivered at a single sector level – such as agriculture, fisheries, and/or water, limiting the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions. The recently established Kiribati National Expert group on climate change and disaster risk management (KNEG) is a key initiative of the government to enhance coordination, while its functions and related development coordination procedures and mechanisms (i.e. budgetary, regulatory, monitoring and evaluation, cross-sectoral, island level) can be further strengthened.

#### Baseline Scenario, Alternative Scenario, Additional cost reasoning, and Expected contributions from baseline per Component

##### *Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Baseline in Kiribati*

**National Policy and Institutions:** National policy frameworks for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at in Kiribati are robust, and are comprised of:

- National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), 2007
- National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP), 2012
- National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation (NFCCCCA), 2013
- Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP), 2014
- National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP), 2012

Within these political frameworks, climate change and disaster risk management mainstreaming is progressing, as illustrated below:

- The Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2012 – 2015 has six broad policy areas (Key Priority Areas: KPAs), where CC is incorporated into KPA 4 on environment, providing the link with KJIP
- National sectoral policies and strategies relating to water and sanitation, health and environment, fisheries, agriculture, labour, youth, and education has initiated its efforts to mainstream climate change at the policy levels
- The new Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy (KIEP) also encourages all government programs to collect, manage, and use environmental data to safeguard the environment and strengthen resilience to climate change and disasters. Furthermore, the policy itself integrates climate change adaptation through promoting ecosystem-based adaptation approaches

However, very few sectors have transferred their policies and strategies to actions that address climate and disaster risks, through incorporating them into their annual Sector Operational Plans and Ministerial Plans of Operations. Furthermore, very few sectors have allocated budgets for implementing these integrated strategic actions for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management<sup>18</sup>. Moreover, policies and strategies relating to human resource development, minerals and offshore development, private sector development, investment, transport, communications, tourism and minerals do not explicitly consider climate change and disaster risks. Finally, except for the Disaster Management Act 1995, there are no legal and/or regulatory framework that responds to climate change and disaster risks and impacts.

**Island-Level Policies, Institutions:** Efforts towards mainstreaming CC and DR into island-level policies, institutions and integrated action have been initiated under the Government’s principle of “Whole-of-Island (WoI)” approach. This approach builds on, and is enhanced through, various current and future projects including, but not limited to:

- *Ongoing WoI initiatives* – Implemented in Abaiang supported by SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region (CCCPIR) programme
- The *Global Climate Change Alliance Initiative* of the European Union, launched in 2007 and coordinated by the European Commission (EC) and implemented by the Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD) – where V&A assessments were conducted in Ewena Village in Abaiang Island, and Kuria Island
- *V&A assessments* conducted for preparation of NAPA – vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment was undertaken with the help of the GEF prior to the NAPA preparation process. Significant focus during the preparation process was given to matching the results of the V&A and identifying the priority projects.

---

<sup>18</sup> As per KJIP, the only sectors that have started to mainstream CC and DR are population, water and sanitation, health and environment.

Existing and planned efforts towards strengthening policies and institutions for mainstreaming CC and DR within planning, budgeting, and implementation frameworks through WoI approach are at pilot scales, limited to covering one or two islands and/or communities. Further efforts to codify good practices garnered through these initiatives and scale efforts are required.

**Community CC and DR Resilience-Building:** Similarly, an array of existing and planned CC and DR resilience building efforts are available in communities Kiribati, including but not limited to:

- *Water adaptation efforts* – in Tarawa by KAP III through support from LDCF/World Bank
- *Food security efforts* – planned in 3 to 6 islands<sup>19</sup> through the LDCF funded “Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change” project (UNDP) and Outer Island Food and Water Project (IFAD)
- *Integrated ridge to reef natural resource management efforts* – planned in Abaiang, Abemama, Butaritari, Tabiteuea, and Kiribati through the GEF 5 R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities project (FAO)

Existing and planned initiatives at the moment are limited in terms of the number and types of actions on the ground and lack in coordinated and strategic island level approach. Therefore, through enhanced coordination, knowledge-sharing, and linkage with policy and institutional mainstreaming efforts, further integration and scaling of current and planned community level CC and DR resilience-building efforts is needed utilizing the WoI approach.

#### *Alternative Scenario*

The proposed LDCF project will enable the Government of Kiribati to strengthen resilience to CC and DR at national, island and community levels, utilizing the national whole-of-island and whole-of-country approaches promoted through their development strategies. By doing so, the project aims to ***address the urgent and immediate adaptation priorities under NAPA, initiate the implementation of KJIP, and kick-start the medium to long-term National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process to ensure that the development efforts under KDP are durable and sustainable to future climate and disaster risks.***

#### **Component 1/Outcome 1**

Building on existing and ongoing CC and DR mainstreaming efforts at national and sectoral levels, the LDCF resources will be utilized to first, ***strengthen the capacity of national government institutions and personnel on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks, through supporting mainstreaming aspects of KJIP implementation.*** This will be achieved through developing the functional and technical capacities at the individual and organizational levels to engage multi-stakeholders in planning processes, formulate policy and strategies with climate change risks integrated, strengthen good governance, and develop mechanisms for coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

The new LDCF project will enable Kiribati Government to implement, monitor, and enhance/adjust KJIP – an initiative supported through the *Strengthening governance and aid effectiveness to address climate change and disaster risk management*, implemented by Office of te Berentitenti in partnership with UNDP and The One Fund (2013 – 2014/5). It will coordinate and strengthen various sectoral mainstreaming of CC and DR, such as the development and adoption of a national Coastal Management Policy through *Kiribati Adaptation Program (KAP) Phase III (2012 – 2016)* supported by LDCF in partnership with the World Bank. Furthermore, the project will support Kiribati’s medium- to long-term CC adaptation through the NAP process in partnership with the *National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP)* funded by LDCF implemented by UNDP, UNEP, and UNFCCC – which will provide short-term, regional and in country technical support on the NAP process. Enhanced tools for CC and DR planning and mainstreaming will be developed in partnership with existing initiatives in the region, such as *Pacific Cost-Benefit Initiative* – which will foster skills and provide economic analysis that will enhance prioritization and decision-making of resilience-building approaches. Similarly, CC and DR knowledge generation and management will strengthen existing efforts by the *Integrating global environmental priorities into national policies and programmes* (2014 – 2017) financed by the GEF Trust Fund – that supports Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development (MELAD) to develop, monitor, and manage an Environmental Management Information Systems (EMIS).<sup>20</sup>

Indicative outputs under this outcome include:

- *National and sectoral level policy, planning and legal frameworks revised or developed integrating CC –DRM risks* – through strengthening capacity and tools for evidence-based decision-making processes, including climate public expenditure and institutional review (CPEIR), cost-benefit analysis, legal/policy/regulatory review, institutional analysis, etc.

<sup>19</sup> 3 to 6 islands are planned to be selected from Abaiang, Abemama, Aranuka, Butaritari, Kuria, Maiana, Nonouti, and Tab North

<sup>20</sup> Other baseline projects include: GCCA:PSIS project housed as SPC funded by EU, that focus on mainstreaming climate change.

(<http://www.spc.int/en/our-work/climate-change/gcca.html>). Also, SPC has the “SPC Climate Change and DRM support activities in the Pacific Islands countries and territories 2013”, which lists all their efforts in each country of the Pacific ([http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/system/files/file/08/11/2013\\_-\\_1731/spc\\_cc\\_drm\\_support\\_matrix\\_2013.pdf](http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/system/files/file/08/11/2013_-_1731/spc_cc_drm_support_matrix_2013.pdf))

- *Budgetary processes and related institutional structures adjusted with CC risk aspects* – through enhancing capacity and tools for planning and finance, such as preparation of budget guidelines to incorporate CCA and DRM in the planning and budgeting processes, etc
- *National and sectoral M&E processes, related data gathering and communication systems enhanced and adjusted to support KJIP implementation* – including strengthening methodologies and tools to monitor and evaluate how gender issues are incorporated and addressed
- *KJIP Coordination mechanism enhanced* – strengthening and enhancing existing mechanism such as Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG)
- *Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on CC and DR enhanced* – building on existing knowledge management efforts

## Component 2/Outcome 2

Building on existing and ongoing efforts to strengthen CC and DR resilient planning and institutional capacities at the island and local levels, the LDCF resources will be utilized to ***strengthen the capacity<sup>21</sup> of island administrations to plan for and monitor CC adaptation processes in a Whole of Islands (WoI) approach.*** Kiribati has initiated its effort to implement a ‘whole-of-island’ approach to CC adaptation and DR management since 2013. In this ongoing effort, the island of Abaiang, located far north of the capital island of Tarawa, was identified by the Government of Kiribati as a pilot site where community resilience to climate change and natural hazards to be addressed in an integrated fashion across all sectors of social and economic life. This will be achieved through developing the knowledge and systems that would effectively inform policy and planning processes to integrate CC risks. As a result, it is expected that good governance will be strengthened with strategies and legislations, mechanisms for coordination and tools for effective monitoring and evaluation enhanced through the integration of CC risks. The proposed LDCF project will support the further enhancement, replication and up-scaling of these ongoing, nationally-driven processes towards integrated, island level resilience-building efforts. Due to heavy concentration of the population in the main island and the very widespread geographical setting of the country comprised of 33 remote islands, development efforts of such integrated approach have been focusing or limited mainly to Tarawa or some outer islands, needing further support for communities across the of 3 main atoll groups.

As mandated by national law, the Island Council has the authority to enact comprehensive adaptation measures, through a more effective management of both marine and terrestrial resources within the immediate area of the atoll. However, the councils do not have the capacity and experience required to utilize this authority and engage in comprehensive and strategic resource management, due to the limited knowledge of and experience with the design and implementation of community-based CC adaptation and natural resource management measures.

The proposed LDCF project will enhance the capacity of the Island Councils by undertaking a community-based vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment, update and strengthen the Island Council Strategic Plans and monitoring/evaluation processes (i.e. 2012 Island Reports for Kiribati), and mobilizing the communities to better understand, participate, and sustain CC and DRM efforts at the island community levels. Methods and tools developed through the ongoing WoI initiatives by SPC and GIZ in Abaiang will be reviewed, enhanced and scaled.

The project will develop and utilize visual, interactive, and creative mediums<sup>22</sup> as the key approaches to planning, coupled with targeted awareness raising tools incorporating local context and indigenous knowledge, to effectively and meaningfully engage the Island Councils and community members into envisioning and planning for a long-term future with climate change. Women, as well as children and youth<sup>23</sup> – who will be the leaders of the future the islands we plan for today – will make equal contributions to the planning process and outcomes. This process will ensure project ownership, as well as develop knowledge and awareness required for community-based adaptation planning to be sustained and enhanced.

The indicative criteria for selecting the pilot sites will be based on:

- *Office of Te Berententi Priority List* - taking into account CC and DR risks (exposure and vulnerability)
- *Status of existing CC/DRM/WoI interventions* – including, but not limited to projects implemented in partnership with SPC/GIZ<sup>24</sup>, LDCF/World Bank<sup>25</sup>, UNDP<sup>26</sup>, and GEF Trust Fund/FAO<sup>27</sup>

<sup>21</sup> UNDP’s capacity building approach can be referenced here: [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/climate\\_change/capacity\\_development/capacity-development-a-undp-primer/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/climate_change/capacity_development/capacity-development-a-undp-primer/)

<sup>22</sup> Radios, 3D model-making, performing arts, design charrettes, murals, audiovisuals, human-centered design approaches, etc.

<sup>23</sup> According to UNICEF, approximately 39.5% of total population in Kiribati in 2012 was under 18. [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/kiribati\\_statistics.html#118](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/kiribati_statistics.html#118)

<sup>24</sup> Coping with climate change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPiR) programme

<sup>25</sup> Kiribati Adaptation Project (KAP) I through III. KAP has built upon NAPA V&As and conducted assessments.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2011/09/15/kiribati-adaptation-program-phase-3> Current KAPIII works in Tarawa.

<sup>26</sup> Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change

<sup>27</sup> Ridge to Reef project

- *Island Council interest and ownership* – that the project can build upon, to ensure that project investments can be maintained/enhanced after the lifetime of the project

Indicative outputs under this outcome include:

- *Island and community level vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments revised and/or developed at 5 additional islands-* building on existing tools and approaches for V&A<sup>28</sup>
- *Island Council Strategic Plans reviewed and complemented* with whole of island adaptation action plans at 5 islands – utilizing community-participatory planning and design approaches
- *Island level M&E processes, related data gathering, and communications systems* enhanced and adjusted linked with national systems
- *Tools and mechanisms to develop, stock, and share data, knowledge, and information on CC and DR enhanced* – with the option of exploring the software and hardware to strengthen information and communication mechanisms for early warning system (EWS)
- *1 Kiribati population in 5 islands receives formal and informal training and awareness raising programmes* on CC and DRM

### Component 3/Outcome 3

Building on existing and ongoing efforts, the LDCF resources will be utilized to implement an integrated “Whole-of-Island” approach to water, food security and infrastructure adaptation approaches, through ***strengthening community capacities to adapt to climate induced risks to food and water security and community assets***. Working in the same Islands and communities from Component 2/Outcome 2, the project will invest in the implementation of key resilience building efforts identified through the WoI process. The proposed LDCF investments will also ensure that CCA measures are designed with, and for everyone – including women, children, and vulnerable groups.

Within the 12 major strategies for CC and DRM outlined in KJIP, the proposed LDCF project will focus on efforts related to food and water security (KPA 4) and sound and reliable infrastructure development (KPA 5), to coordinate and align with ongoing and future projects. The project will promote the introduction of practical and community-managed adaptation interventions, such as the introduction and transfer of climate-resilient crop varieties, associated adaptive land use and farming techniques, as well as post-production processing and storage methods. It will introduce measures to enhance water capture, storage and use efficiency along with sanitation measures to protect the narrow freshwater aquifers. In addition, investments will be made for shoreline protection and climate proofing measures to protect community assets. The site-specific selection and design of the interventions will be supported by detailed vulnerability and adaptation, technical and cost-benefit assessments, as well as design specifications using innovative techniques and solutions tested elsewhere transferred. Lessons and approaches learned on effective/sustainable adaptation measures for food, water, and infrastructure will be drawn from past and ongoing projects in Kiribati, knowledge and expertise available through regional projects.

Indicative outputs under this outcome include:

- Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices (including supply, production and processing/storage aspects) are introduced in at least 5 additional islands and communities
- Water supply and storage facilities enhanced and/or installed at 5 additional islands and communities
- Shoreline protection and climate proofing infrastructure measures implemented at 5 additional islands and communities

### Adaptation Benefits

The proposed LDCF project will deliver substantial adaptation benefits by: 1) Enhancing adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities to the adverse effects of CC and climate-induced disaster risks through improved knowledge and participatory process to better plan and implement WoI development priorities that are climate resilient; 2) Communities’ livelihoods will be protected and enhanced through improved food and water quality and quantity that may withstand climate and weather shocks;

<sup>28</sup> In order to mainstream climate change adaptation within their medium to long-term development planning and budgeting process, the Government of Kiribati has expressed its strong interest and need to make policy decisions more evidence-based. The added perspective that the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process will have to the existing Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014 – 2023 (KJIP) is the information of sector and island level climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Therefore, conducting and/or enhancing existing V&A is a crucial component to strengthening island level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development. During the project design phase, the project will explore alternative resources that can finance and/or co-finance the proposed V&As. V&A in some villages in the 2 islands (Abaiang and Kuria) have been conducted by University of South Pacific through support from the European Commission. The project will explore during the design phase whether this effort can be expanded to other sites through their support.

3) Women and youth have proactive roles in awareness activities, advocacy, and implementation of CC planning and implementation process; and 4) National government and Island Councils are better equipped to plan for immediate, as well as medium to long-term future, based on enhanced awareness, information, and skills for CC and adaptive management.

#### Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

CC and DR management is one of the biggest concerns for the sustainable development, if not the long-term survival, of the people and the government of Kiribati. Therefore, the LDCF investments made through this project towards both hard and soft measures to address immediate and long-term CC adaptation challenges will be sustained and scaled by the National and Island governments as well as the communities themselves as efforts will be made to ensure that the initiatives are mainstreamed and budgeted within national and island priorities.

In addition the proposed project aims to ensure sustainability through strengthening institutions, policies and legal frameworks. Institutionally, along with the recently approved LDCF financed project, “Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Global Climate Change”, this project will strengthen the Office of Te Beretitenti (OB) to enhance coordination capacity between both central and line ministries and departments to plan and implement climate change adaptation initiatives. This will be done through supporting the Project Management structure and capacities within the OB to coordinate and oversee all climate related initiatives in Kiribati comprehensively. This will enable further coherence in climate change governance through ensuring consistencies in programming and policy-making.

In order to strengthening institutions, the project will also explore translating climate change policies into legal frameworks, as done so in FSM and planned in Tonga. UNDP is already working on strengthening climate change governance with Kiribati parliament and legislative bodies, and further support in this area will help ensure that implementation of CCA efforts can be continued under legal mandate or other policy instruments after the project period. This is particularly important in light of the fact that Kiribati is expecting leadership change in the coming year. Current President Tong has been a strong climate change champion but his third term will be completed in 2016. Therefore, climate change mainstreaming within national development planning, budgeting, and policy frameworks is required for sustaining and ensuring CCA as a central issue and mandate for Kiribati’s sustainable development.

Integrated island level approach to climate change adaptation proposed under the Whole of Island approach will incorporate lessons learned and good practices gained by related efforts that are trialled in Kiribati (Abaiyang) and other Pacific Island Countries (PICs) such as Solomon Island (Choiseul). There is strong commitment from both the national and local governments in Kiribati, other PICs, and donor partners in the Pacific to scale this approach. Ongoing efforts in Kiribati and Solomon Islands have fostered some information exchange to facilitate a coordinated WoI approach, however further innovation is needed to foster additional synergies – technically, politically, and financially – which this project proposes to demonstrate. This approach can be scaled in other islands of Kiribati as well as other PICs such as Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Furthermore, mainstreaming and resilience-building efforts will be delivered along-side comprehensive and innovative training and capacity/awareness development initiatives intended to empower government professionals and community members to acquire, generate, and utilize the information, skills, and resources needed to implement and sustain mainstreaming and adaptation actions. The project will engage wider range of partners and utilize innovative tools to engage children and youth in the CC planning and implementation processes.

Incorporating adaptation in DRR efforts, and the Whole of Island approaches currently pursued by the Government of Kiribati can be considered themselves as innovative approaches. The project will support the operationalizing and upscaling of existing frameworks and initiatives. The project will actively promote the transfer of innovative techniques and technologies developed and tested and trialled in other initiatives of the region (including the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project addressing the same 3 vulnerable sectors as this proposed LDCF project and initiatives in Tuvalu). It will harness expertise and capacities developed at regional partner organizations (e.g. the climate-ready crop collection available at the Center of Pacific Trees and Crops managed by SPC), as well as available regional knowledge sharing platforms.

Finally, the project aims that the capacities of planners and decision-makers in Kiribati will be enhanced in a way that it will nurture professional skills and mind-sets that value longer term maintenance of the ground investments. This will lead to innovative and sustainable ways of planning, budgeting, and implementation, such as: conducting cost-benefit analysis that takes into account running and maintenance costs, budget allocated to more longer-term investments despite short-term costs, enhanced M&E system that allows for better long-term planning for sustained actions, island and local level institutional mechanisms strengthened for long term use of the adaptation measures introduced, incentives created for community through enhanced livelihood and associated income generation and saving opportunities, etc.

2. *Stakeholders*. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society](#) and [indigenous people](#)? (yes  /no  ) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation.

Key government institutions ministries, international development organizations and regional organizations have been consulted in the preparation of this proposal, its components, outcomes, and indicative outputs. During PPG phase, further consultations will be conducted with these institutions, as well as local government, indigenous and community members, private sector, and beneficiaries.

<i>Stakeholder Organization</i>	<i>Relevance</i>
<b>Government</b>	
Office of Te Beretitenti	The Office of Te Beretitenti plays a key role in the CC & DRM hosting the KJIP Secretariat, KAP Committee Chairmanship, Disaster Fund, and other CC & DRM projects including the CC & DRM Governance project for Information Management and Sharing and the Whole Of Island approach. It plays key role also in ensuring relative Government (Cabinet) decisions are adopted for implementation. The role it plays is more on coordination of CC & DRM policies and monitoring. The MET Services were recently shifted to the OB, therefore having a very important role in CC for early warnings of weather, data for long term DRM planning, food security information etc, was also recently shifted to OB.
Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG)	The development of the KJIP led to the establishment of a Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG), encompassing experts from core and line ministries, NGOs, the Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industries and other non-state actors . Acts as a coordination mechanism for climate change and disaster risk management initiatives.  It plays an overall steering function for the design, implementation and monitoring of climate change and disaster risk management initiatives and also form sub-steering groups for sector-specific measures or integrated approaches targeting outer islands and community level (such as the Whole of Island Approach – WOI). It is the entry point for new initiatives.
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development (MELAD)	MELAD is responsible for National Environment, Lands and Agriculture and through the Environment Conservation Division, and through the ECD, it is the political Focal Point of the GEF through the Secretary and Director of ECD is the Operational Focal Point. For Government, it is responsible for Environment, Lands and Agricultural policies development, implementation and ME. Through the Lands, Agriculture and the Environment Conservation Divisions, the Ministry has direct interests in food security, environment conservation for both marine and land management and agriculture resources and to ensure that development activities are pursued sustainably for the environment and for traditional food production systems.
Ministry of Public Works and Utilities (MPWU)	MPWU is responsible for improving infrastructure and utilities to improve the livelihoods of i-Kiribati. As shoreline investments and coastal adaptations are important for many of the islands in Kiribati, they play an important role in enhancing climate change resilience.
Ministry of Internal Affairs(MIA)	The MIA is responsible for Local Government and outer island development and manages the Local Government Act that governs the Island Councils functions and operations. MIA provides link between Government and other organizations with the Island Councils through its Local Government Division and its staff including the Island Council Clerk, Island Project Officer and the Treasurer serving the Island Councils.

Island Councils	Island Councils are responsible for the development, administration and management of their island affairs assisted by Government through the MIA. Their involvement is important to ensure facilitation role for any undertaking or project. The Local Government Act governs functions and operations. Island Councils have individual by-laws that largely guide their business and operation. They oversee, lay out rules and procedures for how domestic affairs, businesses operators and licensing, development are managed. Island councils have discretionary power through issuing licences for business development and setting prices and charges such as bus fares (KILGA 2013), fish sales prices in the local market.
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is responsible for national planning and budgeting. Funds for the project will be disbursed to PMU through the Kiribati Fiduciary Steering Unit established within the Ministry to handle large project funds and following Government Financial Regulations and Procedures.
Ministry for Education	The Ministry has an important national role for education and to promote and relevant curricula work to assist. It is responsible for preschool, primary, secondary, tertiary and also runs a teachers' training institution where teachers are trained to become teachers at both primary and secondary school levels. For long term planning and sustainable project impact (food security), ME has a very important role.
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD)	MFMRD is responsible for National Marine and Fisheries policies development, implementation and ME. Through the Fisheries Act 2010, it is tasked to promote sustainable management of fisheries and the development and use of fisheries resources for the benefit of Kiribati including the recovery of fees that reflect the value of resource and, to protect the fish stocks and marine environment of Kiribati. Based on this Act, the Kiribati National Fisheries Policy 2013-2025 has been developed with aims that portray short to medium and long-term strategic objectives that will enhance responsible fisheries with emphasis on the need to support, improve and sustain the peoples' livelihood, food security and sustainable economic growth.
International Development Organizations	
GIZ/SPC	The SPC/GIZ 'Coping with climate change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPiR)' programme aims to strengthen the capacities of Pacific member countries and regional organisations to cope with the impacts of climate change. In Kiribati, they are piloting the WoI approach to CC resilience building in Abaiyang. Tools, approaches, and lessons learned will be applied to the proposed project.
IFAD	IFAD provides funding to Agriculture activities on Outer Islands... (Abaiang). The objective of this project is to improve and sustain local food and nutrition security in every household on outer islands. It is also anticipated that all the vulnerable groups (women, children and old people) will be assisted. The ultimate and focus of this project is to ensure that healthy and nutrition food is available at all time to the individual member of each family. This Project will take a phase and balanced approach and aimed to cover more than 10 islands within the Kiribati Group. All household on all islands covered are going to be targeted and benefit from the project. It is anticipated that 3 islands will be covered in the first year, 3 in the second year, 3 in the third year and 3 in the fourth year. It is also important that all communities (individual families) on outer each islands covered. Local food crops (cassava, sweet potato, pandanus, breadfruit, pawpaw, banana, pumpkin, fig tree, hybrid coconut, drum stick, buka), vegetables (nambele, kangkong, spinach). Planting materials and farming tools will be funded by IFAD providing \$3m
NZ	Observer Program was supported by NZ \$25,311 and a Trial Crop Farm in Kiritimati Island \$5,000. Some investments also made for rainwater harvesting initiatives.
USAID	Enhanced Climate Change Resilience for Food Production Systems supported by USAID involving US\$135,000/annum to assist Agriculture, Fisheries and Water for Abaiang and North Tarawa. This project is on-going starting 2014 for two years.

EU	Fisheries Sector Policy Development Project is a Fisheries partnership agreement between EU and GOK providing funding assistance to the MFMRD for six years and renewable for additional period of six years subject to terms and conditions laid down in the protocol and annexes to the agreement. The objective is to promote responsible fishing in Kiribati waters on the basis of the principles laid down in the FAO's code of conduct for responsible fisheries and the principle of non-discriminating between the different fleet shipping in those waters without prejudice to agreement concluded between developing countries within geographical region, including reciprocal fisheries agreement. The program also provides a shared commitment in complementing the KDP 2008-2011 to achieve and enhance fisheries management for better development of Kiribati. E62,400/annum is provided for the intervention. EU also finances the Global Climate Change Alliance project implemented in partnership with SPC and SPREP, which also operates in Kiribati focusing on mainstreaming climate change into planning and budgeting processes.
JICA /Japan	Japan and JICA provides assistance to Kiribati in the areas of waste treatment in Tarawa, disaster risk management, and expansion of Betio Port.
Civil Society (NGO's, etc.)	
Community-based Organizations	The project will work with existing community groups including the fishermen association; youth groups, and, women's groups.
KANGO	KANGO is the umbrella organization for NGOs in Kiribati but has lately been dysfunctional and member NGOs are operating under the care of the MIA which approves and issues certificate of recognition.
Kiribati Climate Action Network	KIRICAN is an NGO doing community activities to promote awareness on Climate Change and has worked with the '350' Climate Action Network. Youth largely comprise membership of the Kiribati Climate Action Network
Kiribati National Council of Churches	Kiribati is a deeply religious country and the Churches of different denominations and church groups under them at community level are active in community planning and implementation. They will also be involved in relevant awareness raising and implementation actions.
Church based Women Organizations	Church-based Women Groups are very active organizations in the communities and through which important messages can be effectively transmitted. They provide marketing assistance to their Women Members in Outer Islands.
AMAK	AMAK is the umbrella Women Organization for Kiribati and provides training support to its members, serves as a link between Government and its Women Organization members, coordination role for relevant programs. It exists to promote the interest of women enabling and empowering them.
Live & Learn	Live & Learn is heavily involved with community mainly on agriculture for food security issues carrying out enabling and practical training programs. They have on-going activities on Outer Islands (Abaiang) and in Tarawa. The organization has lately expanded to include health related initiatives such as composting toilets; it holds potential future role for the project,
Academic and Scientific Organizations	
USP Center	USP Center is an academic institution operating university extension services for academic students. It also has vocational training programs for non-academic students.
SPC - SOPAC	SOPAC is a regional organization that provides technical/scientific research support to Kiribati; it has had a number of activities supporting fisheries, agriculture, health, and others. The organization is based in Suva Fiji.
Local and Indigenous Communities	

Village Elders and Leaders	At community level for each Island, there is a communal leadership system that strongly recognizes the powerful authority of ‘unimane’ (village male elders) who are the supreme authority for village level matters for the wellbeing of the members of the village. Most villages located on islands are led either by a group of village elders from amongst whom a Chairman is selected. The elders committee is a respected body on the Island whose decision is often respected. Their involvement through consultation throughout implementation is important to reinforce the support that village Councilor reps and the Mayor for the project.
Women and Youth	Women are mostly involved in providing domestic support to the family and are also doing the marketing of the men’s catch. They and the Youth sometimes help with shellfish collection in the reef. They area also engaged with agricultural activities for family as well as for income by selling agriculture products to schools and Tarawa.

3. *Gender Considerations.* Are [gender considerations](#) taken into account? (yes  /no  ). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

A strategy with concrete approaches to ensure that both men and women contribute and benefit equally from the project will be part of the project design and implementation. Although gender gaps between men and women in education and employment are minimizing, gender roles and cultural norms still require the project to make conscious effort towards ensuring that women, youth, and vulnerable groups are not marginalized or disadvantaged. The project will make particular efforts to ensure engagement of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in the WoI CC adaptation planning and implementation at the Island and community levels. The main decision-making levels in Kiribati are the villages, the islands and the national government. Traditional authority lies with the unimane (senior men) and the maneaba (meeting house), while national authority rests with the Government and its agencies. Therefore, different avenues and activities with schools and/or women’s groups will be organized to ensure that in parallel to the traditional planning systems, vulnerable groups will be given the opportunity to also contribute to the project design and implementation.

4 *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Risk/Assumptions	Rating Impact/ Probability High: 5 Low: 1	Mitigation Measure
Distances between remote islands and related logistical challenges will hamper participation and progress	Impact: 2 Prob:2	Distances between Kiribati’s islands are great. Travel is unreliable and extremely expensive. This was a key consideration during project design. Rather than disperse revenue and effort too thinly, the project will focus energy on a handful of representative islands. Models generated will be replicated through innovative outreach and capacity building, e.g., fisheries and agriculture extension services.
Historically unsustainable implementation practices will stymie long-term project impacts.	Impact: 3 Prob:3	Maintenance, monitoring, and accountability issues have challenged many recent investments in Kiribati, e.g., fish centers, FAD’s, etc. The history of paying sitting fees at all levels (national to local) leads to unsustainable participation.

<b>Risk/Assumptions</b>	<b>Rating Impact/ Probability</b> <b>High: 5</b> <b>Low: 1</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b>
Low implementation capacities will slow project progress	Impact: 4 Prob: 2	The project will help build management and implementation capacities both at government level and at community level. More complex activities will be planned to be implemented after capacity activities are undertaken. Use of NGOs/ Private sector will also be encouraged in project implementation.
Uptake of adaptation measures may require extra efforts or inputs by local communities	Impact: 3 Prob: 2	The project will primarily focus on promoting adaptation practices that are relevant for now as well as for future. Where additional costs or inputs are required by the communities, the project will help find ways to offset such costs.
Climatic variations may affect project progress, including community ability to participate, rapid loss of ecosystem integrity, etc.	Impact: 2 Prob: 2	The project is designed to build adaptation strength and resilience. The probability of short-term climatic events impacting project progress is low. Most climate related impacts in Kiribati are expected to take place gradually.

**5. Coordination.** Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

This LDCF project will be closely coordinated with other existing LDCF-funded “Increasing Resilience to Climate Variability and Hazards” project or Kiribati Adaptation Plan (KAP) III managed by the World Bank and the global, “National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP)” by UNDP and UNEP. The project will also coordinate very closely with planned LDCF-funded projects, including “Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change” Project by UNDP and “Building Resilience of Health Systems in Pacific Island LDCs to Climate Change” projects implemented by WHO in four Pacific LDCs partnership with UNDP. Furthermore, it will compliment other ongoing and future GEF Trust-Fund supported initiatives including: “R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities” - a Multi-Focal Area project by FAO, “National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environment Management (NCSA)” - a Multi-Focal Area project by UNDP, “PAS: Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA)” on biodiversity by UNEP, “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP” on biodiversity by UNDP, and “Support to Alignment of Kiribati’s National Action Programme to the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy and Reporting Process” on Land Degradation by UNEP. Furthermore, expertise, approaches, and best practices from other key stakeholders and projects, particularly “Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region” (GIZ/SPC) and “Outer Island Food & Water Project” (IFAD), will inform the project design and implementation

The proposed project will build on the abovementioned projects by:

- 1) **Implementing and/or addressing gaps and lessons learned of climate change adaptation policies and plans developed by previous GEF investments**, such as: NAPA, KJIP, KDP, National Water Strategy and Master Plan (by KAP-II), This will inform and be reflected within Components 1 and 2 of the proposed project.
- 2) **Reviewing, enhancing and/or geographically scaling methodologies and tools developed by previous and ongoing GEF investments**, such as disaster/flood management measures implemented in Tarawa (KAP-II), water resource management and coastal protection / mangrove rehabilitation efforts supported in Tarawa (KAP-III), community-based natural resource management planned in outer island communities of Abaiang, Abemama, Butaritari, Tabiteuea (R2R), and enhancing coastal zone management through climate resilient fisheries management to be supported in Nanouti, Abemama, and Maiana (Food Security LDCF). This will inform and be reflected within Component 3 of the proposed project.

**6. Consistency with National Priorities.** Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The LDCF project is consistent with the priority areas identified in the NAPA: water resource management (1), coastal zone management (2), agricultural and food crops development (6), and upgrading coastal defense and causeways (8). Furthermore, it will add value, inform, and advance other key development and CC and DR policies and plans including: NFCCCCA: National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation; KIEP: Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy; KJIP: Kiribati

Joint Implementation Plan for DRM and CCA. Furthermore, the project will support the NAP process by: building on existing capacities and ongoing initiatives<sup>29</sup> - supporting KDP & KJIP implementation process; aligning with longer term NAP-relevant objectives and institutional processes, and NAPA priority areas for immediate adaptation actions, replicating “Whole of Island” processes and good practices in island groups and remote communities, and strengthen institutions and policies at national and island levels with tangible on-the-ground adaptation measures. Particularly, the project will strengthen strategies 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12 of KJIP.

**7. Knowledge Management.** Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

A variety of knowledge management approaches will be utilized tailored to the diverse stakeholders that will be engaged throughout the project. At the national level, the project will build upon various successful coordination mechanisms and working groups, such as the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG) on climate change. At the island levels, participatory design and communication approaches, such as data visualization, multimedia, radio, music, theater and word of mouth, will be utilized to engage men, women, youth, and children in the design and implementation of urgent, medium, and long-term adaptation measures. During the project design, a knowledge management and communication strategy will be developed capturing existing good practices in Kiribati and the region as well as identify innovative approaches and tools that would be trialed for effective knowledge management and communication efforts for the project.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT<sup>30</sup> OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mrs Taouea Titaake-Reiher	Environment and Conservation Division, GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD)	20 February 2015

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>31</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.**

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yy yy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		04/01/2015	Shoko Takemoto	+679.331.2500	shoko.takemoto@undp.org

<sup>29</sup> Component 1 is designed to cover NAP Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 at the national level. Component 2 is designed to cover NA Topics 4, 5, and 6.

<sup>30</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

<sup>31</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)**

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.