National Resilient Development Monitoring and Evaluation

Case Study: Kiribati

February, 2021

ACRONYMS

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DPRR	Disaster Preparedness Response and Recovery
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
FPR	Framework for Pacific Regionalism
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan on Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction
KCCP	Kiribati Climate Change Policy
KDP	Kiribati Development Plan
KJIP	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
KNEG	Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
KV20	20 year Vision for Kiribati
LCD	Low Carbon Development
LCD&M	Low Carbon Development and (climate change) Mitigation
LDC	Least Developed Country
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NDA	Nationally Designated Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PA	Paris Agreement
RDME	Resilient Development Monitoring and Evaluation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Resilient Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States

SAMOA SIDS	Accelerated Modalities of Action
SFM	Sendai Framework Monitor
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDGs	United National Sustainable Development Goals

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Kiribati RDME Case Study

At a Glance

This case study identifies and examines the key themes and indicators on resilient development that are being monitored and reported on in Kiribati. The term 'resilient development' encapsulates the three goals of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) including: climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CCA&DRR); low carbon development and (climate change) mitigation (LCD&M); and disaster preparedness, response and recovery (DPRR). Along with three other country case studies (Tonga, Fiji and Vanuatu), this assessment informs the development and operationalization of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the FRDP. The four case studies are designed to inform national and regional policy makers, planners and practitioners in governmental and non-governmental agencies on how resilient development M&E is developing in the region as well as highlights key themes and indicators that may be applied in other national contexts.

Kiribati is one of the Pacific's three low-lying atoll states (alongside Tuvalu and Marshall Islands) whose very existence is threatened by climate change. The impacts of climate change on water and food systems as well as habitability is already undermining national sustainable development efforts and investments. While significant levels of climate and disaster risk financing has been channeled towards resilience-building initiative nationally, the lack of data and analysis on the effectiveness of such investments challenges the Government's ability to prepare for and respond to the needs of local communities and vulnerable groups that are most vulnerable to climate change.

Strengthening national institutional and human resource capacity to monitor, evaluate and adaptively manage climate and disaster resilient development is vital to ensuring the achievement of national sustainable goals in a changing climate. Resilient development monitoring and evaluation (RDME) is essential to reporting towards climate change mitigation and adaptation under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the Paris Agreement (PA) and may also support reporting towards the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and overarching United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1].

Kiribati's RDME system is taking form, with the development of an M&E Framework for the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019-2028[2] underway. The KJIP comprises 12 strategies and 432 performance indicators. A tracking system to determine the KJIP implementation progress has been developed and is currently being used to compile the plan's first implementation report.

[1] The Pacific Resilience Partnership. (2020). *The FRDP M&E Strategy*, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Suva, Fiji.
[2] Government of Kiribati. (2019). *Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management*, Office of Te Beretitenti (OB), Tarawa, Kiribati.

The forthcoming KJIP M&E framework and system will create a more coherent approach to coordinating and linking resilience related M&E and reporting processes that exist at varied sectors and jurisdictional levels. It will also streamline and refine the existing KJIP indicators. These include reporting related climate and disaster management related targets, strategies, actions and indicators that currently exist in the Kiribati 20-year Vision (KV20), Kiribati Climate Change Policy (KCCP) and the KJIP itself. The new KJIP M&E Framework will also formulate how the existing wealth of climate risk and vulnerability data that has be gathered in Kiribati over the years in different sectors and islands and by various groups (government, NGOs, private sector and partners).

The first part of this case study report describes the context, reporting coherence and operationalization of RDME in Kiribati. This assessment is based on the Pacific RDME checklist that was developed prior to the development of the four country case studies. The second part of the report identifies the key RDME themes emerging from the case study. The third and final part of report scores progress made towards resilient development in Kiribati according to the three goals of the FRDP. The scorecard is based on the consolidated themes and indicators from the four case studies and coding of priority actions of each FRDP goal. The scorecard may be reviewed and adjusted to support the RDME context for all PICs.

Part One: Kiribati's RDME System

A. National Policy and Planning Context

The RDME context refers to the policy framework for resilient development, its **purpose**, resilience **targets and indicators** and **alignments** with sustainable development goals, **scales** of data gathering and synthesis and mechanisms for **integration and inclusivity**.

A1 Purpose

RDME policies are usually centered around learning, reporting and/or adaptive management. *Learning* relates to the *production of knowledge* related to the evolving resilient development context, needs and experiences. *Reporting* ensures *accountability* by informing stakeholders about the progress of resilient development investments. *Adaptive management* is the process of *checking* if a resilient development intervention (such as a policy, plan, program or project) is on track *and making decisions* to adjust to the course of action with the acquisition of new or recent knowledge. All three RDME purposes are critical to achieving the three goals of the FRDP nationally and regionally.

Kiribati integrated of climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) into a single policy framework in 2014 and named it the Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and

Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2014-2023[3]. Kiribati's RDME system is taking form, with the development of an M&E Framework for the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for the revised KJIP 2019-2028[4] underway. The KJIP MEL Framework was developed for 3 key purposes:

- To improve understanding of changing climate risks, vulnerabilities, and preparedness at the national, island (community), and sector all levels.
- Track the implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions in the KJIP.
- Understand the impact of climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction policy goals and actions on the resilience of Kiribati and its people.

A2 Targets, Indicators and Data Sourcing

Does the RDME have a theory of change, targets and indicators? Are these targets and indicators sector-based and/or applicable at national and sub-national levels?

Kiribati's RDME may have a cohesive theory of change, targets and indictors via the development of the KJIP M&E system. However, in the absence of this, the following features in existing resilient development related policies, frameworks and plans are worth noting in the development of such a system and especially for the purpose of aligning and linking national resilient and sustainable development processes and indicators:

- The KV20 has set targets for the following as measures for minimizing climate change **impacts** on society:
    - 'additional' 767 acres of land reclamation of up to 2m above sea level by 2036 to minimize climate change impacts on society
    - 100% increase in the number of well-equipped climate and disaster resilience stations and institutions established by 2036.
- The KJIP consists of numerous indicators for measuring the achievement of strategic actions, most of which represent a **systems**-based progression in resilient development **processes**
- The KCCP is framed to also allow for a **sector**-based orientation to assessing the effectiveness of resilient development interventions in terms of **process** and **outcomes**.
- Kiribati has a wealth of vulnerability data (KIVA participatory rapid appraisal data, KIVA housholdsurvey data, and island vulnerability data) that can be disaggregated and used for the development of vulnerability baselines at community and island levels, sectors and by gender. This type of data will be particularly useful for systematically assessing vulnerability reduction at varied and (vertically and horizontally) integrated scales of analysis and especially for assessing 'hard-to-measure' resilient development **outcomes**.
- **The KJIP comprises 12 strategies and 432 indicators** that includes both process and outcomes based indicators

[3] Government of Kiribati. (2014). Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2014-2023, Government of Kiribati and Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

[4] Government of Kiribati. (2019). *Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management*, Office of Te Beretitenti (OB), Tarawa, Kiribati.

Process and Outcome Indicators

The KJIP comprises varied process and outcomes based indicators that are applicable at sector levels. These pertain mainly to the indicators that are linked to the KCCP (sector-based) priority areas. However, even the systems related indicators of the KJIP can be applied in each sector for the purpose of examining the extent to which climate and disaster risks have been addressed within sectors. A harmonization of indicators will need to be conducted between the KJIP and the respective Ministry Strategic Plans.

Impact Indicators

The KV20 Implementation Matrix comprises the respective pillars, strategies, outcomes and indicators used for monitoring and evaluation. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) responsible for the M&E of the KV20 via a participatory approach that allows the active engagement of stakeholders. While the overlaps between the KV20, previous KDP (2016-2019) and SDGs have produced a coherent set of focus areas across planning documents at the higher levels, a significant fragmentation between the indicators has created challenges for harmonizing reporting without external technical assistance and support. While development partners have risen to the challenge, and provided widespread support in this area, capacity development of mainstream policy officers with the government remains a key challenge.

The forthcoming KJIP M&E framework and system may provide a clearer policy and reporting alignment between the KV20, upcoming KDP, KCCP and the KJIP, particularly in term of indicator alignment. All relevant indicators from the KV20, KDP 2016-2019 and SDG 13 indicators have been integrated into the KJIP indicators. These alignment are listed in a source document the informed the development of the KJIP M&E Framework.

A1. Resilient and Sustainable Development Alignment

The policy context determines how Kiribati's RDME fits within broader resilient and sustainable development policies, frameworks and plans.

A1b) Resilient and Sustainable Development Alignment – Global, Regional and National Levels

What are the key global and regional frameworks for resilient and sustainable development and how do they align?

Kiribati 20-year Vision

Kiribati's 20-year Vision (KV20) is the country's long term development blueprint for the period 2016-2036. The KV20 is anchored around four pillars: Wealth; Peace and Security; Infrastructure; and Governance. The Wealth Pillar aims to develop natural capital, human capital and cultural capital to improve economic growth and reduce poverty. The Peace and Security Pillar is concerned with national security, institutional strengthening and strategic partnerships while the infrastructural pillar with communications, transport and livelihoods. The fourth governance pillar is about creating a corrupt free society. The four foundational pillars are collectively supported by

9 outcomes and 29 strategies and 68 indicators with respective time-bound targets for 2019, 2023, 2027 and 2036 (see Table 1).

The KV20 provides an overarching framework for Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) and the various ministry strategic development plans. The KDP mainstreams the KV20 strategies into medium term planning processes and fosters alignment between policy areas of respective government ministries and other stakeholders including civil society organisations, the private sector, donors and development partners. Kiribati is in the process of updating its national development plan with the conclusion KDP 2016-2019 last year.

Table 1: KV20 Framework

Pillar	Outcome	Strategies	Indicators
Pillar 1 Wealth (P1) *Natural Capital (P1.NC) Human Capital (P1.HC) Cultural Capital (P1.CC)*	*P1 NC:* Improved economic growth and poverty alleviation	6 [macroeconomic stability; sustainable tourism; sustainable fisheries; sustainable trade and private sector; improved land use and planning; natural resource protection and management]	17
	P1 HCa): Having Highly Educated and Skilled Population for Quality Outputs	3 [education oriented communities; family welfare education; vocational training]	11
	P1 HCb): Increased Access to Decent Employment Opportunities	2 [overseas and domestic employment opportunities; OHS and labor welfare]	7
	P1 HCc): A Highly Skilled and Qualified Workforce	1 [public service efficiency and productivity]	4
	P1 HCd): Accessible and Affordable Quality Healthcare System	5 [NCD; fertility; child mortality; communicable disease – TB and leprosy detection; health services]	5
	P1 HCc): A Highly Skilled and Qualified Workforce	1 [tangible and intangible cultural and historical heritage]	4
Pillar 2: Peace and Security	*P2:* A Secure, Safer and Peaceful Kiribati	3 [national security policy; institutional strengthening; strategic partnerships]	7
Pillar 3: Infrastructure and Development	*P3a):* Improved connectivity and accessibility for economic infrastructure	3 [air, land and sea transport; tourism infrastructure; ICT]	14
	P3b): Improved Access to Utility and Social Infrastructure	1 [social infrastructure – health, education, energy, water, sanitation, sports]	6
Pillar 4: Governance	*P4 Outcome:* Creating a corrupt free society	4 [good governance legislations and by-laws; faith and community-based agencies; corruption elimination and transparency compliance; public awareness]	5

Kiribati's vulnerability to climate change is identified in the KV20 as a key constraint to achieving the country's national development outcomes. The KV20 emphasizes the need to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation into various policies and programs. Moreover, the KV20 articulates an aim to 'reclaim and raise land up to 2m above sea level to address land scarcity and minimise the impacts of climate change', particularly on South Tarawa and Kiritimati where an 'additional' 767 acres of land via reclamation is targeted for by the year 2036 (third strategy of Outcome *P1 NC:* Improved economic growth and poverty alleviation).

The KV20 refers to impacts of climate change on coastal erosion and inundation and social consequences on (limited) resource competition in the context of sovreignty and national security. A key indicator for Pillar 4 for an increase in modernised security management systems for border control, meteorological services and weather and climate variability data and information are key indicators. In the context of managing the potential impact of climate change, the KV20 target is

for a 100% increase in the number of operational and well-equipped stations and institutions established by 2036.

Table 2: Resilient and Sustainable Development Policy Alignment – National, Regional & Global Levels

<table>
<tr><td>Regional Resilience Vision

Global Sustainable, Climate Change and Disaster Frameworks

Regional Resilient Development Framework</td><td colspan="3">FRDP Vision: We aspire for our Pacific people, our societies, economies, cultures and natural environments to be resilient to changing conditions and extreme events resulting from climate change, climate variability and geological processes, to enhance the well-being of our people and to promote their sustainable development

UNSDG 13 + parts of 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15 | UNSDG 7 (Energy) | UNSDG 13 + parts of 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15

Paris Agreement: Adaptation SFDRR: 7 Targets | Paris Agreement: Mitigation SFDRR: Target H (Infrastructure) | Paris Agreement: Adaptation SFDRR: 7 Targets

FRDP Goal 1 Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction: Stronger and more resilient communities where efficiencies are achieved by pursuing a more integrated approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction | FRDP Goal 2 Low-carbon development/mitigation: Improved energy security, decreased net emissions of greenhouse gases, and enhanced resilience of energy infrastructure | FRDP Goal 3 Disaster preparedness, response & recovery: Disaster preparedness, response and recovery initiatives prevent undue human losses and suffering, and minimise adverse consequences for national, provincial, local and community economic, social and environmental systems</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kiribati 20-year vision (KV20)</td><td colspan="3">Climate change recognized KV20 as a key challenge to achieving sustainable development goals and is recognized as a cross-cutting issue.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>reclaim and raise land up to 2m above sea level to address land scarcity and minimize the impacts of climate change</td><td></td><td>One of seven performance indicators under Pillar 2 - Secure and Peaceful Kiribati: Percentage of modernized security management systems (border control system and Kiribati Metrological services weather and climate variability data and information)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2016-2019</td><td colspan="3">Goal 4: To facilitate sustainable development through approaches that protect biodiversity and support the reduction of environmental degradation as well as adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change.
KPI 1. Programs for the mitigation of climate change and adaptation to climate change increased.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Goal 6: To improve access to quality climate change resilient infrastructure in urban and rural areas</td><td></td><td>Goal 6: To improve access to quality climate change resilient infrastructure in urban and rural areas</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kiribati Climate Change Policy (KCCP)</td><td colspan="3">10 Key Policy (Sector) Objectives:
1. Coastal protection and infrastructure; 2. Water security; 3. Food security; 4. Health; 5. Environment; 6. Disaster risk management; 7. Energy security; 8. Capacity building and education; 9. Climate finance; 10. Unavoidable climate change impacts.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk</td><td colspan="3">12 KJIP (Systems) Strategies:
1. Strengthening good governance, policies, strategies, and legislation;
2. Improving knowledge and information generation, management and sharing;
3. Strengthening and greening the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);
4. Increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems;</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Management (KJIP): 2019-2028</td><td colspan="3">5. Strengthening health service delivery to address climate change impacts;
6. Promoting sound and reliable infrastructure development and land management;
7. Delivering appropriate education, training, and awareness programmes;
10. Strengthening capacity to access finance, monitor expenditures, and maintain strong partnerships;
11. Maintaining the existing sovereignty and unique identity and cultural heritage of Kiribati;
12. Enhancing resilience through strategic partnerships for community participation & engagement ownership and inclusion of vulnerable groups.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (KIVA) Framework</td><td colspan="3">Systems related components: (Livelihood Assets): Institutions and Governance; Infrastructure, technology and services; personnel capacity; finance; natural resources (n</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sector related components:
Environmental security (Ecosystem health)
Health security
Place security
Water Security
Food Security
Income Security
Energy Security</td><td>Sector related components:
Environmental security (Ecosystem health)
Income Security
Energy Security</td><td>Sector related components:
Environmental security (Ecosystem health)
Health security
Place security
Water Security
Food Security
Income Security
Energy Security</td></tr>
</table>

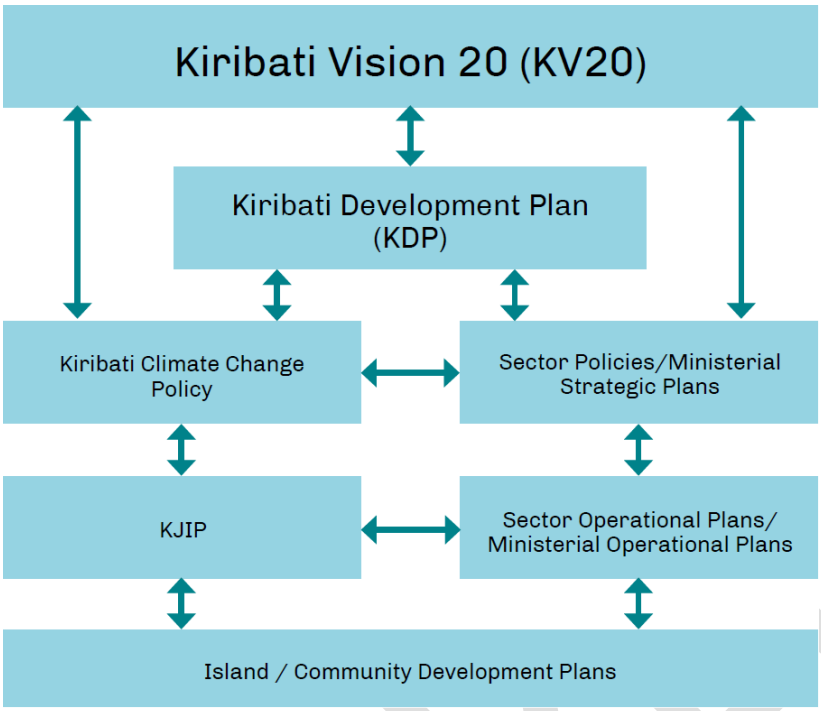
Kiribati Climate Change Policy

The KV20 climate and disaster resilient development agenda is expanded on in the Kiribati Climate Change Policy (KCCP) and the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019-2028. The KCCP comprises 10 policy Objectives reflecting national adaptation priorities. The policy Objectives of the KCCP are generally sector focused (see Table 2) and supported by a total of 35 Priorities (3-5 per Objective). The KCCP indicates that the Office of Te Beretitenti (OB) will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Climate Change Policy as well as other climate change relevant aspects of sector policies that support and enhance CC adaptation and mitigation, in collaboration with the implementing agencies such as the KNEG. Given the KCCP is closely integrated into the KJIP via the Key National Adaptation Priorities (see below), in practice this will be most efficiently done through the KJIP MEL system.

Kiribati Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

The Government of Kiribati initiated the process of integrating climate change and disaster management policies into a single action plan in 2011. The Kiribati Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) complimented the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2012) and the National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation (2013) by identifying tangible actions to build resilience and an integrated approach. The KJIP was initially published in 2014 and underwent a review in 2018. The KJIP 2019-2028 comprises 12 key strategies that are generally systems focused (see Table 2) with supporting actions, sub-action, outcomes and performance indicators. The KCCP Objectives and Priorities are closely integrated into the KJIP at action and results level as Key National Adaptation Priorities, to address climate change and disaster risks in response to the identified vulnerabilities and impacts.

Figure 1: National Resilient and Sustainable Development Policy Alignment



Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Framework

Kiribati has also adopted a national vulnerability assessment framework. The Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (KIVA) Framework was developed to provide a common climate vulnerability assessment framework that could be applied consistently across sectors and governance levels (national and sub-national) for:

- identifying people and places that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and the nature of their vulnerability
- institutionalizing a gender-sensitive and socially inclusive approach to resilient development
- adaptively managing climate and disaster resilient interventions in accordance with evolving national sustainable development priorities.

The KIVA is framed to allow for a systematic assessment how climate, disasters and development affects the conditions of livelihood assets of people and communities and the subsequent impacts of these changes on their abilities to meet their human security needs. It does this by framing the assessment of five livelihood assets (5 LA) relative to their capacity to support seven specific human security or sustainable development objectives (7 SDO) as shown in Table 1. The five categorical LAs of the KIVA include natural resources (n), infrastructure and services (i), finance (f), human resources (h) and institutions and governance (g) and these are assessed according to their capacity to address each of seven SDOs including healthy ecosystems (E), healthy communities (H), security of place (P), water security (W), food security (F), income security (I) and energy security (N) (see Table 2). Hence, the KIVA comprises thirty-five LA-SDO indices of assessment.

Table 3: The 35 KIVA Components

Livelihood Assets (LAs)	Human Security Objectives (HSOs)						
	SECURITY OF PLACE P	HEALTH SECURITY H	ENVIRONMENT SECURITY E	WATER SECURITY W	FOOD SECURITY F	INCOME SECURITY I	ENERGY SECURITY N
INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE: g	**Pg:** Institutions and governance for security of place	**Hg:** Institutions and governance for community health	**Eg:** Institutions and governance for ecosystem health	**Wg:** Institutions and governance for water security	**Fg:** Institutions and governance for food security	**Ig:** Institutions and governance for income security	**Ng:** Institutions and governance for energy security
NATURAL RESOURCES: n	**Pn:** Natural resources for security of place	**Hn:** Natural resources for community health	**En:** Natural resources and ecosystem health	**Wn:** Natural resources for water security	**Fn:** Natural resources for food security	**In:** Natural resources for income security	**Nn:** Natural resources for energy security
INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES: i	**Pi:** Infrastructure & services for security of place	**Hi:** Infrastructure & services for community health	**Ei:** Infrastructure & services for ecosystem health	**Wi:** Infrastructure & services for water security	**Fi:** Infrastructure & services for food security	**Ii:** Infrastructure & services for income security	**Ni:** Infrastructure & services for energy security
HUMAN RESOURCES: h	**Ph:** Knowledge & skills for security of place	**Hh:** Knowledge & skills for community health	**Eh:** Knowledge & skills for ecosystem health	**Wh:** Knowledge & skills for water security	**Fh:** Knowledge & skills for food security	**Ih:** Knowledge & skills for income security	**Nh:** Knowledge & skills for energy security
FINANCE: f	**Pf:** Finance for security of place	**Hf:** Finance for community health	**Ef:** Finance for ecosystem health	**Wf:** Finance for water security	**Ff:** Finance for food security	**If:** Finance for income security	**Nf:** Finance for energy security

A3. Scale

A defined level of M&E application and aggregation determines the scope of the national RDME as well as who the relevant stakeholders might be and how they might be involved. The level of application refers to the jurisdictional levels at which RDME results can be seen or presented, such as at national or sub-national levels. The level of aggregation is the point at which data is collected at multi source units (e.g. groups, sectors, villages, districts) for synthesis.

Aggregation (gathering of data for synthesis) can occur horizontally (across multiple sectors) or vertically (at multiple geographic scales). Aggregation may be conducted via quantitative analysis or via a synthesis of qualitative results.

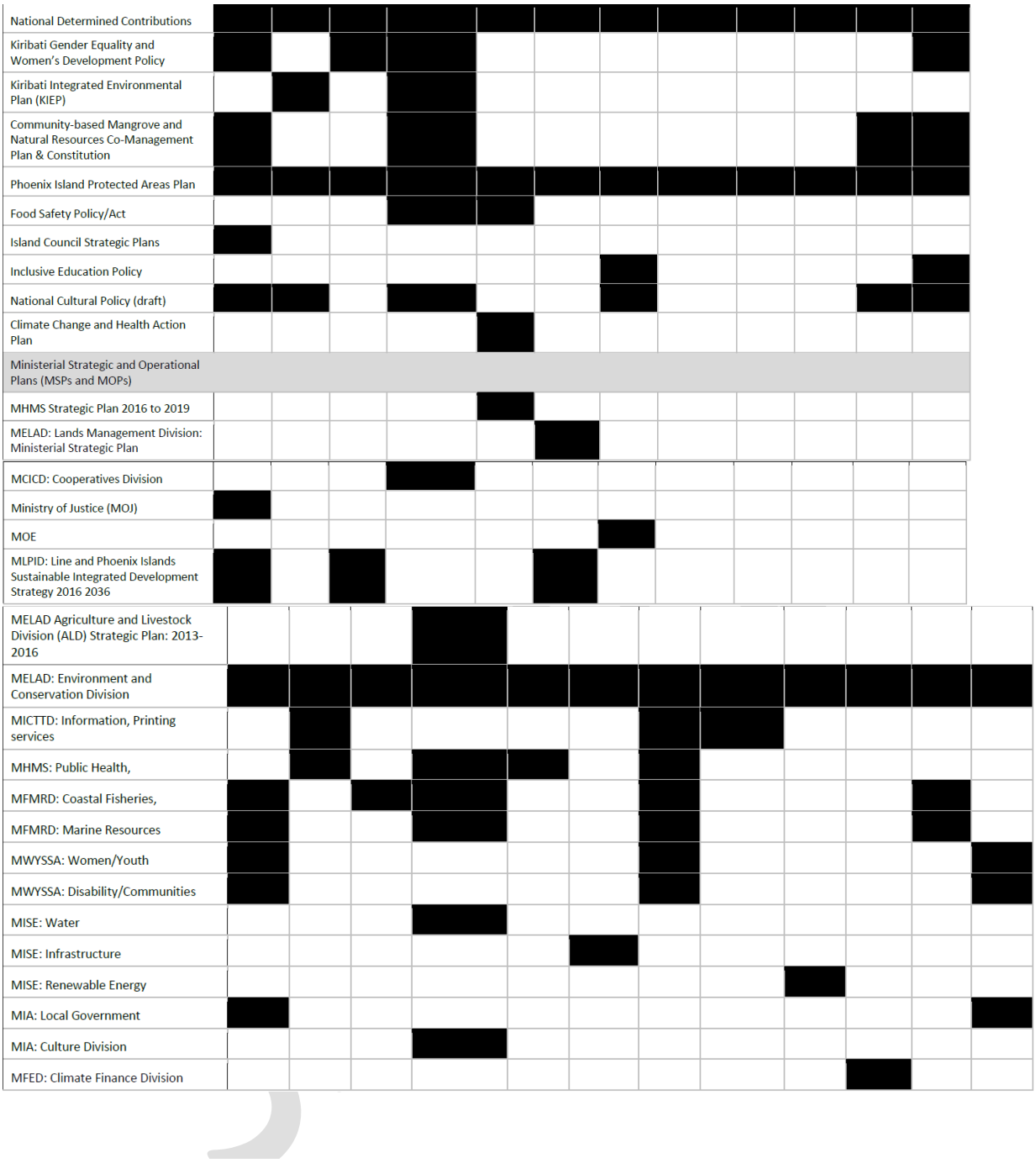
A3a) RDME Across Sectors

How is resilient development reporting conducted at sector levels? Who collects data at sector levels? Are there guidelines for linking the RDME to the sectors?

The KJIP identifies key national policies and plans from varied sectors that align with its 12 Strategies as shown in Table 4. This suggests that efforts to address climate change and disaster risks are being mainstreamed in a whole-of-government approach covering a range of measures from planning for risks through assessments, identifying threats, to actual implementation. However, to date very few sectors have incorporated the KJIP strategic actions into their annual sector operational plans and ministerial plans of operations and budgeting. Moreover, key policies and strategies relating to human resource development, minerals and foreshore development, private sector development, investment, transport, communications, tourism and minerals do not explicitly consider climate change and disaster risks. Meaningful engagement from sectors in data gathering for RDME in Kiribati will be challenging if climate change and disaster risks are not already integrated into their respective corporate plans. Emerging work on the KJIP M&E System highlights specific review points in the Kiribati national policy cycle where KJIP, sector and national policies should be aligned. The design of the KJIP M&E system will need to address emerging institutional gaps alongside this process to facilitate a whole-of-government approach in resilient development.

Table 4: KJIP Alignments with Key Policies and Plans

KJIP Strategies / Key national and sectoral policy	1: Strengthening good governance, strategies and legislation	2: Improving knowledge and information generation, management and sharing	3: Strengthening and greening the private sector, including small to medium-sized enterprises	4: Increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems	5: Strengthening health-service delivery to address climate change impacts	6: Promoting sound and reliable infrastructure development and land management	7. Delivering appropriate education, training and awareness programmes	8: Increasing effectiveness and efficiency of early warnings and disaster and emergency management	9: Promoting the use of sustainable renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency	10: Strengthening capacity to access finance, monitor expenditures and maintain strong	11: Maintaining the existing sovereignty and unique identity of Kiribati	12: Enhancing the participation and resilience of vulnerable groups
Kiribati 20 Year Vision 2018–2038 (KV20)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		
Kiribati Development Plan 2016–2019	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	
Kiribati Climate Change Policy	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
DRAFT Long Term Coastal Security Strategy (LTCSS) for Kiribati				■		■						
Kiribati National Fisheries Policy 2013 2025				■							■	
National Water Resources Policy and Implementation Plan				■		■						
Draft National Urban Policy			■									
Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy	■			■								■
Kiribati Integrated Energy Road Map (2017–2025)			■	■	■		■		■			



A3b) RDME at Sub-national Levels

How is resilient development reporting conducted at sub-national levels? Who collects the data at national levels? Are there guidelines for linking RDME to districts, municipalities, regions, provinces and islands?

Kiribati was the first nation to adopt a whole-of-island approach to climate and disaster resilient development (SPC, 2013; Relief Web, 2013). The approach seeks to extend the focus of climate and disaster resilience building beyond village-specific or sector-specific initiatives and orienting

the resilient development planning and programming toward a whole island ecosystem linking the relevant sectors and levels of decision-making. So far, the government has carried out integrated vulnerability assessment (IVA) on 6 outer islands and the outcomes of these assessments will be incorporated into each island Council's Strategic Plan as well as inform the development of baselines for the country's RDME. The ownership of each plan is with the respective Island Councils and there are plans to extend this model to other nine outer island.

While institutional mechanisms resilient development processes is developing at island level, reporting mechanisms that link island and national level resilient development is generally absent. The Island Councils report to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), and it is unclear from the KJIP if the mechanisms required to mobilize a vertically integrated resilient development reporting system is in place. Such as system would need to be reflected in the MIA Strategic Plan 2020-2023, along with other KJIP strategic activities that the MIA has been assigned to lead. The design of the KJIP M&E system may address the institutional gaps that disable the development and operationalization of a reporting mechanism that links island-level and national RDME in Kiribati.

A3c) RDME Inclusivity

What data and information is already available that is disaggregated and/or targeting vulnerable and marginalized groups? What kinds of mechanisms are in place to engage civil society and the private sector in national RDME? Are there guidelines for linking RDME to varied stakeholder groups, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups?

The forthcoming KJIP M&E system is expected to determine and develop the kind of mechanism that will engage civil society, the private sector and vulnerable groups in Kiribati's RDME. The KJIP detailed action matric states that 'all strategies and action in the KJIP shall be inclusive of vulnerable groups, considering gender, youth and children, the elder, and people with disabilities.

The KIVA has a question about inclusion of women, young people and people with a disability in island/village sector planning committee's. The KIVA household survey has a whole series of vulnerable group breakdowns. Sensitization to existing information sources is an important first step to the KIVA, in addition to inclusive engagement processes.

B Reporting Coherence

The FRDP M&E Strategy directs the creation of more coherent reporting systems for resilient development M&E as its second objective. This particularly examines national reporting processes under the Paris Agreement, SFDRR and SDG and the extent to which resilient and sustainable development reporting systems are aligned and vertically and horizontally integrated.

B1 Resilient Development Reporting

How is resilient development progress reported in national and global contexts?

B1a) Paris Agreement and UNFCCC Reporting

Kiribati has submitted two National Communications reports towards climate change adaptation and mitigation commitments under the UNFCCC in 1999 and 2013 respectively. In 2015, Kiribati submitted its Intended National Contributions (INDC) report to the UNFCCC, which focused mainly on climate change mitigation. The PA introduced reporting to nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in 2016 that required parties to highlight national climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and actions, including targets, policies and measures to implement in response to climate change and as a contribution to global climate action. Kiribati 2015 INDC is now being considered by the UNFCCC as the country's first NDC.

Even though Kiribati is not obligated under the UNFCCC to reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases, significant investments have been made to reduce fossil fuel imports and increase domestic renewable energy use. Development partner investments in solar renewables have contributed significantly to supplementing energy provision by the Public Utilities Board and facilitated the establishment of the Kiribati Solar Company which provides solar lighting on rural islands and markets solar appliances, trailing of coconut oil-based bio-fuel and on-grid solar PV in Tarawa. Kiribati has made a commitment "to reduce emissions by: 13.7% by 2025 and 12.8% by 2030". Kiribati further committed to "proactively protect and sustainably manage its mangrove resources, as well as protect and enhance coastal vegetation and sea grass beds" as its climate change mitigation contribution.

The KJIP M&E system will need to develop a more systematic way of reporting adaptation and mitigation progress and lessons to the NDC as well meet the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) requirements of mitigation reporting, also under the NDC. Having an 'MRV-compliant' M&E system is expected to enable a more efficient process of reporting towards the following under the Paris Agreement:

- NDC (due in 5 years)
- ADF (Annually)
- FRDP (Annually)
- National Communications (due in 2024)
- Bi-Annual Update Report
- Development of the 2050 Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy

B1b) Sendai Framework Reporting

The OB is remotely supported to engage in online training on using the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), which is an online tool managed by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The SFM tracks progress related to implementing the SFDRR's seven targets. A face-to-face national training session was conducted in Kiribati on the access and use of the SFM by the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Office in 2019 and this was followed by several online lessons. So far the national team has been able to report on Target E (Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies). Reporting on other targets of the Sendai Framework is challenged by limitations to locally available and accessible data. The

KJIP M&E system development process may consider how the data gathering and analysis may supporting reporting to the SFM.

B2 Resilient and Sustainable Development Reporting Alignment

How are national resilient and sustainable development reporting linked?

The first KJIP 2014-2018 Implementation Progress Report (KJIP IPR) is complete for the KJIP 2014-2018. The KJIP 2019-2028 includes a total of 432 indicators for the actions and sub-actions of the KJIP's 12 strategies. A tracking system has been developed and used compile the first KJIP Implementation Report. The data and information needed to compile the report was gathered via face-to-face stakeholder consultations conducted with the support of OB with the support of an external overseas-based consultant who has compiled this first KJIP report. The tracking system for the KJIP IPR can be used to reproduce future KJIP IPRs. This can be delivered jointly with the OB and the external consultant provided that sufficient stakeholder engagement expertise and resources are provided by the OB to coordinate the process, there is external technical assistance available, and country-based stakeholders provide the necessary input. The effectiveness of this system in developing national M&E capacity in the context of learning, reporting and adaptive management has been demonstrated, and has been integrated into the development of the KJIP M&E system.

The KV20 Implementation Matrix comprises the respective pillars, strategies, outcomes and indicators used for monitoring and evaluation. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) responsible for the M&E of the KV20 via a participatory approach that allows the active engagement of stakeholders. While the overlaps between the KV20, previous KDP (2016-2019) and SDGs have produced a coherent set of focus areas across planning documents at the higher levels, a significant fragmentation between the indicators has created challenges for harmonizing reporting without external technical assistance and support. While development partners have risen to the challenge, and provided widespread support in this area, capacity development of mainstream policy officers with the government remains a key challenge.

The forthcoming KJIP M&E framework and system may provide a clearer policy and reporting alignment between the KV20, upcoming KDP, KCCP and the KJIP, particularly in term of indicator alignment. All relevant indicators from the KV20, KDP 2016-2019 and SDG 13 indicators have been integrated into the KJIP indicators, however these alignments are not clear from the KJIP although stated.

B2a) UNSDG Reporting

Kiribati presented its first *Voluntary National Report* to the UNSDG in 2019. The report provides an overview of the progress made in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and the alignments of the KV20 with the 17 SDGs and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.* As such, the VNR capture of national resilient development reporting is mainly towards SDG 13 (via ENV3) and SDG 7 (ENV2) although there are other specific indicators under the more sector related SDGs 2, 5, 11, 12, 15 and 17.

Target Users

Are the target users of the RDME identified?

The target users of Kiribati's resilient development M&E system will be identified in the forthcoming KJIP M&E Framework. However, the developer of the KJIP M&E framework indicated that while the primary focus of the MEL Framework would be decision-makers in Kiribati (at a variety of levels and sectors), the audience for the outputs generated by the national M&E system is likely to be far broader and could include:

- International bodies and agreements for which there are national reporting requirements (e.g., the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC])
- Current and future funders, through the inclusion of evidence in proposals
- Development partners
- Civil Society Organisations and Communities
- Sector organisations and stakeholders

Moreover, there would be a need to develop understanding within sectors and communities of the KJIP M&E Framework, so the stakeholder that contribute data and information understand why it is being collected and how it can benefit the nation and their community and/or sector.

C. Operationalization and Partnerships

Operationalization refers to the institutions responsible for operationalizing the RDME system and the steps and procedures involved in gathering and synthesizing the information for the RDME purpose of learning, reporting and decision-making. The operationalization of the RDME requires:

- ✓ Coordination by a central unit that engages and facilitates information and knowledge sharing from a diverse range of stakeholders. **(C1. Institutional Arrangements)**
- ✓ Ensuring that personnel needed to operationalize the RDME are adequately trained. **(C1. Institutional Arrangements)**
- ✓ Establishing an information and knowledge management system that effectively enables reliable and inclusive evidence-based resilient development decision-making. **(C2. Knowledge Management)**

C1 Institutional Arrangements

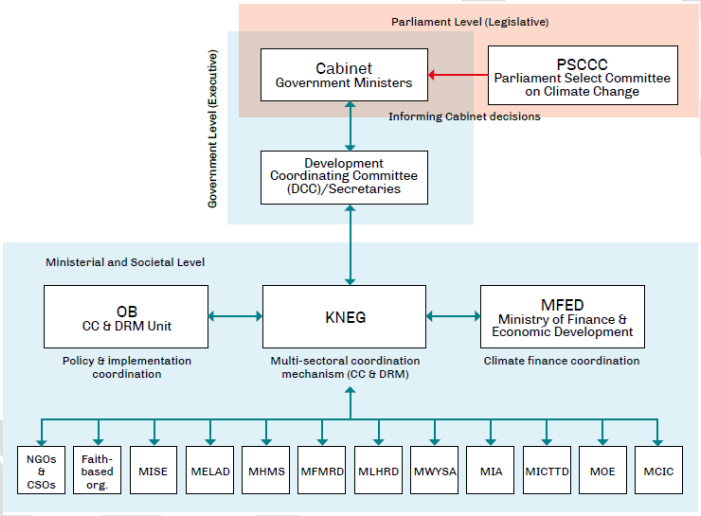
Operationalizing the national RDME will require the kind of institutional arrangements that will engage and coordinate a diversity of relevant agencies and actors in gathering, analyzing information and knowledge in ways that support evidence-based resilience decision-making. A **lead or coordinating** institution is usually the ministry responsible for climate change and/or disasters or a specifically appointed coordination body that is formally mandated to engage varied stakeholders in developing and operationalizing resilient development planning, implementation and M&E. Making an honest assessment of the financial and personnel costs for data collection and operationalizing the RDME with stakeholders will be important for ensuring its feasibility.

C1a) Coordination Unit

Has an individual or a central unit been established to coordinate the development and operationalization of RDME? Is the above RDME coordination unit adequately resourced (in terms of finance and expertise)?

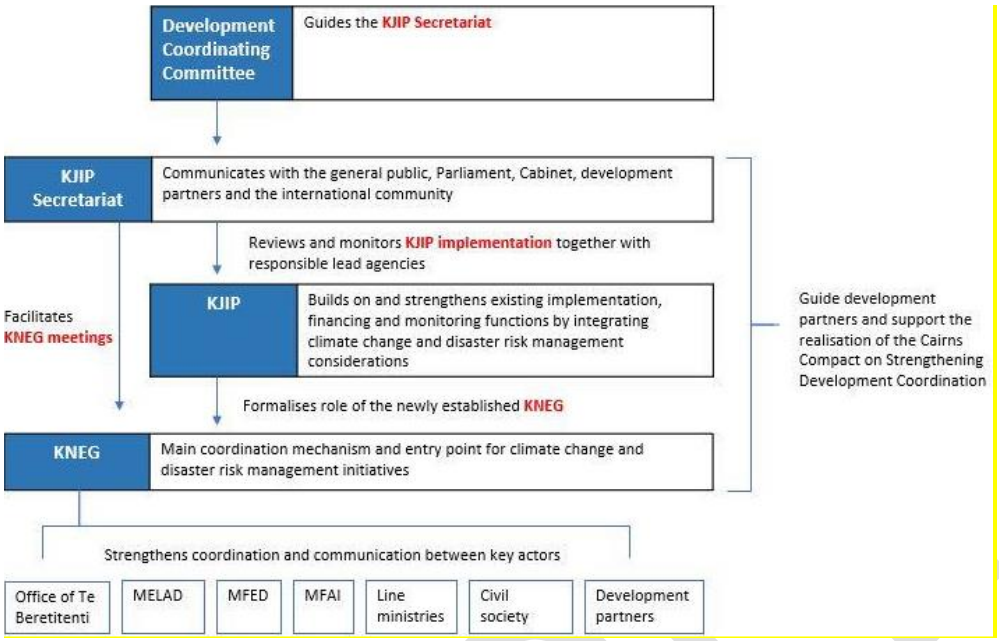
The coordination of RDME in Kiribati will logically be carried out via the OB who holds the CC and DRM portfolio and is responsible for coordinating and mainstreaming of the implementation of climate and disaster resilience across all government sectors through a whole-of-country approach (Fig. 2). The KJIP Secretariat, hosted by the OB, will be responsible for coordinating the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the KJIP. It will convene and facilitate meetings of the Kiribati National Experts Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG) and ensure that relevant information is shared with all KNEG members, partners, observers and the public. It will be a focal point for new climate change and disaster risk management initiatives and will act as a guiding partner for the KNEG and its members.

Figure 2: Institutional Set-up and Governance Structure



Through the KNEG, the KJIP Secretariat will collate priorities and progress reports to inform the Development Coordinating Committee during biannual donor roundtables, and to Parliament as requested. The MFAI, MFED, line ministries, NGOs, the private sector, FBOs and development partners are asked to inform the KJIP Secretariat and consult with the KNEG before undertaking any new initiatives relating to climate and disaster resilient development.

Figure 3: KJIP Implementation Arrangements



The KNEG advises the Development Coordinating Committee (DCC) or Secretaries of Government on programs and priorities before they are presented to Cabinet for endorsement. The Secretaries of Government and from Cabinet Ministers also issues directives to the KNEG on activities to undertake.

A2a) Learning, Reporting and Adaptive Management (move to C: POPs)

How does the RDME address learning, reporting and adaptive management purposes?

The JNAP 2 M&E System supports learning, reporting and adaptive management purposed. For example, the questionnaires for the quarterly reporting asks respondents to share lessons (learning) on why certain activities have not progressed. These issues are then expected to be assessed collectively by the JNAP M&E working group so that adjustments (adaptive management) might be recommended made to improve implementation. The lessons and adjustments would then be included in the JNAP Quarterly Implementation Report.

C1b) Stakeholder Representation

Is the RDME coordination unit formally linked to sector and sub-national agencies? Does the RDME coordination unit have formal links with NGOs, community groups, the private sector as well as research and academic institutions?

The KJIP Secretariat, via the KNEG, aims to engage a wide variety of individuals and agencies in the implementation and KJIP M&E system when developed and operational via a whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder approach. The KNEG's membership comprises senior technical officers from government ministries, and representatives of faith-based and civil society organizations and the private sector, as represented in the lower rung of Figure 2.

C1c) Science-Policy Linkage

How are the appropriate science-policy linkages conducted to foster a role for the scientific and research community? Is there adequate recognition and incorporation indigenous and traditional knowledge?

A significant number of research publications on climate and disaster trends, projections, effects, impacts and resilience in Kiribati have been carried out and these have incorporates various sources of knowledge systems include modern scientific and indigenous and local knowledge systems However, a clear and appropriate linkages that facilitate the exchange and collaboration between policy, practitioners and scientists could significantly enhance the development and operationalization of Kiribati's RDME particularly in the context of learning, reporting and adaptive management.

The KJIP makes reference to the need to implement various policy-science linkages in distinctive ways across sectors. These activities will be critical to incorporate in the design of the KJIP M&E framework and system as much of the needed monitoring and evaluation of (especially) resilient development outcome indicators will need to be integrated with capacity development partnerships around participatory action research, practice-based professional learning and applied research in multiple fields of practice. For example, the climate and disaster research capacity development need areas highlighted in the KJIP include and relate to:

- Strengthen the capacity of the Kiribati Meteorological Service (KMS) to collect and manage data and information on weather and climate variability—especially severe weather and natural hazard events and impacts.
    - Set up an effective monitoring system to improve early warnings for all hazards. Research and incorporation of traditional skills on seasonal and weather forecasting.
    - Research and on-trial use of seasonal forecast to predict movement of highly migratory species (e.g., tuna).
- Strengthen the capacity to collect, assess and analyse relevant agro-meteorological data and impacts on crop yields, diversity and seasonality of local crops, agricultural pests and diseases, invasive species, soil productivity and livestock.
    - Conduct research, especially modelling of impacts of climate change on coconut productivity (copra production).
- Conduct agricultural research programmes on sustainable and resilient food crop and livestock production systems (including soil–water management techniques in vegetable production, grey water use and wastewater treatment, livestock waste management, pest and disease control, construction, wetlands).
    - Upgrade the Agriculture and Livestock Division and its Centre of Excellence research stations and facilities for research related to crops and livestock – Tanaea, Abatao and Butaritari stations (including research and diagnostic
    - Develop capacity of field and research staff of Agriculture and Livestock Division for conducting agricultural and climate change research.
- Identify indicators and develop research plan to monitor FAD impacts/benefits and implement monitoring of catches.
- Reduce incidence of non communicable diseases and mental health issues (research and publicise nutrition content of local foods).
    - Conduct research on the nutrient content of local foods (mai, babai, kumara).
- Develop a policy options paper and undertake relevant background research (e.g., on asset vulnerability) investigating the feasibility of various models available for establishing a financial mechanism to address climate change and disaster risks with financial inclusiveness is a key consideration.
- Develop project to conduct research on the impacts of sea level rise as a result of climate change on Kiribati EEZ base points.
- Develop an action research approach to assessing barriers and enablers for successful and unsuccessful community mobilisation approaches that are sustainable and sustained.
- Implement a systematic investigation/research into community mobilisation projects and partnerships and consolidate lessons learned.
- Establish and formalise an interdepartmental national monitoring team on coastal changes.
    - Undertake national consultation to identify current skills, areas of work and gaps in mapping and monitoring efforts.

- Develop a cabinet paper to seek approval for establishment of national monitoring team.
- Establish a national monitoring team to map coral, seagrass, benthic habitats, water quality, ciguatera etc.
- Examine how well major contributors to reef island sediment such as corals and foraminifera will cope with climate change effects such as increased temperature, salinity and acidity of seawater.
- Conduct surveys and monitoring of marine life and coral bleaching at Phoenix Islands Protected Area9and in the Kiribati Islands.
- Establish a natural marine science laboratory in Kanton.
- Establish a monitoring and mapping system for ciguatera sites, and strengthen public awareness of how to identify potential ciguatoxic fish species and locations.
- Provide regular reports to policy advisers to improve decision making.
- Translate science and key adaptation actions into awareness materials in te-Kiribati for the wider I-Kiribati community to increase understanding of the impacts of climate change on marine resources.

C1d) Capacity

Is there capacity within the unit and affiliated agencies to collect and synthesize the data for the RDME system?

The development and operationalization of the Kiribati's RDME systems will certainly require significant capacity development investments, both at systemic and sector based levels of M&E. The KJIP Implementation Progess Report has highlighted existing strengths and areas for enhancement in KJIP coordination, reporting and accountability processes. At the sector levels, the KJIP highlights the following areas for capacity development:

- Data collection, assessment, analysis, interpretation, monitoring and reporting are strengthened across sectors
- Monitoring of coastal processes to provide innovative, practical solutions contextualized to national needs and local circumstances
- Monitoring of coastal areas in a coordinated manner
- Monitoring of local health systems, institutions, personnel and local communities to manage health risks induced by natural disasters, and climate change and variability
- Monitoring of formal and informal capacity building programs, which will contribute to awareness and resilience building for Kiribati (include competencies, skills and expertise that are needed to support climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction)
- Tracking of climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management budgeting and expenditure, institutional capacity and internal systems to increase Kiribati's access to, and engagement with, various sources of climate finance
- Knowledge to conduct health assessments/tests and treat health problems; e.g., health staff lack capacity to differentiate between food poisoning and ciguatera
- Monitor expenditures and knowledge partnerships

C2 Knowledge Management System

It is important to know what type of data and information is needed to fulfill the purpose of the national RDME. Data refers to a collection of numbers, characteristics and other facts that have yet to be processed while information refers to data that has been processed and organized to provide meaning to a context. Generally, the purpose (A2) and scale (A3) guides the identification of data and information that the RDME system needs. While some of the identified data and information is collectable via existing governmental reporting mechanisms, engaging and

encouraging contributions from the scientific and research community may enhance the performance of the RDME in terms of its intended use.

C2a) Data and Information Access

Is there sufficient data and information to inform the RDME system? Is the needed data accessible?

An assessment of RDME data availability and accessibility in Kiribati will be clearer when the KJIP M&E framework and system is developed and with the support of the KIVA Database. At this stage, it is clear that a regular multi-ministry (sector) reporting system from which an assessment of the progress made with implementing the KJIP (assessment of process indicators) can be made. While there appears to be a significant amount of gathered and stored data for the purpose of developing baselines and assessing changes in vulnerability and resilience over time, an overarching methodological framework for making such an assessment in the context of resilient and sustainable development in Kiribati, has yet to be determined, but should be ongoing process of improvement. The forthcoming KJIP M&E framework and system may facilitate such an organization of inquiry.

C2b) Database management

Is there a systematic way of ensuring the RDME data and analysis is effectively used to inform decision making at national levels as well as across sectors, jurisdictions (sub-national) and actors (government, CSOs, private sector)?

A systematic way of effectively channeling the KJIP data and analysis towards informing resilient development decision-making at national, sub-national and sector levels is expected to be outlined in the development of the KJIP M&E system and with the support of the KIVA Database. Generally, based on the current institutional set up, the KJIP Secretariat leads the monitoring and review of the KJIP implementation in consultation with the KNEG who coordinates the flow of data and resources with the various stakeholder membership. All KNEG members have access to the KIVA database as a self-service source of CCDRM data. The KJIP Secretariat is also responsible for communicating the progress of the KJIP with the public, ministers, cabinet and development partners. The forthcoming KJIP M&E framework and system is expected to provide the details on how the flow of data, analysis and knowledge is organized to inform varied decision-making forums nationally as well as across sectors and actors.

Part 2: RDME Themes

Several key reflections emerge from the Kiribati RDME Case Study that may be considered in the development of the *FRDP M&E Framework*. These reflections build on the three *FRDP M&E Strategy* objectives to strengthen national M&N systems, ensure coherence in reporting and creating a culture of genuine partnerships.

i. A whole of government approach: vertical and horizontal integration

The Kiribati case study presents promising signs of an RDME formation based on the KJIP, the institutional arrangements developed to support the implementation and tracking and reporting of the KJIP indicators and from the approach taken towards developing the KJIP M&E framework and system. The related policy mechanism evident at sub-national levels (whole-of-island approach) and sector stakeholder representation within the KNEG provides the necessary conditions for developing vertically (across sector) and horizontally (at multiple levels of governance) reporting mechanisms needed to facilitate a whole of government approach to RDME. Moreover, the cross-sector and multi-level nature of the KJIP indicators further demonstrates the opportunities and possibilities of deepening and widening the integration and mainstreaming of climate and disaster risk management via an appropriately designed reporting mechanism to be determined from the KJIP M&E system.

However, efforts to facilitate a whole-of-government approach to Kiribati RDME will need to be attached to capacity development outcomes as reflected in the KJIP. As highlighted in bullet points in section C1d, M&E capacity development investments will be required in all key sectors, particularly in relations to data collection, assessment, analysis, interpretation, monitoring and reporting. Hence, the RDME capacity development processes will need to be embedded within the KJIP M&E framework and system development processes if it is to operationalize. To align with national development needs and ensure sustainability, this capacity development process would ideally be embedded within a whole-of-government public sector performance improvement approach. The need for a shift from project based to a more programmatic approach is clearly evident. Such an approach would require embedding resilient development programming within national public sector performance improvement processes.

ii. Entry points for private sector and civil society engagement

While the KNEG creates entry points for private sectors and civil society engagement via meeting representation and such mechanisms could be developed further into more systematic processes of learning, reporting and adaptive management via the forthcoming KJIP M&E system. The KJIP contains strategic actions and indicators for increased private sector and civil society engagement in resilient development and hence, its reporting will require that this engagement be assessed and addressed. Ideally, the KJIP M&E system will also create a reporting mechanism that facilitates private sector and civil society input in a way that meets the collective learning, reporting and adaptive management purpose M&E systems are usually intended to support. Indeed, the capacity development and training of private sector and civil society actors will need to be embedded into this process.

iii. Gender and socially inclusive considerations in RDME reporting

The incorporation of gender and socially inclusion considerations, particularly among more vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, marginalized and disabled is clearly stated and addressed in the KJIP strategic actions and indicators the determines reporting. The availability

and access to KIVA and island vulnerability data also provides opportunities to assess changes in vulnerability from gendered views and priorities within local contexts. However, doing this will require two key ingredients. The first is a KJIP M&E framework and system that can effectively utilize the wealth of climate risk and vulnerability data that is currently available to Kiribati. Second, is to embed an applied research (see section C1c) capacity building (see section C1d) oriented approach to M&E in the KJIP M&E framework and system so that local practitioners from various sectors and islands are equipped to effectively incorporate gender and socially inclusive principles into daily work practices and work reporting.

iv. Linking vulnerability assessment to resilient and sustainable development M&E

The development of a standardized national vulnerability assessment framework and database (KIVA) seems to be an important part of the KJIP M&E system as it provides local sector-based assessments of vulnerability from a gender-disaggregated lens. The human security and livelihoods framing of the KIVA, and its alignment with the KV20 and KCCP sector themes, enables the assessment of climate and disaster vulnerability and the identification of resilience-building options in the context of national sustainable development goals. The existence of these policies, frameworks and plans in Kiribati suggests that processes that link climate vulnerability and risk assessments to resilient development (adaptation) and sustainable development planning, implementation and M&E is possible. These linkages could be mapped and incorporated into the design of the KJIP M&E system and in parallel to the development of the next KDP and the KDP M&E framework and system. The approach to implementing KJIP strategic actions related to research and capacity development (see sections C1c and C1d) could be oriented in an applied way towards addressing resilient and sustainable development M&E.

v. Developing a multi-purpose RDME reporting system

A coherent RDME that connects the KJIP and forthcoming KDP processes within the overarching framework of the KV20 and SDGs could be considered also within the context of the PA and SFDRR reporting requirements. Further technical and/or financial support would be required for the parallel development of an M&E system for the KJIP and new KDP that is configured to also support NDC reporting and, where possible, the more sophisticated SFM reporting formats. The alignment of the upcoming KDP with the SDG would enable reporting for the latter. Given the alignments presented in Table 1, an appropriate way of tagging indicators for reporting within such a multi-purpose RDME reporting system could automatically support national reporting on the three goals of the FRDP.

Part 3: Indicative Scores for Resilient Development Progress in Kiribati

Policies and Processes

Theme *(FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)*	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
A1.**Resilience targets and indicators**	A1.G1 National **CCA&DRR** targets and indicators developed			
	A1.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** targets and indicators developed			
	A1.G3 National **DPRR** targets and indicators developed			
A2. **Resilient and sustainable development plan alignment**	A2.G1 National **CCA&DRR** targets and indicators aligned with national development plan			
	A2.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** targets and indicators aligned with national development plan			
	A2.G3 National **DPRR** targets and indicators aligned with national development plan			
A3. **Standardized baseline assessment**	A3.G1 Defined national standardized **climate risk and vulnerability** baseline assessment approach across sectors and at sub-national levels			
	A3.G2 Defined national standardized **LCD/mitigation** baseline assessment approach across sectors and at sub-national levels			
	A3a.G3 **A Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS)** that can effectively disseminate warnings to communities is in place			
	A3b.G3 Defined national standardized **baseline developed for PDNA and recovery planning** across sectors and at sub-national levels			
A4. Integrated across s**ectors**	A4.G1 **CCA&DRR** considerations incorporated into **sector** plans and policies			
	A4.G2 **LCD and mitigation** considerations incorporated into **sector** plans and policies			
	A4.G3 **DPRR** considerations incorporated into **sector** plans and policies			
A5**. Integrated sub-nationally**	A5.G1 **CCA&DRR** considerations incorporated into **sub-national** plans and policies			
	A5.G2 **LDC and mitigation** considerations incorporated into **sub-national** plans and policies			
	A5.G3 **DPRR** considerations incorporated into **sub-national** plans and policies			
A6. **RDME process integration across sectors and at sub-national levels**	A6.G1 Defined **CCA&DRR M&E** that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated			
	A6.G2 Defined **LDC and mitigation M&E** process that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated			
	A6.G3 Defined **DPRR M&E** process that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated			
A7. **Entry points for private sector and civil society actors**	A7.G1 Entry points for **private sector and civil society actors** in **CCA&DRR** processes			
	A7.G2 Entry points for **private sector and civil society actors** in **LDC and mitigation** processes			
	A7.G3 Entry points for **private sector and civil society actors** in **DPRR** processes			
A8. **Gender and social inclusivity**	A8.G1 **Gender and social inclusivity** considerations incorporated into **CCA&DRR** processes			
	A8.G2 **Gender and social inclusivity** considerations incorporated into **LDC and mitigation** processes			
	A8.G3 **Gender and social inclusivity** considerations incorporated into **DPRR** processes			
A9. **Climate and disaster mobility**	A9.G1 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **CCA&DRR** processes			
	A9.G3 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **CCA&DRR** processes			
A10. **Covid 19 pandemic**	A10.G3 **Covid 19 pandemic** risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated into **DPRR** processes			

Reporting Coherence

Themes & Indicators for FRDP M&E Framework

Theme *(FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)*	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
B1. National RD targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reports	B1.G1 National **CCA&DRR** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reporting			
	B1.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC reporting			
	B1.G3 National **DPRR** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reporting			
B2.National RD targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reports	B2.G1 National **CCA&DRR** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			
	B2.G2 National **LCD/mitigation** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			
	B2.G3 National **DPRR** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			
B3. National RD process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports	B3.G1 National **CCA&DRR** process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports			
	B3.G2 National **LCD/mitigation** process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports			
	B3.G3 National **DPRR** process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports			
B4. **Climate and disaster mobility** reporting	B4.G1 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **NDC reporting** processes			
	B4.G3 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **SFDRR reporting** processes			
B5. **Covid 19 pandemic** reporting	B5.G3 **Covid 19 pandemic** risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated into **NDC, SFDRR and SDG** processes			

Operations and Partnerships

Theme *(FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)*	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
C1. RD Coordination and tracking unit	C1.G1 National **CCA&DRR** coordination and tracking unit developed and operational			
	C1.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** coordination and tracking unit developed and operational			
	C1.G3 National **DPRR** coordination and tracking unit developed and operational			
C2. RD-IKM and public awareness and engagement	C2.G1 National **CCA&DRR** M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public			
	C2.G2 National **LCD/mitigation** M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public			
	C2.G3 National **DPRR** M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public			
C3. RD-IKM and resilience finance decision-making	C3.G1 National **CCA&DRR** M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation			
	C3.G2 National **LCD/mitigation** M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation			
	C3.G3 National **DPRR** M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation			
C4. RD research and capacity development	C4.G1 National **CCA&DRR** M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			
	C4.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			
	C4.G3 National **DPRR** M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			
C5. **Climate and disaster mobility in resilience financing**	B9.1 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **CCDDR** financing and projects			
	B9.3 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **SFDRR reporting** financing and projects			
C6. **Covid 19 pandemic** in resilience financing	B10.G2 **Covid 19 pandemic** risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated CCDRR and DPRR financing			

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