



KIRIBATI JOINT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (KJIP)



2014–2018 Implementation Progress Report



June 2020



This report is the result of a joint initiative of the Office of Te Beretitenti (OB), the Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG) and the NAP Global Network.

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About the NAP Global Network

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes, and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates sustained South-South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP development and implementation, and enhances bilateral support for adaptation and climate-sensitive sectors through donor coordination. The Network’s members include participants from more than 140 countries involved in developing and implementing National Adaptation Plans, as well as 11 donor members. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany, and the United States. The Secretariat is hosted by IISD. Any opinions stated herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the NAP Global Network, funders, or Network participants. For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

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THE FIRST KJIP PROGRESS REPORT

The Government of the Republic of Kiribati initiated the process of developing a Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) in 2011. The KJIP is a 10-year plan that has been in place since 2014. As such, 2019 is a timely mid-point to take stock of its implementation.

This report provides a summary of the progress and status of KJIP implementation across all KJIP Strategies, in preparation for the development of Ministerial Strategic Plans for 2020–2023.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2011, the Government of the Republic of Kiribati (GoK) initiated the process of developing a Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP), which serves as the country's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) document. The goal of the KJIP is to increase resilience to climate change adaptation and disaster risks by focusing on mainstreaming and coordination across sectors and scales of governance. The KJIP was developed by the Kiribati National Expert Group for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG) and was released in 2014.

To reduce vulnerabilities and respond to observed and projected impacts of climate change and disaster risks, the KJIP identifies 12 major strategies. Each of them has a series of results, actions, sub-actions, and performance indicators to address climate change and disaster risks in response to identified vulnerabilities and impacts. All strategies and actions in the KJIP aim to be inclusive of vulnerable groups and consider gender, youth and children, the elderly, and people with disabilities in their design and implementation.

The year 2019 is a key time to take stock of the status of the KJIP implementation in preparation for the development of GoK Ministerial Strategic Plans for 2020–2023.

This report presents the outcomes of the first full stocktaking of progress in implementing the 12 strategies of the KJIP across the responsible lead agencies as of November 2019. As the KJIP is a 10-year plan, at the time of writing this report, many of the actions are still at the early stages of planning or design for implementation in future years. Preparation of this report and KNEG liaison has been undertaken by the Kiribati Office of the Beretitenti's (President's) (OB) Climate Change Unit in collaboration with technical assistance provided by the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network.

This report is part of the emerging KJIP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system and is intended to be used in the evaluation of KJIP implementation and coordination (adaptation progress).



While this report focuses on the KJIP 2014–2023, a revised version of the KJIP has been endorsed by the GoK for the period 2019–2028. Future KJIP progress reports will focus on this revised KJIP.

2. OBJECTIVES

In the context described above, the objectives of this progress report are to:

- Provide an overview of progress in implementing the KJIP actions according to the 12 strategies and the sectors prioritized in the KJIP.
- Build responsible lead agencies' (RLAs) and implementation partners' awareness of KJIP's actions relevant to their own ministerial strategic plans.
- Build KNEG agencies' exposure to the reporting process and build their confidence in both the process and the protocols around information sharing on the NAP process.

The main audience for this report is KNEG member agency staff, directors, executive managers (e.g., permanent secretaries), and ministers. A secondary audience consists of international development partners who may be current or future partners in implementation.

3. METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the step-by-step approach followed to prepare this report:

1. The KJIP was digitized to provide a tabular format for all information to be systematically collected and stored within.
2. Customized lists of KJIP actions were prepared for each primary responsible lead agency (PRLA), including 17 organizations, 16 of which are government agencies. Where the KJIP includes several RLAs, the first RLA listed was allocated the action for reporting purposes (thus the *primary* RLA).
3. Face-to-face meetings (approximately 20) were held between the OB's staff with PRLAs to outline the progress reporting objectives and process, review each KJIP action, and record implementation status. Accompanying notes and related projects were also recorded where relevant. Some PRLAs chose instead to fill out the action lists themselves.
4. Written outputs of face-to-face meetings were provided back to PRLAs prior to inclusion in the draft progress report for review, comment, and supplementary information and approval.
5. A KJIP action status database was developed to enable status reports from respective RLAs to be automatically aggregated and calculated. It also allowed the chart visualizations (which appear in this report) to be prepared. A typology of action status was developed as part of this process and is summarized below:



- **“A plan is in place”**: Actions are:
 - In *early stage* (e.g., to be included in long-term planning, i.e., past 2023, or will be included in upcoming Ministerial Strategic Plan).
 - *In pipeline* (e.g., planned for next 1–2 years, detailed activity design work has commenced, project/program design submitted for funding based on complete design).
 - *Commencing*: Actions are about to start.
- **“Actions are underway”**: Actions are:
 - *Commenced*
 - *Underway/ongoing*
 - *Nearing completion*
 - *Complete*
- **“Actions are under review”**: Actions are:
 - *Under internal review* (e.g., PRLAs are reviewing for ongoing relevance as part of their Ministerial Strategic Planning or action may have been superseded by new approach priorities).
 - For *KNEG to review* (e.g., actions are potentially relevant to current development and adaptation priorities, but to be reviewed for timing, funding, or responsibility [e.g., may be done by or in partnership with another agency]). These often refer to actions either where the agency listed may not be taking the lead, or the nature of the partnership/implementation arrangements needs to be worked out between two or more KNEG members.
- **“Other”**:
 - *Coordination needed* (e.g., the agency listed does not believe they are the PRLA for this action).
 - *Other* (other responses)
- **“No response”**: *No response/Information* (no information provided by the PRLA).

A draft progress report was prepared with reporting on overall KJIP implementation progress, a strategy breakdown of progress, and sector breakdowns according to the integrated vulnerability (IVA) framework (see the definition of IVA in the section “Results by Sector”). This was circulated to KNEG and comments were integrated into this final report. Further input was provided by PRLAs after the circulation of the draft report followed by the preparation of this final progress report.

Overall, the resources needed to develop this progress report include a minimum of 25–30 days of external technical assistance and a minimum of 10–12 weeks of in-country support with strong capability for institutional communication and liaison.



4. IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

This section presents and discusses the results of the progress reporting process. It provides a systematic overview of KJIP implementation, breakdown of results by KJIP strategy and sector, and observations of key features of implementation progress.

Key facts about the responsibility for KJIP implementation and response to this stocktaking exercise include:

- Overall, the KJIP comprises 330 climate adaptation actions that are the responsibility of 19 PRLAs.
- Six PRLAs are responsible for around two thirds of actions.¹ Three PRLAs have fewer than four actions to implement and are thus minor (but important) partners (see Appendix A for a full list of PRLAs by number of actions).
- The results of this first stocktaking are encouraging, with the overwhelming majority (85%) of actions reported on by 18 of the 19 PRLAs. Five strategies have all actions reported on. The remainder of unreported actions are to be reported by only two agencies (see Section #6).
- There is significant non-reporting by specific agencies that has been anecdotally related to high levels of competing demands on certain (executive) agencies preventing their participation. This suggests that some public sector capacity constraints need to be addressed to support the implementation of the KJIP.

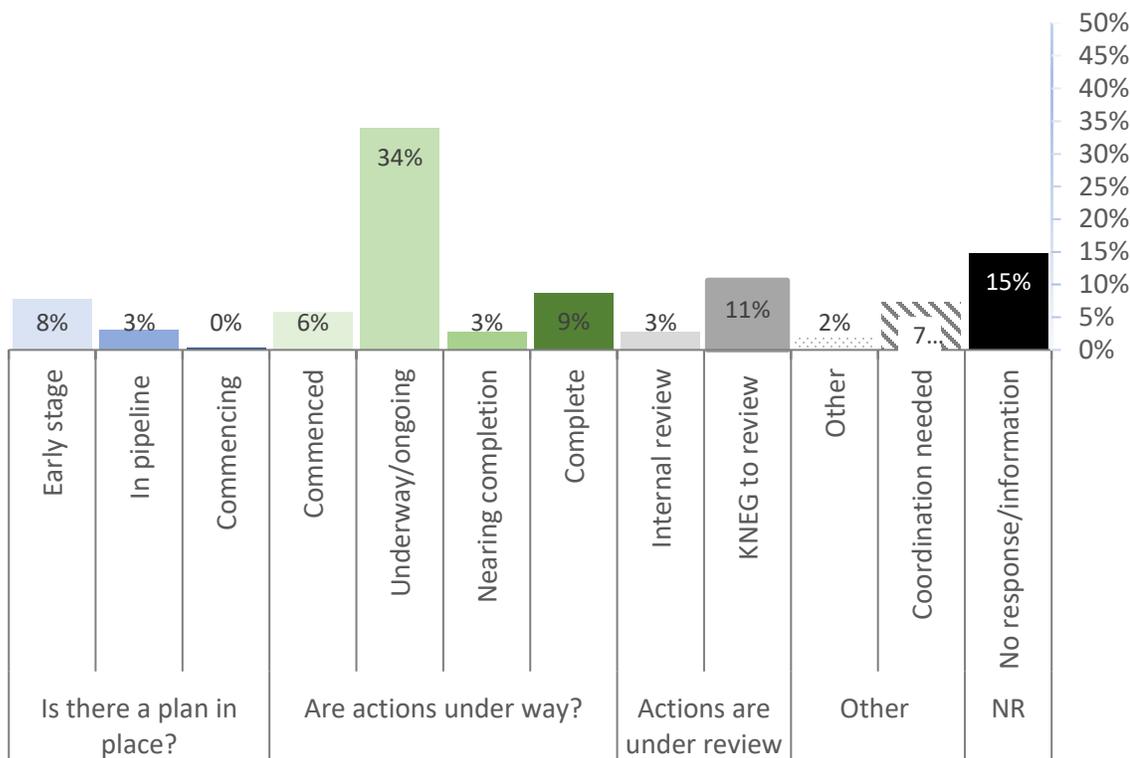
KJIP IMPLEMENTATION OVERALL

A key finding of this progress reporting process is that 60% of actions are reported under way or complete (based on self-reported evaluation). For a plan at its early to mid-point of implementation, this is a generally strong result. Roughly 1 in 6 (16%) of the actions are reported as being under review or needing coordination (see Figure #1), suggesting the need to strengthen coordination (for example, through support for clarifying responsibilities or resources needed to take action).

¹ These are: OB, 2 x Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE) divisions, 2 x Ministry of Environment Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD) divisions and Ministry of Fisheries and Mineral Resources Development (MFMRD)



Figure 1. Status of KJIP implementation as reported by primary responsible lead agencies in November 2019



Number of respondents: 18 (of 19). Number of actions: 330

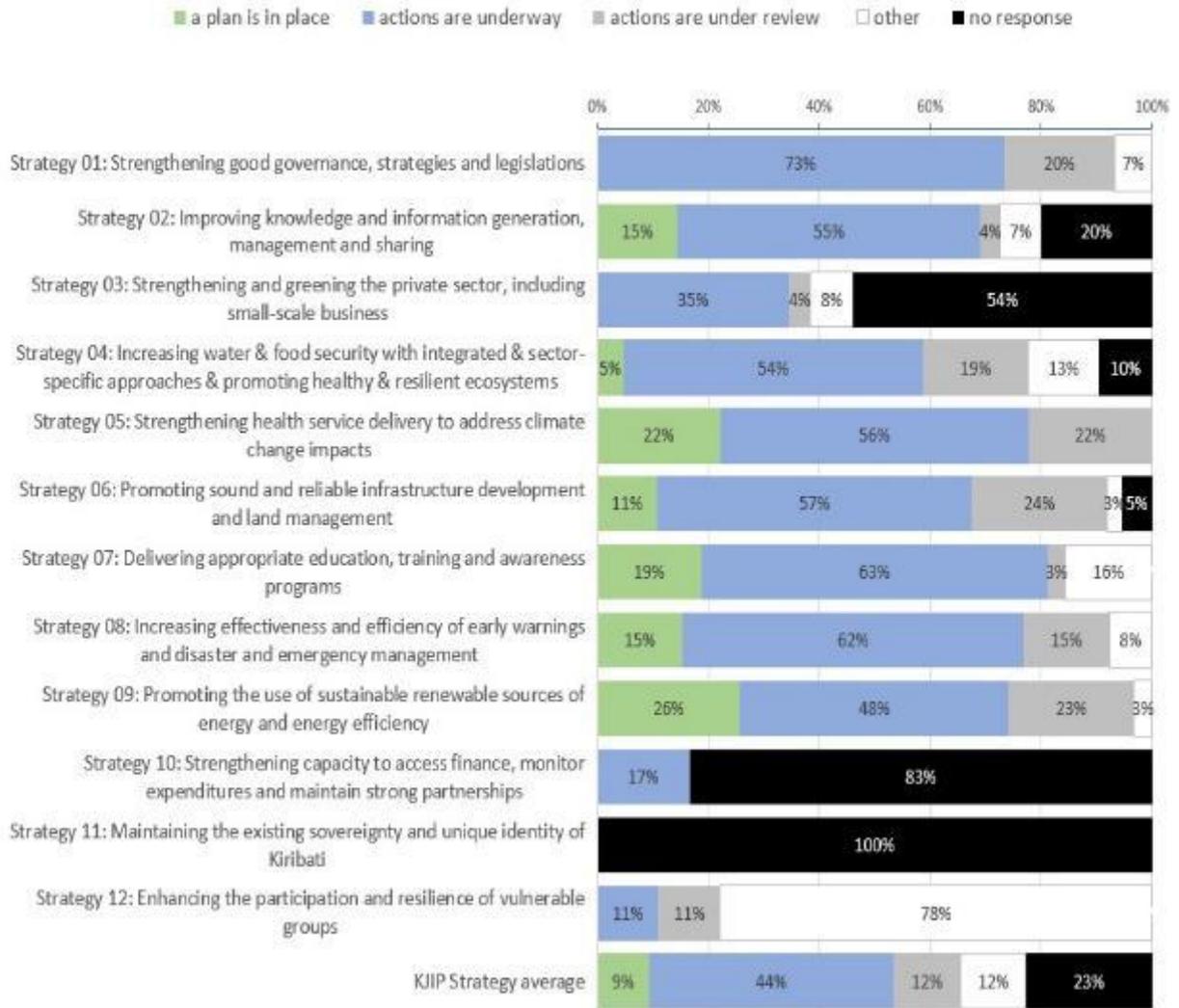
At a strategy level, there is substantial diversity in the extent of implementation (Figure #2). The strategy covering strategic planning and governance (#1) has the highest level of reported implementation. As expected, actions to establish institutional arrangements for the KJIP as a whole would be implemented first, thus the higher level of reported implementation under this strategy.

The strategy for education and training (#7) has the second highest level of reported implementation reflecting early engagement by this sector in implementing the climate change Sustainable Development Goal 13.3.1 “integration of mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.”

The strategy for disaster risk management (#8) has the third highest level of reported implementation. The responsibility for this sits largely with the OB, alongside KJIP coordination, so it is expected that this linkage builds implementation capacity.



Figure 2. Implementation status of each KJIP strategy as reported by PRLAs in November 2019



Number of respondents: 18 (of 19). Number of actions: 330



To assess overall implementation in a concise metric, an overall scale of implementation status has been developed (Box #1).

Box 1. Definition of implementation status

Implementation status has been developed into a scale based on the percentage of strategy actions “commenced,” “ongoing,” or “completed” and as per the Responsible Lead Agencies’ self-evaluation, these have been organized into a scale relative to overall level of KJIP implementation:

- 0% = “no implementation reported”
- 1–20% = “low level of implementation reported” (well below average levels of implementation)
- 21–40% = “implementation reported as occurring, but not on track” (below average levels of implementation)
- 41–60% = “implementation reported on track”
- <60% = “implementation reported as strong”

Using this scale, Table #1 and Figure 3 show that, based on the Responsible Lead Agencies’ self-evaluation, two thirds of the KJIP strategies show either “strong implementation” (>60% of actions underway or complete) or with “implementation on track” (40–60% of actions underway or complete). These are in the areas of policy and governance (Strategy #1), knowledge management (#2), community-level water and food security (#4), health (#5), infrastructure (#6), education and training (#7), disaster risk management (#8), and energy (#9).

Those strategies with low levels of implementation are generally also those with low reporting rates (see p. 7). Progress with these is expected to increase with more complete reporting in later rounds of KJIP implementation and progress reporting.

Based on the results to date there is a clear role for both enhanced coordination and additional implementation support in key areas. Direct coordination in the form of increased liaison by the OB with these PRLAs, and higher-level oversight of KJIP implementation by directors and/or permanent secretaries of PRLAs is needed in the areas of finance (Strategy #10), sovereignty and identity (#11), enhancing the participation of vulnerable groups (#12), and to a lesser extent private sector development (#3), as these strategies remain under-reported.

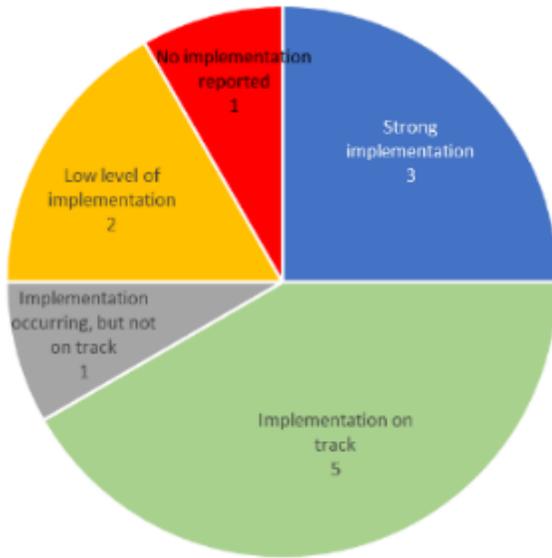
Table 1. Percentage of adaptation actions underway or completed for each KJIP strategy as reported by PRLAs in November 2019.

KJIP strategy	% of actions underway or complete	Status of implementation
Strategy 1: Strengthening good governance, strategies, and legislation	73%	Strong implementation
Strategy 2: Improving knowledge and information generation, management, and sharing	55%	Implementation on track
Strategy 3: Strengthening and greening the private sector, including small-scale business	35%	Implementation occurring, but not on track
Strategy 4: Increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems	54%	Implementation on track
Strategy 5: Strengthening health service delivery to address climate change impacts	56%	Implementation on track
Strategy 6: Promoting sound and reliable infrastructure development and land management	57%	Implementation on track
Strategy 7: Delivering appropriate education, training, and awareness programs	63%	Strong implementation
Strategy 8: Increasing effectiveness and efficiency of early warnings and disaster and emergency management	62%	Strong implementation
Strategy 9: Renewable energy has an increased share of the total energy mix	48%	Implementation on track
Strategy 10: Strengthening capacity to access finance, monitor expenditures, and maintain strong partnerships	17%	Low level of implementation
Strategy 11: Maintaining the existing sovereignty and unique identity of Kiribati	0%	No implementation reported
Strategy 12: Enhancing the participation and resilience of vulnerable groups	11%	Low level of implementation
Overall KJIP: all KJIP actions	44%	Implementation on track

Number of respondents: 18 (of 19). Number of actions: 330



Figure 3. Overall implementation status of the 12 KJIP strategies as reported by PRLAs in November 2019



Number of respondents: 18 (of 19). Number of actions: 330

Overall, based on this report:

- Implementation of the KJIP as a whole is generally reported to be on track, with 44% of actions under way or complete. However, it is toward the low end of this “on track” scale category.
- Two thirds of the KJIP’s Strategies are reported to be at a good or strong level of implementation.
- One strategy has implementation occurring, but not reported on track.
- A quarter (three strategies) have low levels of implementation or no implementation reported.

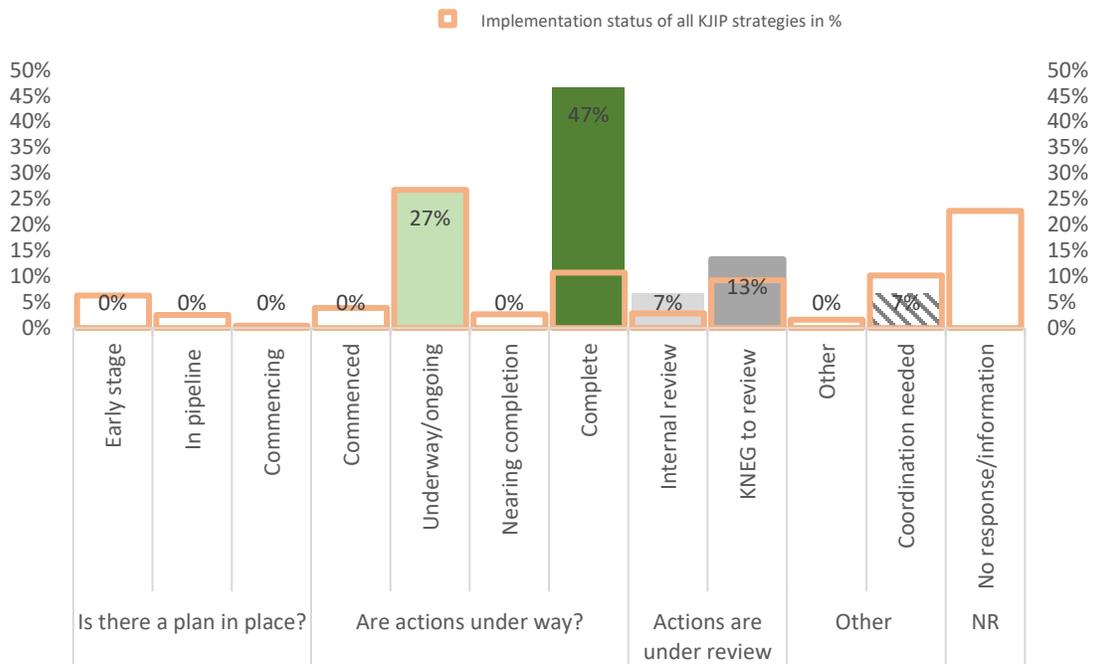
KJIP IMPLEMENTATION BY STRATEGY

This section provides a breakdown of implementation status by each KJIP Strategy. The objective is to identify areas where implementation is reported as strong and areas where implementation needs additional support. Strategy #11 *Maintaining the existing sovereignty and unique identity of Kiribati* did not receive responses from the PRLA so it has not been included in this section.

STRATEGY #1 STRENGTHENING GOOD GOVERNANCE, STRATEGIES, AND LEGISLATION

This strategy aims to ensure all strategies, policies and legislation enable the proactive addressing of climate change and disaster risk management. This will be achieved by providing an enabling environment for the reduction of climate change and disaster risks and ensuring that there is proper coordination for this purpose.

Figure 4. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 1 “Strengthening good governance, strategies and legislation” as of November 2019



Number of respondents: 1 (of 1). Number of actions: 15

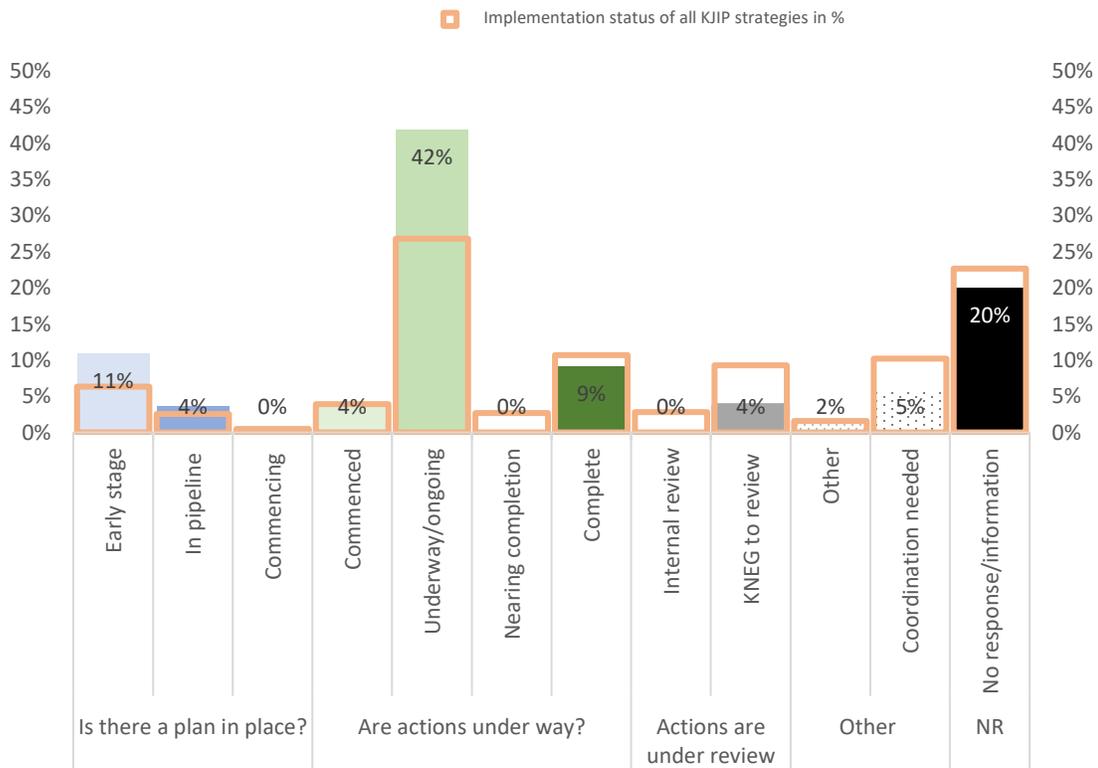
This strategy is one of six that have been fully responded to. It also has the highest proportion of actions that have been reported completed (47% of actions), well above the KJIP average of 11%. The number of actions that are reported as ongoing (27%) is consistent with the KJIP strategy average (27%). There is a slightly higher percentage of actions that need to be reviewed by KNEG (13% compared vs. 9% for the KJIP overall).



STRATEGY #2 IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION GENERATION, MANAGEMENT, AND SHARING

This strategy aims to build the capacity of different organizations to collect and analyze climate and weather data. This will assist both short- and long-term planning for climate change mitigation and adaptation. It will also facilitate a whole-of-government approach to data collection to centralize resources and data.

Figure 5. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 2 “Improving knowledge and information generation, management, and sharing” as of November 2019



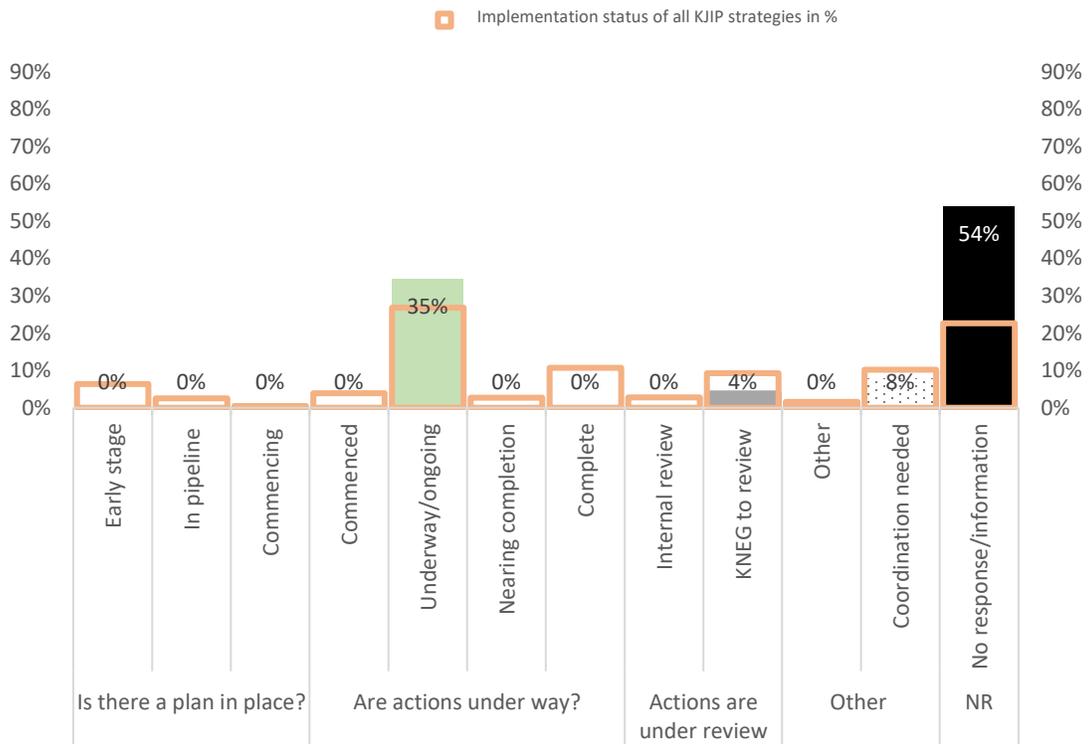
Number of respondents: 7 (of 7). Number of actions: 55

Overall, most actions are reported to be either in the planning stage (15%) or complete (42%). There is an above-average proportion of actions reported in the early stage of planning and underway compared to the KJIP strategy average. The number reported complete is consistent with the rest of the KJIP. There is a slightly below-average number of actions that received no response.

STRATEGY #3 STRENGTHENING AND GREENING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, INCLUDING SMALL-SCALE BUSINESS

This strategy aims to strengthen the capacity of the private sector, including small and medium enterprises, to develop green industries and exports and to plan for future climate change outcomes through both risk management and strategic planning. There is a strong focus on gender equality throughout.

Figure 6. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 3 “Strengthening and greening the private sector, including small-scale business” as of November 2019



Number of respondents: 3 (of 5). Number of actions: 26

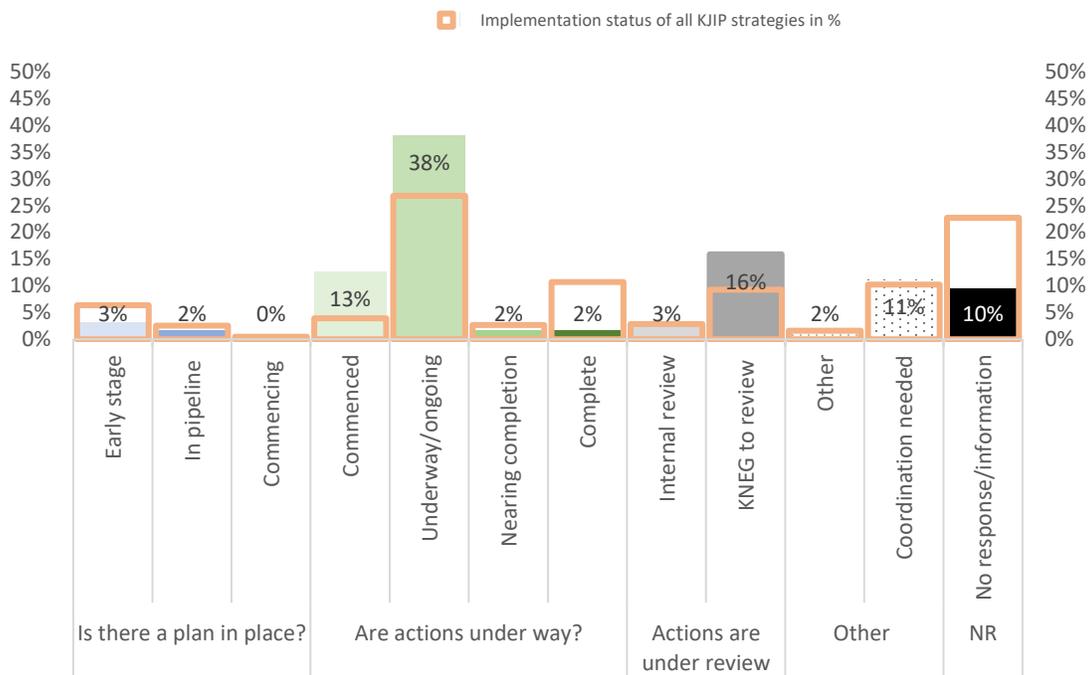
Currently, most actions have no information available (54%), which is over double the KJIP strategy average (27%). Approximately one third of actions (35%) are reported underway or ongoing. Due to the above-average number of actions that received “no response” (see p. 7 for further information on low responses), it is not possible to compare the progress of this strategy against the KJIP strategy average. Further assistance will be required to ensure the ongoing successful implementation of this strategy.



STRATEGY #4 INCREASING WATER AND FOOD SECURITY WITH INTEGRATED AND SECTOR-SPECIFIC APPROACHES AND PROMOTING HEALTHY AND RESILIENT ECOSYSTEMS

The strategy aims to increase food and water security for all residents of Kiribati in a sustainable way. It aims to empower local communities and institutions to manage their own resources at all times, adapt to climate change with sustainable farming practices and climate-appropriate crops, and encourage local food production to minimize Kiribati’s reliance on food imports.

Figure 7. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 4 “Increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems” as of November 2019



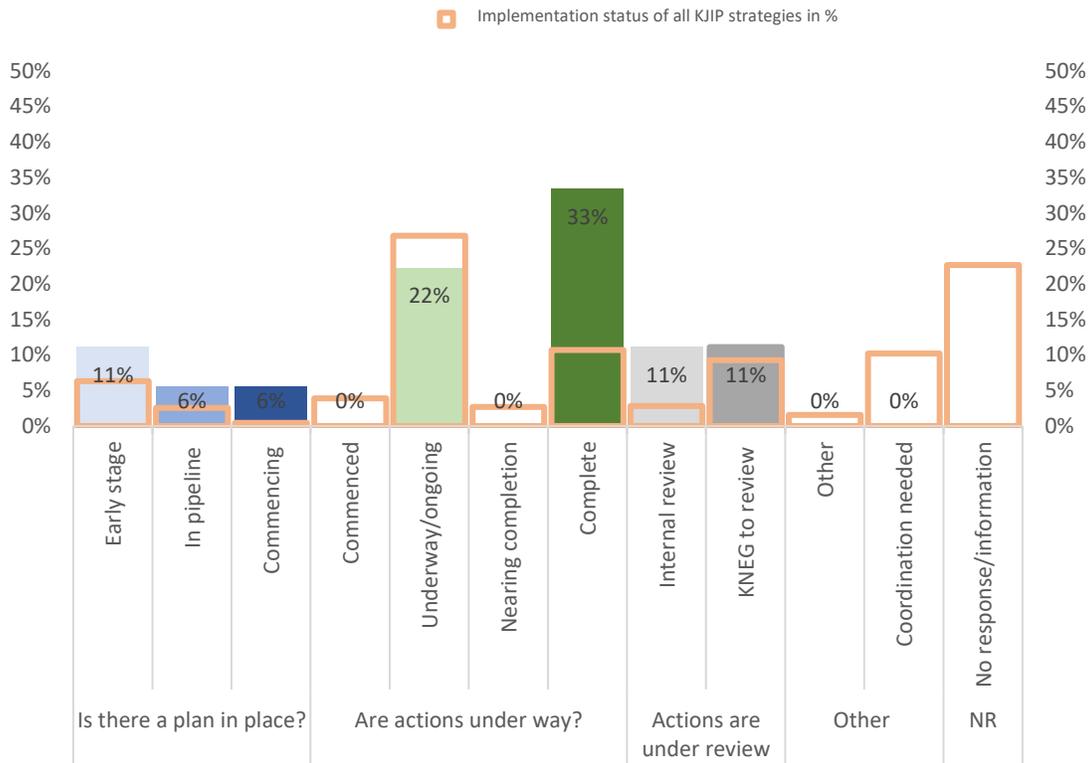
Number of respondents: 4 (of 5). Number of actions: 63

This strategy has an above-average proportion of actions that have been reported as commenced (13%) or underway/ongoing (38%). There is a below-average proportion of actions reported to be in the early stage of progress (3%), and an above-average number of actions reported to be under review (16%). There is no information for a small proportion (10%) of actions. Further assistance will be required to ensure the ongoing successful implementation of this strategy.

STRATEGY #5 STRENGTHENING HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

This strategy aims to increase the capacity of health institutions and the general public to adapt to climate change. It aims to achieve this through the education of I-Kiribati people and through the empowerment of institutions to strengthen their testing, monitoring, analysis, and waste-management capacities. It also seeks to identify and retrofit physical health infrastructure vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Figure 8. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 5 “Strengthening health service delivery to address climate change impacts” as of November 2019



Number of respondents: 1 (of 1). Number of actions: 18

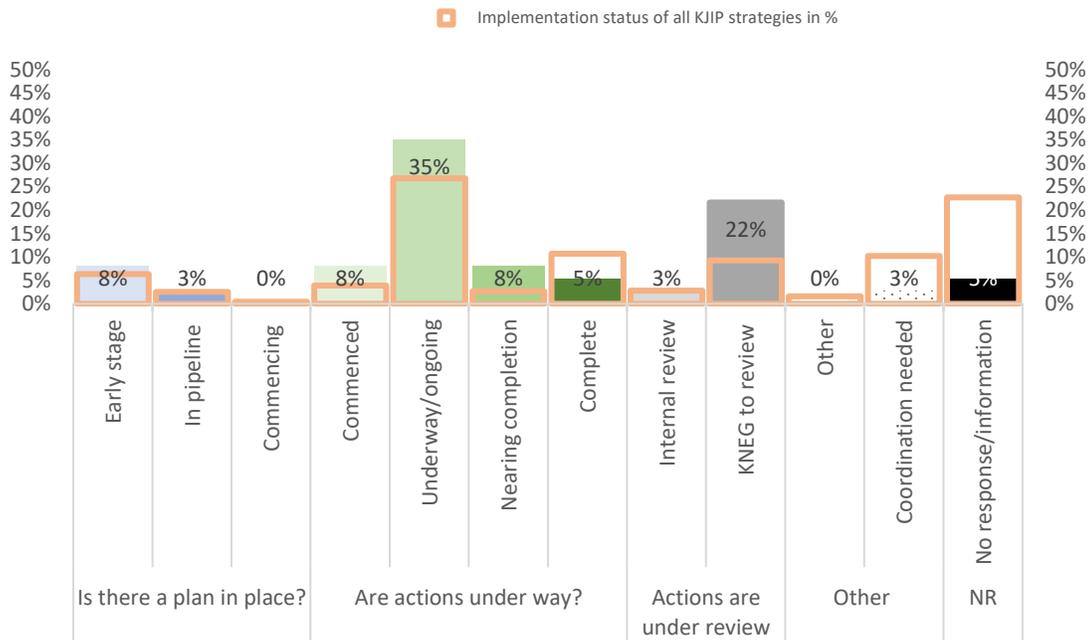
This strategy is one of the six that had full reporting (0% “no response”). Actions reported in the planning stage status categories are all above average compared to the KJIP strategy average, with a higher proportion reported in early stage (11%), in pipeline (6%), and commencing (6%). Actions that are reported to be underway/ongoing (22%) are approximately the same as the KJIP strategy average, but there is a significantly above-average number of actions that are reported complete (33%). The remaining actions are reported as being reviewed either internally or by KNEG (11% each).



STRATEGY #6 PROMOTING SOUND AND RELIABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND LAND MANAGEMENT

This strategy seeks to make public buildings, utilities and infrastructure more resilient to climate change. It also aims to achieve strengthening of land and marine planning controls and enforcement, ensuring communities have access to clean, safe water even during severe weather events, while at the same time developing financial mechanisms to address and mitigate the risk of climate change to community and public assets.

Figure 9. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 6 “Promoting sound and reliable infrastructure development and land management” as of November 2019



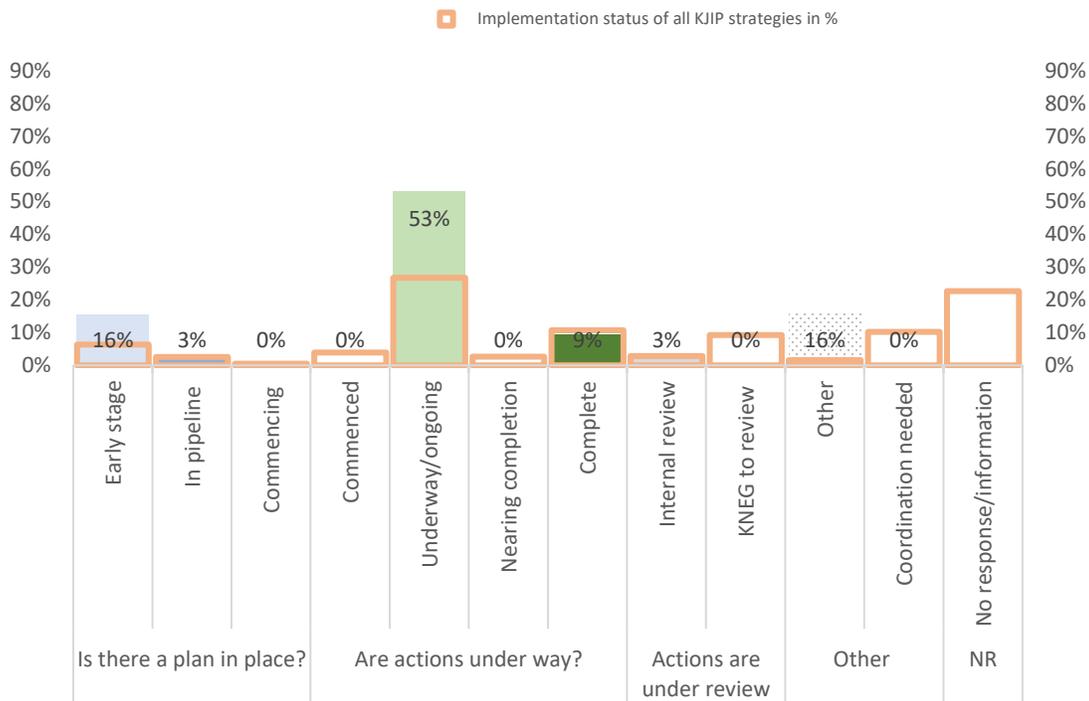
Number of respondents: 4 (of 5). Number of actions: 37

This strategy has a slightly higher proportion of actions that are reported to be in the early stage of planning (8%) compared to the KJIP strategy average. There is a significantly lower than average proportion of actions that are complete (5%); however, overall there is an above-average proportion of actions reported to be underway (35% vs. 27% for the KJIP overall). This strategy also has an above-average proportion of actions that are reported to be reviewed by KNEG (22%); however, those reported under internal review are consistent with the KJIP strategy average. There is a substantially lower proportion of actions that are reported as needing further coordination (3%). Even with four of the five participating agencies responding for the progress report, there is a substantially below-average proportion of actions that received no response (5%).

STRATEGY #7 DELIVERING APPROPRIATE EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

This strategy aims to ensure that the population is educated about both the effects of climate change and for employability as a resilience response. It seeks to deliver education programs to all parts of the community using accurate, contemporary, and culturally appropriate information to enable the management of climate change impacts in communities by communities themselves. It also aims to strengthen technical education and training to support the continued economic prosperity of Kiribati in the future.

Figure 10. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 7 “Delivering appropriate education, training, and awareness programs” as of November 2019



Number of respondents: 5 (of 5). Number of actions: 32

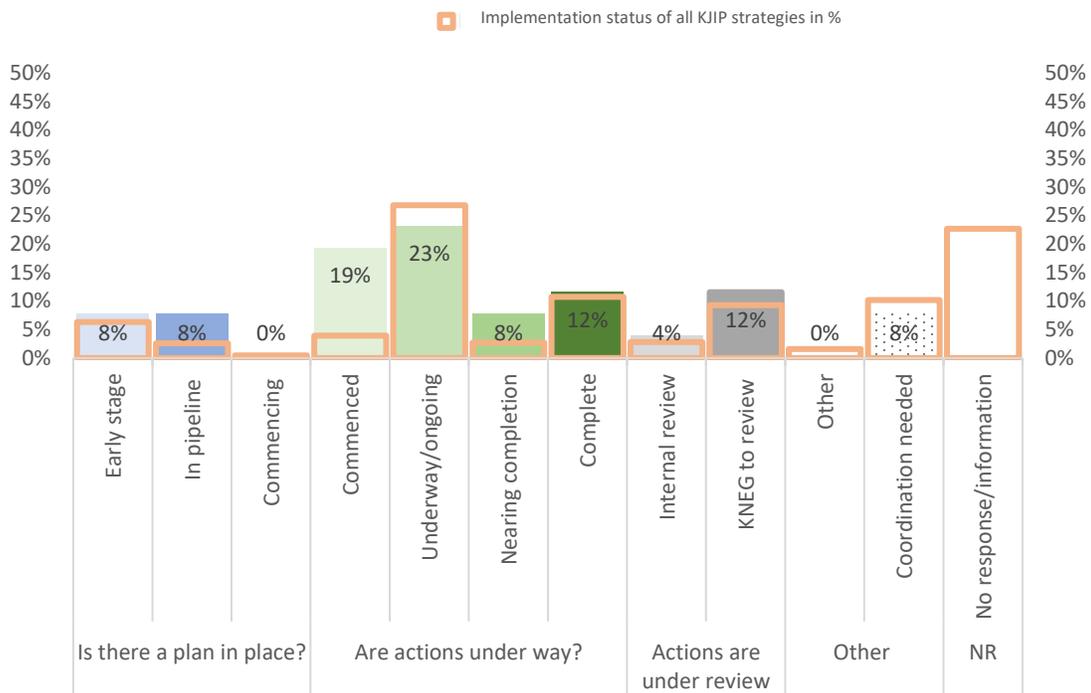
Currently, the majority of actions (53%) are reported to be underway/ongoing, which is almost double the KJIP strategy average (27%). Additionally, 9% of actions are reported as complete, which is consistent with the KJIP strategy average. There are 16% of actions that have been reported to be either underway or ongoing, which is well above the KJIP strategy average (6%). This is the only strategy with a substantial proportion of responses that are classified as “other” (16%). Further assistance will be required to ensure the ongoing successful implementation of this strategy.



STRATEGY #8 INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF EARLY WARNINGS AND DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

This strategy aims to strengthen Kiribati’s preparedness to plan for and respond to disasters and emergencies to meet international best practice. It seeks to strengthen the institutional frameworks and physical emergency management infrastructure to be as resilient to disaster as possible, while also ensuring that data is regularly compiled on unavoidable climate change risk to enable Kiribati to effectively seek long-term assistance from the international community.

Figure 11. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 8 “Increasing effectiveness and efficiency of early warnings and disaster and emergency management” as of November 2019



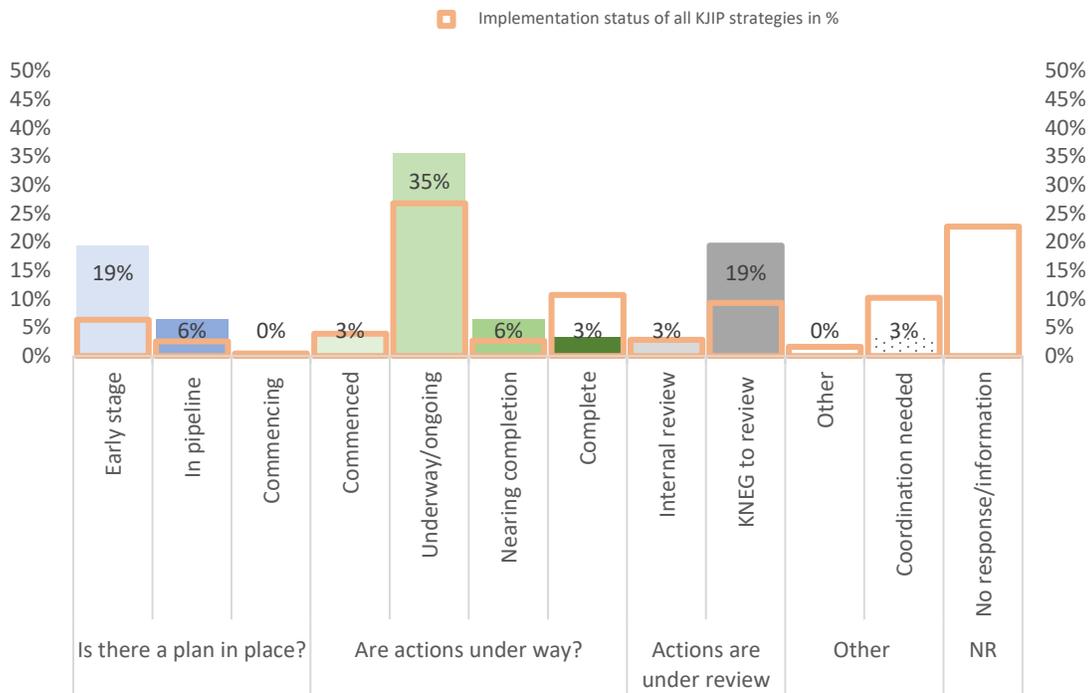
Number of respondents: 3 (of 3). Number of actions: 26

This strategy is one of six that has been fully responded to. It has an above-average proportion of actions reported as having a plan in the pipeline (8% vs. 3% for the KJIP strategy average). There is a much higher proportion of actions that are reported as being commenced (19%) compared to the KJIP strategy average (4%) and a much higher proportion of actions that are reported as nearing completion (8% vs. 3%). Actions that are reported in the early stage of planning, underway/ongoing, complete, at the review stage, or in need of coordination, are generally consistent with the KJIP strategy average.

STRATEGY #9 PROMOTING THE USE OF SUSTAINABLE RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

This strategy aims to promote and enhance Kiribati’s transition toward renewable energy sources. It aims to do this by increasing solar penetration both in the grid and off-grid to end users and by enhancing the role of renewable biofuels such as coconut oil. It aims to have grid stability at the forefront of the energy transition and will seek to promote energy efficiency on both the supply and demand sides. It seeks to ensure that there is proper legislation, policy, and regulation in place to enable the promotion of sustainable energy, while also equipping I-Kiribati people with the technological knowledge required to strengthen the capacity of the country’s energy sector.

Figure 12. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 9 “Promoting the use of sustainable renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency” as of November 2019



Number of respondents: 1 (of 1). Number of actions: 31

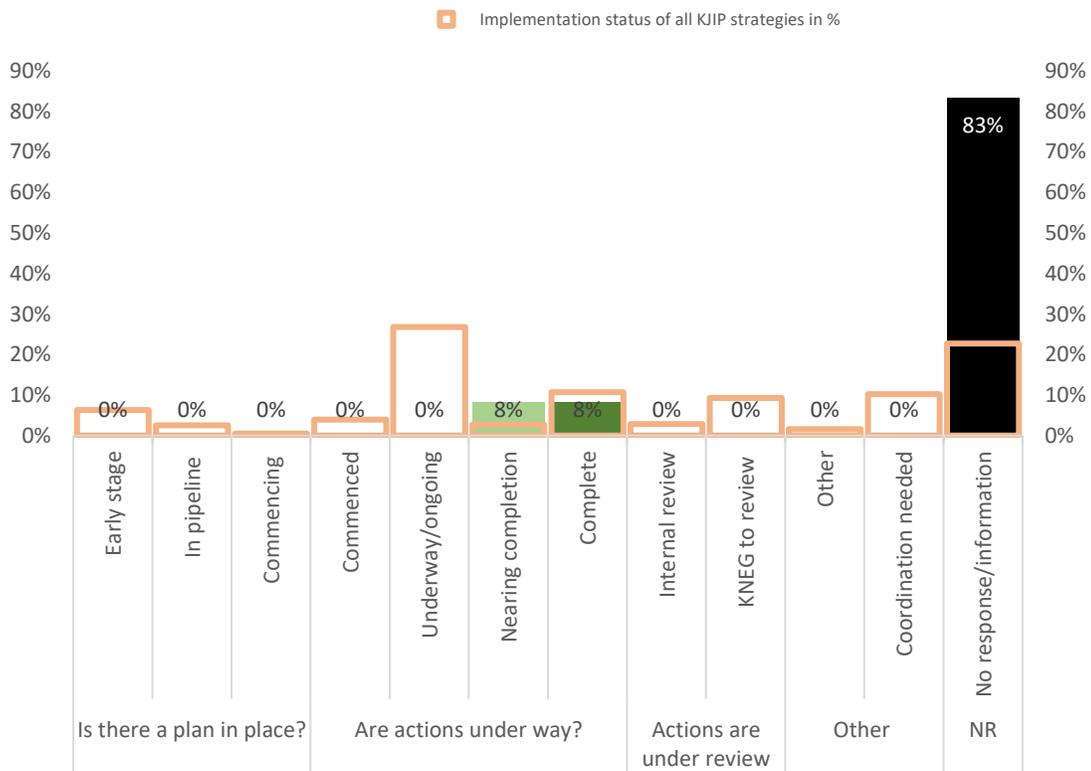
This strategy is one of six that has been fully responded to. It has a substantially above-average proportion of actions that are reported as being in the early stages of development compared to the KJIP strategy average (19% vs 6%). There is also an above-average proportion of actions that are reported as underway/ongoing (35% vs. 27% for the KJIP strategy average) and those that are reported as under review by KNEG (19% vs. 9%).



STRATEGY #10 STRENGTHENING CAPACITY TO ACCESS FINANCE, MONITOR EXPENDITURES, AND MAINTAIN STRONG PARTNERSHIPS

This strategy aims to ensure existing coordination and approval mechanisms are strengthened to review proposals from the perspective of climate change and disaster risk reduction. It also aims to ensure that national and external finance to support climate change and disaster risk initiatives increases—and is reflected in national budgets, overseas development assistance, and additional climate change and disaster finance.

Figure 13. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 10 “Strengthening capacity to access finance, monitor expenditures and maintain strong partnerships” as of November 2019



Number of respondents: 1 (of 1). Number actions: 12

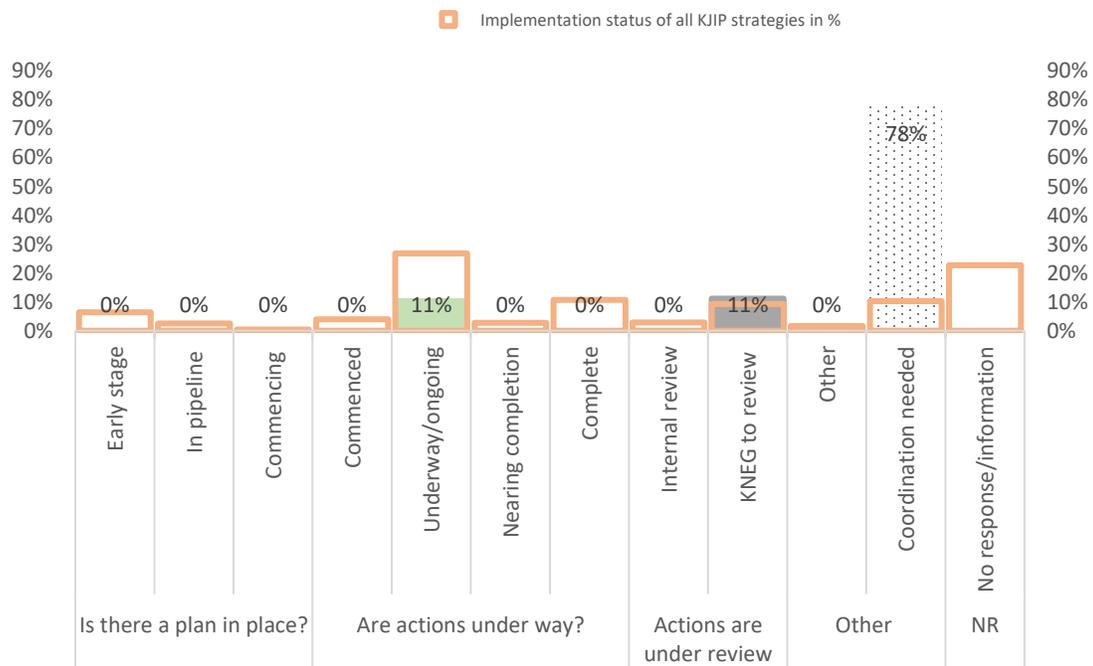
The majority of actions in this strategy (83%) have not been responded to, which is considerably higher than the KJIP strategy average (23%) (see p. 7 for note on low responses). Of those remaining, 8% are reported as nearing completion, which is above the KJIP average (3%), and 8% are reported as complete, which is roughly in line with the average (11%).

Note: Strategy #11 *Maintaining the existing sovereignty and unique identity of Kiribati* did not receive responses from the PRLA, so has not been included.

STRATEGY #12 ENHANCING THE PARTICIPATION AND RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

This strategy aims to promote the participation and resilience of vulnerable groups in Kiribati’s climate change and disaster management. It seeks to ensure that vulnerable groups are increasingly engaged at all stages of the process, from early education about climate change and climate change adaptation to high-level strategic planning. There is a particular focus on youth engagement, gender equality and people with disabilities.

Figure 14. Implementation status of adaptation actions under KJIP Strategy # 12 “Enhancing the participation and resilience of vulnerable groups” as of November 2019



Number of respondents: 2 (of 2). Number of actions: 9

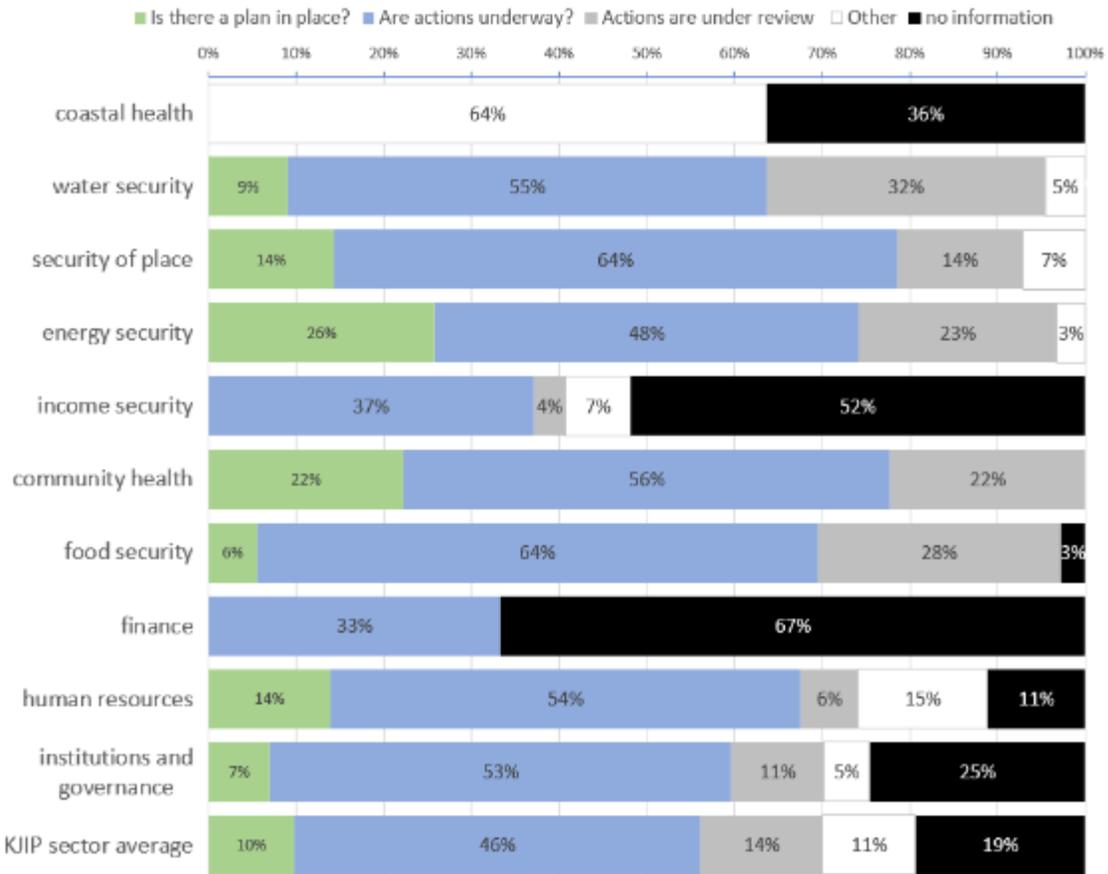
This strategy has a below-average proportion of actions that are reported as underway/ongoing (11%) compared to the KNEG as a whole (27%). There is a slightly above-average proportion of actions that are reported as under review by KNEG (11%). There is a significantly above-average proportion of actions that are reported needing further coordination (78%) compared to the KJIP strategy average (10%). Direct coordination assistance is required to bring implementation of this strategy into line with the KJIP strategy average.



RESULTS BY SECTOR

This section examines level of KJIP implementation by sector. The definition of sector has been based on the Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA) Framework, which is a conceptual framework for assessing islands' vulnerability to climate change commonly used in Kiribati.

Figure 15. Implementation status of KJIP actions in % by sector as of November 2019



Number of respondents: 18 (of 19). Number of actions: 330



The IVA Framework approaches vulnerability by examining how the changing conditions of “livelihood assets” (LAs) (i.e., ecosystems, infrastructure and services, human resources, finance, and institutions and governance) that may be influenced by climate change and climate variability, affect the community’s ability to meet their “human security objectives” (HSOs) (i.e., forest health, coastal health, water security, security of place, energy security, income security, community health, and food security) at a particular point in time.

For this report, these two IVA categories have been used to define a “sector.” All KJIP actions have been previously tagged with an IVA sector tag as part of the digitization and tabulation of the KJIP (see Section #3 step #1).

The analysis below is based on this tag and the results reported by PRLAs in the customized KJIP action lists (see Methodology section). This analysis is important, as several strategies, if not all, cut across multiple sectors.

Overall, there is a diverse level of implementation across the sectors. The largest proportion are those actions reported as being already underway or complete (46%). The sectors of food security (64%), security of place (64%), community health (56%), and water (55%) show have these as the most frequent status of actions.

Two sectors, energy and health, have a relatively high proportion of actions reported as being in the early stages of planning (26% and 22% compared to 10% overall for the KJIP sector average). This may suggest that these sectors have a clear perspective of the long-term implementation pipeline and staging plan. It is useful to note that these two areas also have their sector plans published in the public domain, suggesting strong sector-level planning.

For some sectors, a substantial proportion of actions have no information available, specifically in: finance, income security, and coastal health. These sectors could benefit from further coordination assistance as the KJIP progresses.



5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section outlines key emerging conclusions and recommendations for consideration arising from this progress reporting process.

KNEG Response to Progress Reporting Process

Preparation of this progress report is the first time that a systematic stocktaking has been compiled of the extent of KJIP implementation. Despite remaining outstanding non-responses, given that almost all responsible lead agencies have been willing and able to participate is a strong indication of the high profile the KJIP has within these agencies. This is an indication of the strong regard these participating partners have for implementation transparency.

The progress reporting process required each PRLA to go through each KJIP action systematically and in a way that highlights their individual agency's accountability. It is likely that doing this has highlighted and refreshed awareness of the contents of these KJIP actions within these KNEG member agencies. This has occurred at a pivotal time in the GoK's planning cycle, in the lead up to the development of the KDP 2020–2023 and associated Ministerial Strategic Plans (MSPs).

Recommendation 1: Undertake follow up face-to-face engagement with a selection of KNEG agencies to establish the usefulness of the KJIP progress reporting activity for informing preparation of MSPs.

Level of Implementation

KJIP Overall: Kiribati has been among the first Pacific Island Nations to develop a NAP document with a focus on climate change and disaster risk management, and the KJIP is at the mid-point of its implementation. Kiribati is a least developed country (LDC), and the NAP and planning for medium-term adaptation priorities is a relatively new area of policy. As such, the initial stages of implementation would be expected to be around establishment of systems and processes for (and building awareness of) KJIP implementation. Actions that are reported to be either underway or completed make up the largest proportion of actions (44%), which is particularly positive and noteworthy. This is a testament to both the original design of the KJIP, i.e., reflecting direct sector-level priorities and activities, and to the commitment of partners in bringing implementation to reality.

That said, this is well under half of all actions, so this progress report can inform a more targeted approach to supporting implementation. These results show a clear rationale for enhanced KJIP implementation coordination, with close to one in five actions reported needing review or coordination. It highlights the potential gains to be made through strengthening the OB's role in coordinating and supporting overall implementation. Further consideration should be given to sustained, well designed, resourcing from both development partners and the GoK for this role.



Strategy Level: Several strategies have all actions reported on and most actions reported as being underway, specifically in policy and governance (Strategy #1), health (#5), education and training (#7), disaster risk management (#8), and energy (#9). These represent strong examples for further investigation. Such investigations may look at what factors have been key enablers, ways that implementation barriers have been overcome, and lessons learned that could inform KJIP implementation across all strategies and sectors.

Recommendation 2: Undertake further investigations on barriers and enablers to successful KJIP implementation, focusing first on those lead agencies who have demonstrated success, including for example: MELAD ALD, the OB, MISE Energy and MISE Water.

Recommendation 3: Consider options for enhancing the role of the OB in supporting KJIP implementation coordination.

Recommendation 4: Establish more direct coordination mechanisms with higher level oversight and accountability for those Strategies (and with those lead agencies) with identified issues.

Options based on the results of this Progress Report include:

- Develop a workplan for the OB to provide additional planning and coordination support to PRLAs to target actions:
 - which are aligned to the KJIP 2019-2019 Key National Adaptation Priorities (KNAPs) and,
 - where coordination is needed, no implementation is reported, or are at an early stage.
 - to identify capacity and resource gaps in non-participating PRLAs and key support needs, so that progress from all key sectors is taken into account.
- In support of specific KNEG Terms of Reference (TOR) provisions, develop a MoU between OB and sector agencies for agreeing on reporting and further coordination processes.
- Set up Strategy or Sector-specific KNEG working groups to actively develop plans to progress actions where coordination is needed, no implementation is reported, or are at an early stage.
- Establish a high-level task force between NEPO and the OB to investigate opportunities for strengthening linkages between the Kiribati Development Plan and KJIP implementation coordination, monitoring, evaluation and progress reporting.
- Provide a clearer role for the OB to recommend budget prioritization, including through climate finance channels, for KJIP actions where additional support is needed or where actions are high priority (e.g. aligned to KNAPs).

Use the results of this Progress Report to develop case studies that highlight Strategies & Results with strong implementation and share lessons learned and examples of mainstreaming of KJIP actions into sectoral activities.

Some strategies have implementation issues, specifically in: finance (Strategy #10), sovereignty and identity (#11), and private sector development (#3). It is, however, noted that this is likely due to key PRLAs not participating in this activity. These are executive and senior ministries that have cited competing priorities (including the preparation of the Kiribati Development Plan 2020–2023) that have prevented them from participating.



Resources Supporting the Progress Reporting Process

Having an existing tabulation of the KJIP hosted in the KIVA database (see Figure 16) has greatly facilitated the presentation of a targeted list of actions to PRLAs. This has enhanced engagement with PRLAs by refining a very extensive multi-level list of KJIP actions to a short list relevant only to them. This enabled engagement to be highly targeted and specific to tangible actions. This also enabled engagement to be managed in a structured and systematic way, with results now housed in a KJIP Implementation Status Database managed by the OB (and currently not part of the KIVA database).

Recommendation 5: Tabulate the revised KJIP and host it in the KIVA database alongside consultation with KNEG on the preferred approach and formats to presenting and reporting on the KJIP.

Recommendation 6: Gain feedback through face-to-face meetings with key PRLAs on possible enhancements to progress reporting process and adapt future rounds of reporting accordingly.

Figure 16. The KJIP 2014–2023 has an interactive database hosted via the KIVA Database



The fact that 44% of actions are reported to be either “underway” or “completed” for a plan at mid-stage of implementation is positive and noteworthy. This is a testament to both the original design of the KJIP and to the commitment of partners in bringing implementation to reality.

KJIP - DATABASE

Viewing: [dropdown] | Result: [dropdown] | Sub-action/indicator: [dropdown] | Lead: [dropdown] | Lead (priority): [dropdown] | Region: [dropdown] | District: [dropdown] | IVA: [dropdown]

1-100/100

Code	Strategy	Result	Action	Sub-action/indicator	Lead	Lead (priority)	Support
1.1.1.1	Developing a national climate change policy and strategy	Result/Output 1.1.1.1: National Climate Change Policy and Strategy developed and approved	Integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into national development plans and strategies	Develop national climate change policy and strategy	Climate Change Commission	High	AD Office, OD, UNFCCC, UNDP

APPENDIX A: LIST OF KJIP PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE LEAD AGENCIES BY NUMBER OF KJIP ACTIONS THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR

Primary Responsible Lead Agency	Number of KJIP actions
Office of the Beretitenti (President)	44
Ministry of Fisheries and Mineral Resources Division	42
Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy: Water	35
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development: Agriculture and Livestock Division	33
Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy: Energy	31
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development: Environment Conservation Division	26
Ministry of Health and Mineral Resources	22
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	14
Ministry of Commerce Industry and Cooperatives	13
Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development	13
Ministry of Education	11
Ministry of Internal Affairs	9
Kiribati Meteorological Service	8
Ministry of Information, Communication, Transport and Tourism Development	8
National Statistics Office (NSO)	7
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development: Lands Division	6
Kiribati Association of Non-Government Associations (KANGO)	4
Public Service Office (PSO)	3
Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI)	1
Total	330