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Kiribati Whole-of-Island Approach Evaluation Report



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Kiribati Whole-of-Island Approach Evaluation Report



Suva, Fiji, 2020

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Original text: French

Pacific Community Cataloguing-in-publication data

Kiribati Whole-of-Island Approach Evaluation Report

1. Evaluation — Kiribati.
2. Risk management — Kiribati.
3. Disasters — Kiribati.
4. Environment — Kiribati.
5. Climatic changes — Kiribati.
6. Social media — Kiribati.
7. Women — Kiribati.
8. Youth — Kiribati.

I. Title II. Pacific Community

996. 81

AACR2

ISBN: 978-982-00-1352-0

This publication is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which supported the Institutional Strengthening for Pacific Islands to Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC) Project. The contents of this publication are the responsibility of the Evaluation team, consisting of Radha Etheridge, Kelly Robertson and Joyce Onguglo, and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

Prepared for publication at SPC's Suva Regional Office, Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji, 2020
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List of Abbreviations

BMZ	GERMAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
BSRP	BUILDING SAFETY AND RESILIENCE IN THE PACIFIC
CCA	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
CCCPIR	COPING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION PROGRAMME
DRM	DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT
EU	EUROPEAN UNION
GIS	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
GIZ	DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT
GGGI	GLOBAL GREEN GROWTH INSTITUTE
GOK	GOVERNMENT OF KIRIBATI
IC	ISLAND COUNCIL
IDC	ISLAND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
IVA	INTEGRATED VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT
KCCAP	KIRIBATI CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROGRAM
KDP	KIRIBATI DEVELOPMENT PLAN
KILGA	KIRIBATI LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
KIRIWATSAN	WATER AND SANITATION IN KIRIBATI OUTER ISLANDS
KIVA	KIRIBATI INTEGRATED VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT DATABASE
KJIP	KIRIBATI JOINT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
KNEG	KIRIBATI NATIONAL EXPERT GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT
MIA	MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
M&E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MELAD	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
MFAI	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION
MFED	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
MFMRD	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
MICTTD	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
MISE	MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
NDMO	NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE
NDRMP	NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
OB	OFFICE OF THE TE BERENTITENTI (OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT)
SPC	PACIFIC COMMUNITY
SPREP	SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
SOPAC	SOUTH PACIFIC APPLIED GEOSCIENCE COMMISSION
TOR	TERMS OF REFERENCE
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND
USAID	UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
USP	UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
V&A	VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION
WOI	WHOLE-OF-ISLAND



Acknowledgments

The Evaluation Team would like to convey deep gratitude and appreciation to officials of the Government of Kiribati (GoK) and those who took the time to contribute to this review. The Team would also like to thank chiefs, elders and the people of Abaiang who shared perspectives and experiences during this evaluation exercise.

The Evaluation Team consisted of Radha Etheridge, Kelly Robertson and Joyce Onguglo, with support from Vuki Buadromo, Project Manager, SPC/USAID Project and Emily Sharp, Monitoring & Evaluation Team Leader, SPC; Norma Rivera, Kiribati Programme Officer, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI); Daniel Gerecke, GIZ Adviser on Climate Change and Education, SPC/GIZ CCCPIR Programme; and Choi Yeeting, National Climate Change Coordinator, Office of the President, the Kiribati National Experts Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG).

Cover photographs: Tarawa, Kiribati. Credits: Suzette Mitchell



Executive Summary

Outlined below is a summary of findings from this evaluation.

- The Whole-of-Island (WOI) approach is seen as a positive intervention with the potential to help Kiribati build resilience. “The concept of the Whole-of-Island approach is good. It’s a good idea to have coordination of activities.” (Government Officer).
- There is support from development partners and regional organisations to roll out the Whole-of-Island approach to other parts of the country. “We want to do all of the islands in one go. They cannot wait any more. The mayors are waiting.” (Government officer).
- The Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA) and Whole-of-Island approach has directly helped communities in Abaiang to understand issues regarding climate change and its links to health, water availability and coastal erosion.
- There is a risk that climate change is being used as a catch-all explanation for environmental change but the corresponding understanding of how people themselves are contributing to these changes is not fully understood, absorbed and owned.
- The Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP) is contributing to the interconnection of different ministries at the national level, and is well-thought-through and fit-for-purpose.
- There was consistent feedback on the need to continue to improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for the sharing of information and lessons learned from the Whole-of-Island approach. This need is at the community level, the island level, and the national level, and among partners and donors.
- When seeking community participation, i-Kiribati cultural norms mean that people will not necessarily share knowledge and information. Community consultations need to include as many community members as possible to ensure knowledge and skills are transferred.
- I-Kiribati communities do not normally share traditional knowledge outside of family or clan members. For the Whole-of-Island approach, which has the harnessing of traditional knowledge as a central premise, the fact that i-Kiribati communities do not readily share traditional knowledge is something that needs to be further considered.

Key Recommendations:

1. Importance placed, during community consultations, on conveying how people – including community members themselves – are exacerbating the impacts of climate and ecological changes. Consultations should emphasise the need to work collectively, and how people and communities are contributing to environmental changes.
2. Ministries need to mainstream the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP) by incorporating the relevant objectives and activities from the Plan into their own strategic plans, annual work plans and budgets. It is suggested that the island council strategic plans, informed by the Whole-of-Island approach, are aligned to the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan. The Island Council strategic plans and the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan should inform the Ministry strategic plans.
3. When expanding the Whole-of-Island approach to other islands, partners should work closely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) to ensure that the terms of reference (TOR) for the Island Development Committee (IDC) and Island Council (IC) are in place and that members understand them.
4. Training for Island Councils and Island Development Committees in governance, and roles and responsibilities should form a core pillar of the Whole-of-Island approach, given the importance of these bodies for the implementation and governance of initiatives at the island level.
5. Donors and partners to the Whole-of-Island approach should help ensure that new members to the Island Council and Island Development Committee are familiar with the TOR and current work plans. Donors and partners should make time to brief new committee members on the Whole-of-Island approach.
6. The Kiribati National Experts Group (KNEG) to document its TOR and use the process as an opportunity to define the role of the KNEG.
7. There needs to be consideration and group consensus on the role of the KNEG. This review suggests that the KNEG should be the main advisory body and coordination mechanism for climate change and disaster risk management. The KNEG should also assist in island level activities that are initiated through the Whole-of-Island approach, including reviewing Island Council strategic plans.

8. The release of the revised Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (and eventual endorsement of the National Climate Change Policy) provides an opportunity to gain renewed government commitment to the KNEG (KNEG) and its objectives. The implementation of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP) would be assisted by regular progress sector/thematic reports on a six monthly or yearly basis.
9. Donors and partners should consider providing the KNEG with dedicated funding to assist its operational and administrative needs. A well-functioning and well-resourced KNEG will help drive the Whole-of-Island approach forward.
10. The KJIP should identify gaps or shortfalls in funding to the Whole-of-Island approach and these should be listed by priority. This would allow development partners to consider what further investments they could potentially make.
11. Consideration to be given on how climate change funding that is provided to the GoK is captured. At present climate change funding provided to the government cannot readily be extracted.
12. Stakeholders to consider establishing social media awareness for the WOI approach to facilitate more discussion and input from community members. This could be achieved through Facebook or other popular social media sites such as Humans of Kiribati.
13. Talk back radio to be used as a communication tool for the WOI approach; for example, when a rollout is planned to a new island and for the release of the revised Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan.
14. A monitoring and evaluation framework to be developed for the revised Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP), which should be aligned to the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP). Ensure that ministry level strategic plans are aligned to the KJIP and include monitoring and evaluation frameworks that incorporate their respective areas of responsibility in the KJIP. Resourcing is also required to enable the implementation of these frameworks.
15. The MIA, in coordination with the Office of the President and the KNEG, to work with Abaiang Council to review and develop a new four-year plan to align with the term of the current island government and new national government priorities.
16. The KNEG to work with Abaiang Council (and all additional Island Councils that adopt the Whole-of-Island approach) to create simple monitoring and reporting processes to report on the progress of implementing Abaiang Council Strategic Plan objectives and activities (including the incorporation of the Whole-of-Island approach).
17. Extension officers located in Abaiang are encouraged to report to their respective ministries and the KNEG on their technical areas that are progressing activities under the KJIP and/or the Abaiang Council Strategic Development Plan.
18. Government and donors should continue to develop messages and communication materials on the importance of community ownership and participation. Where volunteering or community participation is an expectation in a project design, this concept should be explained in detail to community members.
19. Future WOI initiatives need to develop behavioural change activities that are aimed at overcoming cultural barriers regarding the sharing of traditional knowledge. Communities need to be encouraged to share traditional knowledge (in the context of building resilience) so that all members can move towards climate change adaptation.

Introduction

1.1. Background to the Whole-of-Island Approach

In 2011, the Government of Kiribati (GoK) requested new regional climate change programmes to support communities on outer islands in their efforts to:

- adapt to the adverse impacts of climatic changes and variability; and
- to strengthen response capacities to man-made and natural hazards using a holistic and integrated approach.

Instead of focusing on selected villages or single sectors, the “Whole-of-Island” approach targets the ecosystem, communities and governance structures of the island while also considering its relationship with the national government and partners.

Climate change and disaster risks must be considered within the context of local development. Actions aimed at building resilience should be an integral part of local development plans. While the ownership of the plan remains with the Island Council (IC), the national government and partners’ project activities will be guided by local development plans. At the national level, the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management supports the coordination of these activities.

The GoK sought to get beyond “project by project” approaches towards an integrated, multi-sectoral, programmatic approach in implementing climate change and disaster risk programmes for the benefit of the i-Kiribati people. This innovative development strategy, now known as the Whole-of-Island (WOI) approach, aims to deliver climate change and disaster risk management programmes in an effort to strengthen partner coordination, and to harmonise development partner assistance in terms of assessment, implementation and reporting.

Cabinet approved the Whole-of-Island approach, the site selection criteria and the development of an Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA) in August 2013. Cabinet selected Abaiang and Tabiteuea North as the most vulnerable outer islands – thereby they were selected to pilot the WOI approach.

In September 2013, a team of more than 30 KNEG representatives and development partners¹ undertook an IVA in Abaiang, based on the sustainable livelihoods approach. Participatory rural appraisals were conducted in eight villages (divided into women, men and youth groups). Ten per cent of all households were surveyed by the National Statistics Office across all 18 villages. Sector specific surveys for agriculture, governance, fisheries, water and education were undertaken.

The assessment resulted in the publication of the Abaiang Island, Kiribati – A Whole-of-Island Integrated Vulnerability Assessment.² In this report, the vulnerabilities of Abaiang to climate change and natural disasters across all sectors were highlighted, along with adaptation measures that could be taken. From the integrated analysis, the Island Council and the Island Development Committee, with support from the KNEG and regional support team,³ developed the Abaiang Council Strategic Development Plan 2014–2017 and Action Matrix.

This strategic plan and action matrix provided a framework for the GoK ministries, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), faith-based organisations, and implementing agencies to work together to coordinate climate change and disaster risk management activities on the island of Abaiang. Previously, different implementing agencies were undertaking projects separately on the island; now there is a framework for communicating all project activities and collaborating across sectors with all stakeholders.

¹Including representatives from the Pacific Community (SPC), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) and the University of the South Pacific (USP).

²Available at <http://www.sprep.org/publications/abaiang-island-kiribati-a-whole-of-island-integrated-vulnerability-assessment>. Accessed 19 March 2018.

³SPC, GIZ, SPREP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and USP.

1.2. Kiribati Country Context⁴

The Republic of Kiribati is made up of three main island groups: The Gilbert, Phoenix and Line islands and one isolated raised limestone island, Banaba (Ocean Island). The groups of islands contain 33 scattered atoll islands that are dispersed over 3.5 million square kilometres in the central Pacific Ocean. The three main island groups stretch over 800 kilometres from north to south and over 3210 kilometres from east to west.

The Kiribati 2010 census determined that the total population was 103,058, of whom 50.7% were female and 49.3% male. In all, 48.7% of the population lives in the capital of South Tarawa (in the Gilbert Islands), which has a population density of 3173 people per square kilometre.⁵ The mean age of the i-Kiribati population is 24.9 years and 15.9% of the population is five-years of age or younger, reflecting the high birth rate of 31.3 per 1000 people, per year.⁶ The latest Kiribati National Disability Survey identified 3840 people living with disabilities, with 23% of those being under the age of 20.⁷

The climate of Kiribati is hot and humid all year round. This tropical climate is closely related to the temperature of the oceans surrounding the atolls and small islands. However, its seasonal rainfall is highly variable from year to year, mostly due to the El Niño–Southern Oscillation.⁸

Kiribati is blessed with a vast ocean territory and marine biodiversity, but is limited in its land area and terrestrial resources. The Kiribati economy depends heavily on its rich marine resources for employment, income and subsistence living. However, the resources provided by its limited land and terrestrial biodiversity are also central to the Kiribati way of life.

The public sector dominates Kiribati's economy. It provides two-thirds of all formal sector employment and accounts for almost 50% of gross domestic product. Kiribati is highly exposed to external economic shocks – particularly surges in food and fuel commodity prices – due to its limited revenue base and high dependency on imports.

Kiribati is categorised by the United Nations as both a “Small Island Developing State” and a “Least Developed Country”.

1.3. Projected Climate for Kiribati

Kiribati generally has a hot and humid tropical climate, with a seasonal variability that is mainly influenced by large-scale drivers such as the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) and South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ). Over the course of the twenty-first century, mean rainfall, air temperature, sea surface temperature and the frequency and strength of extreme events are projected to increase, which will result in a large impact on various sectors such as food and agriculture.⁹

The climate projections for Kiribati in the twenty-first century, as derived from using the 18 Global Climate Model data obtained from the International Coupled Model Inter-Comparison Project phase 3 (CMIP3) experiments, as follows:

- Surface air and sea surface temperatures are projected to continue to increase (very high confidence).
- Annual and seasonal mean rainfall is projected to increase (high confidence).
- The intensity and frequency of days of extreme heat are projected to increase (very high confidence).
- The intensity and frequency of days of extreme rainfall are projected to increase (high confidence).¹⁰

The projections for all emissions scenarios indicated that the annual average air temperature and sea surface temperature will increase in the future in Kiribati. Under a high emissions scenario, this increase in temperature is projected to be in the range of 0.3–1.3°C for the Gilbert Islands and 0.4–1.2°C for the Phoenix and Line islands by 2030. The acidity level of sea water in the Kiribati region will continue to increase over the twenty-first century, where the resulting impact on the health of reef ecosystems is likely to be compounded by other stressors including coral bleaching, storm damage and fishing pressure.¹¹

⁴This section is sourced from the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2018.

⁵Kiribati National Statistics Office (KNSO) and SPC. 2012. Kiribati 2010 Census. Volume 2: Analytical Report.

⁶Ibid., note 4.

⁷Ibid., note 4.

⁸BoM and CSIRO. 2011. Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research (Vol. 2: Country Reports) produced by the Pacific Climate Change Science Program.

⁹Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2005) (developed as part of the Kiribati Adaptation Project), National Adaptation Program of Action (2007), Kiribati Development Plan (2013–2015), National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation (2013), Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy (MELAD 2013).

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Kiribati Meteorology Service and with kind permission from Australian Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO (2011).

1.4. Policy Context for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management in Kiribati

There is a long history of national climate change adaptation plans and inclusion of environmental issues in Kiribati.¹² The most recent and current plan is the **Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014–2023** (known as the KJIP). The Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan is currently being updated to reflect the current government's priorities, and provides the framework for ministries and donors to align with climate change and disaster risk management priorities.

The **National Disaster Risk Management Plan** (GoK, 2012) is enabled by the National Disaster Management Act 1993, and embraces an all hazards approach that is to be utilised by all ministries, departments, divisions, offices and other key stakeholders, in all aspects of disaster risk management.

The **National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation** (GoK, 2013) sets out the government's policy approach on climate change. With the change of government in 2015, a decision was made by the in-coming government to review the document and it currently remains in draft.

The **Kiribati 20-year Vision (KV20)** is the long-term development plan for Kiribati from 2016 to 2036. Between 2017 and 2019, the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP) for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management was updated to reflect alignment with the KV20, the Kiribati Development Plan 2016–2019 and the Climate Change Policy. The updated KJIP sets out a holistic approach to integrate climate change and disaster risks into all sectors, with the aim to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks, and to coordinate priorities for action. It has been designed to complement the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) and the 2013 National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation.

Climate change and disaster risk reduction are currently

reflected in policies/strategies related to water and sanitation, health, environment, fisheries, agriculture, labour, youth and education. A Climate Change and Climate Risk Communication Strategy was implemented for 2013–2016, with other relevant national policies including the Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Strategy 2004, the National Water Resources Policy and Implementation Plan 2008, the National Climate Change and Health Action Plan 2011, and the Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy 2013.

1.5. Governance Framework for the Whole-of-Island Approach

The Office of the President, the national level Kiribati National Expert Group, and the Abaiang Island Council and Island Development Committee all play important roles in deciding priorities and implementing the Whole-of-Island approach.

The **Office of Te Berentitenti** (the Office of the President) is the focal point within the GoK for climate change and climate change adaptation activities, and is responsible for coordination and planning of activities within this area. The Office of Te Berentitenti (OB) hosts the KNEG. This group was formed in 2014 to support the development and implementation of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan. It is a multi-sectoral group that includes government ministries, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, development partners, and faith-based organisations. The KNEG has been responsible for driving and coordinating climate change activities and planning, as per the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan, and providing technical advice to ministries on climate change and disaster risk initiatives.

The **Island Council** is the elected governing body at the island level and sits under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The **Island Development Committee** is the technical arm of the Island Council and provides advice and feedback on development activities or projects. The Island Development Committee operates in accordance with the

¹²Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2005) (developed as part of the Kiribati Adaptation Project), National Adaptation Program of Action (2007), Kiribati Development Plan (2013–2015), National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation (2013), Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy (MELAD 2013).

Local Government Act and consists of two-thirds of the council members, government officials who are based in Abaiang (such as Extension Officers), leaders from churches, and a range of community representatives. Under the Whole-of-Island approach, the Island Development Committee and Island Council were expected to take the lead role at the island level for the coordination, monitoring and reporting of the Abaiang Action Plan.

A **Disaster Risk Management Sub-Committee** was established under the Island Council as part of a national plan to strengthen disaster preparedness and response across the outer islands. The Office of the President and the Red Cross have provided support in order to establish this sub-committee. Its membership is similar to the Island Development Council, but it also includes the chairperson of every village. These community members take the lead with communicating early warning messages and initiating disaster preparedness plans within their respective communities.

2. Theory of Change

A theory of change is a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It focuses on mapping out how the activities or interventions will lead to the desired goals being achieved. This process of describing the desired change should lead to better planning, in that activities are linked to a detailed understanding of how change actually happens.¹³

When the Whole-of-Island approach commenced, the partners did not develop a theory of change. From the review of documents and discussions with stakeholders, the Evaluation Team developed a theory of change that can be adopted by the GoK and partners who work in this area.

Problems

The sustainable development of i-Kiribati communities is threatened by climate change and disasters. The national and international support that is required to address these interconnected challenges is often single-sectoral, uncoordinated and insufficient.

Causes

Community level

- Remote islands, high transport costs and limited market access
- Limited island infrastructure
- Energy dependent on fossil fuels
- High population growth
- Vulnerable economies and ecosystems
- Unsustainable use of natural resources
- Lack of governance capacities and leadership skills
- Health problems (non-communicable diseases, water-borne diseases)
- Traditional practices for resilience are being lost

National level

- Limited resources and capacities
- Limited inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation
- Lack of adequate steering mechanism

Regional level

- Lack of donor harmonisation and coordination
- Range of regional and bi- and multi-lateral development partners with similar or overlapping agendas leading to risk of duplication
- Limited alignment of development partners to national and communal priorities

Inputs

Community level

- Undertake integrated vulnerability and other technical assessments on the islands
- Introduce adaptation measures in agriculture, fisheries, food security, water security and sanitation, health and education
- Introduce communal planning and management practices in land use, marine protected areas, by-laws, monitoring and evaluation, and general communal planning skills
- Build leadership capacities of Island Councils and Island Development Committees to coordinate WOI activities

National level

- Develop the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP) further
- Use KJIP as an investment plan with donors
- Establish the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG) as main advisory body and coordination mechanism
- Integrate KJIP objectives and activities into ministerial strategic plans

Regional level

- Regional and international partners harmonise and coordinate their approaches and reduce duplication
- Regional and international partners align their activities to national and communal priorities
- Regular exchange of information and lessons learned

¹³Center for Theory of Change. Available at <http://www.theoryofchange.org/what-is-theory-of-change/>. Accessed 13 March 2018.

Outputs

Community level

- Adaptation measures are implemented, based on prior assessments and community consultations, therefore on actual community needs
- Communal planning, management and leadership skills and capacities of Island Councils and Island Development Committees are built

National level

- KJIP approved by cabinet and KNEG established
- KJIP activities are part of ministerial sector and operational plans
- KJIP used as an investment plan to attract and coordinate funding

Regional level

- Regional and international development partner interventions and activities are harmonised and coordinated, build upon each other and are aligned to Kiribati's needs

Outcomes

- Development of communities is more sustainable and climate-resilient
- Communities are better equipped to cope with negative impacts of climate change and disaster risks
- Interconnectedness of social and ecological systems
- Sharing of lessons learned among communities, among development partners and between community, national and regional levels
- Use of scarce resources on all levels maximised

Assumptions and Risks

- There is a willingness of community members to engage with the WOI approach
- There is a willingness of line ministries in Kiribati to engage with the WOI approach and to integrate the KJIP into their sectoral planning
- There is sufficient capacity – skills, resources and time – in Kiribati to coordinate, steer and implement activities
- Development partners are willing to work together and in a coordinated manner and align with national and local priorities in Kiribati

The theory of change is set out visually in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Whole-of-Island Theory of Change

3. Evaluation Objectives

3.1. Rationale

This evaluation was been tasked with understanding lessons learned from the pilot Whole-of-Island Approach (WOI) – which was rolled out in Abaiang in 2013¹⁴ – and understanding how the approach can continue to grow, evolve and improve. A driving reason for commissioning the evaluation is to inform the planned expansion of the Whole-of-Island approach across the other islands within Kiribati.

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the Whole-of-Island approach at the national, outer island and community levels. The evaluation will examine the extent to which the approach achieved its intended results, what emerged as unintended results and what were the enablers and barriers to achieving the results. The evaluation aims to identify lessons learned and analyse how these may inform future adaptation or climate change financing activities.

3.2. Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation are to understand the following:

- The extent to which the Whole-of-Island approach contributed to the interconnection of social and ecological systems supporting resilient development at community, outer island, national, and regional levels.
- The contributions Whole-of-Island approach to learning, sharing of lessons learned, and how these influence resilience building.
- The ways in which community participatory learning, and traditional knowledge and experience are being used through the Whole-of-Island approach to inform resilient development at the community/outer island and national levels.
- The extent to which inclusive decision-making is being employed and how this is creating opportunities for engaging vulnerable and women groups.

The target audience of the evaluation is expected to be the Office of Te Berentitenti, the Kiribati National

Expert Group, community leaders, extension officers, development partners, programme managers and project leaders of relevant technical areas.

3.3. Methodology

The objective of this evaluation was to explore behaviours, perceptions and attitudes and, with this in mind, qualitative methods such as interviews, discussions, focus group discussions and observations were the primary mechanisms for data collection.

There were two rounds of data collection. The first round occurred over one week during October 2017 in South Tarawa and Abaiang. Data was collected through a mixture of group consultations, focus group discussions and one-on-one consultations. A structured questionnaire was used in this round of data collection. The same questionnaire was used with government workers and community members, with some small modifications based on the audience. Some capacity building in research methods was involved with this round of data collection, with two members of the Office of Te Berentitenti (the Office of the President) joining the evaluators in Abaiang. These officers were essential for interpreting the group discussions that were held in both English and i-Kiribati with the community stakeholders.

The second round of data collection took place in February 2018 in South Tarawa and Abaiang and was used to dive deeper and clarify the information already obtained. This round of interviews used a list of themes and evaluation questions. These themes were explored in a detailed manner with each participant, where the exact wording of the questions was tailored to suit the conversational flow of each interview. This technique allows interviewees to have a free-flowing connection of ideas and provides different data to that of a structured interview.

A point of saturation was reached with the data collection, in that no new themes were emerging from subsequent interviews.

A list of evaluation participants is included at *Annex 1*.

¹⁴The Integrated Vulnerability Assessment took place in Abaiang in late 2013. The assessment report was finalised in 2016, with activities that were implemented ramped up in Abaiang throughout 2016. Activities had been occurring in Abaiang since 2013.

3.4. Evaluation Limitations and Challenges

The evaluation experienced some limitations and challenges, which should be taken into account when analysing the findings in this report. A primary source of data was interviews that were carried out with government officers. There were limited interviews with private sector and non-governmental organisations. Given that the public sector dominates the economy, it is reasonable for government workers to be a primary source of data. In-depth consultations were undertaken with community members, which provided good data on the community perspective.

4. Evaluation Findings

4.1. General Perceptions of the Whole-of-Island Approach

Broad support for the initiative

Broadly, across the many people who were interviewed, there was support for the Whole-of-Island approach. There was a sense that it is a positive intervention with the potential to support Kiribati in building resilience, as climate change and natural disasters become more and more a part of daily life. Reflections from government officials noted that:

The concept of the Whole-of-Island approach is good. It's a good idea to have coordination of activities.

It is a holistic approach to the problems Kiribati and islands are facing with climate change.

The evaluation also found strong support for the initiative within the community with one villager making this comment:

The Whole-of-Island is good, better at working, communicating with people. We like the team, and that they consult more. They do consult the council. Other donors do not.

Moreover, we found that there is a strong desire to see the Whole-of-Island approach rolled out to other parts of the country

We want to do all of the islands in one go. They cannot wait any more. The mayors are waiting

The enthusiasm to continue to expand the approach to other provinces is very positive and provides a foundation for further work across the country.

Awareness of the interconnection between people and environment

We found that there is a growing awareness of how the climate is changing ecological systems, and interviewees provided a wealth of observational evidence on climate change. Community groups spoke of how:

... breadfruits are smaller, coconuts are also smaller and provide less, marine resources are less.

Another community group talked of how:

There are cases where fishermen had to change their business. Before they used nets and fished nearby. Fishing in the ocean is costlier due to fuel. Catch is declining, size and quantity, some have changed to shops and things like that.

A government officer in Tarawa observed that:

... the older generation believe in climate change because they have seen what is really happening on their island.

The Evaluation Team found that the Integrated Vulnerability Assessment and Whole-of-Island initiative has directly helped communities in Abaiang to understand issues regarding climate change and its links to health, water availability and coastal erosion. The process of talking with community members, the wide and extensive consultations, and the interventions undertaken by different donors who are all talking about the same concepts and working to a common framework means there is a multi-layered effect on community understanding and knowledge.

A community group had this to say:

... we have learned to conserve water and use tanks.

Another community group spoke of how they:

... have learned more about water. We used the ground water before. They tested the quality for E. coli, then we changed the open well system to a closed system.

Yet another group spoke of how:

... agriculture has improved. One improvement is the villages have their own garden, they grow vegetable, now it has changed towards to perennials, instead of annual. They have banana, breadfruit, and produce more fruit. They focus on those more and also those more resilient dwarf coconut trees. They have gardens for their own families and they sell to the boarding schools. They export pumpkins to Tarawa as well as ripe coconuts. \$5 bag/20 coconuts. Things have been improving.

However, despite the fact that communities have a better sense of climate change, and the feedback on the positive changes they have made as a result of the interaction with the Whole-of-Island approach, some interviewees also sounded a cautionary note.

Some interviewees felt that at times, within some communities, climate change is being used as a catch-all explanation for environmental change. Climate change is being used to describe a lot of environmental changes, but the corresponding understanding of how people themselves and how community members are contributing to these changes is not fully understood and owned. There was a sense within some communities that climate change is something that outside forces have brought to the community, and so it is up to outside forces to solve the problem. There was not always a strong sense of understanding as to how communities needed to own and take responsibility for change.

As one government officer told us:

Most people understand about climate change, however they blame climate change on everything. They know climate change is happening and they are affected, but they're not aware that they are contributing to it and that they're part of it.

This is how another government officer described the challenge:

People are more aware of climate change, they have some structures and mechanisms in place. It is how they empower themselves, behaviour change, and the commitment to being resilient needs to improve.

In addition, another officer said:

They know the projects are there, and there to help them, but their motivation is low.

Why is this? How can individuals and communities be motivated to work collectively are thorny problems and often without clear answers. Certainly, in the context of the Whole-of-Island approach, some of the lack of ownership or commitment raised in interviews can be attributed to the relatively short time that initiatives have been in place. Changes in perceptions and attitudes can take a long time and it can, indeed, take a generation to make these kinds of shifts. A degree of patience always needs to be exercised when gauging changes in development projects.

Partners and donors coming to communities need to be very clear on what they plan to deliver, on what the communities' role will be, and what will be the tangible benefits to the community.

Recommendation 1: Importance placed, during community consultations, on conveying how people – including community members themselves – are exacerbating the impacts of climate and ecological changes. Consultations should emphasise the need to work collectively, and how people and communities are contributing to environmental changes.

4.2. Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan

As previously mentioned, the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (known as the KJIP) is multi-sectoral and has taken a Whole-of-Island approach, which highlights the crosscutting nature of climate change and the inter-sectoral responses required to adapt to and manage climate related environmental issues. Interviews established that the KJIP is well-thought-through and fit-for-purpose, and it is contributing to the interconnection of different ministries at the national level.

An ongoing theme, both with past climate change plans and with the KJIP, is the need to mainstream climate change, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into relevant ministry level strategic plans and annual operational work plans to ensure that these activities are included in ministry budgets. The current version of the KJIP recognises this as a priority and it is identified in the document.

We found that while government officials are aware of, and working with, the KJIP, the great majority of ministries have yet to mainstream it into their own ministerial strategic and operational plans. The feedback is that they anticipate updating their Ministry strategic plans once cabinet endorses the revised KJIP. We note that many people interviewed are also members of the KNEG, which is coordinating the review of the KJIP. This group would be expected to have a high level of awareness of the review of the KJIP, so these findings may not reflect awareness of the KJIP review at higher levels within the GoK.

It is recommended that once the revised KJIP is finalised, there is a focus on supporting ministries to integrate the relevant objectives of the KJIP into their strategic plans, operational work plans and budgets. Development partners and the Office of Te Berentitenti should remain open to providing technical assistance and support to ministries to undertake this task. If appropriate, it may be useful to hold a specific meeting of the KNEG to discuss and provide support to ministries in order to mainstream the revised KJIP.

Recommendation 2: Ministries need to mainstream the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP) by incorporating the relevant objectives and activities from the plan into their own strategic plans, annual work plans and budgets. It is suggested that the Island Council strategic plans, informed by the Whole-of-Island approach, are aligned to the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan. The Island Council strategic plans and the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan should inform the Ministry strategic plans.

4.3. Management and Governance Structures

Island Development Committee

As noted above, the Island Council and the Island Development Committee play a key role in implementing the Whole-of-Island approach. There was a sense within the community that decision-making by the Island Development Committee for resource allocation could be more transparent. There was also a sense that political decision-making could at times disregard priorities set by the Island Development Committee.

These were some of the comments made by community members:

The community determined which villages were in most need and established we had three levels of priority. However, the tanks went not to the village that needed it, but to another ... the Island Development Committee is well represented by other groups, like women and youth. That is why we feel this is the best channel ... the problem is that when the Island Development Committee is skipped, the projects address the wrong needs. There was a project-income generation that called for a truck, for the church, transporting fish and people. It ended up being used for other purposes, including campaigning.

Thus, there is a need to continue to strengthen the governance of the Island Development Committee. This will not be new information to stakeholders involved in the Whole-of-Island initiative and there has been good quality work with the Island Development Committee that has focused on improving governance. The training that was provided by the Pacific Community's (SPC) Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) focused on empowering members of the Island Development Committee with information on their roles and responsibilities as well as governance on a general level. Work was also undertaken to develop a terms of reference (TOR) for the Island Development Committee.

Given that community members are continuing to make observations about the need for transparent decision-making at the island level, future expansions of the Whole-of-Island initiative should include a component of governance training that addresses roles and responsibilities for Island Councils and Island Development Committees. Work should also be done to ensure that each of these bodies has updated TOR, and that members of the bodies have seen and understand the TOR.

Recommendation 3: When expanding the Whole-of-Island approach to other islands, partners should work closely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs ensure that the TOR for the Island Development Committee and Island Council are in place and that members understand them.

Recommendation 4: Training for Island Council and Island Development Committees in governance, roles and responsibilities should form a core pillar of the Whole-of-Island approach, given the importance of these bodies for the implementation and governance of initiatives at the island level.

Recommendation 5: Donors and partners to the Whole-of-Island approach should help ensure that new members to the Island Council and Island Development Committee are familiar with the TOR and current work plans. Donors and partners should make time to brief new committee members on the Whole-of-Island approach.

Kiribati National Expert Group

In 2014, with the release of the KJIP, the KNEG (known as the KNEG) was established to support the implementation of the Plan. The KNEG builds on a history of committees to support Kiribati's climate change adaptation plans and frameworks. A well-functioning and well-resourced KNEG will help drive the Whole-of-Island approach forward, and thus it is important to consider how to continue to strengthen the group.

The KNEG includes representatives from all government ministries, civil society organisations, non-government organisations, and faith-based organisations. The KNEG has helped to establish cross-sector coordination and communication on climate change and disaster risk management initiatives. The effectiveness of the KNEG as a body to implement the KJIP was reinforced during this evaluation. In the words of a government officer:

It's an effective mechanism for ministries to plan together and avoid duplication.

There was a consistent theme that the KNEG has helped to improve the GoK and donor coordination. Donors looking to work in Kiribati in the climate change sector have to come to the Office of Te Berentitenti first (as the coordinating agency) and then matters go to the KNEG members for discussion. This system seems to be working well.

Although it an effective body, there are some clear opportunities to improve the KNEG, which were identified during the evaluation. These include developing a **terms of reference**, re-confirming the **commitment of members** and establishing a **schedule of meetings**. The need for formal endorsement by the government of the KNEG at the highest level, and the **finalisation of the Climate Change Policy** was also apparent.

Terms of reference

In our interviews, many members of the KNEG were uncertain on the status of the terms of reference (TOR). What we drew from our interviews is the need for the KNEG to develop and (or finalise) a simple TOR. This exercise would be valuable, as it would also help to define and clarify the role of the KNEG.

In terms of the role of the KNEG, generally the view is that the Group provides technical advice to the permanent secretaries of each Ministry on whether to endorse a project or not. In considering activities, the KNEG looks for alignment to the government's priorities, ensures that there is no duplication with existing projects and considers lessons learned that could be incorporated. The KNEG also plans and implements activities under the KJIP, including conducting Integrated Vulnerability Assessments at the island level, providing awareness and capacity building to extension officers and community members.

The issue for consideration by the KNEG is around decision-making and mandate. Should the KNEG have a greater role around providing technical advice? The mandate of the KNEG within the GoK's structure is not clear either; at present there is no mandated requirement for permanent secretaries and ministries to actively consider the advice of the KNEG. This is how one government officer described the considerations about the role and mandate of the KNEG:

The other thing as well is around what their actual role should be, and whether they should have some teeth in the key decision-making process around climate change. So the KNEG gets together when a new project comes or a new development partner comes in – we'll have a meeting and a discussion, but that's about it. It will benefit from having a more defined role, a mandate or to make decisions about certain things. In terms of decision-making process, we wouldn't go as far as to allow the KNEG to approve a project, but they could decide to endorse it to be supported before it goes up to the Permanent Secretaries and then to cabinet. If the KNEG is recognized as an advisor to the Permanent Secretaries, it can give the KNEG more weight and also how cabinet recognizes the whole structure of how climate change is managed. But at the moment, what happens is, whether KNEG provides advice or not, the Secretaries don't have to take it on board because they are not a recognized group, it has no mandate.

Draft national climate change policy

The fact that the GoK's Climate Change policy is still in draft is also preventing clearer coordination across government. Once the Climate Change policy is finalised this will allow government agencies to understand the role of key stakeholders, such as Office of Te Berentitenti and the KNEG in the climate change agenda. This is what government officers said in interviews:

The current [climate change] policy is in draft. [Our] climate change policy unit find it is a challenge and need to have the policy finalised. This will give us the mandate to coordinate with other sectors, NGOs and other institutions.

The government/cabinet should endorse [the climate change policy] then it will be quite clear where the KNEG sit in the whole structure of government.

From my perspective, climate change should be in the Office of Te Berentitenti, and if you put something like climate change and disaster risk management in the President's office, it's a national issue, so being a national issue, it should be organised to be discussed more formally at the national level. So in other countries you might have a national climate change team or country team. We probably could benefit from having something like that, because many of our projects, even if it is a communications project that deals with putting in more satellites or towers, there will always be a climate change element to that. It really should be looked at climate change at a more senior level involvement. You already have your secretaries at the Development Coordination Committee, but you can definitely have one for climate change, that sits either below that or on the side of that, whichever way.

Productivity issues for KNEG

Several KNEG members highlighted challenges around ensuring that members of the group regularly attend meetings. The KNEG members, being senior officials with varying levels of alignment with the climate change agenda, often have competing priorities. Often a junior government official will be sent to represent their ministry.

In some instances, the replacing officer may not be fully briefed on their ministry's climate change activities or unable to fully contribute to discussions; rather they listen and report to their superior. This slows the process, making the meetings less productive and requires more time to follow up with official members for their inputs.

Feedback indicated that a regular schedule of meetings for the KNEG could help alleviate the problem of inconsistent attendance. Having a regular schedule of meetings and a structure to those meetings would allow for better monitoring of the implementation of the KJIP. It would also help to have a discussion about how to manage the situation where a junior officer is sent to stand in for a senior member and how to ensure that briefing occurs.

Another central issue for the KNEG is dedicated funding and resourcing. Currently the KNEG does not have a formal and dedicated budget. To enhance the effectiveness of the KNEG donors and partners are urged to consider the resourcing needs of the Group and how these can be met.

Recommendation 6: The KNEG to document its TOR and use the process as an opportunity to define the role of the KNEG.

Recommendation 7: There needs to be consideration and group consensus on the role of the KNEG. This review suggests that the KNEG should be the main advisory body and coordination mechanism for climate change and disaster risk management. The KNEG should also assist in island level activities that are initiated through the Whole-of-Island approach, including reviewing Island Council strategic plans.

Recommendation 8: The release of the revised Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (and eventual endorsement of the National Climate Change Policy) provides an opportunity to gain renewed government commitment to the KNEG and its objectives. The implementation of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan would be assisted by a regular progress sector/thematic reports on a six monthly or yearly basis.

Recommendation 9: Donors and partners should consider providing the KNEG with dedicated funding to assist its operational and administrative needs. A well-functioning and well-resourced KNEG will help drive the Whole-of-Island approach forward.

4.4. Level of Engagement, Coordination and Partnerships

Engagement and coordination with donors

A clear theme from the interviews is the reliance on donor funding for climate change and disaster risk management activities in Kiribati. There is limited government funding for these activities and given the small resource envelope in the country, it is likely that donors will continue to be a primary source of funds. Government officers stressed the importance of donor funding:

Ministries need to budget for activities to ensure sustainability. We are still very reliant on donor funding for climate change activities. Most climate change activities are coming from donor and partners.

Stakeholders who are highly involved with the KNEG spoke of how the KJIP is being used as an investment plan:

We are using the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan as an investment plan for donors and trying to get donors to commit to certain activities.

The KJIP is already being conceptualised as an investment plan and this evaluation would encourage owners of the Plan and those wanting to adopt this concept and strengthen it. Practically, this would mean including what investments the KNEG wishes to see and prioritising the areas of investment sought within the Plan guidance for donors.

Recommendation 10: The KJIP is conceptualised as an investment plan. The KJIP should identify gaps or shortfalls in funding and these should be listed by priority. This would allow donors to consider what further investments they could potentially make.

In our review, it was challenging to gather information and identify the support that is being provided by donors to the Whole-of-Island approach. More support for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED)

and line ministries in order to understand, define and track climate change finance is urgently needed. At present this information is not readily available. This is how a government officer described the issue:

Right now we cannot identify how much the government allocates to climate change. It would help to itemize the expenditure by sector within ministries, because right now that information is not available. This would help allocate better funds for all these areas.

Recommendation 11: Consideration to be given on how climate change finance in Kiribati is being measured and tracked. This data will be valuable in informing programme/project performance, resource allocation, project proposal development, et cetera. At present climate change funding provided to the government cannot readily be extracted.

Engagement and coordination with the Community

Feedback from the Abaiang Island Council and community members indicated that the joint assessment undertaken by the Whole-of-Island approach saves resources and is an improvement on past practices.

However, the joint approach to the assessment means that a large number of people will visit the island at the same time. A large mission that is assembled from several different organisations may result in slightly different messages, which would make it hard for people to absorb the information. Taking the time to widely consult with the community – rather than working with representatives – will ensure a better assessment and interventions. A Kiribati interviewee said:

When it comes to the mission in the island, it has to be more cost effective. The missions mean many people come at the same time with several messages. So it is harder for people to absorb the information. Abaiang is a long island, they just called few representatives from the island. They talk to a few and leave, how that information is delivered, they do not know. This follow-up is missing. The majority has not heard first-hand. It would be good to work with the community itself rather than just representatives. The community needs more time with the partners and vice-versa.

At the community level, the interviews showed a sense of fatigue with consultations and also a sense that, at times, there is not sufficient follow up after the conclusion of a project. A community member told us:

They target the community but as soon as the project is complete, everyone stops.

In addition to this:

People become confused with the amount (referring to the number) of projects.

Finally, partners are reminded of the need to have quality interventions. Donors should continue to take care that tangible interventions (such as installing water tanks, wells, pumps, etc.) meet community expectations and take into account feedback from the community

4.5. Information Sharing, Lessons Learned and Communication

There is consistent feedback in the interviews of the need for the GoK and its partners to continue to share information, lessons learned and provide feedback on the Whole-of-Island approach. This need is at the community level, the island level and the national level. As one donor partner observed:

We need to disseminate communication, information – need to do it continuously at ALL levels – need to repeat what the obligations are for the island and the government. There is not enough information disseminated.

To a degree, it is normal and to be expected that stakeholders feel that not enough information is being shared. Given the geographical distribution of the programme (i.e. community members in Abaiang, government members and partners in Tarawa, and donors and implementing partners located both domestically and regionally), it is not at all surprising that it is challenging to disseminate information on lessons learned.

Stakeholders working on the Whole-of-Island approach are encouraged to continue to make monitoring and reflection a core activity, and to find new and better ways to share information – particularly through the use of social media.

Social media

Consultations with community members indicated that there is a need for more communication. While they valued the initial consultations, there was a sense that there could be more follow-up and information provided during implementation and after the project finished. This is how community members described the problem:

They target the community but as soon as the project is complete, everyone stops.

Probably one of the most novel and interesting suggestions for improving communication with the community came directly from a community member. Using a Facebook page was suggested to improve community engagement and consultation:

Open Facebook for evaluation to see the impact if you want a better way for the community to put in inputs!

Following this observation at the community level, we then tested the concept of setting up a Facebook page for the Whole-of-Island initiative with other stakeholders. We found broad support for this idea and a willingness to explore it further. Government officers in Tarawa thought that Facebook would be a good tool for sharing information about the initiative. It was noted that internet upgrades are happening across the islands, with Abaiang having reasonably good internet coverage and increasing smart phone and tablet device ownership given its close proximity to Tarawa. There was feedback that most community members have access to Facebook and so it would be worthwhile testing this idea.

It was noted that most ministries do not have their own Facebook page and that there is currently no government policy on social media use. With this context in mind, it may be more appropriate for donors and partners to consider establishing a Facebook page, as donors are more likely to have an established approach and policy on the use of social media for information sharing.

Establishing a Facebook page brings with it some considerations that stakeholders should consider. There may be a risk that communicating and highlighting activities that are occurring in one village may lead to comments reflecting jealousy or a sense of missing out from other villages. As one government officer said (and this concept is explored more below):

... they think the Whole-of-Island approach means the whole island should get it.

We would draw attention to stakeholders that the Facebook page may create a forum where negative views about the Whole-of-Island initiative could be aired. We would actively encourage this and emphasise to all stakeholders that having any negative views aired is a positive thing. It means that these views can be directly addressed and more information provided to change the perception. The benefits of healthy discussion and direct input means that more direct communication flows can be established between the community, government and development partners.

Recommendation 12: Stakeholders to consider establishing social media awareness for the Whole-of-Island approach to facilitate more discussion and input from community members. This could be achieved through Facebook or other popular social media sites such as Humans of Kiribati.

Community radio

In examining ways to improve communication, we also explored the use of community radio. The Kiribati Public Broadcasting Authority (PBA) has recently started a new call back (or “talk back”) radio show. This is the first time that an interactive radio show has been available in Kiribati. Traditionally, government ministries have been assigned time slots on a regular basis to communicate key messages to employees and community members across the country. Now for a small fee, any organisation can book a call back segment to discuss whatever issue they like and invite people to call in directly to ask questions or provide comment.

In Abaiang there is relatively good mobile phone coverage so community members could call into the radio station that is located in South Tarawa. There was feedback that other islands use HF (high frequency) radio to contact South Tarawa (as the PBA has an HF radio). So it was felt that it would be feasible for community members to engage with the radio station and call in to provide feedback or seek information.

Many interviewees emphasised the importance of radio as a news source in the country. With this in mind, it is recommended that consideration be given to include radio in any communication strategy that is planned for the roll out of the Whole-of-Island approach to other islands, and when there are key events, such as the release of the revised Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan.

Recommendation 13: Talk back radio to be used as a communication tool for the Whole-of-Island approach; for example, when a rollout is planned to a new island and for the release of the revised Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan.

4.6. Monitoring and Learning

There are a number of environmental and climate change related plans and policies within Kiribati. Most of these include the intention to conduct monitoring, evaluations, and regular reporting to stakeholders. However, the area of monitoring of plans and measuring outcomes and impacts is not always easy to accomplish. Interventions are complex and it can be hard to measure direct changes in a community that are attributable to the programme. Anyone running a project that operates in the Pacific region needs to think how to make the monitoring of plans as simple as possible.

Monitoring of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan

It was intended that the KJIP be monitored through the Kiribati Development Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that was released in 2012. At the ministry level the KJIP was to be monitored through the annual Ministry strategic plans, which were expected to incorporate relevant actions and performance indicators. Detailed baselines and targets for the performance indicators were to be identified by the respective national lead stakeholders within both government and the non-governmental sectors.

The Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan Secretariat, through the KNEG, was expected to compile a biannual Progress Report on the Plan, and it was anticipated that the KJIP would be reviewed in alignment with the Kiribati Development Plan period, with the first review in 2015 (the second by 2019 and the third by 2023).¹⁵ The Kiribati Development Plan Mid-Term Review took place in 2015,

¹⁵Source: Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan 2014, page 48.

so not long after the release of the KJIP. Therefore, while the KJIP was referenced in this review it was too soon to monitor the progress of implementation.

As mentioned previously in this report, there has been a lack of mainstreaming of KJIP objectives and activities into Ministry strategic plans, meaning that the performance indicators, baselines and targets have also often not been included. While ministries are required to report against their own strategic plans, these are not necessarily inclusive of KJIP initiatives; this creates a barrier for the KJIP Secretariat to monitor and report against the Plan.

Consultations with government officials and development partners confirmed that there have been no biannual KJIP Progress Reports produced, and neither any monitoring activities nor evaluations conducted against the KJIP. Monitoring of Whole-of-Island activities has been done by the implementing agencies themselves and then shared with the KNEG.

Recommendation 14: A monitoring and evaluation framework to be developed for the revised Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan, which should be aligned to the Kiribati Development Plan. Ensure that ministry level strategic plans are aligned to the KJIP and include monitoring and evaluation frameworks that incorporate their respective areas of responsibility in the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan. Resourcing is also required to enable the implementation of these frameworks.

Improving M&E going forward

The Office of the Te Berentitenti (OB), National Statistics Office and development partners are working together to establish an online database to store and track information that is collected and analysed through the Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA) process. The continued roll-out of IVA by the KNEG to other outer islands, and the recent upgrade from a paper-based system to a tablet one, is enabling faster data entry and analysis (although technical assistance is still required for analysis). The database¹⁶ currently contains data from three outer islands but has yet to have data from Abaiang and Tab North entered (as a paper-based system was used for these two pilot sites).

The development of the online IVA database provides an important tool and repository for monitoring the impact of interventions. It also provides an important evidence base to inform CCA/DRM dimensions of Island Council strategic plans. There is an opportunity to design methodology and IVA extension modules to help integrate IVA outcomes more directly into an action planning process that informs Island Council strategic plans. It is recommended that ongoing progress towards improving the monitoring of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan and Whole-of-Island approach focuses on using this database as much as possible. Small changes are suggested to the format of the database so as to improve the monitoring of plans. Screen shots of the Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (KIVA) database and some proposed suggestions are shown in *Annex 3*.

In terms of monitoring the impact, or changes created by the Whole-of-Island approach, it is recommended that the IVA be repeated every five years for each island (as resources allows). The repetition of the IVA would allow progress towards resilience to be measured. It is recommended that partners working towards the Whole-of-Island approach work collaboratively during repeat assessments to produce information in order to monitor impact and progress. It is recognised that the full IVA is resource and time intensive and an easier and less resource intensive approach would be to undertake case studies every three to five years.

Figure 2, below, describes the broad monitoring framework that is suggested for the Whole-of-Island approach. While it is certainly possible to do more monitoring, what this report recommends is to keep it simple and do enough so that there is a broad understanding of how the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan and Island Council plans are being implemented (i.e. so that outputs are being tracked), and then high-level analysis of outcomes and impacts could be undertaken every three to five years. This analysis should be at the island level and focus on identifying progress and areas of improvement towards greater community resilience.

¹⁶Available at <https://www.kiribatiiva.com/>. Accessed 22 July 2020.

What is being
Measured?

OUTPUT
Implementation
Budgets

What is being
Recorded?

Kiribati Joint
Implementation
Plan Island Council
Plan

How is being
Monitored?

Track and Record
Implementation
progress in the
Integrated
Vulnerability
Assessment

OUTCOMES AND
IMPACT
How much more
resilient are
Communities

Integrated
Vulnerability Assess

1: Repeat the
Integrated
Vulnerability
Assessment every
to 5 years (if
resources allow)
OR
2: Case studies (if
Resources
Insufficient)

Figure 2. Proposed M&E Framework for the Whole-of-Island approach

Monitoring of the Whole-of-Island Approach and Abaiang Island Council Strategic Plan

The Abaiang Council Strategic Development Plan 2014–2017 incorporated some adaptation activities identified from the Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA) process along with existing climate change and disaster risk management projects that were underway at the time. The activities from the IVA that were included into the Abaiang Plan represent commitment by stakeholders to the Whole-of-Island approach. The inclusion of these activities means that attention and thought is being turned to the implementation of the findings from these assessments (currently occurring in several outer islands).

The Action Plan (or Matrix) that accompanied the Strategic Plan included a list of actions, outputs and performance indicators to enable stakeholders to measure and monitor progress. It is unclear whether this Action Plan was ever finalised as various draft versions were included in the background documents for the evaluation, but no final version was shared. During consultations with an Abaiang Council member it was stated “I haven’t seen a copy of it” when asked for a copy of the final plan.

There has been a change of council since the development of the original Strategic Development Plan and this feedback highlights the importance of ensuring that new or incoming Mayors and Councillors are fully briefed about existing plans.

There is a reporting mechanism between the Island Council and the Ministry of Internal Affairs on basic activities such as issuing business licences, financial expenditure, and any major issues or projects that they require assistance with. However, this is more a reporting mechanism of everyday business rather than an update on progress against the implementation of the island level strategic or action plans.

The Abaiang Council Strategic Development Plan has now expired and it was not clear from speaking with island councillors or MIA officials whether a new plan will be developed. If it is, and if the Whole-of-Island approach is continued in Abaiang, it will be important to develop a simple monitoring and reporting framework and provide

some capacity building to council staff members in order to implement it.

Recommendation 15: The Ministry of Internal Affairs, in coordination with the Office of the President and the KNEG, to work with Abaiang Council to review the 2013–2017 Strategic Plan and develop a new four-year plan to align with the term of the current island government and new national government priorities.

Recommendation 16: The KNEG to work with Abaiang Council to create simple monitoring and reporting processes to report on the progress of implementing Abaiang Council Strategic Plan objectives and activities (including the incorporation of the Whole-of-Island approach).

Recommendation 17: Extension officers located in Abaiang are encouraged to report to their respective ministries and KNEG on their technical areas that are progressing activities under the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan and/or the Abaiang Council Strategic Development Plan.

4.7. Training and Capacity Building

What kinds of things does the community want going forward? Communities are asking for support in agriculture, including tools but also help with the introduction of more tolerant species of agricultural produce. There was feedback that a coastal plan on mangroves introduced was not thriving, and again a request for plants that may do the same job. Communities also asked for training on coastal and waste management.

4.8. Women, Youth and People with Disability

There was a high-level of awareness among national level stakeholders of the importance of including women, youth and people with a disability into governance mechanisms.

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network recently undertook a detailed scoping study of Gender Considerations of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan.¹⁷

This study is highly relevant and draws some important conclusions about gender and adaptation to climate

¹⁷ NAP Global Network. 2017. Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process. Prepared by Julie Dekens, December 2017.

¹⁸ Kiribati Strengthens Gender Considerations in the Revision of its NAP Document, Julie Dekens (IISD), Choi Yeeting (Office of the President, Kiribati), Anne Kautu (Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs, Kiribati), 30 Oct 2017, <http://napglobalnetwork.org/2017/10/kiribati-strengthens-gender-considerations-revision-nap-document/>. Accessed 3 Mar 2018.

change. The scoping study, which has been used to inform the revision of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan, observed that:

... the integration of gender considerations in the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan is a major positive change because the linking of climate adaptation to gender equality is new at the policy and project levels. Gender equality has only been recently raised as a political issue and gender mainstreaming has mostly occurred in relation to domestic violence.¹⁸

The fact that gender is being perceived as an issue, and is being included in national policy and plans such as the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan, is important. As the report on Gender Considerations noted, perceived issues are important “because people need to perceive the issue as being a problem to act on it.”¹⁹

The Gender Considerations report drew some important conclusions for mainstreaming gender into climate change adaptation in Kiribati:

- Frame the gender equality issue in line with the i-Kiribati culture and with an emphasis on building a climate-resilient family.
- Strengthen the linkages between women’s economic empowerment and climate adaptation.
- Conduct an analysis of the impacts of climate hazards on women and men in different contexts (e.g. urban versus rural) to provide a more detailed analysis of gender issues in the context of climate variability and climate change.

The conclusions made in the Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process report are relevant, and the ideas and themes from the study should continue to be worked through by the Whole-of-Island initiative.

This evaluation process also had as an objective to understand how women, youth and people with disabilities are being included into decision-making. This evaluation does not try to duplicate or make alternative recommendations to these findings. We feel that to have two sets of recommendations “muddies the waters”. It is better to focus on getting one set of findings implemented before making recommendations. Our findings and conclusions are intended to add to the previous work and to continue to inform thinking.

In summary, we found that at the community level, traditional systems continue to create barriers to the inclusion of women and youth in decision-making; however, we also found a small shift and a level of acceptance of more inclusive decision-making. These were some of the things that community members had to say about the barriers to including women and youth in decision-making:

If you go to the church, women are included in the decision making process. At the village level however the men hold the authority. It is hard for men to accept the women.

For village meetings, men will usually come. The calling of a village meeting is not as effective, because it excludes certain groups. It also depends how you present your topic, the men may be exclusive of women in the maneaba.

Government officers were aware of the barriers. They spoke of the gap at the island level and then the desire by government and development partners to have more inclusive decision-making and consultation processes that include women, youth and people with disabilities. Government officers acknowledge that the traditional system is where elders are spoken to first and then information is channelled down. It is a new approach to have these groups involved. To make decision-making more inclusive government officers indicated that they try to use spaces outside of the maneaba so that women and youth can be included and talk:

We’ve changed from using the maneaba to using the church maneaba which is traditionally a bit more flexible. The maneaba is where tradition is very important.

We do some consultation where we separate men and women so women can talk more.

In particular, there was a sense of awareness of the need to include women in decision-making and generally a sense of change. As a government officer told us, “Things are changing we have a lot more women in government sector and in parliament now.” Kiribati has a small but growing number of women Ministers of Parliament, and in the most recent elections held in 2015 three women were elected.²⁰

¹⁹Ibid., note 2 at page 8

4.9. Strengthening Resilience

Community participation

The importance of community participation to the Whole-of-Island approach was reiterated in this evaluation. Community participation is central to creating ownership and fit-for-purpose solutions, and governments and development partners are continuing to place more emphasis on community participation.

The Evaluation Team found that government and donor stakeholders involved in the Whole-of-Island approach have a strong commitment to community consultation and that this was seen as the core of its success. When working with i-Kiribati communities, donors and partners need to take culture into account and include as many community members as possible to ensure knowledge and skills are transferred as widely as possible. This is because cultural norms mean that people will not necessarily share knowledge. In Kiribati there is not a culture of sharing information, and this how one government officer described the problem:

Because of our culture if only a few people from each village are chosen to attend a workshop or training, they won't share what they've learned with other community members. "I will keep it for my own" is how they think.

The same officer went on to articulate how the Whole-of-Island approach managed this issue of communities not necessarily freely sharing information:

That's why under the Whole-of-Island approach we try to do away with selecting certain people. The whole village comes to the maneaba – older men and women and younger men and women under 40 and youth are divided into their groups – and talk with them or provide training. This is a more sustainable approach.

Stakeholders also commented on the challenges in some communities of getting community members to participate, specifically through volunteering. As one government officer remarked:

In Kiribati people don't understand the concept of voluntarism – what motivates people in Kiribati to volunteer? Need to find ways to encourage and establish volunteers.

Volunteering is not enough or encouraged. There needs to always be an incentive to have people come. There should be a mechanism to require people to participate and make it their responsibility to change – ownership is lacking from the part of the community.

In continuing to implement the Whole-of-Island approach in Kiribati, government, civil society organisations (CSOs) and regional and international partners should collaborate to develop and roll out communication strategies that reinforce the value of ownership and participation for driving resilience – particularly at the community level, where volunteering or community participation is an expectation for project execution. This concept should be explained in detail to community members to ensure that they are aware of their roles and contributions to the project.

Recommendation 18: Government and donors should continue to develop messages and communication materials on the importance of community ownership and participation. Where volunteering or community participation is an expectation in a project design, this concept should be explained in detail to community members.

Traditional knowledge

The concept of using traditional knowledge to build more communities that are resilient is an important feature of the Whole-of-Island approach. There are also several references in the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on increasing the use of traditional knowledge. What this evaluation process observed is that there are structural barriers to programmes that use traditional knowledge.

I-Kiribati communities hold deeply ingrained cultural and attitudinal barriers regarding the sharing of traditional knowledge. The sharing of traditional knowledge is generally limited to sharing with family or clan members. There is not a culture of sharing traditional knowledge widely, and particularly with people from outside the community such as donors or partners.

²⁰See <https://www.pacwip.org/country-profiles/kiribati/> for details of the history of women in Parliament since 2007.

is generally limited to sharing with family or clan members. There is not a culture of sharing traditional knowledge widely, and particularly with people from outside the community such as donors or partners.

Below is a representative selection of comments that were made regarding the sharing of traditional knowledge:

Most skills are not shared. Some are willing to share, not most. Families tend to pass on fishing techniques and other types of traditional knowledge, but they do not share it with non-family members.

Family traditional knowledge is not shared widely, even within a family only select members of the each generation are handed the knowledge.

The father may only select one or two children (out of many) to pass on the knowledge. He will study how his children behave and maybe choose the one who will keep the knowledge a secret. He may also wait too long and die before he passes on the knowledge.

In the context of the Whole-of-Island approach there was a sense that harnessing traditional knowledge has not yet been a focus, and this is because it is seen as a difficult thing to put into practice. This is how one government officer, who is closely involved in the Whole-of-Island approach, framed the problem:

Traditional knowledge is talked about during design, but not a lot has been done. In Kiribati, traditional knowledge is a family heritage and sharing is an issue for a lot of people. It is hard task to share and document this. Elders talk about traditional knowledge but won't share details.

Going forward, more effort needs to be put into working with communities about why they should share traditional

knowledge. It is recommended that the Whole-of-Island approach develops behavioural change activities in the future that are aimed at encouraging the sharing of traditional knowledge in order for the community to collectively combat climate change. This could be in the form of printed materials, undertaking workshops and generally finding ways to educate communities.

The question of compensation for climate change will be an issue that the GoK and its partners will inevitably face when working with communities. As one community member asked:

Can people be compensated on loss and damage? Has this happened? Some land has disappeared and we have lost breadfruit and coconuts. Can we be compensated? Is there a relief fund? This is a communal land. We have tried to restore it, but we couldn't do it. This was a loss of livelihood. Is there a disaster compensation fund?

Given the resource constraints of Kiribati it would seem hard to envisage an environment where monetary compensation can be offered. Rather, loss and damage that communities are experiencing due to environmental changes should be used to help further incentivise and motivate communities to work collectively, share traditional knowledge, and focus on absorbing new knowledge from initiatives such as the Whole-of-Island initiative.

Recommendation 19: Future Whole-of-Island initiatives need to develop behavioural change activities that are aimed at overcoming cultural barriers regarding the sharing of traditional knowledge. Communities need to be encouraged to share traditional knowledge (in the context of build resilience) so that this traditional knowledge benefits the community move towards climate change adaptation.

Annex 1. Evaluation Participants

Round One

No.	First Name	Surname	Designation/Agency	Location
1		Arinoki	USAID – CCAP project coordinator	Tarawa, Kiribati
2	Katarina	Tofinga	Chamber of Commerce	Tarawa, Kiribati
3	Tebikau	Noran	Mosquito Programme Coordinator, Ministry of Health	Tarawa, Kiribati
4	Bwenaata		Kiribati Red Cross Society	Tarawa, Kiribati
5	Kamaitia	Ruetaake	Climate Officer – Kiribati Met Services	Tarawa, Kiribati
6	Ueneta	Toorua	Chief Meteorological Officer – KMS	Tarawa, Kiribati
7	Bibiana	Bureimoa	Live and Learn (NGO)	Tarawa, Kiribati
8	Alistair	Maruia	Minerals Division – Geographic Information System (GIS) Officer	Tarawa, Kiribati
9	Taouea	Reiher	Environment Conservation Division – MELAD	Tarawa, Kiribati
10	Marii	Marae	ECD – MELAD	Tarawa, Kiribati
11	Taouea	Reiher	Ag. Director ECD – MELAD	Tarawa, Kiribati
12	Tekimau	Otiawa	Climate Change Officer – MELAD	Tarawa, Kiribati
13	David	Teabo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Tarawa, Kiribati
14	Jonathan	Michell	Climate Finance Technical Advisor – MFED	Tarawa, Kiribati
15	Kabure	Yeeting	Minerals Division – MFMRD	Tarawa, Kiribati
16	Karibanang	Tamuera	Fisheries Division – MFMRD	Tarawa, Kiribati
17	Tebete	Engiran	Minerals Division – MFMRD	Tarawa, Kiribati
18	Tokabai	Bauro	Minerals Division – MFMRD	Tarawa, Kiribati
19	Tooreka	Temari	Director – Fisheries Division	Tarawa, Kiribati
20	Bouataake	Tengkam	Local Government Division – Ministry of Internal Affairs	Tarawa, Kiribati
21	Ereata	Benson	Tourism Division – MICTTD	Tarawa, Kiribati
22	Kireua	Kaiea	Energy Planning Unit – MISE	Tarawa, Kiribati
23	Miriam	Tikana	Energy Planning Unit – MISE	Tarawa, Kiribati
24	Renaate	Willie	Senior Water Engineer – Water Engineering Unit – MISE	Tarawa, Kiribati
25	Ane	Teiaua	Kiribati Teachers College – Ministry of Education	Tarawa, Kiribati
26	Aritita	Tekaieti	Director – National Statistics Office	Tarawa, Kiribati
27	Choi	Yeeting	Coordinator, Climate Change Office	Tarawa, Kiribati
28	Ruui	Tabutoa	Deputy Secretary – OB	Tarawa, Kiribati

29	Michael	Foon	NDMO-OB	Tarawa, Kiribati
30	Ikam	Moaniba	Economic Policy Unit – OB	Tarawa, Kiribati
31	Takena	Redfern	BRSP project – NDMO – OB	Tarawa, Kiribati
32	Pelenise	Alofa	National Coordinator	Tarawa, Kiribati
33	Mareta	Kaiteie	Senior Sector Economist	Tarawa, Kiribati
34	Anne	Kautu	Principal Women Development Officer	Tarawa, Kiribati
35	John	Kaboua	Agriculture Extension Officer, Agriculture	Tarawa, Kiribati
36	Pauline	Komolong	Project Coordinator – KIRIWATSAN	Tarawa, Kiribati
37	Teewa	Tonaeka	Director – Local Government Division, MIA	Tarawa, Kiribati
38	Pr Kaikai	Berekeman	Kiribati Uniting Church	Abaiang, Kiribati
39	Pr Teabo	Tioneti	SDA Abaiang	Abaiang, Kiribati
40	Kiaua	Timau	SGI (MOE)	Abaiang, Kiribati
41	Arobati	Beia	Fisheries Assistant	Abaiang, Kiribati
42	Tekaabwe	Uriam	OCS Police	Abaiang, Kiribati
43	Atatite	Reewa	All Nation Church (ANC) – Ewena	Abaiang, Kiribati
44	Tiri	Tekaei	Women Interest Worker	Abaiang, Kiribati
45	Atinta	Kiaeta	Bahai – Ewena	Abaiang, Kiribati
46	Teubo	Bio	Acting Clerk	Abaiang, Kiribati
47	Ngaluenga K	Iatakee	Former Mayor	Abaiang, Kiribati
48	Tearoua	Tiem	Councillor – Takarano (Dep. Mayor)	Abaiang, Kiribati
49	Berekita	Ereman	Medical Assistant	Abaiang, Kiribati
50	Rimon	Baute	Youth Worker	Abaiang, Kiribati
51	Teribauea	Kauriri	ICT Worker – Koinawa	Abaiang, Kiribati
52	Eteta	Etekia	Court Clerk	Abaiang, Kiribati
53	Ataake	Bauro	Clerk	Abaiang, Kiribati
54	Aata	Maroieta	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
55	Kaboua	John	Agriculture Extension Officer and Eco lodge Owner	Abaiang, Kiribati
56	Temataio	Kaitaake	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
57	Kutai	Rorobuaka	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati

58	Kutai	Rorobuaka	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
59	Teraoi	Beia	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
60	Ioane	Angatao	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
61	Teboitabu	Taukoriri	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
62	Titiku	Kakoroa	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
63	Kition	Toauru	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
64	Nanotaake		Principal, Tabwiroa	Abaiang, Kiribati
65	Teraabo		Principal, Morikao	Abaiang, Kiribati
66	Tingo	Taam	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
67	Tebou	Bukitaake	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
68	Aaron	Tekea	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
69	Teiti	Etau	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
70	Ekeuea	Moanibe	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
71	Teuama	Kaewaua	Island Development Committee member	Abaiang, Kiribati
72	Ienetema		Island Council	Abaiang, Kiribati
73	Patrina	Dumaru	Lecturer/Consultant – University of the South Pacific	Suva, Fiji
74	Hanna	Sabass	CCCPIR Deputy Coordinator – GIZ	Suva, Fiji
75	Daniel	Gerecke	Climate Change Adviser – GIZ	Suva, Fiji
76	Nenenteiti	Teariki-Ruatu	Director, ECD, MELAD / PhD Student	Suva, Fiji
77	Azarel	Mariner	Climate Change Officer – SPREP	Suva, Fiji
78	Nicollette	Goulding	Climate Change Adviser – Red Cross	Suva, Fiji

Round Two

No.	First Name	Surname	Designation/Agency	Location
1	Choi	Yeeting	Senior Climate Change Policy Adviser, Office of the President	Tarawa, Kiribati
2	Teewa	Tonaeka	Teewa Tonaeka, Director for Local Government Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs	Tarawa, Kiribati
3	Ienetema		Mayor, Abaiang	
4	Arobati	Beia	Fisheries Extension Officer, Ministry of Fisheries	Abaiang, Kiribati
5	Kaboua	John	Agriculture Extension Officer, Ministry of Environment, Lands, Agricultural Development	Abaiang, Kiribati
6	Renaate	Willie-Foon	Senior Water Engineer, Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy	Tarawa, Kiribati
7	Pauline	Komolong	Project Coordinator, KIRIWATSAN	Tarawa, Kiribati
8	Ueneta	Toorua	Meteorological Officer, Kiribati Meteorology Office	Tarawa, Kiribati
9	Jonathan	Mitchell	Director, Climate Change Finance Unit, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Tarawa, Kiribati
10	Anne	Kautu	Principal Women Development Officer, Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs	Tarawa, Kiribati
11	Marii	Marae	Senior Environment Officer, Ministry Environment Land and Agricultural Development	Tarawa, Kiribati

Annex 2. Partners to the Whole-of-Island Approach

Agency and Programme	Focus Areas in Kiribati	Focus Areas in Abaiang	Duration
SPC/USAID Vegetation and Land Cover Mapping and Improving Food Security for Building Resilience to a Changing Climate in Pacific Island Communities	Agriculture, livestock, land and vegetation cover mapping, climate (KJIP, development of Whole-of-Island (WOI) approach)	Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA), development and adaptation planning, agriculture, livestock, land and vegetation cover mapping	2012–2015
SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR); on behalf of BMZ (German Development Cooperation)	Strategy development (KJIP, development of WOI approach), good governance, education, energy, fisheries, livestock	IVA, development and adaptation planning, education, fisheries	2011–2015
KIRIBATI/SPREP/USAID Climate Change Adaptation Partnership	Water (development of WOI approach)	IVA, development and adaptation planning, water	2012–2015
SPC/SOPAC EU African Caribbean Pacific Natural Disaster Facility	Disaster preparedness and response, strategy development (KJIP, NDRMP)	IVA, disaster preparedness and response	2013–2016
SPC/AusAID International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative: Building resilience in fisheries, agriculture and health. Implemented by SPC and funded by the Australian Agency for International Development (ICCAI) Project	Food security (climate-ready collection, fisheries)	Climate-ready collection	2012–2013
SPC/EU Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project	Climate change finance, mainstreaming, technical training, environmental health	Selected health and climate change-related assistance	2012–2015
SPC/IFAD POETCOM Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community	Organic farming	Organic farming	2012–2014

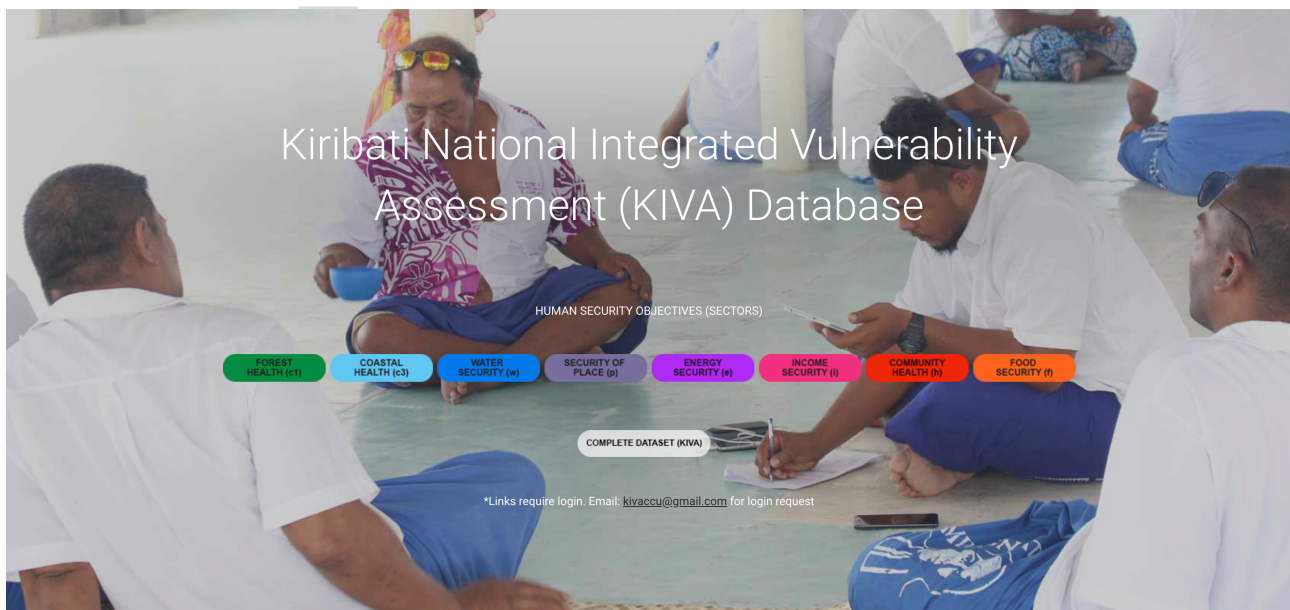
USP EU Global Climate Change Alliance (USP PACE SD GCCA)	Community engagement and applied research in climate change, training	Vulnerability assessment, planning, rainwater harvesting and good governance in the village of Ewena	2010–2014
Coastal Communities Adaptation Program (USAID/C-CAP) funded by the United States Agency for International Development, (USAID)	Community level: Climate change vulnerable infrastructure (risk assessments, cataloguing and prioritisation)	Community-based infrastructure projects identified by the Infrastructure Prioritisation Index (IPI) in Borotiam, Ewena and Taniau. (Tebwanga)	2014–2017

Annex 3. Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (KIVA) Database Screen Shots

LANDING PAGE AND DESCRIPTION



[KIVA HOME](#)
[IVA DATA](#)
[POLICY DATABASES](#)
[IVA HISTORICAL](#)
[GIS & BASELINE DATA PLATFORM](#)
[LOG IN](#)



What is KIVA?

Kiribati's Integrated Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (KIVA) is a key instrument to identify and prepare a nation and its people to the risks posed by climate change and disaster.

The IVA recognises that climate change and non-climate change factors should be assessed in a multi-sectoral vulnerabilities framework. It focusses the assessment of exposure, sensitivities and adaptive capacity within a sustainable livelihoods framework.

This focuses on people's access to natural, infrastructural, human, finance resources to support their livelihood needs and the institutional structures and processes that influence resource access and use.

IVA FRAMEWORK SCORE	LIVELIHOOD ASSETS					TOTAL
	FOOD SECURITY (f)	INCOME SECURITY (i)	ENERGY SECURITY (e)	SECURITY OF PLACE (p)	WATER SECURITY (w)	
Overall Score (f)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (i)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (e)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (p)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (w)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (f)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (i)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (e)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (p)	85	85	85	85	85	85
Overall Score (w)	85	85	85	85	85	85
TOTAL (by component)						(IVA)

KIVA Framework Score Card

IVA FRAMEWORK PDF.

Methodology

Guided by key vulnerability, disaster risk and sustainable livelihood frameworks, the Kiribati IVA utilizes several methods of data collection to carry out the assessment. This has involved desk-top and scientific studies, national consultations, fieldwork, participatory appraisals in selected villages, focus group surveys, and sector-specific surveys. This intranet site is based on the fieldwork and participatory appraisals collected through the IVA survey.

Scoring

The scoring of each component is assessed qualitatively by identified key informants from the community and trained IVA assessors. The assessment tools include focus group discussions, field walk, documentation review and risk mapping.

1	V. Bad	• A score of 1 indicates
2	Poor	community resilience at its lowest
3	Okay	
4	Good	
5	V. Good	• A score of 5 indicates community
		resilience at its highest

IVA DATA

KIRIBATI CLIMATE CHANGE

KIVA HOME KIVA DATABASE POLICY DATABASES IVA HISTORICAL GIS & BASELINE DATA PLATFORM LOG IN

Water Security (W)

HUMAN SECURITY OBJECTIVE

"Water security involves the sustainable use and protection of water systems, the protection against water related hazards (floods and droughts), the sustainable development of water resources and the safeguarding of (access to) water functions and services for humans and the environment" (UNESCO-IHE, 2007).

Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) Database

The KJIP is a comprehensive Plan with over 500 actions and indicators. This database is to help the Kiribati National Expert Group and partners navigate and drill down to actions relevant to them.

KJIP KIRIBATI DEV. PLAN DRAFT CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY KIRIBATI 20 YEAR VISION KJIP REPORTING

KJIP - DATABASE

Strategy								+
Result								+
sub-action/indicator								+
Lead								▼
Lead (primary)								+
Support								▼
Partner								▼
IVA								+
1 - 50 / 528								
Code	Strategy	Result	Action	Sub-action/Indicator	Lead	Lead (primary)	Support	
1.1.1.a	Strategy 01: Strengthening good governance, strategies and legislations	Result (Output) 1.1. All policies, strategies, Sector Operational Plans, Ministry Annual Workplans, Ministerial Plans of Operations, project proposals and monitoring and evaluation systems enable the proactive and inclusive reduction of climate change and disaster risks	Integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk management considerations in existing and new national sector strategic plans, ministerial policies and strategic plans, Ministerial Plans of Operations (inclusive of vulnerable	Seek ministerial approval for the review.	Responsible Ministries	Responsible Ministries	AG Office, OB, MFED, KNEG	Aus/ Zemi, Prog USA, Oga WSL, SPC

KJIP - REPORTING FORM



KJIP Monitoring and Reporting Platform

This platform provides KNEG members a way of recording information against KJIP actions for monitoring and reporting purposes.

- 1) Select the action you are reporting against
- 2) Note what type of update it is
- 3) Record the update
- 4) Note who it is from.

1) Select KJIP action or indicator to report to:

Choose

2) What type of update is this?

Choose

3) Put your update here (text and/or numbers)

Your answer

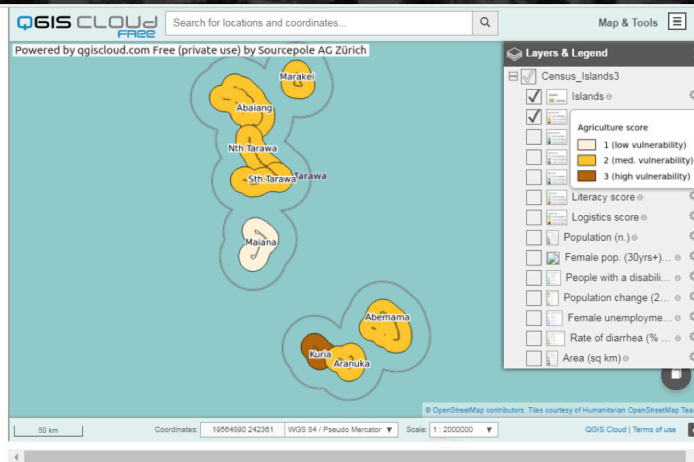
Kiribati GIS & Baseline Data Platform: Island-Level Maps and Data

Access to island and village-level maps and interactive platform for baseline data and vulnerability scoring. Data and scoring provided by Kiribati National Expert Group agencies and from the Kiribati census.

ISLAND-LEVEL MAPS AND DATA

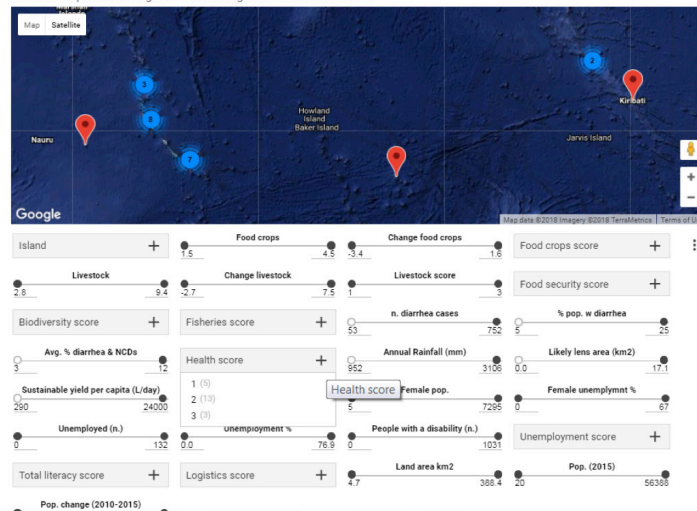
ISLAND-LEVEL INTERACTIVE DATA

VILLAGE-LEVEL MAPS AND DATA



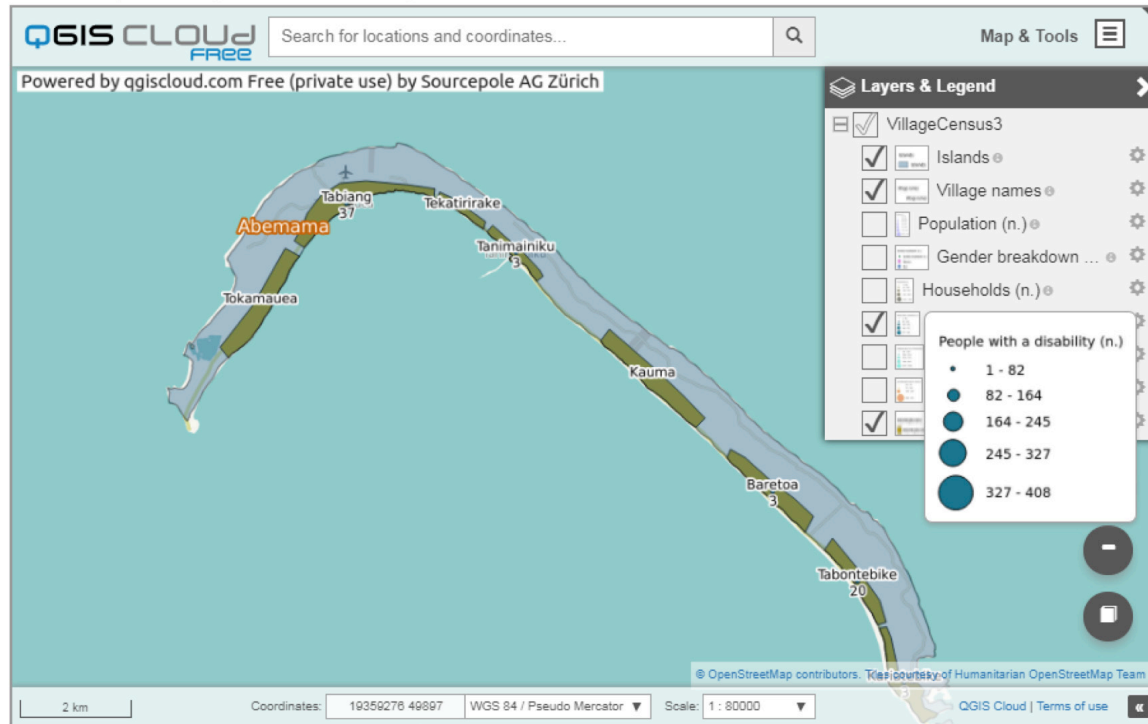
Island-level interactive data

This section provides a larger data set through an interactive interface.



Village-level Maps and Data

This section provides key baseline data on villages across Kiribati.





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