



Kiribati Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment

Executive Summary August 2020



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Prepared by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit, the Pacific Community, Pacific Islands Forum
Secretariat and the Asian Development Bank



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Executive Summary

Funding to support developing countries taking action on climate change and responding to reduce exposure to disaster risk is projected to dramatically increase in the coming years. However, this increase in opportunities is being matched by an equally dramatic increase in complexity for access. The range of sources, each with their own set of rules and regulations, is often difficult to navigate, confusing and requires significant investment of a country's limited resources to access and manage.

The purpose of the national climate change and disaster risk finance assessment is to assist the Government of Kiribati to make informed decisions on measures to improve access to, and management of, climate change and disaster risk resources. It has been undertaken in response to a request from the Government of Kiribati, through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED).

This report is informed through the review of readily available information on the policies, budgets, institutions, approved projects and approaches of Kiribati and key development partners, as well as face-to-face consultations with Government officials, civil society organisations, private sector, donors and faith-based groups. It draws together a variety of previous studies, including policy reviews and analysis, focusing on specific sector or thematic issues.

The Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework (PCCFAF) provided the overarching framework for this assessment. The cross-cutting nature of climate change and resilience requires a whole-of-Government national response, which can bring together efforts that focus on specific sectors or issues and enable a renewed look at the effectiveness of overall development efforts. The PCCFAF assesses a country's ability and readiness to access and manage climate change and disaster risk finance against seven interrelated pillars: (1) Policies and Plans; (2) Funding Sources; (3) Public Finance Management and Expenditure; (4) Institutions; (5) Human Capacity; (6) Gender and Social Inclusion; and (7) Development Effectiveness.

The importance of addressing climate change and disaster risk to build resilience has been recognised in the country's Kiribati 20-year Vision 2016-2036 (KV20), Kiribati Development Plan 2016-2019 (KDP), Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (KJIP) for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management and the National Climate Change Policy. However, climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) are yet to be fully integrated into national, sectoral or thematic strategies and associated Government systems and processes. Review of the institutional structure and arrangement to support the delivery of Kiribati's CCDRM programme indicated that the flow of information and funding opportunities between key line ministries and with non-state actors was limited. Several parts of Government had insufficient capacity to undertake their CCDRM financing responsibilities. There were also issues regarding clarity of roles and responsibilities with respect to climate change.

Key recommendations to improve Kiribati's access to, and management of, climate change and disaster risk finance are summarised below.

Policies and Planning Analysis

1. Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and process for the revised KJIP, ensuring streamlined reporting on indicators and objectives in alignment with the Kiribati Climate Change Policy (KCCP), the KDP and the KV20.



2. Consider the development of national mainstreaming guidelines or sector-specific checklists that will support sectors, Line Ministries and Island Councils to identify entry points for mainstreaming CCDRM across the different “building blocks”.
3. Identify options (through possible project proposals) for institutional strengthening of sub-national entities, such as Island Councils, including processes to update Island Council Strategic Plans to reflect national and local CCDRM priorities.
4. Include a National Implementing Entity Accreditation Strategy as a component of the Climate Finance Division (CFD) Strategic Framework/ Country programme to assist in advancing direct access options for Kiribati to the GCF.
5. Utilise the Action Plan from this Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment, as well as actions identified within the revised Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP) as the basis for a National Climate Finance Roadmap, to guide progress towards identified climate finance outcomes.
6. Seek support from partners/ relevant projects to undertake detailed analysis of the existing Kiribati National Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (KIVA) data, to ensure it can be effectively utilised as an effective CCDRM decision-making and planning tool. Incorporate capacity building for Office of Te Beretitenti (Office of the President) (OB), CFD and National Statistics Office staff.
7. Consider the establishment of a Traditional Knowledge (TK) working group as part of the KNEG to understand how TK may be used to support CCDRM awareness raising at a local level and how TK could be appropriately harnessed to support more locally contextual adaptation and risk reduction programme and planning processes.

Funding Source Analysis

1. Review the Fiduciary Services Unit (FSU) scope and mandate with the intentional view to expand and entrench its function within the functions of the Government budget and planning system, and Treasury management functions.
2. The Treasury and Budget division, in collaboration with the National Economic Planning Office to draft procedural guidelines to regulate the flow of financial information between Government, donors and commercial banks in relation to:
 - a. Verification of point of payment and receipt;
 - b. Regularity and timeliness of bank reconciliation;
 - c. Accuracy of bank balance and; and
 - d. Data requirements of Budget and Planning and Statistics Divisions.
3. Budget formulation guideline for Ministries to include CCDRM vetting requirements like:
 - a. Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), DRM features;
 - b. Recurrent cost implications of above, to be borne by Government (or currently being borne by the Government);
 - c. Medium term estimates of maintenance costs of CCDRM projects / programmes; and
 - d. To what extent any budget proposal addresses KJIP strategies.

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4. The Climate Finance Division to share timely information on funding opportunities related to the GCF, Adaptation Fund and Climate Investment Fund with other Line Ministries, NGOs, private sector and community/faith-based groupings.

Public Finance Management (PFM) and Expenditure Analysis

Public Finance Management

1. Develop a PFM Roadmap, inclusive of climate finance considerations, to support the Government's desire to seek direct access accreditation and improved access to international climate change and disaster risk finance. The roadmap could incorporate issues, including:
 - Development of a medium-term budget framework to improve the coordination of budget planning and formulation and to better align CCDRM priorities to the budget distribution;
 - Development of a Treasury operational manual and instructions to guide the work of checking, voting processes, bank and account reconciliation and reporting;
 - Improvement of the chart of accounts coding to allow the integration of national priorities to budget distributions and to strengthen financial management and reporting;
 - Development of a proper asset and liability management, including project management framework and strategy to guide the management of non-financial and financial assets;
 - Strengthening of internal control by improving the Internal Audit processes to advance audit planning and risk management; and,
 - Establishment of an independent appeals body to review and respond to procurement complaints.
2. Conduct training (workshops/seminars, etc.) on the importance of PFM for all Government Ministries and Parliament for better understanding of the importance of PFM reforms in facilitating Kiribati's accessibility to, and management of, CCDRM finance, as well as safeguarding the nation's limited resources.
3. Invite donors to provide targeted support to improve Kiribati's PFM system and build local human capacity and modernise the current financial management infrastructure system.
4. Use the budget preparation period as an opportunity to assess the performance of Line Ministries in utilising and managing budget allocations.

Budget Expenditure

1. Strengthen coordination and engagement with donors to ensure CCDRM funding is channelled through the national system (budget), and managed and disbursed using Kiribati's financial systems. The Government of Kiribati will need to continue to strengthen its PFM systems to gain donor confidence in utilising country systems.
2. Review the structure of the recurrent budget and consider generating a dedicated climate change budget code to facilitate the ease of tracking expenditure. This will require some capacity building, but Line Ministries can play a role in providing the technical weighting using the PCCFAF weighting methodology as a guide/ baseline.
3. The Government should use the Joint Budget Support matrix as an opportunity to strengthen the partnerships with other donors, especially those channelling their support outside of the country system, to improve coordination and delivery of development assistance in line with national priorities.



4. Strengthen the capacity of MFED (human resources and infrastructure capabilities) in the following divisions: Planning and Budgeting, Internal Audit, Procurement and Treasury to facilitate Kiribati's direct access to the GCF and Adaptation Fund, as well as formulating realistic budgets that lessen the need for supplementary budget formulation and drawing down resources from the Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund (RERF) for deficit financing.
5. Encourage donors and development partners to provide clear and timely reports on support provided to Kiribati, including specific information on CCDRM.

Institutional Analysis

1. Consider expanding the role of the CFD:
 - In the medium term to also act as the coordination point for climate change-related funding from bilateral partners.
 - In the long term to become the focal point for all CCDRM financing, to assist in streamlining coordination and reporting.
2. Ensure dedicated representation from OB, CFD, MELAD and MISE at the KNEG meetings, to enable effective coordination and collaboration across these key agencies.
3. Formalise the membership, goals and objectives of the KNEG and KJIP Secretariat through the development of a Terms of Reference (TOR) for these mechanisms. This should also help to re-emphasise the importance of the KNEG for effective coordination across all stakeholders.
4. Consider additional functions for the KNEG, including a mechanism to capture all CCDRM project and programme information and the role of working groups to progress priority issues (e.g. TK, Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) and climate finance as possible working group options).
5. Develop a national CCDRM capacity development programme, focusing on priority areas of need in terms of technical knowledge, project and financial management strengthening across whole of Government, in the context of accessing and managing more finance for larger-scale CCDRM projects and programmes.
6. Work with partners on prioritising capacity building and institutional strengthening for sub-national institutions, including faith-based organisations and local Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

Human Capacity Analysis

1. Boost the capacity of the CFD-MFED. Currently, the Division has a Director, Climate Finance Programme Officer and Communications Officer. New positions that could be considered are Senior Climate Finance Officer-Multilateral and Senior Climate Finance Officer-Bilateral.
2. Consider establishing a dedicated Climate Change Coordination and Planning Officer within the Climate Change Unit in the Office of the President. This will strengthen OB's role related to coordination and policy advice, and allow them to undertake the reporting requirements to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (national communications, Biennial Update Reports (BURs), etc.), noting the recent shifting of the focal point to OB.

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3. MFED, through CFD, coordinate climate finance training to Line Ministries and training on funding opportunities/ project development to the GCF, Adaptation Fund and Climate Investment Fund to NGOs and the private sector.

Gender & Social Inclusion Analysis

1. Incorporate the recommendations from the 2017 Global National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Network report, *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaptation Plan Process*, including the M&E framework discussed in Section 2 in the next KJIP.
2. Ensure draft GSI policies address issues of CCDRM as they specifically relate to women and girls, youth and people with disabilities, and that the revision and development of a new policy in CCDRM integrates GSI issues in a whole-of- Government approach, in line with the mainstreaming approach to climate change (as discussed in Section 2).
3. Undertake initiatives within the KNEG to strengthen GSI and increase linkages between MWYSA, OB, MFED and MELAD including the development of a KNEG GSI plan; establishing a gender quota and ensuring agencies including Aia Mwaea Airen Kiribati (AMAK) and Te Toa Matoa are core members of KNEG as per the Terms of Reference; and establishing a GSI working group under the auspices of the KNEG
4. Identify MWYSA as the UNFCCC gender focal point and include MWYSA in Conference of the Parties (COP) delegation. Support strengthening of GSI across all staff in MWYSA, OB, MFED, MELAD and the wider KNEG members, focusing on the core GSI requirements of the global climate funds.
5. Request interim funding from donors to support the employment of a national GSI adviser to be based in MWYSA, to work across the ministries and coordinate gender mainstreaming in CCDRM work with dual reporting requirements to MFED. Consider follow-on funding from future GCF readiness grant applications and subsequent commitments integrated into core Government funding.
6. MWYSA to establish gender focal points in each Ministry with managers accountable for their performance and overseen by a cross-Government steering group. These personnel should be provided gender-mainstreaming training, with a specific session targeting an understanding of GSI issues in CCDRM and strategies to address these issues throughout policy and programming processes. Donors be requested to provide funding and expertise for the training and the Government of Kiribati commit to funding a process for establishing the focal points in line with the new women's policy.
7. AMAK, Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific Kiribati (FSPK), Kiribati Climate Action Network (KiriCAN) and Te Toa Matoa provide examples involving participatory and inclusive processes of village consultation, analysis of the specific issues women and marginalised groups face and the collection of sex and age disaggregated data that can be replicated and up-scaled in future CCDRM planning and programming and KIVA processes.
8. Draw from available guidelines on GSI in CC from GCF, SPC, United Nations (UN) Women, ADB and the World Bank as core materials for the GSI Adviser in CC and for the KNEG GSI working group to develop the gender sensitivity indicator/measure/toolkit as identified in the KJIP.
9. Government commit core resources to GSI issues in CCDRM and donors be requested to provide international expertise to capacity build the new national GSI Officer and key staff in other Ministries.



Development Effectiveness Analysis

1. MFED, in collaboration with OB, to consider convening an annual or biennial National Climate Finance Forum that will feed into the biennial Development Partners' Forum.
2. Government to pursue donor support for a centralised M&E system and technical capacity.
3. Consider updating the Development Cooperation Policy to reflect the KV20 and KCCP, as well as updating the M&E framework for the KDP and KV20 to reflect the latest developments such as the new KCCP, creation of the Climate Finance Division, the enactment of the Paris Agreement and Rulebook and so forth.
4. Recognising the role of climate change and disaster risk finance as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national development aspirations, consider having CCDRM finance as an agenda item in the Development Partners' Forum and the meeting of the Development Coordinating Committee.
5. Donors are to consider establishing a donor-to-donor coordination mechanism for resilient development/ climate and disaster risk financing.

Conclusion

The Government of Kiribati has taken significant steps to address CCDRM over recent years, across all dimensions of climate change and disaster risk financing. This was exemplified with the range of policies and plans developed to address CCDRM challenges, amended institutional arrangements to facilitate decision making and efficient implementation of programmes, and success in accessing millions of dollars (including US\$28.6 million from the Green Climate Fund) to deliver on-ground support to vulnerable communities. Kiribati has also played a significant role in global climate change discussions and has been the second Pacific Island Country to undergo efforts to improve development effectiveness through the Forum Compact Peer Review in April 2010. Despite this progress, more work is still required to meet Kiribati's CCDRM needs and to fulfil its Nationally Determined Contributions to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The Action Plan presented on the next page provides a guide to implementing the recommendations presented in this report and summarised above. It provides an indication of the timeframe, outputs, roles and responsibilities for implementation of the recommendations under each pillar of the PCCFAF. This action plan serves as a guide to assist the Government of Kiribati, donors, and development partners, to improve Kiribati's access to, and management of, climate change and disaster risk finance.

Kiribati Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment – Action Plan

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				Q3
Specific Initiatives															
Policies and Planning Analysis															
1. Develop an M&E framework and process for the revised KJIP, ensuring streamlined reporting on indicators and objectives in alignment with the KCCP, the KDP and the KV20.	PP, GSI, DE	High											M&E framework & communications plan in place.	Climate Change Unit (CCU)-OB	USAID ISACC Project, USAID Climate Ready, European Union (EU) Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+), GIZ
2. Consider the development of national mainstreaming guidelines or sector-specific checklists that will support sectors, Line Ministries and island councils to identify entry points for mainstreaming CCDRM across the different “building blocks”.	PP, I, GSI	High											National mainstreaming guide line developed	OB, with support from MWYSA, MFED, MELAD and other Line Ministries	USAID ISACC Project, USAID Climate Ready, ADB, SPREP, GIZ, DFAT, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
3. Identify options (through possible project proposals) for institutional strengthening of sub-national entities, such as Island Councils, including processes to update Island Council Strategic Plans to reflect national and local CCDRM priorities.	PP, I, GSI	Medium											Options or proposal developed	Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) together with CFD-MFED	USAID ISACC Project, USAID Climate Ready, SPREP, UNDP

1 PP – Policy and Planning; I – Institutions; FS – Funding Sources; PFME – Public Financial Management and Expenditure; GSI – Gender and Social Inclusion; HC – Human Capacity; DE – Development Effectiveness. These are indicative timelines and subject to budget availability and allocations from respective agencies

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Specific Initiatives														
4. Include a National Implementing Entity Accreditation Strategy as a component of the CFD Strategic Framework/ Country programme to assist in advancing direct access options for Kiribati to the GCF.	PP, I	Medium											CFD-MFED	PIFS, GCF, SPREP, SPC, USAID ISACC Project, USAID Climate Ready
5. Utilise this Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment, as well as the revised KIP as the basis for a National Climate Finance Roadmap, to guide progress towards identified climate finance outcomes.	PP, FS, PFME	High											CFD-MFED	PIFS
6. Seek support from partners/ relevant projects to undertake detailed analysis of the existing KIVA data, to ensure it can be effectively utilised as an effective CCDRM decision-making and planning tool. Incorporate capacity building for OB, CFD and national statistics office staff.	PP	Medium											CCU-OB	USAID ISACC Project, SPREP, SPC



Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Specific Initiatives 7. Consider the establishment of a Traditional Knowledge (TK) working group as part of the KNEG to understand how TK may be used to support CCDRM awareness raising at a local level and how TK could be appropriately harnessed to support more locally contextual adaptation and risk reduction programmes and planning processes.	I, GSI	Low										OB and MIA	Does not require external support	
Funding Source Analysis														
1. Review the scope and mandate of the Fiduciary Services Unit (FSU) with the intention to expand and entrench its function within the Government budget and planning system.	FS, PFME	Medium											MFED	Does not require external support
2. Draft procedural guidelines to regulate the flow of financial information between Government, donors and commercial banks.	FS, PFME	Medium											MFED	Does not require external support

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				Q3
Specific Initiatives 3. Develop Budget formulation guideline for Ministries to include CCDRM vetting requirements like: (a) CCA, CCM, DRR, DRM features; (b) recurrent cost implications of above, to be borne by Government; (c) medium-term estimates of maintenance costs of CCDRM projects/ programmes; and (d) to what extent any budget proposal addresses KJIP strategies.	PFME, FS	Medium										Budget formulation guideline to include CCDRM vetting	MFED and OB	DFAT/ GIZ CFRP Project, PIFS	
4. Climate Finance Division (CFD) to share timely information on funding opportunities from the GCF, Adaptation Fund and Climate Investment Fund with other Line Ministries, NGOs, private sector and community/ faith-based groupings.	FS	High											Timely dissemination of funding opportunities	CFD-MFED	Does not require external support
Public Finance Management & Expenditure Analysis															
1. Develop a PFM Roadmap inclusive of climate finance considerations to support the Government's desire to seek direct access accreditation and improved access to international climate change and disaster risk finance.	PFME, FS	Medium											PFM Roadmap developed	MFED	International Monetary Fund (IMF) PFTAC



Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				Q3
<p>Specific Initiatives</p> <p>2. Conduct training (workshops/ seminars) on the importance of PFM for all Government Ministries and Parliament to enhance understanding of the importance of PFM reforms in facilitating Kiribati's accessibility to, and management of, CCDRM finance, as well as safeguarding the nation's limited resources.</p>	PFME	High										Training workshops conducted	CFD-MFED	DFAT/ GIZ CFRP Project, PIFS, EU, ADB, World Bank, PFTAC	
<p>3. Invite donors to provide targeted support to improve Kiribati's PFM system and build local human capacity and modernise the current financial management infrastructure system.</p>	PFME, DE	High											Donor support provided on PFM strengthening	MFED and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration (MFAI)	DFAT/ GIZ CFRP Project, PIFS, EU, ADB, World Bank, PFTAC
<p>4. Use the budget preparation period as an opportunity to assess the performance of Line Ministries in utilising and managing budget allocations.</p>	PFME	Low											Performance of Line Ministries assessed	MFED	Does not require external support
<p>5. Strengthen coordination and engagement with donors to ensure CCDRM funding is channelled through the national system (budget), and managed and disbursed using Kiribati's financial systems.</p>	PFME, DE	High											Engagement with donors strengthened to ensure CCDRM is channelled through national systems	MFED	Does not require external support



Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Specific Initiatives														
6. Review the structure of the recurrent budget and consider generating a dedicated climate change budget code to facilitate the ease of tracking of expenditure	PFME, FS	High											MFED Budget Division	IMF PFETAC, DFAT/ GIZ CFRP Project, ADB, World Bank
7. Use the Joint Budget Support matrix as an opportunity to strengthen the partnerships with other donors, especially those channelling their support outside of the country system, to improve coordination and delivery of development assistance in line with national priorities.	PFME, DE	Low											MFED & MFAI	Does not require external support
8. Strengthen the capacity of MFED (human resources and infrastructure capabilities) in the following divisions: Planning and Budgeting, Internal Audit, Procurement and Treasury to facilitate Kiribati's direct access to the GCF and Adaptation Fund, as well as formulating realistic budgets that lessen the need for supplementary budget formulation and drawing down resources from the RERF for deficit financing.	HC	High											PSO PSO & MFED	DFAT, New Zealand, ADB, World Bank, UNDP, GCF
9. Encourage donors and development partners to provide clear and timely reports on support provided to Kiribati, including specific information on CCDRM.	DE	Medium											MFED & MFAI	Does not require external support

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Specific Initiatives														
Institutional Analysis														
1. Consider expanding the role of the CFD in the medium term to also act as the coordination point for climate change-related funding from bilateral partners. In the long term to become the focal point for all CCDRM financing, to assist in streamlining coordination and reporting.	I	Medium											MFED, working with OB, MELAD, Development Coordinating Committee (DCC) & Cabinet	Does not require external support
2. Ensure dedicated representation from OB, CFD, MELAD and MISE at the KNEG meetings, to enable effective coordination and collaboration across these key agencies.	I	High											OB	Does not require external support
3. Formalise the membership, goals and objectives of the KNEG and KJIP Secretariat through the development of a Terms of Reference for these mechanisms.	I, PP	High											OB in consultation with KNEG members	Does not require external support



Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Specific Initiatives														
4. Consider additional functions for the KNEG, including a mechanism to capture all CCDRM project and programme information and the role of working groups to progress priority issues (e.g. TK, GSI and climate finance as possible working group options).	I	Medium											OB in consultation with KNEG members	Does not require external support
5. Develop a national CCDRM Capacity development programme, focusing on priority areas of need in terms of technical knowledge, project and financial management strengthening across whole-of -Government, in the context of accessing and managing more finances for larger-scale CCDRM projects and programmes.	HC	Low											CFD-MFED, CCU-OB, PSO & MEHR	Does not require external support
6. Work with partners on prioritising capacity building and institutional strengthening for subnational institutions, including faith-based organisations and local NGOs and CSOs.	I, HC	Medium											PSO, MIA, MFAI, MWYSA and MFED	USAID ISACC Project, EU GCCA+, UNDP, Taiwan /ROC
Human Capacity Analysis														
1. Boost the capacity of the CFD-MFED. New positions that could be considered are Senior Climate Finance Officer-Multilateral and Senior Climate Officer-Bilateral.	HC	High											MFED, PSO and MFAI	GCF, DFAT, Pacific Technical Assistance Mechanism (PACTAM), New Zealand



Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				Q3
<p>Specific Initiatives</p> <p>2. Consider establishing a dedicated Climate Change Coordination and Planning Officer within the Climate Change Unit in the Office of the President. This will strengthen OB's role related to coordination and policy advice, and allow them to undertake the reporting requirements to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (national communications, Biennial Update Reports (BURs), etc.), noting the recent shifting of the focal point to OB.</p>	HC	Medium										Additional human capacity budgeted for or funded by external partners	PSO	DFAT, New Zealand, EU, GCF	
<p>3. MFED, through CFD, coordinate climate finance training to Line Ministries and training on funding opportunities/ project development to the GCF, Adaptation Fund and Climate Investment Fund to NGOs and the private sector.</p>	HC	High										Training on climate finance undertaken for Line Ministries and other stakeholders	CFD-MFED	PIFS, DFAT/ GIZ CFRP Project	
Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis															
<p>1. Incorporate the recommendations from the 2017 Global NAP Network report Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaptation Plan Process in the next KJIP.</p>	GSI, PP	Medium												MMWYSA & OB	Does not require external support

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		
Specific Initiatives													
2. Ensure draft GSI policies address issues of CCDRM as they specifically relate to women and girls, youth and people with disabilities, and that the revision and development of new policy in CCDRM integrates GSI issues in a whole-of- Government approach.	GSI, PP	Medium										MMWYA	Does not require external support
3. Strengthen GSI within KNEG through development of GSI guidelines, KNEG quota and core member agencies and establishment of GSI working group	PP, I, GSI	High										MMWYA, OB and KNEG	SPC, GIZ, ADB, UNDP
4. Identify MMWYA as the UNFCCC gender focal point and include MMWYA in COP delegations. Support through provision of GSI training provided to staff of MMWYA, OB, MFED and MELAD	GSI	High										MMWYA and MEFD	ADB, SPC, UNDP, GIZ
5. Request interim funding from donors to support the employment of a national GSI adviser to be based in MMWYA, to work across the ministries and coordinate gender mainstreaming in CCDRM work, with dual reporting requirements to MFED.	GSI, HC	High										MMWYA	ADB, World Bank, DFAT, EU

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
<p>6. MWYSA to establish gender focal points in each Ministry with managers accountable for their performance and overseen by a cross-Government steering group.</p>	GSI, HC	High										Gender focal point established in key Ministries	MWYSA working with Line Ministries	Does not require external support
<p>7. AMAK, FSPK, KinCAN and Te Toa Matao provide examples involving participatory and inclusive processes of village consultation, analysis of the specific issues women and marginalised groups face and the collection of sex and age disaggregated data that can be replicated and up-scaled in future CCDRM planning and programming and KIVA processes.</p>	GSI	Low										Replication of success stories in future CCDRM planning and KIVA processes	MWYSA-NGO Division	Does not require external support
<p>8. Draw from available guidelines on GSI in CC from GCF, SPC, UN Women, ADB and the World Bank as core materials for the GSI Adviser in CC and for the KNEG GSI working group to develop the gender sensitivity indicator/measure/ toolkit as identified in the KJIP.</p>	GSI, PP	Medium										Gender sensitivity toolkit identified in KJIP developed	MWYSA and OB in consultation with KNEG members	ADB, DFAT, EU
<p>9. Government commit core resources to GSI issues in CCDRM and donors be requested to provide international expertise to capacity build the new national GSI Officer and key staff in other Ministries.</p>	GSI, HC	High										Budget allocated for GSI national capacity development	MWYSA and MFED	Does not require external support



Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar	Priority	2020			2021			2022			Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners		
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				Q3	
Specific Initiatives																
Development Effectiveness																
2. MFED, in collaboration with OB, to consider convening an annual or biennial National Climate Finance Forum that will feed into the biennial Development Partners' Forum.	DE	High												Climate Finance Forum convened	MFED and OB	USAID/ SPC ISACC Project, PIFS, DFAT/ GIZ CFRP Project
3. Government is to seek donor support for a centralised M&E system and technical capacity.	I, DE	Medium												Centralised M&E system supported	MFED	ADB, UNDP, DFAT/ GIZ CFRP Project, USAID ISACC Project
5. Consider updating the Development Cooperation Policy to reflect the KV20, as well as reviewing the M&E framework for the KDP and KV20 to reflect the latest developments such as the new KCCP, creation of the Climate Finance Division, the enactment of the Paris Agreement and Rulebook etc.	PP	Medium												Development Cooperation Policy updated	MFED- National Economic Planning Office (NEPO)	PIFS
7. Recognising the role of climate and disaster risk finance as a means of implementation of the SDGs and national development aspirations, consider having CCDRM finance as an agenda item in the Development Partners' Forum and the meeting of the Development Coordinating Committee.	DE	Medium												CCDRM agenda in DCC and Development Partners Forum (DPF) meetings	OB and MFED	Does not require external support
8. Donors are to consider establishing a donor-to-donor coordination mechanism for resilient development/ climate and disaster risk financing.	DE	Medium												Donor-to-donor coordination mechanism established	MFAI, OB and MFED	Does not require external support



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