

Review of mainstreaming of climate change into national plans and policies:

Kiribati

November 2013

This summary is based on a consultancy report by **Planning 4 Sustainable Development and The Four Assist Network of Experts**, commissioned by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) through the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA:PSIS) project, funded by the European Union.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to summarise a review of the degree to which climate change has so far been mainstreamed in national strategic plans, policies and budgets, and – in a sectoral case study (presented in Annex 1) – the extent to which mainstreaming has translated to implementation. It is an overview report compiled using publicly available information, and in some instances also through discussions with country representatives.

Table 1 shows the criteria used in this review to assess the degree of mainstreaming of climate change, as well as some general remarks in relation to the review’s findings for Kiribati.

Table 1. Criteria for mainstreaming and general findings of this assessment

Criteria	Overall assessment
Objectives related to climate change are present in national development and environment policies, as well as in key sectoral policies	Climate change is consistently highlighted in national and sector plans.
Responsibilities for responding to climate change are clearly defined within government, and there are clear mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on progress	There are various high-level bodies tasked with coordinating climate change activities, though unclear relationships between the different bodies and with the institutional arrangements for delivering on other plans (such as the KDP and sector plans).
Specific climate-related activities are outlined and planned for in these documents	The Kiribati government considers environmental improvements as important contributors to adaptation and mitigation, and in this wider sense there are some relevant activities being implemented. There are also a moderate number of externally funded adaptation projects, focused mainly on coastal zone, water, meteorology, forestry and fisheries.
Budgets are clearly allocated for the above activities	Sector plans and MOPs identify priority actions and budget, but climate change is generally not separately identified and the MOP/budget process does not operate as effectively as it could.
Monitoring and evaluation frameworks are in place for following up on delivery of climate objectives and implementation of activities	The KDP has a monitoring and reporting framework, and key results related to climate change.
The various policies and plans are coherent on the issue of climate change	Not determined.
The climate-related goals in these policies and plans have the buy-in of different stakeholders , meaning they are accepted, supported and promoted across government and within civil society and, ultimately, local	There is high level political engagement through a Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change (SPCCC), while Kiribati’s adaptation plan is one of the few in the region that clearly indicates a pathway to include children’s views in the adaptation process.

Note that, based on the documents reviewed, it is difficult to get a good overview of the last two criteria listed above.

Mainstreaming of climate change is one of the key criteria set by the EU that must be met before countries might be able to access climate finance through the modality of budget support. Other important criteria relate to public financial management, specifically that countries have a stable macro-economic framework, a public finance reform process underway, and a clear and transparent budget process. Annex 3 to this report therefore also very briefly discusses the status of, and expected milestones for, Kiribati's public financial management roadmap.

Recommendations

The following actions would improve mainstreaming efforts:

1. Clearer outcomes and targets in relation to climate change in the Kiribati Development Plan and sector plans.
2. Technical assistance to implement the results based management framework for the Kiribati Development Plan.
3. Identification of climate change expenditure in MOPs, building on the recent rapid assessment facilitated by the UNDP.

1. Assessment of climate change mainstreaming

This profile examines how climate change has been mainstreamed in national and sector policies, plans and strategies in Kiribati. It explores the extent to which climate change objectives have been achieved, linkages between policies and climate change financing, and the extent to which policies are supported by institutional arrangements and financial and budget processes. It is based on publicly available reports and information that was availed by both regional and country representatives.

The following national plans and strategies were examined for this review:

- Kiribati Development Plan 2012-2015 (KDP)
- National Water Resources Policy and Implementation Plan 2008
- Water and Sanitation Roadmap 2011-2030
- National Sanitation Policy and Implementation Plan 2010
- Agriculture Strategic Plan 2013-2016
- National Tourism Action Plan 2009-2014
- NBSAP 2005

It is understood that a *Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and National Disaster Management (KJIP)* was to be finalised in late 2013. A *National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation* and *National Integrated Environment Policy* were unavailable for review.

The summary below provides an overview of the degree to which climate change has been mainstreamed in these key documents, while further details are given in Annex 2.

1.1 Incorporation of climate change into national policy objectives

Climate change is consistently highlighted in national and sector plans.

In relation to climate change, the government's focus is on adaptation rather than mitigation. Nonetheless, the *Kiribati Development Plan (KDP)* advocates supporting voluntary deployment of clean and green energy resources, as measures towards both mitigation of greenhouse gases and sustainable development. The environment is one of six priority areas in the KDP, with the objective "to facilitate sustainable development by responding to and mitigating the effects of global climate change and through approaches that protect island biodiversity and supports the reduction of environmental degradation by the year 2015". To this end it lists various strategies including climate proofing of infrastructure, improving the quality and dissemination of information about climate change, and strengthening enforcement of the Environment Act. It also anticipates supporting and coordinating sector plans and strengthening institutional capacity to plan and implement adaptation to climate change, and to improve access to climate change funding. The KDP specifically highlights some barriers to effective mainstreaming of climate change, including:

- lack of knowledge and skills to tap/access to climate change adaptation funds;
- lack of understanding of the links between global climate change impacts, environment sustainability and economic growth/development;
- the need to implement long term planning and preparations to address and respond to global climate change into the national development planning process across all levels;
- poor coordination, collaboration and integration among Government Ministries;
- lack of availability of data;
- constraints on financial resources; and
- staff mobility and high turnover of essential key staff.

In discussion, MELAD Climate Change Unit personnel highlighted the lack of capacity and limited

awareness of what is required to mainstream climate change activities (including defining the scope of climate change), together with an often inadequate legislative framework and insufficient tracking of progress.

In terms of the integration of climate-related objectives in sector plans:

- The *National Water Policy 2008* builds on the KDP and reflects widespread community concern about freshwater supplies. It also reflects a 2004 Cabinet decision to make outer island water supplies sustainable, consistent with the government's plan to develop growth centres on atolls beyond Tarawa.
- The *National Sanitation Policy 2010* is concerned with identifying appropriate sanitation options in response to climate variability. Different options will be assessed in the short term, with the implementation of sanitation programs in the longer term.
- The *Agriculture Strategic Plan 2013-2016* includes a policy goal to achieve food security and sustainable management of the remaining agricultural and forest land. It is an important strategy for building resilience, particularly in the selection of crop varieties that are adaptable to the predicted changes in climate.
- The *National Tourism Action Plan 2009-2014* states: 'Tourism can also help communicate wider global messages through a greater understanding and dissemination of social and cultural backgrounds and interactions. In particular Kiribati does have an opportunity to use tourism to reinforce its key international message relating to climate change and the rise of sea levels.'

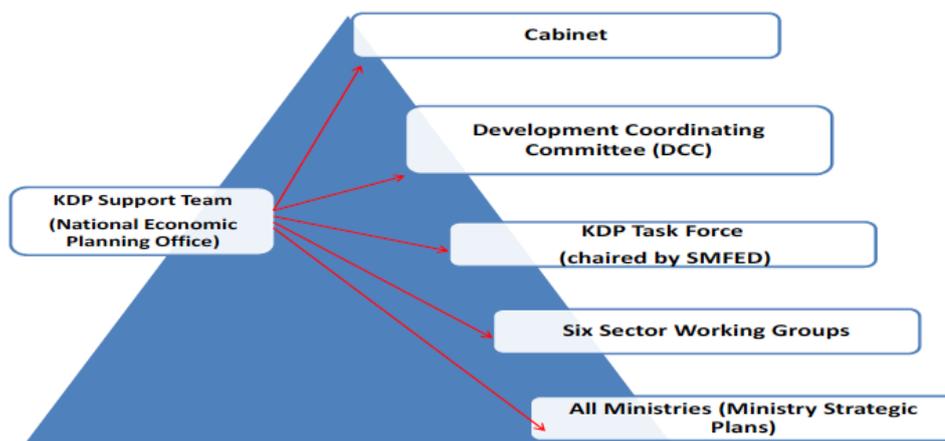
1.2 Defined responsibilities for climate objectives

There are various high-level bodies tasked with coordinating climate change activities, though unclear relationships between the different bodies and with institutional arrangements for delivering on other plans (such as the KDP and sector plans).

There are various committees and bodies with some designated responsibility for climate change. The *National Policy Unit* in the Office of the President is responsible for co-ordinating the strategic and policy aspects of climate change, while the *Environment and Conservation Division* of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD) is responsible for the technical and scientific aspects of climate change. The latter also serves as the technical arm of the *National Adaptation Steering Committee*.

Within parliament, there is a *Parliamentary Select Committee on Climate* with responsibilities including working with communities, NGOs, stakeholders and respective ministries to ensure synergies; drawing Parliament's attention to the impacts of climate change on society; serving as the conduit for relaying information from the Parliament to the populace and from the communities, villages and islands back to the Parliament; introducing climate change considerations into new legislation and policies; raising awareness of stakeholders in government, non-government and community sectors on the threats posed by Climate Change, including by helping to build capacity of the Members of Parliament on climate-related issues; promoting regional and international best practice in terms of response to climate change; providing oversight on the progress made with climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; and serving as interlocutors for donor-funded projects targeting members of Parliament.

The KDP has its own institutional framework to oversee implementation. A *Development Coordinating Committee* (DCC), consisting of all secretaries, and chaired by the Secretary to Cabinet, reports directly to Cabinet to ensure that implementation is in line with development priorities and Cabinet decisions. The DCC reviews progress of sector plans as well as the KDP itself. Implementation arrangements are shown diagrammatically below. It is unclear how this committee interacts with those climate committees listed above.



There are also a range of sectoral committees, The role of the *National Water and Sanitation Committee* is currently being reviewed, and it may be replaced with a *National Infrastructure Committee*. The *Kiribati National Experts Group* (KNEG) is responsible for overseeing the development of the KJIP and, it is understood, has an important role in coordinating climate change and disaster risk management activities. The *National Integrated Environment Policy* is intended to provide a roadmap for addressing environmental problems and sets out the roles of the various line ministries for implementation. Overall, it is not clear how these relate to each other, in terms of policy development and monitoring or evaluation, on cross-sectoral issues such as climate change or to the bodies listed above.

To improve coordination of donor activities and funds, there are plans to centralise donor funding through the MFED. Currently, project funding is often disbursed directly through line ministries, and reporting by ministries tends to be to development partners rather than to Cabinet.

1.3 Specific climate-related activities defined and planned for

The Kiribati government considers environmental improvements as important contributors to adaptation and mitigation, and in this wider sense there are some relevant activities being implemented. There are also a moderate number of externally funded adaptation projects, focused mainly on coastal zone, water, meteorology, forestry and fisheries.

Although climate change appears in the KDP there are no specific linkages made to activities within particular sectors. However, the Kiribati government sees environmental improvements as important efforts towards climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives, and points to some key environmental achievements between 2008-11:

- Significant planting of mangrove seedlings, involving local communities and their resources;
- An increase in the number of externally funded environment projects;
- Enlargement of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, a World Heritage site, to over 400,000 square kilometres;
- Very high rates of recycling (over 90%) for containers covered by the Kaoki Mange Scheme and rehabilitation of landfills;
- Implementation of coastal and water climate change adaptation programs through Kiribati Adaptation Program Phase II;
- Increased compliance with provisions of the Environment Act; and
- Initiation of the formulation of the National Integrated Environment Policy at MELAD ECD level towards the end of 2010.

More recent adaptation mainstreaming achievements cited by MELAD Climate Change Unit personnel include: consideration of climate change risks and impacts during initial screening of development through the EIA process; monitoring of illegal activities, particularly marine and water pollution, through enforcement schemes; and establishment of a system of protected (biodiversity) areas and proper enforcement of legislation.

Examples of recent mitigation mainstreaming achievements are: consideration of low carbon developments in EIA initial screening and review; environmental audits of GHG-emitting premises; and control of ODS and GHG emitting products through permit systems, border control and boarding party systems.

Relative to other Pacific Island developing countries, there are a moderate number of externally funded adaptation projects underway in Kiribati, most of which seek to build local capacity. The projects focus on coastal zone management, water, meteorology, forestry and fisheries. Kiribati has hosted the Kiribati Adaptation Program (KAP) since 2003. This program has progressively supported understanding of climate change impacts, development of adaptation measures and the integration of adaptation into policy and planning. In its third phase, this initiative is supporting implementation of actions identified in Kiribati's NAPA (Adaptation Partnership, 2011).

The *National Water Resources Policy* incorporates community priorities identified as part of extensive consultations, both for the 2002 Kiribati National Consultation on Sustainable Water Management, and for the National Adaptation Program of Action, Kiribati Adaptation Project Phase I (KAP I) in 2003. In the latter, island communities identified water and sanitation issues in seven out of the top ten adaptation strategies. Priorities fall into three broad strategies, all of which require education and awareness raising:

- Expanding available water supply options, including rainwater tanks, and installing distribution mechanisms;
- Protecting freshwater sources, particularly from human and animal wastes; and
- Conserving water supplies through demand management and leakage reduction.

The *National Water Resources Implementation Plan*, the *National Sanitation Implementation Plan* and the *Tarawa Water and Sanitation Roadmap* are important implementation documents.

1.4 Budgets for implementation of climate objectives

Sector plans and MOPs identify priority activities and budget, however climate change is generally not separately identified and the MOP/budget process does not operate as effectively as it could.

The GOK has recently undertaken a UNDP-sponsored rapid assessment to identify climate change expenditure (results outstanding).

In terms of general budgeting process, the KDP sets out a clear process for prioritisation and allocation of resources:

- Strategic Plans for each ministry provide the link between the KDP and ministry and sector budgets;
- Each ministry is to prepare an operational budget against the set budget ceiling;
- A single budget document is to be put to Parliament, which includes both recurrent and development budgets (the development budget brought to Parliament as a motion); and
- The KPA Working Groups are the forum for discussion of funding sources and management.

The 2010 Peer Review states: 'A key element in the implementation of a national plan is the ability to say how much it will cost. While the national plan itself may not contain costings (and it would be difficult to do this for the KDP, given the nature of its strategies) the ideal is for it to be backed by costed medium term sector strategies linked to a medium term expenditure plan. In practice in the

Pacific, the experience of running costed sector strategies is patchy; the fall back is that a sector Ministry should at least be sure of its total budget for the year ahead and be able to say what will be achieved with the resources provided. However, in Kiribati even this fall back is not always possible because of a combination of the absence of clearly stated outcomes and the unpredictability of much of the aid which arrives in project form, and it is only gradually becoming a feature of sector management, mainly in education and health.’

1.5 Frameworks for monitoring and reporting on implementation

The KDP has a monitoring and reporting framework, and key results related to climate change.
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The KDP is to be monitored through sector strategic plans and ministerial operational plans (MOPs), reported via the National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC) to Cabinet. Key results for climate change within the KDP results framework are:

- Level of successful implementation of the National Climate Change Framework (no measures are identified);
- Number and status of policies, sector plans and legislation integrating DRM and DRR;
- Improved preparedness (human and physical infrastructure) to adapt and respond to impacts (socio economic, political, cultural) of climate change (no measures specified);
- % increase in funds sourced from successful resource mobilization with a focus on climate change adaptation; and
- Number of joint climate change initiatives (more than ten in South Tarawa and at least one in each outer island).

Under the plan, each ministry is required to report on its operational plan (MOP) and budget on a six-monthly basis, the results of which are to be compiled into a National Government Performance Report. The KDP sector task groups are also expected to report on the progress against sector plans on a six-monthly basis. However, the KDP recognizes that there are significant gaps in the GoK’s capacity to effectively monitor progress against sector plans and budgets. The 2010 Peer Review noted that sector budget planning is not always possible because of a combination of the absence of clearly stated outcomes and the unpredictability of much of the aid which arrives in project form, and it is only gradually becoming a feature of sector management, mainly in education and health.

There are implementation plans for water and sanitation, but there is a lack of implementation details for other sectors, such as agriculture. In general, the processes for reporting, monitoring and review lack detail. All national and sector plans refer to the KDP, but do not specify how they will deliver the key results for climate change.

1.6 Policy coherence and consistency

In terms of coherence of development partner activities with national plans, the KAP III program is implementing Kiribati’s *National Adaptation Program of Action*. Donor programs are presently directed to water and coastal management. The next Development Partnership Forum is to be focused on the KJIP.

1.7 Stakeholder support and ownership

There is high level political engagement through a Parliament Select Committee on Climate Change (SPCCC).

Kiribati’s adaptation plan is one of the few in the region that clearly indicates a pathway to include children’s views in the adaptation process, and the KDP’s resettlement policy requires the inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes by villages.

Annex 1

Sector Evaluation – Kiribati National Water Resources Policy and Implementation Plan

The *Water Resources Policy* is as much a response to development pressures as it is to climate change impacts. Water supply issues in the Republic of Kiribati are amongst the most complex in the world. They involve very vulnerable, limited and scattered water resources used by more than 160 villages and two densely populated and growing urban areas. These are spread over 21 inhabited atolls or small islands, which span over 3 million square kilometres of the central western Pacific.

The implications of climate change are reduction in the ability to harvest rainwater during times of drought, and saline contamination of groundwater during periods of inundation. The effect of climate change is to exacerbate water supply shortages.

The *Water Resources Policy* and *Implementation Plan* both have clear objectives, although none specifically relate to climate change.

The *Implementation Plan* sets out specific targets to be achieved, which provide a good framework for developing agency level action plans. It also sets out a series of activities in a time schedule, but they are not prioritized or costed, and it is not clear how each activity, or group of activities, will contribute to the targets. Funding for activities is sought from donors on a project basis, and these projects do not have a direct link to the targets in the Implementation Plan.

There are a number of agencies with responsibilities in the water sector, and the review of the relevant legislation proposed in the Implementation Plan is underway. It is not clear how the various activities and targets are operationalised into ministry plans and how they are aligned with budget processes. The annual performance reports to Cabinet may provide some information in this regard.

Table. Review of Sector Plan

Plan objectives and outcomes	
Are objectives clearly defined?	<p>The Water Resources Policy has seven policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to safe reliable water supplies • Sustainable water resource management: reduce leakages, demand management, equitable allocation • Improve understanding and monitoring of freshwater supplies • Protection of groundwater sources • Increase community participation in management of water resources • Improve governance of the water sector • Account for water losses; improve cost recovery; find alternative sources <p>The National Water Resources Implementation Plan focuses activity under three areas: provision of supply, protection of existing supplies and efficiency of delivery.</p>
How do the objectives relate to national CC priorities as expressed in the national climate change policy (if applicable) and the national development plan?	<p>The Kiribati Development Plan 2012-2015 includes water quality as an environmental issue and includes as a KPI ‘the Level of effective implementation of the national water policy action plan’.</p> <p>Climate change outputs relate to the extent to which climate change is integrated into policies and plans, increased resilience, mobilization of funds and the number of climate change-related initiatives.</p> <p>National Framework for Climate Change was not made available</p>

Does the plan contain CC-related outcomes, targets and/or indicators?	<p>The Water Policy simply sets out the policy objectives and the institutional arrangements.</p> <p>The Implementation Plan sets out a series of actions under seven strategies. Key performance indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 10% increase over 2005 levels in the percentage of the population with access to safe water sources by 2013 and a 20% increase by 2018 • A 50% increase in improved water supplies to schools, hospitals and clinics by 2013 with a 100% improvement by 2018 • A 20% Increase in the number of outer islanders with safe water supplies from protected water sources by 2013 and a 40% increase by 2018A 20% increase in the reliability of water supplies for urban areas by 2013 with a 50% improvement by 2018 • A 15% increase in the number of households and public buildings with rain catchments by 2013 and a 30% increase by 2018 • A 10% increase over 2005 levels in the percentage of the population with access to safe sanitation by 2010 and a 20% increase by 2015 • 30% of villages with water committees by 2013 with 60% by 2018 • Reduce leakage losses by 50% by 2013 • Implementation of urban and rural cost recovery programs. 80% of costs of maintenance and operation to be recovered by 2018.
Are actions prioritized, costed and sequenced?	Activities are set out in a schedule, but they are not prioritized or costed.
Consistency of donor programs with policy objectives	<p>There is significant investment in water supply and distribution through the Kiribati Adaptation Program (KAP), including the development of the policy and implementation plan.</p> <p>KAP Phase III includes a range of initiatives to increase water supply and efficiency of distribution. However, it is not clear how they relate to the specific targets of the Implementation Plan.</p>
Plan development	
Which ministries were involved in the development of the plan? Was the Ministry of Finance involved?	<p>The policy was developed after widespread public consultations conducted during the National Adaptation Program of Action, Kiribati Adaptation Project Phase I (KAP I), in which water was consistently identified as a priority issue.</p> <p>All government agencies with responsibilities in the water and sanitation sector were involved in drafting the policy through the National Water and Sanitation Committee and the National Adaptation Steering Committee.</p> <p>NGOs, councils and churches were given an opportunity to comment on the policy.</p>
Implementation	
Is there an implementation plan? Which agency/agencies are responsible for implementation?	<p>The National Water Resources Implementation Plan identifies a need to review all existing legislation pertaining to water supply and management. However, it is not clear whether this has been achieved. The current legislation is perceived to be weak by MWPU personnel. The South Tarawa Water and Sanitation Roadmap notes that the MPWU appears to be much more a service deliverer than a policy making and monitoring institution and/or a regulatory institution, with a consequent lack of progress on</p>

	<p>implementation of the water and sanitation policies.</p> <p>The policy also refers to the formation of village water and sanitation committees.</p>
How will the actions be financed?	<p>The Water Resources Policy states that funding will be required to implement the identified water projects and that ‘the Policy and Implementation Plan can be used as the basis for proposals to donors and funding agencies to highlight the priorities of Kiribati with regards to water resources.’</p> <p>It refers to establishing a revolving fund for outer island water supplies.</p> <p>The Implementation Plan refers to a 10 year National Water Resources Plan, which identifies projects with a cost estimate of A\$15m that can be used to seek donor funding. It also estimates that three additional water specialists will be required.</p>
How is the plan aligned with the budget process? Is there an example of a relevant ministry operational plan?	<p>The Implementation Plan does not contain details about how the proposed actions will be incorporated into ministry operational plans or how budget priorities will be identified.</p>
Is expenditure consistent with the plan?	<p>There is significant donor-funded expenditure on water initiatives, broadly consistent with the objectives of the Water Policy and Implementation Plan.</p>
Monitoring and evaluation	
How are the outcomes monitored?	<p>The extent to which the targets have been achieved are to form part of a review of the implementation plan in 2013.</p>
What are the reporting arrangements?	<p>The National Water and Sanitation Co-ordinating Committee is charged with annual performance reporting to Cabinet.</p>
How are the results communicated/publicized?	<p>Not detailed</p>
How often is the plan reviewed, and how?	<p>Not specified, apart from the proposed 2013 review.</p>

Annex 2

Evaluation of policies, plans and strategies

CC specific objectives	Strategies	Outcomes/results	Implementation plan	Links to other plans re CC	Lead agency
<p>Kiribati Development Plan 2012-2015</p> <p>Six priority areas: Human resource development; Economic growth and poverty reduction; Health; Environment; Governance; and Infrastructure</p> <p>Environment objective: To facilitate sustainable development by responding and mitigating the effects of global climate change and through approaches that protect island biodiversity and supports the reduction of environmental degradation by the year 2015</p>					
Reduce threats from impacts of climate change	Undertake climate proofing of infrastructure and developments through relevant systems (e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment, building codes, design and engineering protocols) Scaling up the conservation and management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and island biodiversity	Improved national capacity to adapt and respond to the existing and future adverse impacts of climate change	Through sector strategic plans, ministerial operational plans (MOPs), reported via Development Coordinating Committee to Cabinet	Climate Change Framework KJIP All sector plans	MELAD OB, MoE, MISA, MFEP, MCTTD, MHMS, KANGO, PSO, KNCC
Improve capacity to respond to climate change	Improve the quality and dissemination of climate change information using information technology Promote formal and non-formal education initiatives on climate change Wide dissemination of climate change information to motivate public to adapt and respond effectively to climate change Strengthen the enforcement of the Environment Act to control the environmental impacts of developments Support sectors and communities to develop plans on climate change that are complementary to national development aspirations from their respective areas	Enhanced institutional and financial capacity of government & non-government actors to plan/implement/evaluate environmental impacts so as to effectively adapt to climate change (including harnessing emerging opportunities) Enhanced coordination among	Key result areas: Level of successful implementation of the National Climate Change Framework (no measures are identified); Number and status of policies, sector plans and legislation integrating DRM and DRR; Improved preparedness (human and physical infrastructure) to adapt and respond to impacts (socio economic, political, cultural) of climate change (no measures specified);		

<p>Improve co-ordination</p> <p>Increase access to external climate change funding sources</p>	<p>Improve coordination and monitoring systems over sectoral climate change plans to avoid conflicts and duplication</p> <p>Strengthen fiduciary and financing systems</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capacity to plan and implement climate change intervention</p> <p>Foster enabling environment to enhance community and nongovernment organizations' access to climate change funding</p> <p>There are a number of strategies for: protection of environmental resources, including the use of traditional knowledge; food security; waste management; and impacts of urbanization</p>	<p>sectors, communities and the private sectors in building island resilience to the impacts of climate change</p> <p>GOK financial system meet climate change financing Requirements</p> <p>Enhance access to external climate change funding</p> <p>Diverse and increased value of initiatives undertaken and implemented by ministries and communities</p>	<p>% increase in funds sourced from successful resource mobilization with a focus on climate change adaptation; and</p> <p>Number of joint climate change initiatives (more than ten in South Tarawa and at least one in each outer island).</p>		
National Water Resources Policy and Implementation Plan 2008					
<p><u>Goal 1: Provide safe, equitable, sustainable water supply</u></p> <p>Increase access to safe reliable water supplies, including increased use of rainwater tanks</p> <p>Sustainable water resource management: reduce leakages, demand management, equitable allocation</p> <p><u>Goal 2: Protect and conserve freshwater sources for public water supplies</u></p> <p>Improve understanding and monitoring of freshwater</p>	<p><u>Short to medium term (up to 3 years):</u></p> <p>Formalize the National Water and Sanitation Co-ordination Committee</p> <p>Prioritize actions for higher risk areas</p> <p>Develop and implement a national water resource monitoring, assessment and reporting system</p> <p>Carry out assessments of quantity, quality and use of water resources; water supply losses</p> <p>Assess personnel and training needs in the water and sanitation sector; address deficiencies</p> <p>Develop appropriate water quality</p>	<p>Improved public health/ reduction in water-borne diseases</p> <p>Equitable access to safe freshwater</p> <p>Improved water supplies for schools, hospitals and clinics</p> <p>Decreased losses from reticulated water supplies</p> <p>Efficient allocation of water to various users</p> <p>Increased community participation in the protection, conservation and management</p>	<p>National Water Resources Implementation Plan 2008</p> <p>To be reviewed 2013</p> <p>Key performance indicators:</p> <p>A 10% increase over 2005 levels in the percentage of the population with access to safe water sources by 2013 and a 20% increase by 2018.</p> <p>A 50% increase in</p>		<p>Co-ordinated by National Water and Sanitation Committee through the Ministry of Public Works</p>

<p>supplies</p> <p>Protection of groundwater sources</p> <p>Increase community participation in management of water resources</p> <p><u>Goal 3: Deliver freshwater efficiently and effectively</u></p> <p>Improve governance of the water sector</p> <p>Account for water losses; improve cost recovery; find alternative sources</p>	<p>guidelines</p> <p>Encourage rainwater harvesting and develop associated planning and building codes</p> <p>Develop financing/incentive scheme for installation of rainwater harvesting systems in private and community buildings</p> <p>Develop and implement community and student education awareness programs</p> <p>Secure support for improvement to outer island water supply systems</p> <p>Develop equitable cost recovery schemes for urban and rural water supplies and reduce leakage</p> <p>Review non-polluting sanitation systems</p> <p>Develop indicators of improved water and sanitation management</p> <p>Support regional and international projects which aim to protect and conserve groundwater resources and improve sanitation systems</p> <p>15.</p> <p><u>Longer term (3-10 years):</u></p> <p>Review national water legislation (under review 2013)</p> <p>Review and rationalize roles of government agencies</p> <p>Establish village water and sanitation committees</p> <p>Develop national sanitation policy</p> <p>Develop a training scheme for water and sanitation specialists</p> <p>Implement system to warn of climatic extremes and impacts on water supplies</p>	<p>of freshwater sources</p> <p>Improved public awareness of water resource issues</p> <p>Enhanced water and sanitation educational programs</p> <p>Increased conjunctive use of water sources especially rainwater</p> <p>Clear identification of roles and responsibilities in the water sector</p> <p>More effective governance, monitoring and assessment of water resources</p> <p>Strengthened institutional and human capacity</p> <p>Better knowledge of the quantity and quality of fresh water resources and their use</p> <p>Sustainable water supply systems/improved levels of cost recovery/lower water losses</p> <p>Improved protection of freshwater resources from adverse impacts of human activities</p> <p>Improved risk assessment and management for the water sector</p> <p>Enhanced resilience to extreme events, climate variability and climate change and increased ability to respond quickly to water crises</p> <p>Enhanced access to donor and loan schemes and coordination of donor agencies in the water and sanitation sector</p>	<p>improved water supplies to schools, hospitals and clinics by 2013 with a 100% improvement by 2018.</p> <p>A 20% Increase in the number of outer islanders with safe water supplies from protected water sources by 2013 and a 40% increase by 2018.</p> <p>A 20% increase in the reliability of water supplies for urban areas by 2013 with a 50% improvement by 2018.</p> <p>A 15% increase in the number of households and public buildings with rain catchments by 2013 and a 30% increase by 2018.</p> <p>A 10% increase over 2005 levels in the percentage of the population with access to safe sanitation by 2010 and a 20% increase by 2015.</p> <p>30% of villages with water committees by 2013 with 60% by 2018</p> <p>Reduce leakage losses by 50% by 2013.</p> <p>Implementation of urban and rural cost recovery programs. 80% of costs of maintenance and</p>		
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	<p>Develop legislation to protect water supply and provide statutory basis for water agencies</p> <p>Build capacity in water resource assessment, management and planning</p> <p>Participate in regional and international water, climate and sanitation programs</p>		<p>operation to be recovered by 2018.</p> <p>Tarawa Water and Sanitation Roadmap</p>		
National Sanitation Policy and Implementation Plan 2010					
<p>Effective, socially acceptable and technically appropriate sanitation to sustain social and environmental wellbeing and development of Kiribati</p> <p>Sewerage, sanitation systems and community practices/behaviour which protect freshwater sources, lagoon waters and the environment from pollution and degradation</p> <p>Improved sanitation, community health and hygiene practices with reduced risk of water-borne diseases</p> <p>Deliver improved sewerage and sanitation, efficiently and effectively</p>	<p>Develop technically appropriate and cost-effective sewerage and sanitation options for the urban, peri-urban and rural circumstances of Kiribati.</p> <p>Increase coverage and access to effective and reliable sewerage and sanitation systems in South Tarawa, and the Outer Islands</p> <p>Obtain community support and commitment for appropriate sewerage and sanitation options and sustainable operations</p> <p>Improve understanding of effective sanitation and the benefits to improved community health, natural resources and the environment</p> <p>improved and well maintained systems and practices/behaviour that avoids pollution of groundwater resources and lagoon waters</p> <p>Well engineered and technically appropriate sewerage and sanitation systems</p> <p>Increase community awareness of and participation in the choice, provision, management and maintenance of effective sanitation</p> <p>Community health education, awareness and behaviour.</p>	<p>Protection of freshwater sources from pollution and adverse impacts of human activities</p> <p>Protection of lagoon waters from pollution</p> <p>Enhanced resilience to extreme events, climate variability and climate change</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of the natural environment</p> <p>Improved public health due to a decrease in water-borne disease</p> <p>Equitable access to effective sanitation</p> <p>Improved sanitation for schools, hospitals and clinics</p> <p>Increased coverage of sewerage and sanitation systems, and access to these systems</p> <p>Efficient sewerage and sanitation services</p> <p>Increased community participation in the provision, management and operation of sewerage and sanitation services</p> <p>Improved awareness of</p>	<p>Strengthen composition and performance of the National Water and Sanitation Co-ordination Committee</p> <p>Investigate and pilot options</p> <p>Develop water quality standards</p> <p>Environmental guidelines for sanitation systems</p> <p>Regular inspections</p> <p>Review legislation</p> <p>Regular water monitoring</p>		

	<p>Reduce risks of cross-contamination of water supplies and ground water sources</p> <p>Improved maintenance and operation of public systems and household sanitary installations and fittings</p> <p>Improve governance of the sanitation sector</p> <p>Efficient institutional arrangements and roles.</p> <p>Review building code to include plumbing and drainage regulations</p> <p>Asset management plans for sewerage and sanitation systems and services</p> <p>Cost recovery for sewerage and sanitation services</p>	<p>sanitation issues;</p> <p>Enhanced community health education and sanitation awareness programs</p> <p>More effective governance, planning, coordination and implementation of sanitation projects</p> <p>Clear identification of roles and responsibilities and coordination in the sanitation sector</p> <p>Strengthened institutional and human capacity and the provision of appropriate training in the sanitation sector;</p> <p>Better knowledge of the appropriate sanitation and sewerage options for Kiribati and their application;</p> <p>Technically appropriate, economically affordable, environmentally acceptable options for sanitation and sewerage, with cost recovery;</p> <p>Improved risk assessment and management of the sanitation sector</p> <p>Enhanced access to donor and loan schemes and coordination of donor agencies in the sanitation sector</p>			
Agriculture Strategic Plan 2013-2016					
<p>Sustainable atoll crop production</p> <p>Sustainable small animal livestock systems</p>	<p>Increase crop diversity</p> <p>Improve soil management</p> <p>Develop appropriate agroforestry systems</p> <p>Improve water management</p>	<p>Adaptable crops selected</p> <p>Drip irrigation system developed</p> <p>Pests controlled</p>	<p>The Strategy contains a range of indicators, and it is expected that monitoring will take place through</p>	<p>KDP</p> <p>Climate Change Framework</p>	

Improved biosecurity Capacity building for stakeholders and agricultural staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease problems identified Improved livestock management systems Livestock genetics diversified Livestock feeds with local ingredients developed Livestock waste management improved Increased capacity to develop domestic and export trade Improve quarantine/biosecurity capacity Farming and business skills of framers improved Strengthen capacity of extension, outreach and information services Improve technical skills of agricultural staff 		departmental reports, statistics and focus surveys.		
National Biodiversity and Action Plan 2005					
Reference to climate change as the only mainstreamed environmental issue	Climate change information to be included on website of environmental information				
National Tourism Action Plan 2009-2014					
Tourism as a means to communicate messages about climate change			Recognition that key tourism assets, e.g. PIPA, could be reduced in value by climate change		

Annex 3

Summary of the progress of public financial management (PFM) systems

In addition to mainstreaming of climate change, three other criteria are important as precursors to being considered for budget support by international development assistance partners, namely a stable macro economic framework, a public finance reform process underway, and a clear and transparent budget process. These all relate to public financial management.

In January 2010 a PEFA analysis of Kiribati found that the Government needed to undertake fiscal reform to achieve long-term fiscal sustainability this included promptly addressing taxation and public financial management reforms. An October 2010 Peer Review identified that, in addition to lack of systematic procurement processes and national accounting standards, GOK's strategic allocation of resources is weakened by lack of medium term fiscal forecasts and poor links between capital and recurrent cost implications.

It noted that medium term budgeting was to be introduced, and that assistance was to be provided in early 2010 to develop a more sustainable strategy for the use of the country's revenue equalization reserve fund (RERF). The 2013 Budget includes medium term estimates for both recurrent and development expenditures for the period to 2015 by Ministry.

Analysis of the 2013 Budget also indicates the Government has a policy of wealth and job creation through the provision of facilitating infrastructure to private investment. Likewise skills investment is a Government policy, both policies to be financed through the Development Fund. It was not possible to determine the general access to services by the community in Kiribati.

The Institutions involved in PFM in the country require strengthening as does the legal framework associated with PFM, particularly in respect to audit and financial regulations. The reform requirements have been taken up in a PFM reform program which is proposed to be undertaken through to December 2014. Progress reporting on the reforms to date were not available.

The PEFA assessment found that the budget whilst a reasonable indicator of Government expenditure, was potentially compromised by reliability of the data underlying it. This similarly applied to the in-year monthly reports on budget implementation. Both the PEFA and Peer reviews found that improved access to the financial information available, particularly at the community level would assist in improved financial management and efficient service delivery, particularly in more remote areas.

Modalities

The 2010 PFM performance assessment noted that there is no direct budget support in Kiribati, although, in the past, Taiwan has supported some recurrent expenses. Information on both estimates and disbursements is limited to a few of the major donors. Some donors understate their technical assistance and non-cash assistance. In some cases expenditure information is held with line ministries rather than with the MFED.

It highlights some of the problems associated with project funding, as follows: 'The 2010 Development Budget shows 168 lines of activity with approved budgets for 2009. There are exceptions to the project mode: Japan has provided non-project support for fuel purchase, and Australia is now providing more flexible forms of aid. But alignment, especially in the context of Kiribati, means more than selecting the right sectors. Senior managers within Government are still often faced with the problem of knitting together aid from different sources with different timings and design and reporting requirements. Moreover, in a project environment there is significant risk of Ministry staff being diverted to manage and monitor development partner activities.'

PFTAC is to step up technical assistance to Kiribati during 2012-14, in part to trigger development partners budget support.

A summary of the progress of PEFA assessments, reviews and PFM Roadmaps is presented below.

PEFA & PFM Roadmaps/status	Reviews/outcomes	Progress/proposed actions	Trust/other relevant funds
<p>It is not known whether a PFM roadmap is in place? There was reference to a Shared policy matrix.</p> <p>Development fund expenditure was not considered as part of 2009 PEFA assessment, as 'it is funded solely by donors, and the government 'has limited control and information.'</p> <p>PFTAC country strategy 2012-14:</p> <p>TA has been stepped up, in part to trigger development partners budget support</p> <p>Peer review 2010: KDP has drawbacks as a guide to sectoral priorities and budget-making.</p> <p>Report of IMF mission April 2013:</p> <p>The government plans to introduce value added and excise taxes at the beginning of 2014 and has prepared a public finance regulation act to strengthen procedures for budget execution, reporting, and auditing, and has been upgrading the relevant information systems.</p> <p>Significant work has been done to reform non-performing SOEs and the cabinet has submitted to parliament an SOE bill to strengthen SOE governance and financial reporting. Work is underway to improve Kiribati's fisheries policy</p>	<p>PEFA assessment 2009: Noted that medium term budgeting to be introduced, and assistance to be provided in 2010 to develop a more sustainable strategy for the use of revenue equalization reserve fund (RERF). Suggested improved access to the financial information.</p> <p>Procurement: no systematic mechanism for collecting data on the use of open competition, no public disclosure of contracts awarded and lack of procurement regulations, although relevant legislation exists;</p> <p>No national accounting standards in Kiribati, not compliant with international public sector accounting standards (IPSAS)</p> <p>GOK's strategic allocation of resources is weakened by lack of medium term fiscal forecasts and poor links between capital and recurrent cost implications.</p> <p>Peer review 2010: No costings in KDP and even sector budget planning not always possible because of a combination of the absence of clearly stated outcomes and the unpredictability of much of the aid which arrives in project form, and it is only gradually becoming a feature of sector management, mainly in education and health</p>	<p>Information on the following needs to be confirmed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sustainable strategy for RERF? -Medium term budgeting -Improved access to financial information -Procurement -National accounting standards -Fiscal forecasts and links between capital and recurrent budgets <p>Peer review 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regular donor forums at sector level (donor forum planned for KJIP) -Regular six monthly reports on KDP to DCC -Agree a target for the proportion of aid funds going through the development budget and a methodology for tracking it <p>PFTAC country strategy 2012-14:</p> <p>Support in cash management and macroeconomic analysis is likely to continue, delivered in coordination with the ADB and others. This will be supported by further development of national accounts. PFTAC will stand ready to support the establishment of financial sector regulation but given resource constraints will not be able to take the lead.</p> <p>Follow up PEFA assessment - 2014</p>	<p>Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund established in 1956</p> <p>IMF assessment as at April 2013 finds that restoring fiscal sustainability by stabilizing the per capita value of the RERF in real terms would require significant fiscal efforts and additional reforms to boost revenues and/or reduce expenditures</p>