



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
 TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Integrating global environmental priorities into national policies and programmes		
Country(ies):	Kiribati	GEF Project ID: ²	5130
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4936
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environment and Conservation Division (ECD), Ministry of Environment, Land, and Agricultural Development (MELAD)	Submission Date:	2012-09-06
		Re-submission Date:	2012-12-19
		Re-submission Date:	2013-02-25
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of parent program (if applicable):	N/A	Agency Fee (\$):	47,500
• For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) CD-2	<p>a) ECD, as the National Environment Authority and other relevant Government institutions and stakeholders, have skills and knowledge to research, acquire and apply information collection actions,</p> <p>b) ECD and other relevant Government institutions have increased capacity through which stakeholders are able to diagnose, understand and transform complex dynamic nature of global environmental problems as applicable and appropriate to national and local situations and able to develop local solutions that fit within Kiribati's national context</p> <p>c) Public awareness raised on the significance of environment protection and management, including the significance of integrating global environmental priorities into national policies and programmes and information</p>	<p>a) Existing management information systems are updated to integrate internationally accepted environment measurement standards and methodologies consistent with global environmental objectives</p> <p>b) Environment decision-makers and practitioners are trained and aware of the use and importance of MIS and tools for improved decision-making and action to meet global environmental benefits.</p> <p>c) Establishment of a system to generate data and determine the national annual environment outlook through prompt reporting of the national state of the environment.</p>	GEFTF	225,000	225,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

	management improved				
(select) CD-5	<p>a) Enhanced skills of national institutions to monitor environmental changes, with a focus on global environmental issues.</p> <p>b) Enhanced skills of ECD to identify and generate data that will be instrumental in determining the state of the environment, and global environmental factors in Kiribati, t and subsequently, the national environment outlook for Kiribati on annual and every three years basis</p> <p>c) Evaluation of programmes and projects strengthened and improved against expected results</p> <p>d) Increased capacity for developing and assessing the environment indicators and evaluation</p>	<p>a) Monitoring systems established</p> <p>b) Evaluation system for programs and projects established</p> <p>c) Learning system established to provide feedback to policy, strategies and management decisions from evaluation reports</p> <p>d) Environment indicators are in place at national level</p>	GEFTF	230,000	230,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
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(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				455,000	455,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			GEFTF	45,000	75,000
Total Project Cost				500,000	530,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To improve information management and compliance monitoring in order to achieve global environmental benefits						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Environmental	TA	A mechanism is in	• SWOT and Gap analyses	GEFTF	230,000	230,000

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

Management Information System (EMIS)		<p>place for the identification and generation of environment data that will be useful in determining the national state of the environment</p> <p>Improved and sustainable access and exchange of relevant environment data and information relevant to the Rio Conventions at national, regional and international levels (especially with MEAs to which Kiribati is a Party to)</p> <p>Streamlined processes for facilitating exchanging and using environment data/information system to strengthen policies, legislation, programmes and plans to meet and sustain Rio Convention commitments</p>	<p>of existing databases and management information systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECD is taking the lead in establishing and setting benchmarks that will be central to generating data that will be useful in determining the national state of environment and subsequently contributing to the national environment outlook on annual and every three years basis • Strategic plan for institutional reforms to create an EMIS, including networking with similar information systems in the Pacific. • Identification and training on the use of new and improved tools and technologies for collecting and managing harmonized environmental data/information • Public awareness campaign on the value and need for an EMIS 			
Environmental Indicators and Compliance Monitoring System (CMS)	TA	An effective system to measure, report and verify progress to meeting and sustaining Rio Convention commitments, based on consistent and manageable indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonized environmental indicators • Best practice methodologies and training on the application of environmental indicators • Software and information technology developed, structured, and networked to track environmental indicators • Compliance monitoring system (CMS) is developed as a fundamental, structured as a bricks-and-mortar and networked system to track environmental indicators • CMS institutionalized within planning and decision-making authorities at the technical and ministerial levels in order to catalyze adaptive collaborative management of policy interventions 	GEFTF	225,000	225,000

(select)			(select)		
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(select)			(select)		
(select)			(select)		
(select)			(select)		
(select)			(select)		
(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total				455,000	455,000
Project Management Cost ⁵				GEFTF	45,000
Total Project Costs				500,000	530,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	MELAD	In-kind	250,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	30,000
National Government	MELAD/ICCAI - SPREP Project	Grant	100,000
National Government	MELAD/KAPIII Mangrove planti	Grant	150,000
National Government		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			530,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Multi-focal Areas	Kiribati	500,000	47,500	547,500
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				500,000	47,500	547,500

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies /NPIF Initiative:

This cross-cutting capacity development project targets GEF-5 Capacity Development Objectives 2 and 5, which is to strengthen countries' environmental data and information management as well as to improve capacities to monitor and report on progress being made to achieve Rio Convention obligations. To this end the project will develop an environmental management information system (EMIS) and a linked environmental compliance monitoring system (CMS). The CMS will be based on newly developed indicators of environmental sustainability. The EMIS and CMS will be both based on a comprehensive assessment of the country's existing environmental data and information systems and the need to reconcile this with both national and global environmental data and information needs. Over time, the EMIS and CMS will contribute to improving policy, legislative, and programming decisions to achieve environmental sustainability.

Kiribati is fully committed to meet its obligations under the MEAs and the proposed project is intended to facilitate an important step towards developing the capacities for an effective national environmental management framework. More specifically the project, directly or indirectly, addresses the following articles⁶ under the Conventions: UNFCCC (Articles 4 and 5); CBD (Articles 12, 14, 17 and 26), and UNCCD (Articles 9, 10 and 16).

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

Not Applicable

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

Not Applicable

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

Over the years, the government of Kiribati has demonstrated its commitment to the global environmental agenda as it struggles to address national issues and priorities. In addition to its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Mauritius Strategy, and the Pacific Plan, Kiribati has also ratified and acceded to a number of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), including the CBD, CCD, and FCCC.

At the national level, the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP, 2012 – 2015) is the over-arching development planning framework for the Government of Kiribati (GoK), the goal of which is to "enhance economic growth for sustainable development". Despite the economic centric goal of the KDP, Kiribati recognizes that it can not be achieved without giving due recognition to the importance of the environment. The Project is also designed to support implementation of the (draft) Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy (KIEP) 2012 – 2022 – this is currently earmarked to be approved by Cabinet before the end of 2012.

Accordingly, Kiribati has developed a number of national environment strategies and plans that addresses its obligations under various MEAs, namely the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (2007), National Action Programme to address Land Degradation (2007), National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007), National Profile of Chemicals

⁶ Refer to table 3 (page 28) in GEF/UNDP/UNEP document "*National Capacity Self-Assessments Results and Lessons Learned for Global Environmental Sustainability*"

Management Infrastructure (2007), and Initial National Communication (2004). Accompanying these, the Kiribati's 1999 Environmental Act (revised in 2007) serves as an over-arching environment legislative framework.

Kiribati's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) undertook a broad-based assessment of the existing capacity gaps and challenges required for effective implementation of obligations under the three Rio Conventions. The NCSA made a number of important priority recommendations to build cross-cutting environmental capacities, including: a) strengthening the country's availability and access to national environmental policies and legislation; b) training, education, and public awareness; c) integrating environmental issues into national and sector strategies and plans; d) improving data and information related to the Rio Conventions; e) improving coordination among government agencies as well as with non-state organizations; f) sustainable financing; and g) technology transfer.

With its focus on strengthening Kiribati's environmental management information system (EMIS), this project is directly relevant to NCSA priority (d) above. This will in turn address (a) the inadequate improvement and enforcement of environmental policies and legislation and (c) integrating environmental issues into national and sector strategies and plans. The CMS will also contribute to (a) and (c). The project will also meet NCSA priority (b), as it will undertake training and public awareness raising activities.

In order to develop a comprehensive EMIS and CMS, the project will necessarily strengthen cooperation and coordination among relevant agencies and other organizations, in particular those that play a key role in creating and using environmental data and information. Hence this project directly contributes to implementing the recommendations under the NCSA.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Kiribati comprises 33 atolls that are collectively 800 sq. km with an Economic Exclusive Zone area of 3.5 million sq. km. Very small strips of land, the atolls are a few kilometres at their widest and on average less than 2 metres above sea level. Global climate change is of particular concern to Kiribati, notably the impact of sea level rise and storm surges. The extremely limited land is characterized by thin soils and is deficient in most nutrients, and therefore not well suited to crops, and yet the land must sustain important ecosystems and people in a balanced manner. The inshore fisheries continue to be a main source of food and livelihood, while oceanic fisheries, particularly tuna resources, provide the country with much needed revenue from fishing licenses and catch sales. Fisheries resources are important sources of generating cash income to many local people, especially those living on South Tarawa, the capital island. Land resources and in-shore marine ecosystems are intimately linked and also very vulnerable to disturbances from human activities and climate change. Small disturbances have fast knock-on effects resulting in habitat degradation and deterioration of critical ecosystem services.

The complex and dynamic interplay between socio-cultural and economic development and environmental protection and management is especially significant in Kiribati, as with other small island development states. Kiribati's growing population has been accompanied by significant pressures on the limited land resources and coastal areas, largely in the form of habitat conversion, land degradation, salinization, and pollution. Kiribati's pursuit of socio-cultural and economic development to meet the needs of a growing population will certainly place greater pressures on the natural environment, further constraining their ability to meet Rio Convention obligations. Management and planning for environmentally sound and sustainable development, which includes meeting global environmental commitments thus

requires a more complete and critical understanding the complex relationship between the human and natural environments. To this end, policy- and decision-makers require new and improved data and information to best inform Kiribati's national development and environment protection and management agenda, formulate innovative yet achievable strategies, and implement policy interventions that will provide measurable and concrete benefits under the Rio Conventions.

The assessments carried out under Kiribati's NCSA determined that there is low systemic capacity to support the national implementation of the Rio Conventions. This is exacerbated by the low capacity of institutions and individuals, and the inadequacy of knowledge management as the main vehicle of implementation.

Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development (MELAD), through its Environment & Conservation Division (ECD), as the national environment authority in Kiribati, is responsible for sustainable development, environmental protection and overall implementation of the MEAs. MELAD is currently in the process of getting a new internal structure approved by the Secretary and Cabinet. This proposed structure will be introduced in phases and the first phase will be implemented in 2013, with 4 additional posts to be filled in 2013. Three of these posts are program managers (in the area of biodiversity)

Similarly, ECD is now awaiting the recruitment of 3 additional supernumerary posts (Climate change officer, waste management officer & biodiversity and conservation officer). These are supernumerary posts, meaning they can be abolished when their need has been dealt with, however, ECD plans to absorb these posts into the established register by 2014.

Furthermore, in 2013, MELAD through ECD, is expecting an environment IT volunteer to be recruited to work with ECD to provide technical assistance to ECD IT, under the Australian Volunteer for International Development (AVI) programme. This person will work with a local counterpart (Assistant Environment Impact Assessment Officer – AEIAO) to address the IT needs of ECD, one of which is the need to develop, generate, manage and archive environment data. This is important because currently there are limited financial and technical resources available at MELAD ECD levels to undertake and address the environment data needs of ECD as the national environment authority.

Thus, Government of Kiribati has the structure in place within ECD to manage and address issues related to all MEAs to which Kiribati is a Party to, especially in the area of data development, generation, management and archiving.

However, in the baseline scenario (without GEF support), the necessary capacity building to address the environment data needs of ECD will remain an outstanding need at the national level. The financial resources anticipated to be received through the implementation of the CB II project in Kiribati will address this long outstanding need within MELAD ECD. Hence, the GEF support is crucial to assist the Government of Kiribati in this critically important area at the country level.

More specifically, as both a SIDS and a LDC, Kiribati has many limitations including the small office with limited number of staff members in place who work in the Environment & Conservation Division. At the same time, environment data are widely scattered and fragmented and the generation of environment data and related are also ad hoc at the country level. In most cases, environment data are produced when there is opportunity arising at the country level either through projects or data are produced but to some extent through existing ECD programs like climate change, biodiversity conservation, to name a few.

Collection, storage, maintenance, archiving, generation and utilization of these data is a major issue within ECD because there is limited capacity. Data/information are readily available within each respective Units (coordinating each specific environment programs such as climate change, waste and pollution, to name a few) of ECD. Yet proper information collection, storage, maintenance, archiving, generation, utilization and collation, is not yet undertaken because of human and institutional capacities limitations at the Division level. Similarly, there is lack of technical capacity within the ECD, to develop, maintain and operate this information management system for national, regional and international reporting on the state of the environment.

The CBII project relevant components will address this critical need of the Division at the country level. This is timely with the emerging issues of global climate change and thus, the importance to keep and track records of environment data/information that will be useful to respond to threats including the impacts of global climate change as these affect the overall health of the environment as the basis of livelihoods, human health and economy in Kiribati.

B. 2. incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

Project Strategy: This project was strategically chosen and designed to target the critical need for new and improved data, information and analysis to strengthen the foundations of Kiribati's policy and planning frameworks to meet Rio Convention commitments. The project would begin with a holistic and visioning process that embodies the Rio Convention principles and the long-term goal of environmentally sound and sustainable development. Building on this, the project would design an institutionally sustainable management information system to underpin more complex policy- and decision-making processes designed to frame and direct the national development and environment protection and management in the face of global climate change agenda. By developing a comprehensive and robust environmental management information system (EMIS), this project will greatly improve Kiribati's ability to integrate important global environmental concerns and priorities into the national environment legislative and policy frameworks, as well as national programming frameworks. national programming frameworks.

Building on this, the project aims to develop an effective monitoring system - the compliance monitoring system (CMS). This will feed analysis and information directly to planners and other decision-makers as to whether environmental objectives are being achieved, and as to whether environmental management efforts are sufficient. This will also feed into reporting to the global conventions.

This project will also make an important contribution to Kiribati's pursuit of low-emission and climate resilient development (LECRD). Building and enhancing the resilience of Kiribati to global climate change is critical and this project will add value to. Thus given the centralized nature of the EMIS, the project will build upon the multi-stakeholder consultation and participatory process created under the NCSA, and which embodies the first stage of UNDP's LECRD approach. The second LECRD phase is the preparation of climate change profiles and vulnerability assessments, which are being undertaken as part of Kiribati's SNC, and which also build upon the thematic assessments carried out under the NCSA. The EMIS will help to further institutionalize the data and information that went and goes into the preparation of these assessments and strategies, thereby reducing the transaction costs as well as reinforcing national capacities to develop and implement strategic options to pursue LECRD.

Project Objective: This project will develop an environmental management and information

system (EMIS) that is appropriately embedded within Kiribati's institutional framework governing the national development and environment protection and management in the face of global climate change agenda. The EMIS will harmonize data collection methodologies and measurement standards, develop and test new data and information needs, and support the EMIS through the introduction of new tools and technologies. The EMIS will also be accompanied by improved capacities to generate and use new and improved data and information for policy and planning purposes.

GEF resources will be used to identify and generate the full set of environmental data and information needs under the Rio Conventions, whereas co-financing will be used to evaluate options for improving the national policy and planning processes to pursue environmentally sound and sustainable development. GEF resources will be used to structure and develop a set of targeted capacities for environmental mainstreaming and the identification and generation of environment data to determine the national state of environment on annual basis through pilot exercises. For example, the project would embark on the strengthening of the 2008-2011 KDP where each development programme and plan would be directly correlated to articles of the Rio Conventions, identifying strategic relevance, informational needs, and measurable indicators of integration. More specifically, baseline and co-finance will be used to develop the architecture of both the EMIS and CMS, and provide basic related institutional strengthening and training. GEF resources will be used to ensure the EMIS and CMS fully address global environmental issues and global environmental benefits, and that the EMIS and CMS are fully compatible with reporting needs under the MEAs.

Building on the EMIS and its indicator framework, the project would also structure a compliance monitoring system (CMS). The CMS would be used as part of the learning and re-tooling (i.e., adaptive collaborative management) of programmes and plans to ensure that their implementation proceed to deliver the agreed-upon objectives and expected outcomes.

Component 1: Environmental Management Information System

This component is targeted at the comprehensive design and creation of an Environmental Management Information System (EMIS) that serves to create new and improved environmental data and information. The EMIS will be organized as an institutional structure through active collaborative and coordinated work programmes among key stakeholder agencies, research institutions, and other non-government organizations as appropriate to ensure the generation, collection, exchange and distribution of data and information. Training will be provided to strengthen institutional and human resources capacities to use best practice methodologies in data collection and analysis for environmental mainstreaming and environmental protection and management in the face of global climate change. New and improved tools and technologies will be supported to ensure the caliber of the EMIS is a cutting-edge system. In order to ensure the institutional and human resources sustainability of the EMIS, lessons learned from the training will be used to develop training curricula that would be integrated within existing related professional training courses, including within appropriate academic institutions. This project would be complemented by a public awareness campaign to raise the understanding and value of EMIS as an improved tool to help Kiribati achieve environmentally sound and sustainable development. This campaign would be part of a larger communication strategy that will catalyze the uptake of best environmental mainstreaming practices, e.g., the use of new metrics and standards to strengthen the sensitivity of indicators to environmental perturbations (using the outputs developed under project component 2). The project will also seek to network the EMIS with similar information systems in the region, which will further help strengthen the robustness of Kiribati's EMIS.

Component 2: Environmental Indicators and Compliance Monitoring System

This component is structured to improve capacities to monitor and report on progress made towards achieving Rio Conventions commitments, and to feed that information to planners and decision-makers. Building upon the data and information gaps and needs undertaken in Component 1, including meeting the environment protection and management obligations as relevant to the Rio Conventions, this component will develop indicators of progress, performance, output, impact, and outcomes, both quantitative and qualitative. These indicators will be developed through a multi-stakeholder and expert consultation process, and peer-reviewed to ensure their relevancy, validity, and legitimacy. The indicators will be integrated within the M&E procedures of key stakeholder agencies and organizations. Following the acceptance of the indicators, training and newly developed software will combine to form the compliance monitoring system (CMS). This CMS will ensure data is collected and processed to provide on-line monitoring of environmental progress. This component will structure the CMS through consultation with key stakeholder organizations, to be approved at the secretaries and Cabinet levels. Training will be provided to use the indicators as part of M&E procedures, with particular attention to following evolving good practices to measure, report and verify (MRV) the cost-effectiveness of donor funds to meet Rio Convention commitments. As part of the EMIS, the CMS would be a centralized networking of existing M&E software systems that will use technology that allow them to communicate with one another.

This project's strategy was selected as more cost-effective than creating an entirely new set of management information and compliance monitoring systems. By undertaking SWOT and gap analyses of Kiribati's existing systems, this project will be able to narrow the root causes and underlying challenges of data and information generation, collection, management, environmental mainstreaming, and MRV. This will allow the project to incrementally improve existing structures and systems, and reduce the cost of instituting wholly new procedures and methodologies. Co-financing will complement GEF resources in order to facilitate the effective integration of Rio Convention data and monitoring needs, including the strengthening of data and information that is related to meeting national socio-cultural and economic development needs and priorities. GEF resources have effectively leveraged important co-financing from partner organizations, including the private sector.

Capacity Development and Sustainability of Project Outcomes

The project aims to build capacity from within, using a *'capacity-development-by-doing'* approach. That is, the project will ensure that key institutions are given tasks to perform and are supported in performing those tasks – this will build capacity to complete such tasks *exactly where the capacity is needed*, and will be sustainably used thereafter.

Some of the aspects of the approach to developing sustainable capacity include:

- Use of participatory assessments and planning;
- Building on and into existing initiatives;
- Strengthening networks between government, NGOs, CSOs, private sector and development partners;
- Producing results-oriented outputs – i.e. the EMIS and CMS, which will both immediately have practical uses, and therefore generate a need for these quality tools.

As a result, implementation of this project at the country level will assist ECD as the national environment authority in Kiribati. The overall outcomes and project outputs will contribute to

positively enhancing the overall capacity of ECD workforce and ECD as the national environment authority (institutional capacity strengthened) in Kiribati. This will allow both the workforce and ECD as national environment authority to effectively and efficiently deliver its services in safeguarding the overall health of the environment in the face of globalization and global climate change.

Total staff of MELAD is 100 and the ECD staff is 23 (15 in Tarawa plus 8 in Christmas Island). It is expected that all will benefit. Further details are to be determined during the PPG.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

This project will deliver important socio-cultural and economic benefits by strengthening the quality of national development plans and environmental protection and management. For example, the integration of new and improved data and information into the design and implementation of housing programmes should mean that housing stock takes into account better standards for withstanding the impacts of global climate change as well as preserving the protective and biological value of mangrove ecosystems. The rationale for the project as described above argues that socio-cultural and economic growth can be better realized and sustained by taking into account better data and information that informs that strategic design and implementation of economic development plans.

ECD within MELAD, like all other Government line Ministries and Divisions/offices, provides an equal opportunity gender balanced employment scheme to qualified and skilled locals. One ECD staff policy that is already in place is that all staff members who attend or have been involved in national, regional and international training programmes, including training workshops, are also responsible to widely share and disseminate lessons learnt to all ECD staff members upon return to the office.

Every effort will be made to incorporate gender issues in the implementation of this project. Roles of men and women to participate in the activities of the project will be equally assigned without any discrimination. The project will take steps to ensure that women account for at least 40% of all training and capacity building in the project.

The CBII project will positively affect both men and women in Kiribati through exchange of information between ECD and other Government line Ministries/Divisions and office including relevant NGOs, youths and the private sector. Training opportunities that may arise to support the CBII project's implementation at the country level, especially in areas that concern human resource and institutional capacity building to address the environment data needs of ECD, will engage a gender balance audience's participation and involvement. Moreover, the project will strengthen data collection and monitoring programmes – gender segregation of data collection and monitoring will be introduced as a basis for ensuring long term gender benefits. The EMIS and CMS will be gender disaggregated where possible and relevant

The design and implementation of this project will pay particular attention to facilitating a balanced approach to developing the institutional and human resources capacities of female staff as part of the training that will take place under the EMIS and CMS

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Measures
Absorptive capacity of Government to implement activities	M	The project will take a measured approach to ensure that activities will be implemented in a way that institutionalizes the capacities being developed. For example, the project will structure trainings that allow agencies to continue performing their duties, while at the same time learning new skills of generating, sustaining and exchanging of improved data and information collection and management. Every opportunity will be sought to capitalize on taking an incremental approach to the work already being done by staffs. Indeed, the incremental approach to this project was selected to reduce the risk of absorptive capacities.
Delays in project implementation due to bureaucratic processes within the Government	L	The Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) will implement this project with support from the UNDP Fiji Multi-Country Office. Key institutions at national levels were involved in the design of this project, and will be involved in the preparation of the project document. During the project preparation phase, multi-stakeholder consultations will take place to negotiate the best practicable implementation arrangements, as well as identify leaders from the suite of key stakeholder organizations and groups through a Project Steering Committee and technical planning team. These key individuals will help catalyze action through the existing and potentially bureaucratic processes.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

Government ministries and departments

- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Marine and Natural Resources Development
- Ministry of External Affairs
- Ministry of Public Works and Utilities
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Social Development
- Ministry of Environment, Land and Agricultural Development
 - Environment & Conservation Division

Non - Government Organizations (NGOs)

- All registered Churches in Kiribati
- Kiribati Association for Non-Government Organizations
- FSP Kiribati
- Kiribati Boy Scout and Girl Guide Organization

- National Women’s organizations
- National Youth Federation
- Island Associations of Old Men (Unimwane)
- Kiribati Local Government Association (KiLGA)

Government corporations

- Bairiki Broadcasting Authority
- Fishermen Corporations
- Kiribati Port Authority

Civil Society

- Community Based Organizations – details to be determined during PPG phase
- National Council of Women-represent women’s voice in the REDD process
- Private sector – details to be determined during PPG phase;
- Non Government Organizations – details to be determined during PPG phase;

Donor Community

- Multi/Bilateral Orgs/Donors to provide technical support and additional funding for pilot projects - Details to be determined during PPG phase.

The project builds upon the multi-stakeholder consultation and participatory process created under the NCSA, and in particular ensuring that NGOs and CSO are to play a strong role in the Project. For example, several NGOs, such as the Foundation of the people of the South Pacific (FSP) – Kiribati, Aia Mwaea Ainen Kiribati (AMAK) – Kiribati Women Federation, Kiribati Chamber of Commerce, have important roles in identifying and providing key information from the civil society including the private sector. This will be useful in both implementing the project and in creating the EMIS and CMS. Moreover, NGOs have their own resources and activities that can be coordinated and run at the national level. The specific roles and participation modalities for NGOs will be determined during the PPG.

The project will be implemented in line with established Government of Kiribati and UNDP procedures for Kiribati. The UNDP Multi-country office, based in Fiji, will provide oversight and technical support. The ECD will take overall responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success, and for activity management. The ECD will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs.

The ongoing UNDP programme for Kiribati is currently implementing 5 projects using such implementation mechanisms – and in the past 5 years it has completed more than 12 projects using such implementation mechanisms. The PPG process will be used to further define the management, coordination and consultation mechanisms.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

This project will be closely coordinated with UNDP's current support to Kiribati to prepare their Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC. The proposed CCCD project will play an important role in helping Kiribati to have better access to data and information that are crucial for enhancing the resilience of Kiribati as a nation, its people and the islands in terms of long term preparation and planning to address and respond to global climate change and to develop the vulnerability assessments and climate scenarios, for example. Also under implementation in Kiribati is a sustainable land management project, which is providing training to government officials and staff members to better support land reforms and rural development. The proposed CCCD project's strengthening of an EMIS will play a catalytic role in helping to sustain the implementation and adaptive collaborative

management of these reforms and rural development, as well as to monitor progress and outcomes. Another GEF-funded initiative underway in Kiribati is the World Bank-implemented National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). With its purpose of identifying and communicating capacity development needs in the area of adaptation to climate change, the proposed CCCD will coordinate closely with this project to help institutionalize the availability and access to those data and information that were needed under the project, and thus strengthen the institutional sustainability of the NAPA.

This project will also be closely monitored and coordinated by other Pacific Island Countries (PIC) who have similar environmental data and information needs, and who may be undertaking related capacity development activities. Regular consultation with regional organizations in the Pacific will serve to identify these opportunities and enhance further development partnerships. The project will similarly be coordinated with relevant global initiatives that are providing support to help countries collect and assessment progress being made to meet Rio Convention targets. This includes the global project "*Support to GEF-eligible CBD Parties for carrying out 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessments*" (PIMS 3918).

During the project preparatory phase, a thorough review of these and other initiatives will be undertaken through consultations with their respective managers to determine the potential of realignment in order to create synergies and economies of scale.

Visibility of GEF financial support will be ensured by using the global GEF branding in all electronic and printed materials. UNDP will also apply the following UNDP-GEF policy: "The GEF logo should appear on all relevant project publications, including amongst others, project hardware and other purchases with GEF funds. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also acknowledge the GEF. Logos of the Implementing Agencies and the Executing Agency will also appear on all publications. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support (through co-financing) their logos may also appear on project publications." Full compliance will be made with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines ("GEF Guidelines"):

http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The Government of Kiribati has requested UNDP for assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's comparative advantage and country presence in the Pacific, as well as through its Joint Presence Office in Kiribati. UNDP is a leader in the supporting the development of countries' capacities to collect, manage, analyze and report data and information on a wide range of development issues. These services are provided through a range of delivery streams, most of which take place through development projects funded by multilateral and bilateral donor grants. UNDP's Human Development Report is an example of the organization's expertise to accessing and managing data and information as indicators of development.

The Project will be managed by the UNDP Multi-Country Office located in Fiji, under the direct supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Assistant Resident Representative.

The Project will be directly managed by the Environment and Energy Unit. The Staff involved in daily management include 1 Analyst in Kiribati, 1 Analyst in Suva for backup, Team Leader oversight, 1 Associate in Suva for coordination, and 1 Associate in Suva for backup. Other units in UNDP (communication, programme support, poverty alleviation) will provide technical support as needed.

The UNDP Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO) provides programme development and

implementation services for policy, technical, and knowledge management to PICs, as well as assistance in accessing financial support from donors. UNDP Fiji MCO is staffed with dedicated environment officers and supported by Regional Technical Advisors based in the UNDP Pacific Centre in Fiji, the UNDP Samoa MCO, and the UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok. UNDP Fiji MCO also works in close collaboration with a number of Pacific regional organizations, such as USP, SOPAC, SPC, SPREP, and USP, given their particular experience and expertise.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

UNDP will provide \$30,000 from its core funds.

UNDP will also provide significant in-kind support to the project. Its technical and administrative staff will provide ongoing advice and logistical support to the project when needed. It will provide meeting facilities, communication facilities, transport facilities, as requested and as necessary. UNDP will further use its role as the UN Resident Coordinator to make sure the project is aligned with all UN system work. UNDP senior management will play a key role in advocacy, and in awareness raising by attending key public events.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:


The UNDP Country Programme Action Plan is part of the 2008-2012 UNDAF, which, in turn, is aligned to the KDP and the draft Kiribati National Integrated Environment Policy. As stated in the UNDAF, this project will make a valuable contribution to "*Localizing MDGs (strengthening MDG-based planning, statistical and aid management systems) to facilitate evidence-based policy-making and planning*" (page 6). The project will also catalyze environmental mainstreaming by developing improved capacities to incorporate environmental data and indicators into strategic planning processes.

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ms. Nenenteiti Teariki-Ruatu	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	08/21/2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Officer in Charge UNDP-GEF		02/25/2013	Tom Twining-Ward, UNDP Green-LECDRS	+421 2 59337 386	tom.twining-ward@undp.org