

COUNTRY PROGRAM STRATEGY KIRIBATI SGP OP6

2015 - 2018



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AusAID	Australian AID
cChange	Sea Change
CC	Climate Change
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaption
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COP21	United Nations Climate Change Conference
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IRDF	Integrated Rural Development Framework
KM	Knowledge Management
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
LC	Landscape
LD	Land Degradation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MELAD	Ministry of Environment Lands and Agriculture Development
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MWYSA	Ministry of Women Youth and Social Affairs
NAP	National Action Programmes
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIP	National Implementation Plans
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NSC	National Steering Committee
NZAID	New Zealand AID
OP	Operational Phase
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Change
R2R	Ridge to Reef
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDs	Small Island Developing States
SC	Seascape
SGP	Small Grant Programme
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations on the Law of the Sea
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific

COUNTRY [KIRIBATI]**OP6 resources (estimated US\$)****Core funds: \$400,000****OP5 STAR Funds: \$400,000****Other Funds to be mobilized: TBD**

BACKGROUND

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* were developed by the United Nations as objectives which work towards promoting prosperity while protecting the planet and to discuss how United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) over the coming decades can best contribute to countries' efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In line with SDGs is the work of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) which was established in 1992 as a GEF corporate program implemented by the UNDP to provide financial and technical support to communities and Civil Society Organisations to meet the overall objective of **“Global environmental benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions”**. In its 6th Operational Phase (GEF OP6) 2015 - 2018, SGP has the following objective: **“to effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action”**. GEF SGP is rooted in the belief that community-driven and civil society-led initiatives that generate environmental benefits while at the same time support sustainable livelihoods and local empowerment are among the most effective ways to address global environmental challenges.

One of the key elements of SGP's implementation in OP6 will be the development of *landscape/seascape* approaches within countries to better focus grant-making and promote strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up. For the Kiribati country programme strategy (2015-2018), the development of landscape/seascape approaches will follow the national concept of **“whole-island”** approach which translates to a **“reef-to-lagoon”** implementation focus for SGP support.

The Kiribati SGP Country Programme will focus on the Outer Islands of the Gilbert Group and include the Line Islands, aligning itself with government policies targeting enhanced development opportunities in the various sectors in the outer islands outside South Tarawa. Both grant making and capacity building activities will predominantly target – outer islands of the Gilbert Group and to include Kiritimati, Tabuaeran and Teraina islands in the Line Group. The justification of the geographic focus also takes into consideration the critical opportunity to implement *community-based climate change and conservation activities* to protect the rich marine and terrestrial biodiversity and endemism of the coastal, inshore and offshore ecosystems of the Outer Islands as well as align SGP Outcomes better with those reflecting national priorities on climate change adaptation and mitigation as set out in the Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy 2013 in alignment with the GEF environment focal areas.

The baseline environmental issues of Kiribati are due to its geological and geographical features as an atoll island country. Kiribati consists of 33 small atoll islands with a total land area of 800 square kilometres spread over the central Pacific oceanic exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 3.5 million square kilometres. Communications and transport are major issues. The atolls are low-lying and often inundated by seawater during storm-induced high waves making coastlines very unstable and vulnerable to climate change and variability.

In each of these coral atolls and islands, the nature of the soil is derived from limestone which has been formed of coral formation over thousands of years. The soil is alkaline and therefore it does not support the

growth of certain plants and trees. The poor and infertile nature of the soil is due to its alkalinity, porosity and lack of essential elements which makes it unable to support much plant life. Consequently, the Kiribati islands are incapable of supporting intensive agricultural activities. The topsoil which is composed of decaying or composted organic matter mainly decaying leaves and plant materials is thinly spread over most of the area with plant cover and other areas covered with wild bushes. Due to their ability to withstand the harsh atoll conditions the predominant plants species that survives are limited to coconuts (*Cocos nucifera*), pandanus or screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*), salt bush (*Scaevola sericea*), and other tolerant indigenous plants and trees. Terrestrial biodiversity is limited.

The Kiribati islands have rich marine biodiversity. Kiribati has taken the remarkable step of designating the Phoenix Islands archipelago and surrounding waters, an area approximately the size of California (408,250 square kilometers, 157,626 square miles), as the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA). It is one of the largest marine protected areas in the world today. The Phoenix Islands Protected Area was inscribed on the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites in 2010 for its “pristine nature and importance as a migration route and reservoir.” PIPA is bigger than the Australian Great Barrier Reef and is Kiribati’s pride contribution to Global Environmental Benefits.

Freshwater resources exist underground as water lenses floating on seawater. These are derived from the infiltration of rainwater through the porous soil into the water table below the ground. The lens is formed where the width of the island is sufficiently wide to reduce the outward flow of the accumulated underground lens. The freshwater lenses in these coral atolls and islands are extremely vulnerable to occasional environmental influences, and all 168 villages in Kiribati have had experience of relocating to known underground freshwater sources. Groundwater is the principal source of fresh water in Kiribati.

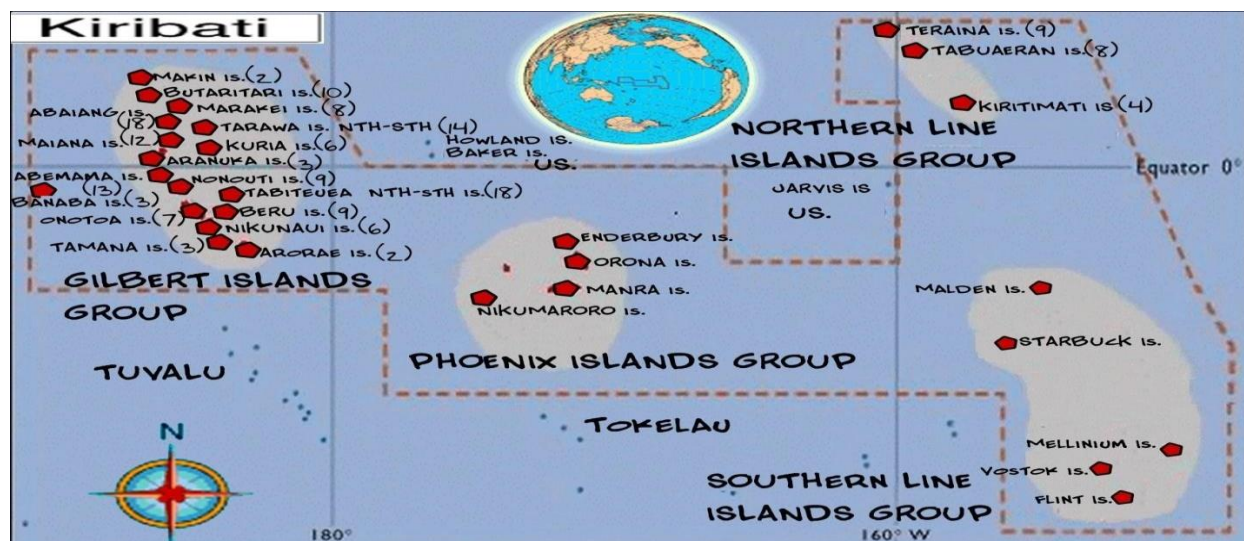


Figure 1 Map of Operational Area of GEF SGP Kiribati showing the target 168 village communities

The Kiribati Small Grants Program (SGPKI) began in 2007-2015 as a sub-regional programme, with a total utilized grant amount of 138,000 USD and 11 projects. During September 2016, the SGP Kiribati became a stand-alone country programme. SGP Kiribati focus in this GEF 6th Operational Phase (OP6) is to ensure that from the 168 village communities of Kiribati, a positive impact of civil society interventions at the national level, a strengthened voice and influence of civil society actors at a policy level and building their capacity to be successful transformative agents of change with assistance from their partners. The primary focus though, of the SGP Kiribati in OP6, will be an outreach programme to enable all 168 village communities understand and address their most basic and baseline environmental concerns to better support the creation of global environmental benefits through their local solutions that complement and add value to national and global actions.

1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BACKGROUND

Kiribati SGP's main issue regarding its grant making process is the lack of NGO capacity to undertake the activity with civil society organisations. Grant making process has therefore centered on the NC and NSC, and the SGP Team active participations in capacity building and project development activities with interested village communities.

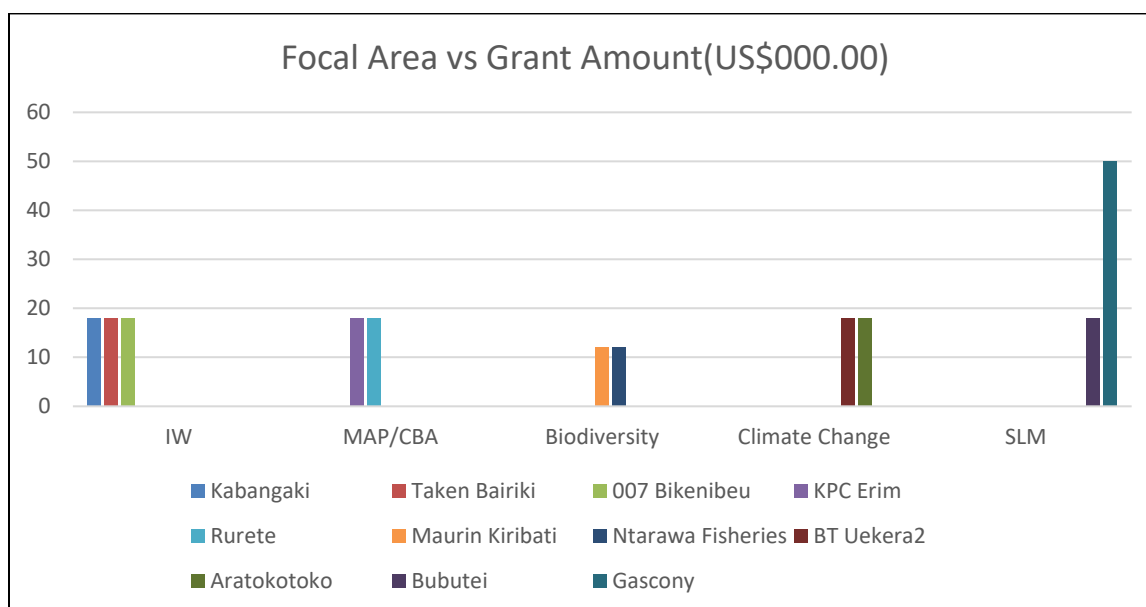


Figure 2: Funding of SGP Projects by Focal Point

From inception SGP Kiribati tried to procure a variety of grant projects to gain experience of implementation with grantee communities. As seen in Figure 2: Funding of SGP Projects by Focal Area, there is investment in the main environmental focal areas where Kiribati communities can best provide local solutions through SGP projects whilst promoting global environmental benefits at the same time. There is therefore the opportunity in OP6 to expand SGP exposure to the wider Kiribati communities through replication and/or upscale of these successful grantee projects.

The EcoCare Group (ThEcoCare) was the host institution of the Kiribati SGP 2007-2015, and has developed the necessary capacities for undertaking grant making activities for SGP. During OP6, ThEcoCare will be encouraged to partner with the NC and SGP Team, and interested village CBOs to implement the OP6 country programme strategies using their experiences on community-based development project planning and implementation.

The most important achievement of the pilot SGP programme was the support by the Kiribati Cabinet and its directive in 2013 to (despite opposition from Environment and Conservation Division) approve OP5 STAR funds allocation to SGP Kiribati. The STAR funds will now be fully utilized in 2017 targeting community-based local solutions to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

1.1 Overall situation analysis for the SGP country programme in OP6 including: major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing.

Since inception, in 2007, GEF SGP Kiribati has generally worked (in the absence of capacity NGOs) with target village communities to strengthen and empower community based organizations, primarily village-based committees focusing on environmental stewardship and conservation to take a direct and lead role in implementing and managing grassroots initiatives in the GEF thematic areas.

SGP OP6 will have the opportunity to extend to other island communities and connect or supplement where there are gaps, to the influx of funding from various regional and international sources currently in place as shown in Table 1 below. However, a lot of consultations with government agencies need to be undertaken by the government agencies and SGP to enable transition of implementation of government projects through SGP village communities' implementation modality.

It is the aspiration of SGP to strengthen its connectivity to other GEF and non GEF projects to either value-add or consolidate these bigger projects at community level, wherever their sites may be. SGP will encourage government's strategic move to ensure there is synergies and tangible cumulative positive transformation impacts to the lives of its people. SGP will play a visible role in this area during the OP 6 phase.

Table 1: Committed Funding for Kiribati in OP6 (Regional and International)

Funding Source	Total Funding \$US/AUD	Funding Time Frame	Coverage
GEF 5 STAR	4.00M	2012 – 2016 (Extension 2017)	SGP
GEF 5 STAR - R2R	4.7 M	2016 - 2021	Biodiversity, LD, IWP and SFM (national level)
SPREP	TBC		
SPC – Regional R2R	TBC		
SPC – EU funded	TBC		
PACKARD			
PRRP			

Thus, in OP6, SGP will continue to take a lead role in strengthening village institutional capacity and partnerships to mainstream environmental conservation while empowering local communities, women and youths to be good stewards and key actors in environmental management and sustainable living. This will ensure connectivity of village community based projects to the larger regional, international or bilateral and multilateral funded projects already in place.

1.2 Experience and of past projects that can serve as a foundation for the effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6:

One of the key lessons learnt by Kiribati SGP country programme is that the Kiribati village communities, with SGP capacity training, can effectively develop, implement and manage own environmental conservation projects that afforded village women and youth empowerment and improved the livelihoods of the village community. Before SGP, the village projects have been developed and implemented by government officials from the capital city. Thus, once the officials leave the island, the village project is no longer properly managed and often collapsed. The OP5 successful projects will be replicated in other village communities in OP6.

The potential highlight of the SGP in OP6 is the completion of 2 pilot projects on Village Solar Electrification by Women Solar Engineers. Two village communities are committed to implementing and managing the project in 2017. Four grandmothers have completed their 6 months training as Solar Engineers with the Barefoot College in India and now awaiting shipment of solar equipment for installations by the 4 grandmothers. These projects will provide key examples of mind changing from traditional village roles where women are normally made subservient. The villages concerned have already undergone some mind-set changes to their traditional ways for the better to empower their women folks, and in OP6, SGP and with the partnership with Ministry of Women Youth and Social Affairs, will replicate this excellent initiative in remaining village communities of Kiribati.

The opportunity is there in OP6 to correct the failed Biogas project utilizing pig manure. The project failed because the intervention technology was not appropriate for an atoll island environment. In OP6, other biogas technologies will be investigated and given the opportunity to address the community based adaptation and mitigating measures whilst enhancing global environmental benefits.

Kiribati SGP has successfully dealt with the issue of lack of capable NGOs to develop GEFable grant projects with CBOs. The SGP Team is targeting interested village communities, developing their understanding of environmental management and conservation, and enhancing their capacity to develop own GEFable projects that will improve community livelihoods and benefits through environmental management and conservation and at the same time contribute to Global Environmental Benefits.

During OP6, these limited experiences will be used as guiding implementation principles to better focus grant making and promote strategic programming with village communities, on a “reef-to-lagoon” focus for SGP support.

2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

In its 6th Operational Phase (OP6) 2015 - 2018, SGP has the following objective: “*to support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action*”. One of the key elements of SGP’s implementation in OP6 will be the development of landscape/seascape approaches (for Kiribati it’s the *reef-to lagoon* approach) to better focus grant-making and promote strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up.

Globally, the SGP in OP6 will deliver on 8 strategic initiatives. 5 of these initiatives are thematic focused and contribute directly and/or indirectly to Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs):

1. Community landscape/seascape conservation - *Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society*
2. Community landscape/seascape conservation - *Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary 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*
3. Innovative Climate-Smart Agro-Ecology Practices - *Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)*
4. Low Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits - *Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path*
5. Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions - *Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern*

The remaining 3 initiatives are cross-cutting strategies also called “Grantmaker+” mechanism (which means helping with non-grant services such as capacity building, KM, improving policy, networking, helping NGOs with proposals to directly access government and other donor funds).

6. CSO-Govt Policy & Planning Dialogues - *Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks*
7. Promoting Social Inclusion - *GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples*
8. Global Knowledge Platforms - *Contribute to GEF KM efforts*

After stakeholder consultations and a baseline survey of selected target landscape/seascape, the Kiribati National Steering Committee (NSC) has endorsed three of the thematic initiatives and all the cross-cutting initiatives for programming in OP6. The thematic initiatives selected are:

1. Community Conservation
2. Innovative Climate-Smart Agro-Ecology
3. Low Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits

The cross-cutting, “Grantmaker+” themes are:

1. CSO-Govt Policy & Planning Dialogues
2. Promoting Social Inclusion
3. Global Knowledge Platforms

The Community (Landscape/Seascape) Conservation theme, the Innovative Climate-smart Agro-ecology theme and the Low Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits theme that also promote social inclusion have been prioritized in SGP OP6 for Kiribati.

Through the mapping analysis and stakeholder consensus, Kiribati SGP strategically identified important target areas which include critical ecosystems that will be supported for protection and sustainable use, implementing a multi-focal approach involving communities in buffer zones and corridors thus providing connectivity for reef-to-lagoon landscape/seascape mosaics. The selection of these target areas is elaborated in Section 3.2 below.

2.1 List of Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks: -

Table 2: List of Multi-Lateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) & Regional Plans or Programmes

MEAs, Regional & National Plans or Programmes	Status of Membership		
	Signed	Acceded	Ratified
1. Biodiversity: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	13 June 1992		14 November 1995
2. Biodiversity: Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the CBD		7 Sept 2000	
3. RAMSAR Convention			3rd August 2013
4. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)	1992		
5. Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972)			
6. Climate Change: Kyoto Protocol		7 Sept 2000	
7. Climate Change: United Nations Framework Convention on CC (UNFCCC)	13th June 1992		8th May 1995
8. Land Degradation: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)		8 Sept 1998	
9. Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes: Basel Convention (Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal)		7 Sept 2000	
10. Chemicals: Stockholm Convention on the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	4th April 2002		07 September 2004
11. Marine Pollution: London Convention (Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter) – Ratified)			12th July 1979
12. Marine Pollution: MarPol (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto) – Ratified			Ratified
13. HNS Convention and Protocol (International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996): Marine Pollution: UNCLOS (Chap 1 & 12) – A)		Acceded	
14. HNS Convention and Protocol: SPREP Dumping Protocol (Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping)			Ratified
15. Ozone Depleting: Vienna Convention (Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer)		7th April 1993	
16. Whaling – International Whaling Convention (IWC)			Ratified
17. Convention on the Conservation and Management of the High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean	Signed		
18. Ozone Depleting: Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention (Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer)		8th April 1993	
19. Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer	2000		
20. Waigani Convention	16 September 1995		28th June 2001
21. Pacific Tuna Fisheries	Signed		
22. South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency Convention	1979		

23.	South Pacific Nuclear Free Treaty and Protocol	1985		
24.	Minimata Convention	Pending Cabinet Approval		
25.	Kiribati Development Plan 2016-2019	2015		
26.	PIPA region declared free from commercial fishing	1 January 2015		
27.	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP)	August 2014		
28.	Kiribati Integrated Environmental Policy (KIEP)	June 2013		
29.	UN Convention Against Corruption & UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	September 2013		
30.	Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs	2014		
31.	Family Peace Act 2014	2014		
32.	Children, Young People and Family Welfare (CYPFW) Act	2014		
33.	Climate Change and Climate Risk Communications Strategy 2013-2016	2013		
34.	Whole-of-Government Communications Strategy	November 2012		
35.	Kiribati National Reproductive Health Policy	2014		
36.	Kiribati National Energy Policy	2009		
37.	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2014		
38.	Istanbul Plan of Action	2014		
39.	Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa) Pathway	2014		
40.	Framework for Pacific Regionalism (2015) Forum meeting priorities	2015		

2.2 National priorities that need immediate preparation and capacity building for to fully exploit opportunities for community and CSO involvement.

SGP OP6 will support the immediate preparations and capacity building of village communities and CSOs towards the implementation of the following five national strategic environmental priorities that overlap with SGP OP6's selected strategic themes. The national policies listed below are also prioritized in relation to the strategic themes determined for SGP OP6.

1. Climate Change: To strengthen national capacity to effectively respond and adapt to climate change, with a focus on environmental protection and management. The objectives include:
 - (i) Improving knowledge, information and national adaptive capacity to respond and adapt to climate change
 - (ii) To build on existing adaptation measures and continue with implementation of concrete interventions aimed at protecting the environment and its goods and services
 - (iii) Implement mitigation measures and strengthen synergies between climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability
2. Island Biodiversity Conservation and Management: Strengthening national capacity and institutional frameworks for effective conservation, management and sustainable use of Kiribati's terrestrial and marine biodiversity:
 - (i) Improve and enhance the storage, protection, management and dissemination of the knowledge and information on the sustainable use, conservation and management of biodiversity to the public
 - (ii) Improve and strengthen national coordination, collaboration and cooperation between stakeholders at all levels of society

- (iii) Build on and strengthen national capacity and mechanisms to effectively conserve and manage island biodiversity
 - (iv) Strengthen national capacity to effectively respond to the impacts of global climate change on island biodiversity and food security
- 3. **Waste Management and Pollution Control:** To strengthen national capacity to ensure a safe and healthy environment through effective and sound management of chemicals and waste through:
 - (i) Behavioural change through education, awareness raising and research that promote best waste management and pollution prevention practices including the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle).
 - (ii) Strengthen national capacity on sound chemical and waste management including the enforcement of waste and pollution regulations
 - (iii) Strengthen the mainstreaming of waste management into national development
 - (iv) Effectively coordinate and oversee ongoing national chemical and waste management programmes
- 4. **Resources Management:** To promote the sustainable use and development of Kiribati's non-living resources (land, water, coastal and minerals) through:
 - (i) Supporting the implementation of effective sustainable landuse management plans
 - (ii) Support of the protection and management of limited and vulnerable water resources
 - (iii) Combating the degradation and erosion of the foreshores and coastal areas
 - (iv) Promoting sustainable agriculture and soil conservation practices
 - (v) Support the sustainable use and development of mineral resources
 - (vi) Improving education and awareness through communication and dissemination of information
- 5. **Environmental Governance:** To enhance the development of capacities and systems for implementing effective environmental governance through:
 - (i) Enhancement of capacity and engagement of stakeholders for effective participation and involvement in environmental management and sustainable development activities
 - (ii) Strengthening and improving the awareness and implementation of environmental policies and legislations
 - (iii) Improving and strengthening the generation, monitoring and management of data for MEA and state of the environment reporting for national development policy and planning processes
- 6. **Kiribati National Energy Policy – Rural Electrification and Energy Efficiency:** Adaptation by reducing the vulnerability and enhancement of the resilience of Kiribati's communities to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

Reference will also be made to other national policies and initiatives currently being developed. But, immediate preparations will focus on the capacity building of supporting partners such as the NGOs and CBOs, Community Champions, Conservation Officers, Mayors and Councilors, Village Leaders, retired civil servants in rural areas and communities. These partners will in turn facilitate the SGP process with community grantees in relation to project design and the application process, management, financial entrepreneurship, monitoring and evaluation.

2.3 OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme

Table 3: SGP Contribution to National Priorities / GEF - 6 Corporate Results

1. SGP OP6 strategic initiatives Thematic	2. GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3. Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ¹ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ²	4. Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	1. SGP has no programmes for this thematic area. Kiribati has already surpassed SIDS targets that “by 2020, at least 30% of Kiribati’s inshore & offshore marine areas will have come under a comprehensive, ecologically, representative networks of MPAs, which are effectively managed and financed”. Kiribati’s PIPA is 408,250 square kilometers.	
Community landscape/seascape conservation	Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary 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	2. In partnership with the GEF Pacific R2R Program, SGP Kiribati will actively seek to deliver on the Actions as part of the Partnership Communique (signed in October 2016) 3. Integrated “ridge-to-reef” seascape approach will be used and planning and conceptual diagram will be produced for each of the three-selected integrated landscape/seascape. Projects may include some of the following – i. Species (threatened and endemic) conservation and management; ii. Ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass, and coral reefs) conservation and management; iii. Sustainable utilization of terrestrial and marine natural resources that support local livelihoods and sustainable income generation activities;	SGP OP6 complements UNDP’s Strategic program by aligning with: Priority focus on SDG’s and in particular women, youth, Persons with Disabilities (PWD), reduction of poverty and sustainable environments Seek to align closely with the UNDP administered initiatives that are better resourced for up-scaling and replicating projects. Since most of these projects are NIM modality, will require Government and relevant partner support and agreement
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation	Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	4. The primary focus within and outside the landscapes/seascapes is to promote sustainable land management and climate smart approaches to achieving food and nutrition security. Projects may include some of the following: i. Revival, management and sustainability of: a. Local crop husbandry knowledge and skills; b. Traditional food preservation methods for agricultural and marine products; ii. Traditional skills to aggregate and improve infertile land to support home gardening and planting of traditional and introduced climate resilient food crops and trees; 5. Support for food security and related livelihoods projects in areas where landscapes have been degraded and/or damaged by human induced activities and climate change.	SGP OP6 complements UNDP’s Strategic program by aligning activities under the community Innovative Climate-Smart agro-ecology initiative with; - UNDP’s objective to improving community resilience and facilitate transition to green paths

¹ “Niche” refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

² Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

Energy access co-benefits	Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	<p>6. Provide ongoing support to village-based renewable energy initiatives for household electrification and sustainable transport, engaging established networks e.g. Barefoot College network</p> <p>7. The approach within and outside the targeted landscapes/seascapes is:</p> <p>(i) to promote, enhance and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation actions which build resilience into conservation and production systems and at individual households;</p> <p>(ii) to enhance and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation actions which build resilience into conservation and production systems and at individual households;</p> <p>(iii) Sustainable rural solar electrification system will be explored in the targeted islands, promoted and utilized to adapt to climate change;</p> <p>(iv) Capacity building and development, learning innovation and improvement will drive the Integrated “ridge-to-reef” seascape approach, to building and enhancing local communities’ resilience.</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP’s Strategic program by aligning activities under the Energy-Access Co-benefits initiative with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP’s objective to improving community resilience and facilitate transition to low-carbon paths
Grantmaker+			
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks	<p>8. Support the establishment of a Kiribati CSO-Government Platform to foster CSO-government engagement in pre-COPS’ activities (UNFCCC, CBD) for 2017-2018 as well as to solicit implementation support for CSO-initiatives e.g. SGP Strategic Programmes.</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP’s Strategic program by aligning activities under the CSO-Government dialogue with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP Strategic Approach through the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA), Kiribati National Capacity Assessment
Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	<p>9. SGP will support leadership programmes targeting youth in the natural resources and environment arena engaging partners e.g. KHIFA and faith-based youth organisations.</p> <p>10. SGP will strengthen engagement with Pacific Disabilities Forum, particularly its Kiribati-based network in Disaster Risk and Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation programmes.</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP’s Strategic program by aligning activities under the Social Inclusion initiative with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the UN Convention on the ‘Rights of Peoples’ with Disabilities (UNCRPD) - UNDP’s program to mainstream Gender Equality in all its activities
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	Contribute to GEF KM efforts	<p>11. Sharing the impacts of SGP projects through relevant social groups and communication products including the National Development Committee, Protected Areas Committee, the Kiribati National Experts Group (KNEG) and the various Parliamentary Select Committees.</p> <p>12. SGP to support CSOs with existing initiatives to strengthen their knowledge management capacity through fully resourcing Information Hubs in villages to access SDG information.</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP’s Strategic program by aligning activities under the Knowledge management initiative with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP Knowledge Management Strategy 2014-2017.

3. OP6 STRATEGIES

3.1 Cross-Cutting OP6 grant-making strategies for the 30%

From the national level consultations process, SGP Kiribati has established a landscape area—for a lagoon and non-lagoon atoll island—for grant-making projects. In this manner, the cross-cutting strategy is based on the important initiatives that will strategically position programme implementation, prepare stakeholders to implement OP6 initiatives and contribute towards NGO government dialogue platforms and social inclusion, which are vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy.

In preparation for the implementation of CPS 6 for Kiribati SGP, 2 cross-cutting grant making strategies that could be supported include;

- I. Capacity building for SGP grantee technical/ground partners to equip them towards impactful SGP projects. This capacity building project will be undertaken by and on each island through a separate Call for proposals and the successful entity will bid to conduct all or part of the capacity development/training activities on the particular island.

The capacity building will be done in the following phases in parallel with the stages of CPS6 implementation for the country programme. The various phases of the national capacity building programme will engage largely potential grantee communities and national partners of OP6 that will directly be involved in grantmaking.

- 1) SGP Partners Awareness

- i. Familiarization of CPS and SGP Strategic Initiatives that will be implemented by SGP Kiribati
 - ii. Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) when designing projects
 - iii. Project Identification and prioritization of needs

- 2) Proposal writing –socializing the GEF project typology in the OP6 strategy

- II. NGO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms.

NGO-government dialogue platforms: SGP Kiribati will establish at least one official (local) platform to be established in the community landscape climate-smart agro-ecology thematic focus to form the basis for OP6 implementation programming with Kiribati R2R and other environmental projects.

SGP Kiribati will support the convening of a National Expert Group of the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Section of the Office of the President, and various Parliamentary Select Committees to allow for the establishment of a NGO/CSO-Government platform to facilitate dialogue on policy and legislature on the various initiative and outcome areas of CPS6 but also strengthen community input into pre-COP processes and familiarization of national government processes which impact on CSO/community governance of natural resources and environment, including climate change.

3.2 Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies³

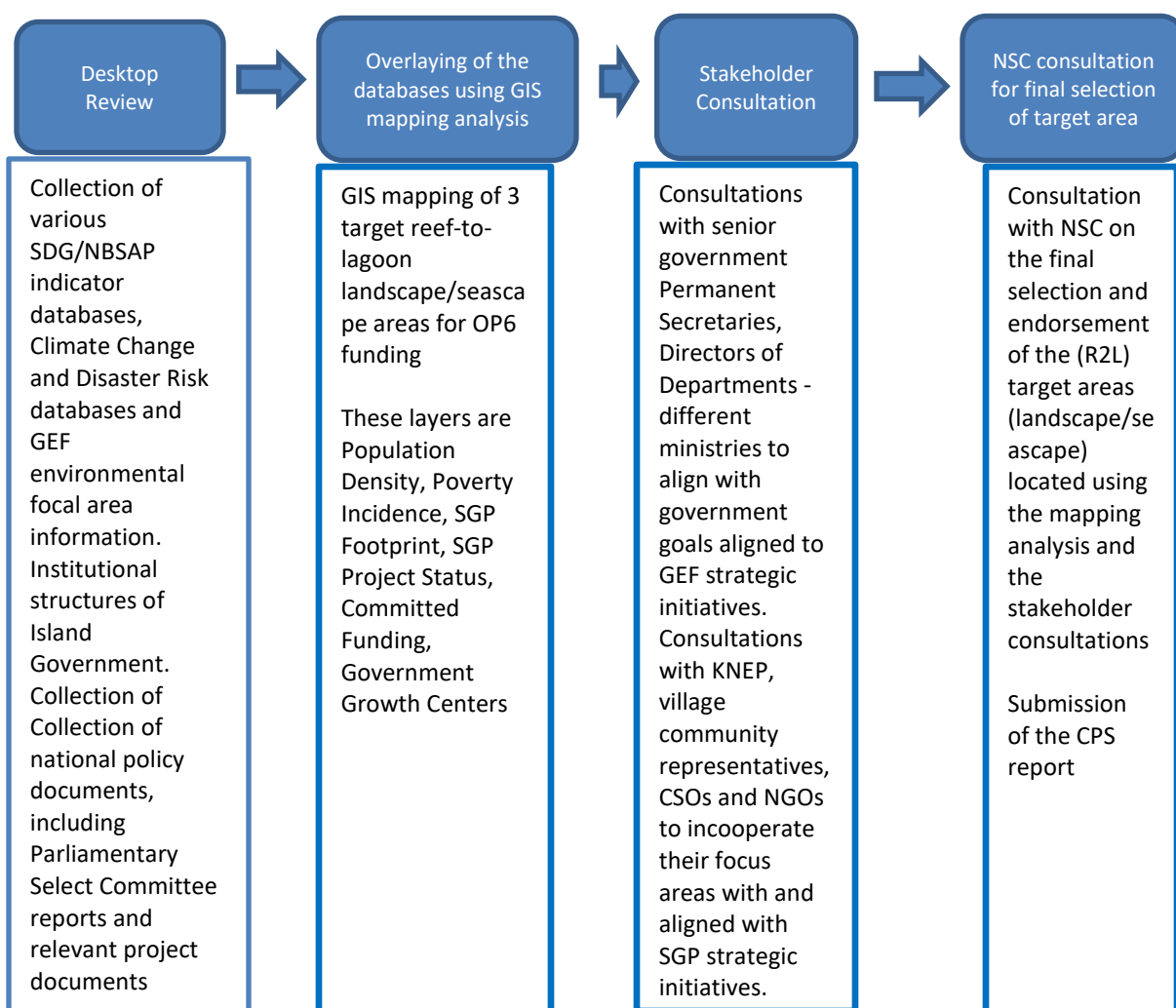
In Kiribati's case as an atoll country, the integrated landscape/seascape approach will focus on the ocean reef-flat (exposed during low tides) to land to lagoon (*reef-to-lagoon*) for the selected landscapes and seascapes. The approach taken to develop this CPS was guided by some key principles and concepts such

³ Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.

as connectivity, multi-focal approach, sustainability, empowerment, proactive and risk-informed. This approach was used to strategically map 3 typical lagoon and non-lagoon atoll islands as landscape/seascape target areas (landscape/seascape) within Kiribati that could be funded under the four selected thematic initiatives.

The target area (landscape/seascape) was selected by following 4 steps;

- Step 1: A desktop review of existing databases and current project activities,
- Step 2: Overlaying of the database mapping layers using GIS analysis
- Step 3: Consultations with government stakeholders on national priorities in relation to identified mapping analysis.
- Step 4: NSC consultation for final selection and endorsement of the target area (landscape/seascape) for OP6



The selection of the targeted landscape/seascape is based on several factors but essentially, have the following:

- (1) Comprise island ecological features that allow opportunities for multi-stakeholder initiatives related to island biodiversity conservation and management, sustainable development and alternative sustainable livelihoods;
- (2) Aligns to island and national level interventions on environment protection and management, and climate change priorities;
- (3) Scores high (total scores should fall between 7 – 10+) on the Whole-of-Island Approach Combined Selection Criteria for national level climate change interventions;
- (4) Potential to absorb and sustain facilitated community development and sustainable local livelihoods that support environment protection and management as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- (5) Potential to absorb and sustain hosting and co-hosting OP6 environmental programmes and projects at the village/local community level, using their own resources; and
- (6) Hosts areas of key biodiversity areas of global significance recognized under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) or other issues of global significance as per identified under the relevant MEAs to which Kiribati is Party to (e.g. Ramsar site; World Heritage site, etc).

The 2013 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) Report identified the critical species and ecosystems of global biodiversity significance that required immediate management. Thus, the selected landscape need to comprise one or more of the following:

- (1) All or part of mangroves, sea-grass, or coral reef ecosystems;
- (2) Legally designated as Ramsar site;
- (3) Existence of any local constitution or bye-law approved at both the village/island levels and the MWYSA or MIA, which aims at improving environment protection and management to support sustainable livelihoods, amongst other priority areas;
- (4) Part of the local management area through the Integrated Community Based Mangrove Management Plan (CBMMP) and Community Based Fisheries Management Plan (CBFM) initiatives;
- (5) Proven excellent records of hosting and/or co-hosting SGP – Kiribati, environment and fisheries management programmes/projects undertaken at the village/local community level, using their own resources;
- (6) Presence and willingness of local communities to involve, participate and engage in the project;
- (7) Potential to upscale SGP projects to island and national level; and
- (8) Proven capacity to address socio-economic issues amongst local communities/villages concerned.

Additionally, global level significance is determined by the presence of:

- (9) Designated Ramsar site and other potential Ramsar sites; and
- (10) Key Biodiversity Areas of global significance identified and recognized under the CBD PoWPA.

Thus, it is important to note that the selection criteria integrate and combines consideration for the presence of critically important ecological systems of the islands concerned, the presence of village communities,

and the interaction of these human communities with their land and sea. This also includes the expectation that these communities:

- (11) can play active and meaningful roles and contributions in the management of their island ecosystems that would subsequently lead to improving (i) the overall health of the environment in its entirety; (ii) the livability of the atoll islands in the face of global climate change; and (iii) achieving tangible social and economic benefits from the activities undertaken.

Based on the above considerations, 3 integrated landscapes/seascapes were selected from the evaluation of 13 possible landscapes/seascapes. These are: (1) Butaritari (Onomwaru Village) at Figure 3; (2) North Tarawa (Noto Village at ETC) at Figure 4; and (3) South Tarawa (TUC & BTC) at Figure 5 and 6. The selected target landscape/seascape areas are also representative of the typical atoll island types in Kiribati. The final sites selected also indicates where 70 – 80% of the GEF SGP Kiribati investment will occur over the next 4 years.

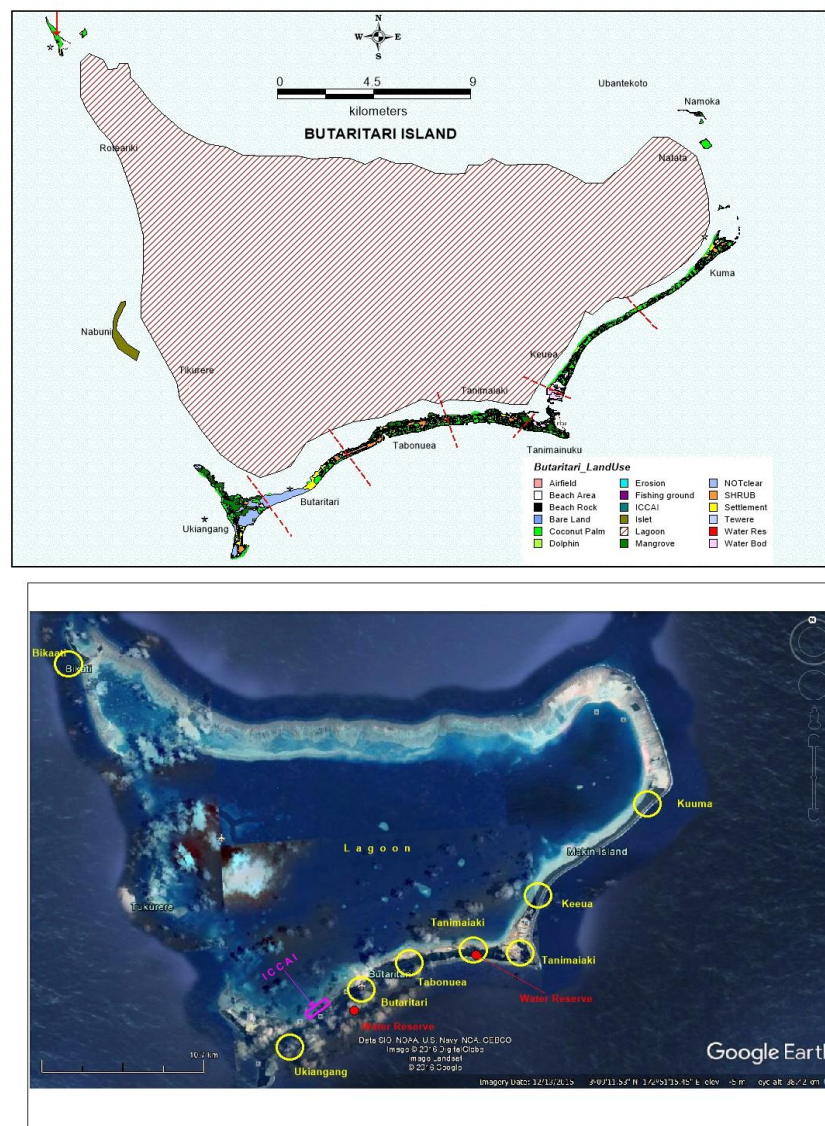


Figure 3: Figure 3: Land use Map of Butaritari Island

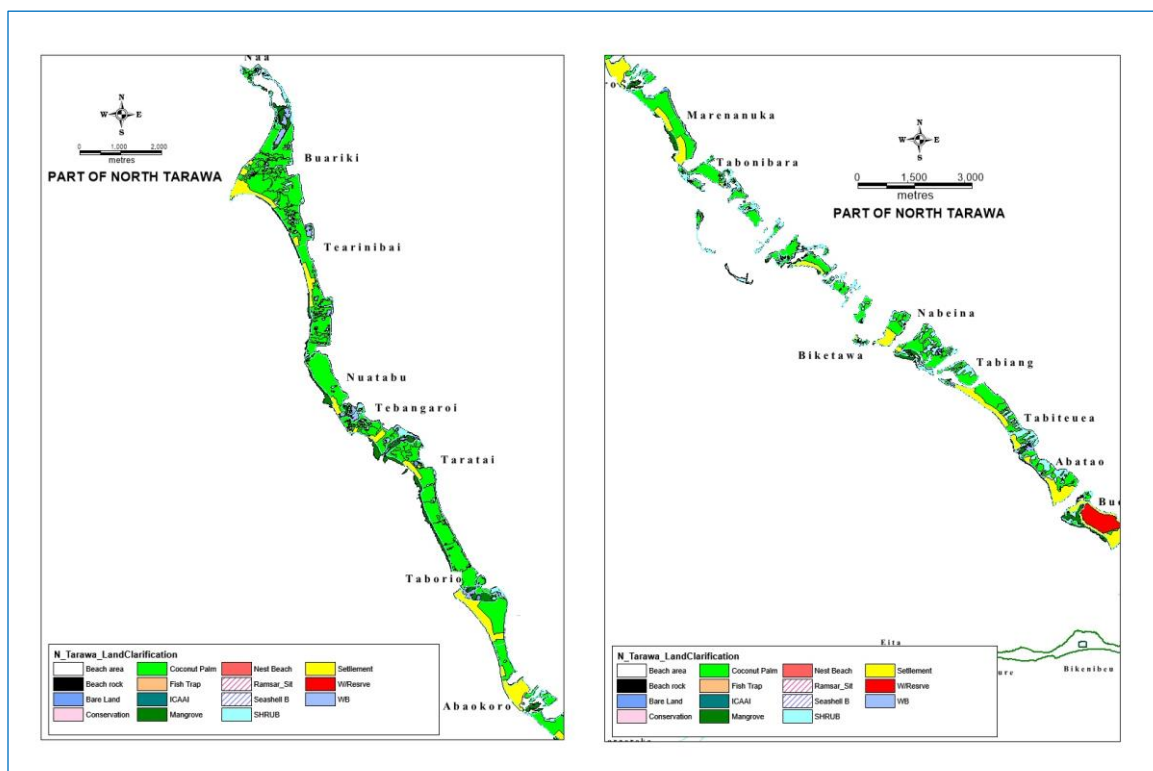


Figure 4: Land use Map of North Tarawa

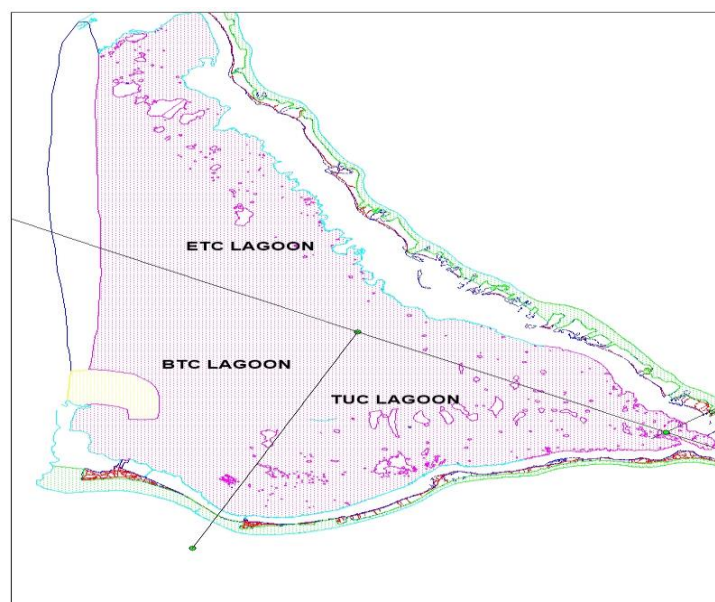


Figure 5: Map of Tarawa Lagoon boundary for ETC, TUC and BTC

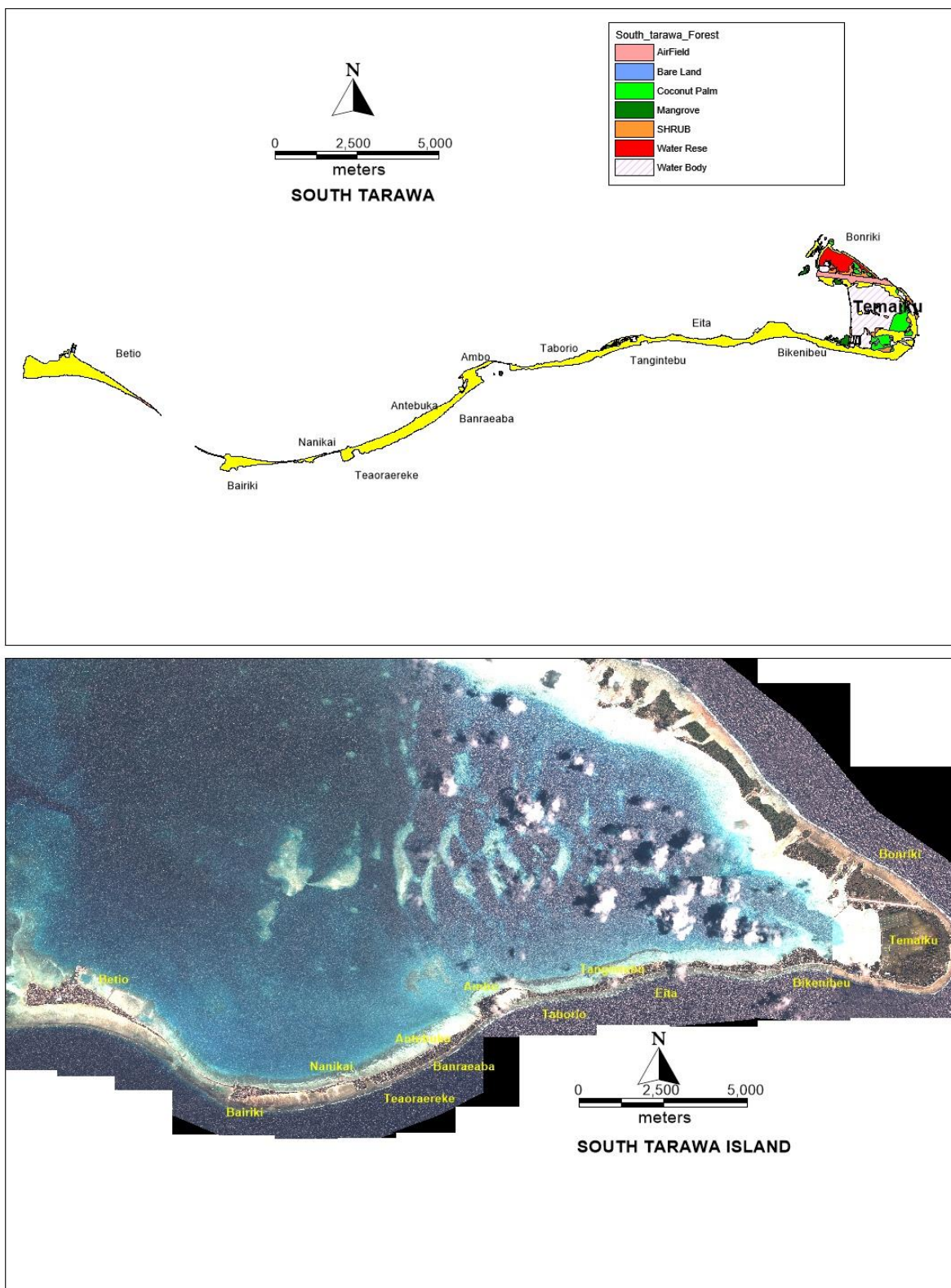


Figure 6: Map of South Tarawa

The baseline assessment included participatory engagement with key informants of the selected 70% region. A questionnaire was developed to assess the main issues faced in the 70% region and the current initiatives that were taken to address these issues. Environmental issues that were not being addressed and fell under the GEF strategic initiatives were identified and noted with the interviewees. Potential typology projects for the target area under relevant strategic initiative were also noted from the interviewee. Results of the baseline assessment is at Annex 3.

3.2.1 Project Objectivity and Transparency Guidelines;

After extensive consultations with existing and past SGP grantees, the following lessons were gathered and are recommended for OP6 grantees.

1. Full-size SGP Grantees should have a ‘Mentor’ recommended by the NC from their list of SGP Mentors who guide the CBO’s progress into ensuring impactful and ongoing results. The SGP Mentors is a group of experts coordinated and trained by SGP to carry out mentoring roles with grantees.
2. To improve efficiency of project uptake, the NC guided by the core NSC team should be empowered to authorize the planning grants. The NSC to continue to authorize full grants.
3. To ensure full community support in village -based projects, grantees such as youth groups, women’s’ groups and village-based organisations must go through a screening process with the village council, the Island Council and NSC.
4. The SGP Kiribati should establish a comprehensive communication strategy to engage all stakeholders in developing, documenting and show casing the SGP programmes, success stories and lessons learned.

3.2.2 Grant-making strategies for OP6

In Table 4.0, the listed niche areas will determine the primary grantmaking strategies for Kiribati SGP in 2015-2018. Kiribati SGP will take a very proactive stance toward calls for proposals and determining potential grantee groups as well as integrating as best as possible the selected strategic initiatives that will be funded through the CPS OP6 process.

3.2.2.1 Community landscape/seascape conservation (Kiribati MPA - PIPA)

Underpinning the grantmaking objectives in this strategic initiative are capacity building of various village-based partnerships that SGP Kiribati will seek to actively engage in and strengthen in OP6. The determination of these partnerships has been strategic but the main considerations include; the build-up of experience and expertise in the conservation of biodiversity of landscapes and seascapes; innovative climate-smart agro-ecology practices and support toward the strengthening of village communities; and, replication and upscaling of grantee projects. These partnerships are anticipated to be the drivers of meaningful outputs in this initiative and grantmaking will ensure that grantee-communities will benefit in delivering global environmental benefits as a result, whilst being empowered and alleviating poverty.

Some of these partnerships are; GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef Program – SGP Kiribati partnership to be established; UNWomen; and, the government based agencies relating to natural resources, climate change and environment. The areas targeted by SGP as niches for grantmaking in this strategic initiative are;

1. SGP will continue to support Kiribati’s commitment to SIDS targets that *“by 2020, at least 30% of Kiribati’s inshore & offshore marine areas will have come under a comprehensive, ecologically, representative networks of MPAs, which are effectively managed and financed”*. PIPA has already achieved this target.

2. Support sustainable livelihood opportunities and viable income generating/value adding projects that benefit communities directly linked to existing ICCAs and protected areas in their sustainable financing efforts.
3. In partnership with the GEF Pacific R2R Program, SGP Kiribati will actively seek to deliver on the Actions as part of the Partnership Communique (signed in October 2016)^[3]
4. Support strategic partners in the development and village risk-informed environment and resource management plans in the landscape target areas of Butaritari, North and South Tarawa, and identify sustainable financing mechanisms to strengthen implementation.

3.2.2.2 Innovative Climate-Smart Agro-Ecology Systems (Kiribati - Climate-Smart Farming)

5. In line with the government's Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), SGP Kiribati will engage with stakeholder partners to support the development and implementation of risk-informed plans at the village level that incorporate climate resilient varieties, variety of fruit trees and tree crops, SLM and traditional farming practices, to improve community resilience and public health against climate change.
6. Support for food security and related livelihoods projects in areas where landscapes have been degraded and/or damaged by human induced activities or climate change.

3.2.2.3 Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits (Kiribati - Rural Energy Access)

7. Under this strategy SGP Kiribati will provide ongoing support to village-based renewable energy initiatives for household electrification and solar water supplies, engaging established networks e.g. Barefoot College network, MIA, MWYSA and MPWU.
8. SGP Kiribati will work with the Ministry of Women, Youths and Social Affairs (MWYSA) to identify replicable and scalable projects to empower rural women and replicate and upscale the Rural Women Solar Electrifying Villages Project. SGP Kiribati will enable targeted communities identified by MWYSA to enhance their capacity in project sustainability and planning to improve livelihoods using renewable energy cooking stoves.

3.3 Grant-maker+ strategies

3.3.1 CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

9. SGP Kiribati will establish partnership with the Rural Planning Unit of Ministry of Internal Affairs to strengthen the national community capacity building policy framework to facilitate and support this CSO-Government dialogue forum. SGP will support CSO-Government dialogue to providing integrated environmental conservation and development and livelihood improvement to village communities.
10. SGP Kiribati will encourage CSO-Government partnerships to jointly plan, develop and implement with local communities, village environmental conservation and livelihood programmes that would also contribute to global benefits whilst providing lessons learned for the national CSO-Government dialogue forum.

3.3.2 Policy influence

^[3] Partnership Communique (GEF SGP –Pacific R2R Project)

The above sections show a prioritized list of national policies that will be influenced by SGP in OP6. SGP Kiribati will support the immediate preparations and capacity building of communities and CSOs towards the implementation of the following identified national priorities (10) that overlaps with SGP OP6's strategic initiatives.

Within the main GEF strategic initiatives, SGP Kiribati will first address the building of resilience to climate change, waste management and sustainable island and oceans resources; the two social pillars i.e. inclusive social development and water and food security. Through the community landscape/seascape conservation strategic initiative SGP Kiribati will also help achieve Kiribati's Sustainable Development Goals and help implement the IW SAPs support in coastal and ocean management (e.g. in the areas of habitat management, fisheries and land-based pollution and NBSAP thematic area 3 – inshore fisheries, thematic area 6 of protected areas. SGP Kiribati in OP6 will build on the already achieved Kiribati's 2020 commitment to SIDs by focusing increased coverage and improved effectiveness of MPAs and locally managed marine areas in the Gilbert Group. SGP activities in OP6 will also strengthen Kiribati's agricultural policies through initiatives to gain organic certification and the incorporation of sustainable land management practices in the climate-smart farming projects. The socio-economic development of village resource owners and local communities through the SGP's capacity building initiatives will strengthen the Kiribati National Development Policy and particularly its Rural Development Policy.

SGP Kiribati will also have the opportunity to support CBOs and NGOs and faith-based sector communities to work on replication and upscaling of initiatives in the target landscape/seascape areas in the environmental focal areas of climate change, biodiversity, sustainable land management and international waters in contribution to Kiribati's commitment under the respective MEAs.

SGP Kiribati will specifically align its OP6 initiatives with rural development plans by funding community-based adaptation projects that promote climate-smart innovative agroecology, sustainable land management and sustainable energy. SGP will invest in the development and implementation of sustainable development plans at the village level in support of village communities contributing to the Island Council development policy planning.

3.3.3 Promoting social inclusion (mandatory)

Promoting social inclusion is a cross cutting theme and thus cross cuts also into all aspects of the programme/project cycle. For this, inclusivity will be the center focus of OP6 programme and projects implementation. Attention will be paid closely to include and involve disabled people, women and children/youth in all aspects of the OP6 programme and projects implementation. Similarly, efforts will be made and invested to ensure their equal participation, involvement and engagement in a manner that builds and enhances their capacity as well as empowers them to participate constructively, creatively and innovatively to tackle and address problems and risks. Thus, it is important for the SGP Kiribati to acknowledge the cultural/traditional and the contemporary governance systems in place within and outside the selected landscapes. It is within this context that the SGP Kiribati will promote a project implementation framework, based on identified and feasible collaboration and partnership building and arrangement.

SGP Kiribati will support Leadership programs and organized forums for village communities to better mainstream youth, gender balance, and people living with disabilities and empower their legal resource-based rights and responsibilities for community-based projects. This could be done in collaboration with the relevant government ministries to mainstream into the Community Capacity Building policy framework initiatives and improve both resource and project sustainability and champion resource stewardship and environmental management.

SGP Kiribati will also support the incorporation of 'Green' initiatives and environmental management and risk-informed developments in existing and new national youth empowerment efforts and leadership developments. Existing initiatives such as the stewardship and leadership development programs organized

by KHIFA, the faith-based youth organisations and other community youth groups can be supported by SGP.

Following the example of Fiji, another SGP Kiribati initiative to be progressed for support with the collaboration between the Ministry of Women Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA) and the Department of Environment and other identified NGOs would be to establish an Environmental Stewardship Leadership Community Course-which can be accredited by the USP-PACE's TVET Project through USP Centre, Kiribati.

3.3.4 Knowledge management plan

At the country level, there is desperate need for enhanced collaboration and information sharing between organizations, particularly government agencies and local communities/villages. The SGP Kiribati will have the opportunity to improve the current attitude to information sharing by jointly working with other CBOs, Government agencies and Island Councils on a range of OP6 programme and projects. Knowledge management is a critical component that cut across all stages of the project's cycle. As already indicated in Section 3.3.2 (Policy Influence), knowledge management is cyclical in nature and central to data gathering, data storage, data analysis and synthesis to knowledge identification, creation and evaluation. Subject to the outcomes of the evaluation, the process of identifying and gathering new data will start again for enhanced projects implementation. Integral also to knowledge management, is the need to recognize, evaluate and adopt proven and workable traditional knowledge of local communities/village in the design of interventions. Relevant observations on empirical knowledge and experiences of the local communities/villagers within and outside the landscapes that contribute to enhancing the projects implementations, will be considered carefully to inform the design of interventions, where appropriate.

Furthermore, is also the need to recognize important new and emerging issues that have the potential to impact the projects implementations within and outside the landscapes and hence, the need to establish a Knowledge Sub-Committee comprised of representatives of government agencies dealing with the natural and social sciences, culture and energy, and including the Project Coordinators of GEF funded environment and climate change related projects (e.g. LDCF, GEF5 and IFAD project on food security and water. The National Coordinator will chair this KM Sub-Committee and report to the NSC.

The SGP Kiribati will implement a Knowledge Fair as a key knowledge management initiative as part of the CPS under OP6. The NC under the guidance of NSC and the Knowledge Sub-Committee, and closely supported by the UNDP Communications Team will initiate various training opportunities for projects and grantees to enhance the capturing, sharing and dissemination of the lessons learned and good practices identified before planning the Knowledge Fair. These training will involve communications and KM-related techniques and activities and production of the same. The Knowledge Fair will aim to have success stories shared across the thematic areas (OP4-5).

In OP6 the SGP Kiribati will work very closely with the GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) and her team at the Environment and Conservation Division of the Ministry of Environment Lands and Agriculture Development to ensure that the country portfolio of SGP projects and results and lessons learned are made visible to civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders. This will be through the GEF Kiribati Newsletter which SGP Kiribati is contributing to in 2017. This linkage with the GEF OFP team will serve to enhance the visibility of GEF delivery in Kiribati as a country portfolio and also form a strong foundation for upscaling and replication of SGP results.

In addition, SGP Kiribati in OP6 will develop its own Facebook page which will provide news of and access to information concerning its projects and initiatives as well as videos. The objective is to provide on a regular basis, a success story highlighted on Facebook portraying GEF benefits at the community level.

Throughout OP6 project preparations in the target landscape/seascape areas, the KM Plans will need to be prepared to help meet the determined projects aims and objectives, using the following format.

Table 4: Components of a KM Strategic Plan

Objectives	Target Audience	Knowledge Products	Dissemination Strategy	Monitoring		Evaluation
				Indicators	Means of verification	
To inform, change or influence policy	Government advisors (Secretaries & Secretary to Cabinet; Government decision makers (Cabinet members – President & Ministers; Directors – relevant Government Divisions; Island Council Mayor & Clerk; KILGA CEO & membership; Village elders & villagers (within and outside the landscapes)	Bi-lingual documentaries; Bi-lingual technical & policy Briefing papers; Cabinet papers; Outreach campaign materials (media release (national news release, etc); Newsletter, factsheets, posters, DVDs)	High level Panel discussions; Media discussions; Advocacy campaign launched and implemented Media releases to newspapers and radio; Newspaper advertising and feature stories; Electronic newsletter released and disseminated to Government Ministries, Stated Owned Enterprises (SOEs); Community & mwaneaba consultations; Public notices; Identify and uses local community champion to lead the advocacy campaign	Cabinet paper tabled, considered and approved at Cabinet meetings; Relevant policy is either in place or enhanced	Relevant is taken at national level (GoK), island (Local Government) and village/local community levels (Mwaneaba Ruling System through ‘Te Oi n Tua); Commitment and support (financial and/or in-kind) are in place at different levels of governance system	Impact of the new and/or changed policy in place on society in Kiribati

3.3.5 Communications Guidelines

In OP6 SGP Kiribati is a new country programme and therefore there is an urgent need to start communicate results. Despite some commitment in OP5 to communicate and engage with key stakeholders and CSO's in Kiribati to promote participation, build relationships and foster partnerships, the efforts of the SGP Kiribati team need to be significantly enhanced in OP6.

Meaningful articulation of the contribution of the SGP to the national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP strategies needs to more targeted and some concrete outcomes and outputs to be defined as part of the SGP Communication Strategy.

The SGP Kiribati in OP6 will target the following;

- (i) Strengthened direct engagement and communication to establish and sustain partnerships particularly with the private sector, professional organizations and financial providers. The NC will seek to strengthen the engagement with these organizations whilst at the same time continuing to

engage with government bodies on a one-to-one basis throughout OP6 and through the CSO Dialogues, the National Forums and the SGP Kiribati Grantee Network.

- (ii) Electronic Communication including Social Media: SGP Kiribati will establish a new Facebook page and enhance the use of social media. The SGP Team will also be exploring the usefulness and benefits of other media outlets to engage with a wide cross-section of stakeholders on a continuous basis.
- (iii) Continued emphasis will be placed on the provision of information related to the SGP, as well as awareness building and knowledge sharing on specific thematic issues. Case study examples will be prepared for each thematic area.
- (iv) Public Events and Consultations: SGP Kiribati will identify opportunities to participate in key public events and consultations hosted by stakeholders (particularly with MELARD and UN JPO) in the SGP network and by others including the public and private sectors. This will allow for engagement with a broader set of publics and constituencies and will raise the profile of the SGP.
- (v) In OP6 the SGP Kiribati, through the NC, will work very closely with the GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) to ensure that the country portfolio of SGP projects and results and lessons learned are made visible to government.

4. EXPECTED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 5: Consistency with SGP OP6 Global Programme Components

OP6 project components	CPS targets	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification
<p>SGP OP6 Component 1: Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</p> <p>1.1 SGP country programme improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p>	<p>Outline of proposed landscape/seascape areas of focus at the country level.</p> <p>Number and typology of landscapes/seascapes: 1 to 3 target areas for approx. 70% of OP6 grant-making resources</p> <p>List of IW SAPs supported in river/lake basin management and coastal and ocean management (e.g. in the areas of habitat management, fisheries and land-based pollution)</p>	<p>Approx. # and typology of projects</p>	<p>Target # of hectares</p> <p>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</p> <p>See Annex 1 and 2</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>1.1.1. Community based integrated conservation management of landscapes/seascapes</p>	<p>Three landscapes are targeted: (1) Butaritari (Onomwaru village); (2) North Tarawa (Noto village); (3) South Tarawa (TBD)</p> <p>A ridge to reef approach⁴ will be used and conceptual diagrams will be produced for each landscape</p>	<p>A minimum of 4 projects in each landscape:</p> <p>Species (threatened, endangered and endemic) conservation and management</p> <p>Ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass, and coral reefs) conservation and management</p> <p>Ocean and lagoon coastal zones management</p> <p>Sustainable utilization of terrestrial and marine natural resources that support local livelihoods and sustainable income generation activities</p> <p>Sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Terrestrial and marine waste and pollution prevention, reduction and management:</p> <p>(1) waste sorting; (2) 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) promotion; (3) Organic farming</p>	<p>Number of community agreements developed and signed for the establishment of conservation areas</p> <p>Dialog platform established</p> <p>Number of community based Protected Areas of global biodiversity significance, increased</p> <p>Number and types of species (threatened and endangered) protected and sustainably managed</p> <p>Number and types of ecosystems protected</p> <p>Number and types of community based carbon sink-based mitigation initiatives and enhancement of ecosystem services</p> <p>Total hectares of atoll forests, mangroves and turtle nesting beach areas protected and sustainably managed, increased</p> <p>Total hectares of sea-grass & coral reef ecosystems protected and sustainably managed</p>	<p>Individual project progress reporting by grantee</p> <p>Official documents for cooperation and management</p> <p>M&E carried out during and 1 year after project completion</p>

⁴ In the absence of ridge, the integrated landscape/seascape approach will focus on the ocean reef-flat (exposed during low tides) to land to lagoon (reef-2-lagoon) for the selected landscapes and seascapes.

OP6 project components	CPS targets	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification
		<p>Integrated atoll forest protection and management</p> <p>Water (freshwater lens & rainwater) conservation, sustainable use and management</p> <p>Ramsar site expansion, enhanced management and sustainability of the current ramsar site</p> <p>Local communities' capacity building and development</p> <p>Establishment and formalization of the community based protected areas at the village, island and national level</p> <p>Community based climate change adaptation and mitigation</p>	<p>Number of households participate, involve and engaged in waste sorting, 3Rs, & Organic farming to eliminate, reduce and manage their household wastes level trainings offered to locals</p> <p>Number of initiatives on technical, vocational and village/community residents within and outside the landscapes</p> <p>Number and types of community based management plans developed and implemented to protect and sustainably managed threatened and endangered species and ecosystems</p> <p>Traditional knowledge systems identified, revived and integrated into community based biodiversity conservation and management plans</p> <p>Number of initiatives that add value to global environmental benefits and sustainability within and outside the landscapes</p> <p>Number and total hectares of ramsar sites increased, expanded and sustainably managed</p> <p>Number of tangible community based adaptation and mitigations measures implemented</p> <p>Implementation of community based efficient, low cost and low & clean technology mitigation measures in at least two landscapes by 2019</p> <p>Implementation of community based energy security (efficient, low cost and sustainable) in at least two landscapes by 2019</p>	<p>Invoices, bills, and other written means (e.g. Timely submissions of quarterly narrative and financial reports)</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables</p> <p>Individual project reporting by SGP Kiribati country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

OP6 project components	CPS targets	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 2:</u> <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO₂ emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</p>	<p><i>Outline of proposed agro-ecology practices, climate resilience, including integration into priority production landscapes and seascapes</i></p>	<p>Approx. # projects (TBD)</p>	<p><i>Target # of hectares</i></p> <p><i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</i></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 and 2</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p>
<p>2.1.1. Sustainable Agro-biodiversity conservation and management</p>	<p>Identification, maintenance and conservation of agro-biodiversity and sustainable use in production landscapes and sectors through community based initiatives and actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Protection of most threatened agro-species/varieties/breeds</i> - <i>Extension of agriculture production throughout the whole island</i> - Achieving integrated sustainable land management that supports sustainable livelihoods and enhances food security and nutrition 	<p>A minimum of 4 projects in each landscape:</p> <p>Revival, management and sustainability of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local crop husbandry knowledge and skills 2. Traditional food preservation methods for agricultural and marine products 3. Traditional skills to aggregate and improve infertile land to support home gardening and planting of traditional and introduced climate resilient food crops and trees 4. The agriculture-food systems through appropriate traditional or modern skills <p>Establishment of a sub-nursery center (to compliment the ALD island nursery center, if any exist) that collects, propagates and disseminates local and introduced cultivars of climate resilient food crops and trees</p> <p>Integrated atoll soil conservation and management</p> <p>Integrated water (freshwater) conservation and management</p> <p>Sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Introduce, promote and integrate the concept/principles of biodiversity conservation in organic farming</p>	<p>Community based crop production, diversity and livestock increased</p> <p>Development of the national Food and Nutrition Security Policy is in place</p> <p>At least 3 types of local crop husbandry knowledge and skills, revived and sustainably utilized at the local community/village level</p> <p>At least 3 types of traditional food preservation methods for agricultural and marine products, revived and sustainably utilized at the local community/village level</p> <p>At least 3 types of traditional skills to aggregate and improve infertile land to support home gardening and planting of traditional and introduced climate resilient food crops and trees, revived and sustainably utilized at the local community/village level</p> <p>At least 3 types of agriculture-food systems through appropriate traditional or modern skills, revived and sustainably utilized at the local community/village level</p> <p>A community based agro-biodiversity nursery center, is established, managed and fully functional by 2019, in at least 2 landscapes.</p> <p>Soil and water quality</p> <p>Number of indigenous and introduced food crops and trees, is increased in at least 2 landscapes</p>	<p>M&E carried out during and 1 year after project completion</p> <p>Invoices, bills, and other written means (e.g. Timely submissions of quarterly narrative and financial reports)</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Individual project reporting by SGP - K country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

OP6 project components	CPS targets	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification
		Sustainable utilization and management of biodiversity based resources	<p>Total area (on land and/or sea) in hectares under effective management</p> <p>Access to and number of threatened agro-species/varieties/breeds, is improved and increased in at least 2 landscapes</p> <p>Number of indigenous and introduced food crops and tree species, is introduced into the local food chain.</p>	
2.1.2. The Smart climate and agro-ecology systems	<p>Demonstration, development and knowledge transfer of agro-ecology practices:</p> <p><i>Biological management of pests and reduction/elimination of the pesticide use in all agriculture related activities within and outside the landscapes</i></p> <p><i>Improved management of manure and other organic wastes</i></p> <p><i>Promotion and utilization of mulching and green manure in all agriculture related activities</i></p> <p><i>Promotion and utilization of composting and waste recycling</i></p> <p><i>Promotion and utilization of integrated organic farming and organic products</i></p> <p>New approaches in adaptation of agriculture to climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Testing and demonstration of easy to use adaptation measures in plant production in the atoll islands</i> - <i>Increasing quality and yield of atoll agricultural products</i> <p>Adaptive measures in agriculture for increased water use efficiency and soil conservation, minimize losses of energy, water, nutrients and genetic resources by enhancing conservation and regeneration of soil and water resources:</p> <p><i>Conservation and sustainable management of soil and water resources</i></p> <p><i>Established system for dissemination of recommendations on community level.</i></p>	<p>At least 4 projects for reduction/elimination of pesticides and fertilizers</p> <p>At least 1 project for improved management of manure and other organic wastes</p> <p>Sustainable livelihoods through sustainable cash income generating activities based on organic farming/selling organic produce</p> <p>Identify and develop sustainable low cost crop production clean technologies including hydroponics</p> <p>Approximately 2 projects</p>	<p>Number of sustainable, low cost crop production clean technologies including hydroponics developed</p> <p>Number of households involved in organic farming</p> <p>Number of local residents selling organic produce from their home grown gardens</p> <p>Increase in purchasing power (of local residents within the landscapes) by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means</p> <p>1,000 ton (t) of produced and applied compost and other organic by-products</p> <p>1,000 t mulched organic byproducts</p> <p>Number of local residents within the landscapes involved and engaged</p> <p>Total areas in hectares engaged with adaptive measures, implemented</p> <p>Total number of households involved and engaged in adaptive farming measure</p> <p>5 - 10% increased yields of agricultural products</p> <p>Total areas in hectares of agricultural area monitored</p> <p>Number of bulletins and announcements made and disseminated</p>	<p>Official documents for cooperation and management</p> <p>M&E carried out during and 1 year after project completion</p> <p>Invoices, bills, and other written means (e.g. Timely submissions of quarterly narrative and financial reports)</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Individual project reporting by SGP - K country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

OP6 project components	CPS targets	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification
<p>SGP OP6 Component 3: <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</p>	<p><i>At least one innovative typology of locally adapted solutions demonstrated and documented</i></p> <p><i>At least (100 villages) achieving energy access</i></p> <p><i>Co-benefits such as resilience, ecosystem effects, income, health and others rigorously estimated</i></p>	<p>Approx. # projects (TBD)</p>	<p><i>Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</i></p> <p><i>Number of households achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and value added</i></p>	<p>AMR, country reports AMR, global database, country Reports</p> <p>Special country studies</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>3.1.1. Energy saving, efficiency and renewable sources</p>	<p>Ensure affordable access to different forms of sustainable energy sources, through models that are user-friendly to environmental and ecological aspects:</p> <p><i>Capacity development efforts enabling the local community/village to develop and use sustainable, cost effective, and clean innovative technologies</i></p> <p><i>Development and adoption of new, viable and sustainable cost effective, and clean innovative technologies for low-carbon energy generating and storage</i></p> <p><i>Promote the adoption and utilization of sustainable renewable energy with focus on access to quality low carbon energy (including usage of solar energy, biogas, etc.)</i></p> <p>Innovative solutions and small systems for energy <i>SGP</i> country efficiency and energy saving:</p> <p><i>Improved energy efficiency of households</i></p> <p><i>Identify and removal of local barriers to energy conservation and energy efficiency, such are focus on most efficient ways of reducing GHG emissions with well-being and other benefits</i></p>	<p>Approximately 2 projects:</p> <p>Energy conservation and management projects</p> <p>Pilot demonstration on solar electrification of households in at least 1 landscape</p> <p>Pilot demonstration projects in at least 1 landscapes, using other forms of alternative sustainable and clean energy sources</p>	<p>At least 1 local community/village locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</p> <p>Number of capacity development efforts facilitated and conducted to residents of the selected landscapes</p> <p>Number of residents participated, involved and engaged in the capacity development efforts conducted and facilitated</p> <p>New, viable and sustainable cost effective, and clean innovative technologies for low-carbon energy generating and storage, developed and adopted</p> <p>Household energy efficiency, improved</p>	<p>AMR, country reports AMR, global database, country reports</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p> <p>Official documents for cooperation and management</p> <p>M&E carried out during and 1 years after project completion</p> <p>Invoices, bills and other written means</p> <p>Individual project reporting by SGP Kiribati country team</p>

OP6 project components - Grantmaker+	CPS targets	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification
SGP OP6 Component 5: <i>CSO⁵-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i> 5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries	<i>Outline of CPS focus for “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms” as part of expanded OP6 Grant-makers+ role</i>	Global level OP6 priority Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level	<i>Target # “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms* initiated * CPS to specify thematic and/or geographic focus for platforms CSO networks strengthened if one of 25 lead countries</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams; SGP Global Database; Annual Monitoring Report (AMR); Country Programme Strategy Review;
5.1.1.1. CSO - government policy and planning dialogue platforms	CSO - Government dialogue platforms: <i>Support the process of formalization of the local NGO- Government platform</i> <i>Support the process of formalization of the national CSO - government platform</i>	Cross cutting Facilitate and support the establishment of a local CSO – government platform Facilitate and support the establishment of a national CSO – government platform Facilitate and support the development of a national policy and legislation that provides legal back up to the establishment and operation of the CSO – Government policy and planning dialogue platforms	At least 1 official (local) platform is established by 2018 A national recognized NGO-government platform, is established National policy and legislation that provides legal back up to the establishment and operation of the CSO – Government policy and planning dialogue platforms, are in place Number of trainings and capacity building programmes facilitated, conducted and offered to local residents in at least 2 landscapes	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams SGP Global Database Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review
	Empowering CSO voice: <i>Strengthening human and technical capacities of CSO for environmental control, impact on the work of the local and national environmental bodies and influence policies planning</i>	Cross-cutting	Number and types of stakeholders within and outside the landscapes, participate, involved and engaged Number and types of policies, strategies or legislations influenced	

⁵ In the context of this CPS OP6 operation, the CSO is inclusive of non-registered and registered Community-based Organizations (CBOs), (whose membership consists mainly of local people living in local communities. It does not include registered CBOs that are registered for business/revenue generating purposes) with the MWYSA, and recognized local communities associated with Churches and traditional village communities based on culture/tradition and/or Island Council ward allocated areas. It does not include registered local communities belonging to a particular family clan (‘te utu’ or ‘te kainga’) within a village.

OP6 project components - Grantmaker+	CPS targets	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification
<p><u>OP6 Component 6:</u> <i>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</p> <p>6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to build capacity of IPs implementation of projects by IPs is supported in relevant countries</p> <p>6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p>	<p><i>Outline of CPS approach to social inclusion, including assumptions with regards to national content for supporting vulnerable and marginalized populations</i></p>	<p>Global level OP6 priority Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</p>	<p><i>Target # beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated)</i></p> <p><i>Target # indigenous fellows (individuals)</i></p>	<p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i></p> <p><i>SGP Global Database</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i></p>
<p>Promoting social inclusion</p>	<p>Identification of areas to support and strengthen appropriate information and knowledge accessibility for the socially excluded groups</p> <p><i>Bi-lingual translation of information in the forms adequate for easy accessibility of people with disabilities, use of different media to transfer the information and knowledge</i></p> <p><i>Direct approach through specially designed competitions, mentoring and coaching programmes</i></p> <p><i>Promote the volunteering approach and work with social excluded groups</i></p> <p><i>Disabled people, Women and Youth awareness and knowledge exchange up-scaling and replication of positive cases and lessons learned</i></p> <p>Mandatory for all Projects under OP6, to have inclusive capacity development component</p>	<p>Cross-cutting</p> <p>Facilitate, support and undertake disabled people, women and youth innovative competition</p> <p>Facilitate, support and undertake training on Gender Analysis to NSC members, project grantees & partners</p>	<p>Number of socially excluded groups participated, involved and engaged</p> <p>3 translated/transposed materials</p> <p>Number of direct meetings, education and promotions programmes, specifically designed for the socially excluded groups</p> <p>Number of Gender Analysis trainings facilitated, supported, and undertaken</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>

OP6 project components - Grantmaker+	CPS targets	Activities	Indicators	Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 7:</u> <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i> 7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries</p>	<p><i>Connections between CPS and global priorities for the digital library and SSC Innovation Exchange Platform (i.e. examples of tested technologies, comparative advantage and experience of SGP country programme)</i></p>	<p>Global level OP6 priority SGP country teams (NC and PA) global database inputs</p>	<p><i>Target # of country innovations to be shared and disseminated at the global level*</i> <i>* Examples may be drawn from OP6 period, as well as earlier SGP Operational Phases (including Upgrading country programmes)</i></p>	<p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
<p>7.1.1. Global reach for citizen practice based knowledge programme</p>	<p>Support mentoring and coaching programmes for new CSO through project development and application process for the new OP6</p> <p>Support projects towards awareness creation of the business sector for the environmental aspects and their motivation to take actions in environment protection and management</p> <p>Improve the SGP-Kiribati institutional capacity to archive, store, manage and disseminate data, information and knowledge</p> <p>Enhanced outreach (CEPA) on OP6 Programmes and projects using various forms that are user –friendly to the public in Kiribati</p>	<p>Facilitate, support and undertake outreach (communication, education and public awareness) using various means (e.g. fliers, brochures, radio programmes, text messages, SGP – Kiribati newsletter release, etc) suitable to local communities living in rural areas and outer islands, will be integral of the approach within and outside the landscapes/seascapes including the general public at large in Kiribati</p> <p>Facilitate and support the mentoring and coaching approach for OP6 projects</p> <p>Facilitate and support the coaching and mentoring sessions for OP6 projects</p> <p>Create and enhance SGP-K in-country website & database</p>	<p>Number of projects using mentoring and coaching approach</p> <p>Number of coaching and mentoring sessions held</p> <p>Number and types of stakeholders participating</p> <p>SGP-K in-country website created and enhanced</p> <p>SGP-K in-country database, created and operationalized</p> <p>Number of OP6 published materials</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>

5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) is an important tool for OP6 knowledge management that allows for efficient management of activities on the national/programme level. An M & E system also identifies useful information on the status of programme/projects implementations, CPS goals achievements and programme/project design/implementation improvement. The M & E will also align with the SGP's Programme Guideline and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). For OP6, the GEF SGP Kiribati will invest and focus on participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects as a learning process that gains best practices, lessons learned and strengthens CSO's capacity to sustain projects activities after the grant period is over. Importantly, the GEF SGP Kiribati will establish the M & E system on project and programme level, where M&E activities will be conducted on two levels: (1.) Programme level – M&E of the National programme and its country project portfolio; and (2.) Project level – M&E during the project proposal preparation, its implementation and after its conclusion.

On the project level, the M&E system consists of various types of reports that determine the status and show evidence of the projects': (i) progresses; (ii) accountability and impact; (iii) regular communication and coaching of the CSO's through the whole process of project planning, development, implementation and post project period; (v) projects site visits; and (vi) on – the - spot checks. During the project planning and preparation, the SGP Kiribati will guide grantees to set practical, realistic and achievable indicators as part of their project proposals and project work plan, upon which the successes of the project activities will be determined and measured. SGP recommends setting at least two indicators in each of the selected thematic focuses. During the project implementation, project site visits, meetings with the project's grantees and relevant project stakeholders will be performed by the National Coordinator (NC) on a quarterly basis and during the progress reporting schedules. This is to allow for on-site observation on the actual implementation of the project and to verify and confirm information in the project quarterly progress reports (narrative & financial). Importantly, the site visit also allows the opportunity for the GEF –K NFP to meet, discuss directly and address with the grantees and project stakeholders, areas of concerns (where possible) that may adversely impact or affect the project's timely deliverables. However, the SGP – K NFP is also in a position to visit the project site any time when the need arise only, as seen necessary and approved by the Project's NSC. A final site visit will be conducted again, upon receipt of the final project report. Each site visit results with Monitoring Record, shared with grantees and stakeholders, which indicates the objective of the visit, observations, recommendations and actions to be taken. The grantees are responsible to submit: (i) regular Project Narrative and Financial Reports on quarterly basis; (ii) regular Project Monitoring and Audit report by an independent consultant on annual basis; and (iii) Final project report & audit report at the end of the grant period. When the project ends (after the project conclusion), an evaluation (post project implementation) visits to the project sites will be made to meet with the project grantees and stakeholders and discuss the final M & E project report.

On the programme level, information and indicators gained on the project M&E level will be regularly verified, systemized and recorded in the GEF SGP global database and summarized in the Annual Country Reports (ACR). The programme M&E results will be regularly communicated with the NSC, Central Project Management Team (CPMT)/United National Office for Project Services (UNOPS) regional team, CSO's, the Government of Kiribati (GoK) and the public. The findings of the M&E will be used to indicate the status of and show evidence on the project's progresses and contributions of the programme towards the CPS outcomes and to take appropriate adaptive management measures, as appropriate.

At the on-set of the programme/projects implementations, capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings on innovative but affordable methodologies for community-based participatory monitoring such as the use of digital cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, to name a few, will be organized and facilitated. Such workshops and trainings will also include response to guidelines for "climate proofing" of GEF focal area interventions, and other specific donor/co-financing requirements, as seen necessary. To

ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, are conducted on a discretionary basis once a year, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity and potential and realized risks.

Table 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis ⁶ to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) ⁷	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) ⁸ Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase
Data mining and literature survey on studies, Kiribati National Statistics Office, National communications and Action Plans	Verifying and cross-checking with other available sources at the national level	NC, NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	As and when the need arises

In addition to Table 6 above, SGP Kiribati will include the following;

- Each project to already have in its project budget an allocation (5%) for biannual sharing, travel costs, story-telling, Environment Day
- NSC Biannual Meet to have ½ day for SGP lessons sharing from CSO grantees and at every NSC meeting to share one success story
- Encourage engagement of its SGP partner network in the monitoring and evaluation activities of projects. This would capitalize on the various resources (personnel and finances) available within the village communities, and particularly in the programme sites of the various NGOs and CBOs;

⁶ The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

⁷ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, ECD and KNEC, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

⁸ The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

- The Monitoring Plan for individual projects will be developed and shared with the respective SGP technical/ground partners (e.g. Conservation Officers and NGO partners) to assist with the assessment of results, targets and outcomes – and capturing this in SGP templates;
- As much as possible, enhance the engagement of SGP technical/ground partners in the monitoring activities.
- The NC and SGP staff will prioritize monitoring activities to high-risk projects mainly, and where ad hoc trouble shooting needs arise;
- For outer island projects, in order to minimize travel costs and the challenges posed by the air flight schedules, the SGP will liaise closely with the technical/ground partners and capitalize on government-led visits to outer-islands;
- NSC members will also be invited to undertake monitoring activities, and particularly in trouble-shooting of projects where necessary. The Secretariat will tie in monitoring visits with NSC movement to the outer islands during the year. Wherever possible, dates will be locked in.

6. RESOURCE MOBILISATION PLAN

There are several existing and potential sources of funds or in-kind support to SGP funded projects at both the project level and the program level:

Table 7: Existing and Potential Funding Sources

Existing Funding Source	Funding Type
1. The SGP Foundational Capacity Development Grant	SGP Kiribati will be accessing funds from this CD grant for all of the capacity building activities outline in the Grant-making s and Grant+ activities mention above. This CD grant has a maximum budget of up to \$250,000 that will be accessed for capacity building as mentioned above.
2. IBSA – India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Hunger Alleviation	SGP Kiribati will continue to develop with Ministry of Women community-based adaptation projects for possible access of funding from IBSA, GLISPA and other funding agencies.
3. Barefoot College	Barefoot College. India has sponsored CSOs directly through their Rural Electrification projects. SGP will work with MWYSA to upscale the Rural Electrification projects with Barefoot College.
4. Government work programs and budgets.	Each year the different government departments at the national level submit budgets under Key Result Areas to National Planning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MELAD has GEF community projects - MWYSA has limited funds for women activities - The Office of the President has a Small Grants Fund.
5. Global Environment Facility (GEF) Funds	Kiribati GEF projects are being rolled out and will overlap with neighboring SGP projects
Other Funding Sources	Funding Type
6. Government Bilateral and Multilateral Aid Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taiwan is supporting OB's small grants Fund, household gardening and animal farming projects - Australia and New Zealand have Small Grants Fund - Australia and Australia has bilateral Aid to Kiribati. Funds in kind can be accessed through the Ministry of Finance. - European Union Multilateral funding for Climate Change Adaptation to decrease carbon emissions
7. Private Sector	Companies often contribute to public good initiatives, especially if there is a connection to their operations. For example, KOIL provided rubbish collection drums to the BTC and TUC constituencies. Potential for SGP to develop sponsorship of landscape/seascape protection projects with ATHKL and ANZ Bank of Kiribati
8. NGO Partners	SGP Kiribati in OP6 will strengthen working partnerships with the following: AMAK, Teitoiningaina, KHIFA, KANGO, FSPK, KILGA, and other sector community groups.
9. SIDS CBA Funds - ANNEX	

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 8: Description of Risks identified in OP6 at the Programme Level

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Funds not being mobilized	HIGH	Low	Grantee or technical ground partner should assist in finding alternative donors
Natural Disasters	Medium	Low	Every grantee should have a contingency and a disaster recovery plan
Political/Religious Interference	Medium	Low	Consultations should be held to reach some sort of mediation
Grantees need continued management and support from SGP Office	HIGH	Low	SGP Office and technical ground partners will continue to manage activity and funding.

Table 9: Description of Risks identified in OP6 at the Project Level

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Slow remittance of disbursements from SGP Office	HIGH	Medium	Grantees can anticipate this and seek alternative sources of finances to support activities while waiting for disbursements from SGP Office. Grantees should
Change/Loss of Project contact person	Low	Low	The technical ground partner would select a suitable replacement on experience with the grantee
SGP grant being absorbed into partner organization budget	HIGH	Low	The grantee should be equipped to manage and monitor the funds without relying on the technical ground partners. The grantee should have a separate bank account specific for SGP project funds.
Sustainability of projects	HIGH	HIGH	Make sure that the project objective is really a need in the community structure already existing in the community so the community takes better ownership of the projects.
Delay of projects	Medium	HIGH	Proponents to already identify risks in the design and measure they have in place to ensure this risk does not affect the project
Project objectives no longer part of village/district plans	Low	Low	Project objectives to brought up in village/district meetings to mainstream into village/district plans
Disaster – cyclone period (November to April) – food security, prolong periods of recovery, food poisoning and clean water scarcity	Medium	Medium	Projects need to mainstream DRM into project plans
Community not trusting the CSO or group sponsored by SGP to carry out activities	Medium	Medium	Project proponents need to inform the Bose ni vanua (district and province) about their intentions and the benefits it will bring to the community before pursuing the project proposal

The Risk assessment and management plan will be introduced as compulsory in the project proposal for all CPS identified risks, with special focus on the identified thematic focuses and potential project activities. Additionally, based on their existing expertise and experiences, the NSC will evaluate the potential risk and quality of the risk management plan and will instruct grantees based on the findings. Similarly, the SGP-K in consultation with the NSC, will also introduce a set of ‘risk-tracking’ questions in its revised project report instruments in OP6.

8. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
(Add more rows as necessary)	

Annex I: Partnership Communique (GEF SGP –Pacific R2R Project)

Annex II: Summary of Priority Environmental Problems in Kiribati

Summary of Priority Environmental Problems in Kiribati

Climate Change	Biodiversity conservation and management	Waste management and pollution control	Resource Management	Environmental governance	Cross cutting issues	Socio-economic issues
Climate variability: land surface, air and sea surface temperatures; rainfall patterns; extreme weather patterns; drought; sea level rise; ocean acidification	Limited and insufficient protection of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), especially in the Gilberts and Line Groups	Increased waste & pollution generation	High rate of population growth	Prosecution and enforcement of the Environment Amended Act 2007	Limited and insufficient Environment outreach (CEPA – communication, education and public awareness) at all levels of society	High rate of population growth Accelerating population increase
Extreme vulnerability to climate change	Poor terrestrial biodiversity	Increased solid waste generation	Over-crowding	Mainstreaming of the environment into the Kiribati Development Plan and related Government Ministries Plans	Limited climate Change Policy Response and Coordination	South Tarawa: Over-population in South Tarawa -Over-crowding in South Tarawa & Betio -Rapid urbanization in the capital island – South Tarawa
Global climate change impacts on the overall health of the environment	Limited natural resources	Littering	Urban growth	Reducing environmental degradation	Accelerating population increase at national level Over-population in South Tarawa & Betio	Over-crowding
Climate change and disaster risk reduction and management	Limited established natural recreational areas	Management and collection of bulky wastes (old vehicles)	Limited and insufficient land management	Behavioral attitudes towards the environment	Erosion of culture	Early marriage age High rate of teenage pregnancy
Limited and insufficient climate change adaptation options: - Migration with dignity	Limited land area Limited conservation and management of mangroves, sea-grass, and coral reef ecosystems at national, island & village levels	Waste oil especially on South Tarawa & Betio	Accelerating coastal development in South Tarawa in particular	Limited enforcement of the Environment Act and other environment related legislation	Limited capacity amongst the local population, especially the local women in self - sufficiency & small scale income generation to meet their family daily needs	Rapid urban growth in South Tarawa

Climate Change	Biodiversity conservation and management	Waste management and pollution control	Resource Management	Environmental governance	Cross cutting issues	Socio-economic issues
Climate change impacts: -Exacerbate island proneness to drought -Exacerbate freshwater salinity -Exacerbate coastal erosion -Sea level rise -Global climate change impacts on the overall health of the local population	De-forestation of atoll vegetation	Management and collection of hazardous e-wastes	Limited sustainable Land Management	Erosion of valuable indigenous knowledge and practices that promote and enhance sustainable utilization and effective management of natural resources & the environment	Hardship of life enhancement at homes through insufficient income generation activities	Unemployment— High rate of unemployment among families due to limited job opportunities, especially for youth
Limited and insufficient climate change mitigation options	Terrestrial biodiversity conservation and management	Marine pollution: -Lagoon pollution - Increased marine pollution (plastic wastes)	Gravel extraction and coordination	Limited farming choices	Limited local communities involvement, participation and engagement in environment	Economic, social and environmental impacts associated with rapid development and urbanization concentrated on South Tarawa
Science of climate change – limited absorption capacity at the national, island and village levels	Ramsar site	Limited landfill operation and management	Over-exploitation of terrestrial and marine resources	Limited public compliance to the environment legislation and other relevant legislations	protection and management initiatives	Hardship of life enhancement at homes through income generation activities
	Limited farming choices	Limited and insufficient waste collection and management	De-forestation of atoll vegetation	Deep sea minerals	Over-crowding & limited space for extension in	Poverty reduction

Climate Change	Biodiversity conservation and management	Waste management and pollution control	Resource Management	Environmental governance	Cross cutting issues	Socio-economic issues
	Senility of coconut trees	Limited sewerage management	Land issues	Limited communication, education and public awareness on the consequences of actions such as sand mining and over-fishing	South Tarawa & Betio	Health & nutrition Poor hygiene in the homes and community Pigsty within close proximity to living houses causing bad smell
	Declined soil fertility	Air pollution	Sustainable Agriculture	Growing demands for building materials for construction and infrastructure development	Support the family well-being at the household level	Prostitution—Increase in the number of young girls boarding foreign ships in return for free alcohol, money and goods
	Wildlife conservation and management in the Line Group	Freshwater pollution (from salinity and waste products) Sanitation	Awareness Water scarcity		Food security	Poor sanitation lead to spread of diseases
	Heavy and increased traditional reliance on marine resources for local sustenance	Inadequate waste management mechanisms by the council and communities lead to unreliable rubbish collection and improper dumping of rubbish especially on South Tarawa & Betio	Depletion of inshore fisheries		Prevent food and health security problems at the family level that link and relate to the hardship of life (poverty)	Large families with few bread earners
	Invasive alien species	Limited outreach (communication, education, and public awareness)	Coastal erosion		Rapid urbanization in the capital island – South Tarawa	Killer diseases such as Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Sexually transmitted Infections (STIs)
	Agricultural pests and diseases. Increased stray dogs and cats especially in South Tarawa & Betio	Limited regulation and enforcement			Poverty reduction	Transport and communication infrastructure needs in outer islands

Climate Change	Biodiversity conservation and management	Waste management and pollution control	Resource Management	Environmental governance	Cross cutting issues	Socio-economic issues
	Changed/loss of habitats				PUB freshwater supply problems to connected households in South Tarawa & Betio	Low education level in rural areas of South Tarawa and in outer islands
	Implementation of the management of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA)				Health & nutrition	Improper toilet practices and
	High dependency on imported foodstuff				Economic, social and environmental impacts associated with rapid development and urbanization	Electricity utilization and consumption needs
	Nutrition needs (access, preferential choices, knowledge, practice, availability)				Capacity building needs of the women and youths: i. to become financial self – sufficient and secure as mothers, single, parents, community members and as church members ii. to effectively carry out their roles as women, single parent, community members and church members	Drug-use abuse: Poor control on Liquor selling The misuse of te kouben by the youth People are selling alcohol, <i>kouben</i> and other drugs to students.
	Limited and insufficient marine biodiversity conservation and management: - Over-fishing - Depletion of inshore fisheries -Over-exploitation of lagoon resources, marine pollution (plastic wastes),				Need to empower women and equip them towards managing their roles, as mothers, single, parents, community members and as church members	Increasing alcohol related crimes including unruly behavior and fighting Kava drinking, currently unregulated, could have negative impacts to the families; also associated with, inter alia, teenage pregnancies, noise pollution and truancy in schools

Climate Change	Biodiversity conservation and management	Waste management and pollution control	Resource Management	Environmental governance	Cross cutting issues	Socio-economic issues
	Freshwater resources: -Limited freshwater/water scarcity resources					Infrastructure Development & Maintenance needs at the national, island and village levels
	- Depletion of freshwater resources - Deteriorating water quality -Freshwater pollution (from salinity and waste products) -Increased salinity -Limited rainwater harvesting - Lack of clean and safe water (especially in South Tarawa)					Increased expensive life (high costs of imported items/products; Increasing prices of goods and services by business) increased youth gangsters Late night roaming by children
	Aquaculture fisheries needs					
	Break-down of Traditional knowledge system					
	Fading culture of I-Kiribati (culture erosion)					