

GEF PACIFIC
RIDGE TO REEF PROGRAMME

KIRIBATI



NATIONAL R2R PROGRAMME
DOCUMENT



GEF Pacific RIDGE TO REEF Programme

Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries

FOREWORD

The Heads of States of 13 Pacific SIDS developed and in 1997 endorsed a GEF International Waters Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for Pacific Island Countries. That document identified priority areas for action in the international waters focal area as improved management of ocean and coastal fisheries, integrated watershed and coastal management, and water supply protection. On the basis of the Pacific SAP, the GEF International Waters focal area has subsequently invested in a series of regional initiatives. The first was the UNDP implemented project entitled “Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the International Waters of the Pacific Small Island Developing States” initiated in 2000 and operated over almost 7 years to 2006.

In light of the critical water resource and sanitation issues facing Pacific SIDS, GEF support in the years following the conclusion of the IWP project has been targeted at improved coordination and planning of water resource and wastewater management to balance overuse and conflicting uses of scarce freshwater resources through the GEF Pacific IWRM Project. The latter was financed by the GEF, implemented by UNDP and UNEP, and executed regionally by the Geoscience Division of the Pacific Community (SPC) in partnership with 14 Pacific Island Countries.

The GEF Pacific IWRM Project built on achievements of previous investments via a focus on national IWRM demonstration projects aimed at providing an opportunity for participating countries to implement, and experiment with, new management models and methods. The practical on-the-ground solutions to water and sanitation issues demonstrated by the national IWRM projects acted to stimulate support at both community and national government levels for policy reform and the mainstreaming of integrated approaches as part of national sustainable development planning.

The experience and local capacity in integrated environmental and natural resource management generated through the GEF Pacific IWRM project has been recognized both regionally and within the 14 participating Pacific Island Countries as an appropriate entry point for the testing of innovative approaches and measures to integrate land, forest, water and coastal management, including climate change adaptation in Pacific SIDS. In this connection, the GEF multi-focal area, multi-GEF agency programme entitled “Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods” (or the GEF Pacific R2R Programme) was developed to provide an opportunity for Pacific SIDS to develop and implement truly integrated approaches for the sustainable development of island economies and communities. Programme activities are organised under the following programme components:

- ✓ National Multi-Focal Area Ridge-to-Reef Demonstrations in all Pacific Island Countries
- ✓ Improved Governance for Integrated, Climate Resilient Land, Water, Forest and Coastal Management
- ✓ Regional and National/Local Ridge-to-Reef Indicators, Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management
- ✓ Regional Programme Coordination

This National Programme Document summarizes the development of integrated approaches to water resource and coastal management in Kiribati to date, including examples of specific results and lessons learned achieved through integrated approaches to environmental and natural resource management. Importantly, this document presents information about the interlinked GEF R2R STAR and GEF International Waters R2R Projects, including programme support activities which focus on science-based planning, human capital development, policy and strategic planning, results-based management, and knowledge sharing.

Marc Wilson

Regional Programme Coordinator
Pacific Community
Suva, Fiji Islands

INTRODUCTION

Given the close inter-connections between land, water and coastal systems in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the integration of freshwater watershed management with coastal area management is considered essential to foster effective cross-sectoral coordination in the planning and management of land, water and coastal uses. In Pacific SIDS, such integrated approaches to freshwater and coastal area management have been termed 'Ridge to Reef' to emphasise the inter-connections between the natural and social systems from the mountain 'ridges' of volcanic islands, through coastal watersheds and habitats, and across coastal lagoons to the fringing 'reef' environments associated with most Pacific SIDS. Inherent in the approach is the philosophy of cross-sectoral coordination in the planning and management of freshwater use, sanitation, wastewater treatment and pollution control, sustainable land use and forestry practices, balancing coastal livelihoods and biodiversity conservation, hazard risk reduction, and climate variability and change.

Similarly, the integration of communities, stakeholders, and national governments within such a cross-sectoral planning framework is described by Pacific SIDS as a 'Community to Cabinet' approach. The following sections summarize achievements to date in the development of 'Ridge to Reef' and 'Community to Cabinet' approaches to integrated natural resource and environmental management in Kiribati. An overview of the purpose of the Ridge to Reef Programme, its GEF R2R STAR Projects and GEF International Waters Projects is also provided.

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1. RIDGE TO REEF CONTEXT

This section provides a brief background of the geography and environmental threats in Kiribati. This information has been used as the basis for the identification of priority activities for the testing of 'Ridge to Reef' approaches to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in Kiribati.



2. COMMUNITY TO CABINET APPROACH

Community to Cabinet is a multi-stakeholder approach adopted in the Pacific Small Island Developing States to foster strengthened coordination and stakeholder involvement in the planning of investments in integrated natural resource and environmental management. This section outlines existing mechanisms for 'Community to Cabinet' coordination in Kiribati.



3. RIDGE TO REEF RESULTS

Pacific leaders have called for a strengthened emphasis in results-oriented sustainable development planning. This section benchmarks the main results of efforts to develop integrated management approaches in Kiribati to date.



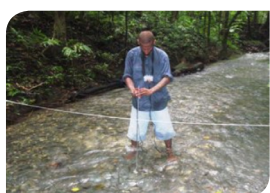
4. GEF PACIFIC R2R PROGRAMME

An overview of the "Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods" (or GEF Pacific R2R Programme) is provided in this section. Information about the interlinked GEF R2R STAR and GEF International Waters R2R Projects, and Programme Coordination Unit, is also presented.



5. KIRIBATI R2R STAR PROJECT

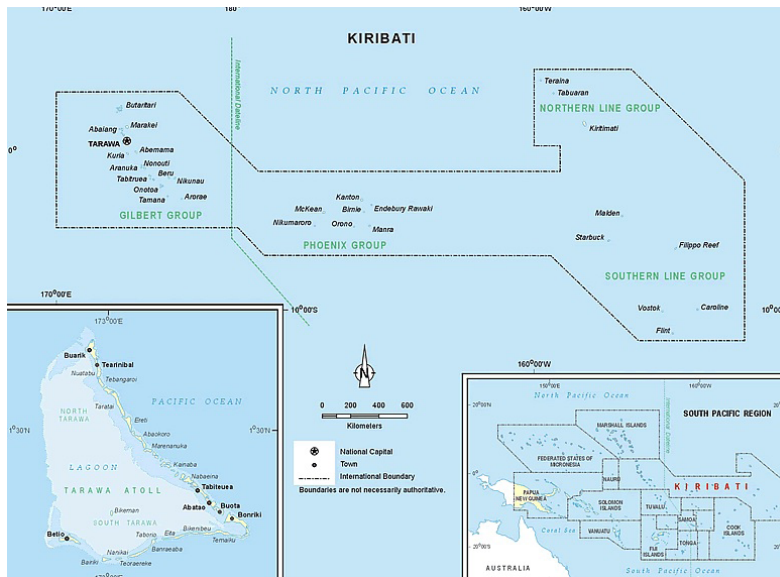
A summary of Kiribati national project to be financed through the GEF System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) is provided in this section. The planned contribution of this STAR project to the achievement of the targets for the regional Ridge to Reef program is outlined. The management arrangements for this project are also provided.



6. INTERNATIONAL WATERS R2R PROJECT

Priority actions identified for testing the integration of water, land, forest and coastal management to preserve ecosystem services, store carbon, improve climate resilience and sustain livelihoods in Kiribati are outlined. A brief strategy for Kiribati IW R2R national pilot project is provided along with the logical framework matrix. Key assumptions and risks are summarized to guide planning during the project's inception period.

1. RIDGE TO REEF CONTEXT



Country:	Kiribati
Size:	811km ²
Population:	100,786
Population growth:	1.5%
Density:	122/km ²
GDP:	USD 182million
Growth Rate:	3%
Gross National Income:	USD 2,155

Kiribati comprises a group of 33 pacific atolls straddling the equator to include the three island groups; Gilbert Islands, Line Islands and Phoenix Islands. These are mostly low-lying coral atolls surrounded by extensive reefs.

Kiribati has a territorial area of over three million km spread over 33 islands, of which 21 are uninhabited. South Tarawa, with a land area of 18sq.km supports the highest population density, approx. 43% of the islands. The remaining population is scattered across the dispersed outer islands.

The main problems in the water sector relate to (i) water supply on urban south Tarawa (ii) management and protection of the water resource, and (iii) development of capacity in the key water sector institutions including the Public Utilities Board and Water Engineering Unit.

Rainwater in Kiribati is considered only as a supplementary water source. This is due to the uneven distribution of rainfall through out the year.

Droughts lasting many months are common, making large storage tanks necessary.

Water on South Tarawa as well as outer islands is sourced from groundwater lens and where possible, supplemented with rainwater collection at the household level. The potable water supply from the existing reticulation is insufficient, and often restricted to one hour a day.

Shortages of drinking water that have been experienced during prolonged droughts in some islands, appears to point out that the traditional methods of extracting drinking water from the ground are inadequate.

A larger desalination plant supplements the reticulated groundwater system on South Tarawa and was established in 1999. The main draw back of desalination plants for SIDS is the energy cost of running such facilities. The high incidence

of water-related diseases (mainly diarrhoea), particularly on South Tarawa, can be attributed to people still using shallow open hand-dug wells contaminated by nearby sewage soak pits, leaking toilet pipes, and faces from Tarawa lagoon and local pig-pens.

The common type of sanitation system in the country ranges from a simple pit latrine commonly used in the outer islands to sewerage system on the three major centres of South Tarawa; i.e. Betio, Bairiki and Bikenibeu. The raw sewage from this system is discharged to the edge of the reef without any treatment.

Compost toilets were introduced though were not popular and were seen as inappropriate by the population. Public facilities exist in high-density areas but are not used, as they are not maintained, resulting in the population returning to the tradition of defecating on the beach.

There is heavy pollution of the South Tarawa lagoon due to heavy population migration mixed with traditional practices such as lagoon latrines and open pit dumping, risking the integrity of groundwater. Land issues compounded by the reality of land shortage and complex family land ownership has meant that water reserves set aside for 'public' water supply have been under increasing pressure from squatters and agricultural/plantation uses.

These issues continue to plague the protection of the current major reserves at Bonriki and Buota, thus leading to the establishment in 2002 of Water Reserve Management Committees.

These partnerships with communities and government are now working through the numerous water resource management issues including annual compensation payments, squatter removal, cemetery relocation and appropriate land use, all integral to sustaining the future of the water resource and health of the atoll.

2. COMMUNITY TO CABINET APPROACH

There is a growing recognition in the Pacific region of the need for partnerships, alignment of donor support with national priorities, and country ownership in the development of results-oriented programs and projects. The Pacific leaders recently emphasized these needs noting the well-known challenges Pacific Island communities face in fashioning sustainable futures. These include geographical isolation, high levels of dependence on natural resources for nutritional security and livelihoods, and a highly variable environment characterized by numerous coastal hazards.

The above combined with considerable variation in island geomorphology, socio-economics and politics make locally-driven solutions to key issues influencing island sustainability and resilience a necessity. Of particular note are the complex land and marine tenure systems and institutional relationships between national and community-based governance structures. While the Pacific SIDS have largely adopted western-style constitutions and legal systems, such community-based governance and leadership arrangements remain highly influential at all levels. Accordingly, the participation of civil society organizations and community leaders in development planning is essential to increase the local relevance of management actions and their results in SIDS. The following outlines existing cross sectoral coordination arrangements and efforts to engage stakeholders in sustainable development planning.

Strengthening Cross-sectoral Coordination and Planning

The National Water Resources Policy (NWRP) and accompanying Plan for Kiribati evolved over fifteen years and was adopted in 2009. The NWRP is a ten year policy that provides a framework for leadership and coordinated action in the supply of safe, adequate and financially, technically and environmentally sustainable water services in Kiribati. It also encompasses action for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and efficient management of Kiribati's water resources. There was broad consultation on draft versions of this policy amongst, key ministries, stakeholders and with the community and workshops with peak committees. All Government Agencies with responsibilities in the water and sanitation sector were involved through the National Water and Sanitation Committee and the National Adaptation Steering Committee in its drafting.

In adopting the NWRP and related NWRIP the Government of Kiribati saw the need for an integrated National Sanitation Policy (NSP) and 10-Year Sanitation Implementation Plan (NSIP). Technical assistance obtained through the SOPAC executed European Union Pacific IWRM National Planning Programme enabled the preparation and drafting of NSP and the companion Implementation Plan. The NSIP provides objectives and strategies for the priority needs in the sanitation sector and for the implementation of the National Sanitation Policy (NSP) in order to achieve "Effective Sanitation for Healthy Communities, Environments and Sustainable development". Both the NWRP and the NSP are consistent with the Kiribati Development Plan policies and objectives, which echoes concerns over the quality and quantity of freshwater available to island communities and highlights the need to protect and sustain available sources.

The National Water and Sanitation Steering Committee though still functional in name has been recently inactive. The national level management and coordination of water resource projects and planning has been addressed through the Infrastructure Coordination Committee.

3. RIDGE TO REEF RESULTS

The need for results-based approaches to the management of development assistance programmes and projects has received recent high-level recognition. In adopting the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005, national government Ministers responsible for development from both developed and developing countries joined with Heads of multilateral and bilateral development institutions in committing to "work together in a participatory approach to strengthen country capacities and demand for results-based management".

This commitment was reaffirmed in the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action which called for accelerated progress on aid effectiveness by better demonstrating the results of development efforts and openly accounting for them. The Pacific Islands region and its development partners have responded accordingly. For example, in 2012 the Pacific Leaders considered a review of the effectiveness of development efforts in the Pacific and called for strengthened emphasis on results in planning and financing development.

4. THE GEF PACIFIC RIDGE TO REEF PROGRAMME

The GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef (R2R) Programme was developed to guide the strategic investment of GEF grant and national funding in actions aimed at achieving the sustainable development of Pacific SIDS within a truly integrated environmental and natural resource management framework.

A GEF Multi-Focal Area Approach

Initiatives of the R2R programme aim to deliver tangible and quantifiable global environmental benefits by focusing on a more cross-cutting approach to water, land and coastal management that captures the complementarities among the following GEF focal areas



A Multi-GEF Agency Approach

The GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme is a multi-agency initiative involving the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as GEF implementing agencies. Coordination support is provided by the Pacific Community (SPC), a regional intergovernmental organisation that works with Pacific Nations across a wide range of areas relevant to programme implementation, including water resource management, geoscience for development, public health, forestry, fisheries, disaster management, youth, gender and culture.

R2R Programme Goal and Components

The goal of the GEF R2R programme is “to maintain and enhance Pacific Island countries’ ecosystem goods and services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience”. Programme activities are organised under the following components:



GEF R2R STAR Projects

Significantly, the programme involves the execution of 13 GEF R2R STAR1 projects which address national priorities and development needs while delivering global environmental benefits in line with the abovementioned GEF focal area strategies.

These UNDP, UNEP and FAO implemented projects are executed nationally on a bilateral basis in partnership with local stakeholders. To ensure cohesion, complementarity and efficiency of GEF investments under the R2R programme, each GEF R2R STAR project has been provided US\$175,000 of International Waters (IW) funding in addition to their national STAR allocations.

The intent of this IW funding increment is to enable effective linkages with the GEF International Waters R2R project, the adoption of integrated approaches aimed at addressing critical water-related issues, and intra-regional capacity building and knowledge sharing.

GEF International Waters R2R Project

The operation of the R2R programme is supported in areas of science-based planning, human capital development, policy and strategic planning, results-based management, and knowledge sharing through the International Waters R2R project which is executed regionally by the Pacific Community. R2R pilot projects, to be implemented through the R2R IW project, are designed to strengthen R2R integration by establishing synergies among the work of the various sector agencies and the GEF R2R STAR Projects, between governments and communities, and civil society and the private sector.

Programme Coordinating Unit

The Programme Coordinating Unit (PCU), hosted by the Pacific Community's Geoscience Division in the Fiji Islands, is tasked with the provision of technical, operational, reporting and monitoring support as requested by the participating Pacific Island Countries.

The PCU also facilitates the consolidation and sharing of sectoral knowledge and expertise to support the uptake of best-practice management approaches in policy-making and planning. Led by the Regional Programme Coordinator, the PCU possesses multidisciplinary expertise, including administration and financial management officers, to support programme coordination.

1 The Global Environment Facility's System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

5. KIRIBATI'S NATIONAL R2R STAR PROJECT

R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities	
Improve biodiversity conservation and landscape management to enhance socio-environmental resilience to climate variability and change.	
Component 1: Strengthened national network of Protected Preas	
Outcome 1.1	National Protected Area system expanded to include priority KBAs
Outcome 1.2	Strengthened capacity of PA managers and communities to sustain PA management
Component 2: Promote sustainable and integrated landscape management	
Outcome 2.1	Integrated landscape management plans implemented in selected urban areas and outer islands
Outcome 2.2	Improved management of priority mangrove areas as part of broader land and marine use plans
Component 3: Knowledge management, dissemination of best practices, and monitoring and evaluation	
Outcome 3.1	Lessons learned from project identified and shared with national and regional partners

INFORMATION BOX

GEF Agency: FAO
 National Lead Agency: Ministry of Environment, Land and
 Agriculture Development
 Funding Source: GEF Trust Fund
 GEF Focal Area: Multi-Focal Area
 Indicative Grant Amount: USD 4,720,030
 Indicative Co-financing: USD 12,250,000
 Approval Date: 2013

6. GEF PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL WATERS R2R PROJECT

This regional project will support 14 Pacific Island Countries in the development of “Ridge to Reef” and “Community to Cabinet” approaches designed to guide the integration of water, land, forest and coastal management required to fashion sustainable futures for island communities.

The project also aims to address the recent high-level recognition and calls for results-based approaches to the management of development assistance programmes and projects, and will provide support in areas of coordination, capacity building, technical assistance, and monitoring and evaluation for the operation of the GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme. Components and outcomes of this programme are:

<p>Component 1: National Demonstrations to Support R2R ICM/IWRM Approaches for Island Resilience and Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful pilot projects testing innovative solutions involving linking ICM, IWRM and climate change adaptation • National diagnostic analyses for ICM conducted for prioritizing and scaling-up key ICM/IWRM reforms and investments • Community leader roundtable networks established for strengthened ‘community to cabinet’ ICM/IWRM
<p>Component 2: Island-based Investments in Human Capital and Knowledge to Strengthen National and Local Capacities for R2R ICM/IWRM approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local capacity for ICM and IWRM implementation built to enable best practice in integrated land, water, forest and coastal management and CC adaptation • PIC knowledge on climate variability, coastal area planning in DRM, integrating ‘blue forest’ and coastal livelihoods consolidated and shared to support evidence-based coastal and marine spatial planning • Incentive structures for retention of local ‘Ridge to Reef’ expertise and inter-governmental dialogue on human resource needs for ICM/IWRM initiated
<p>Component 3: Mainstreaming of R2R ICM/IWRM Approaches into National Development Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional strategic action frameworks for ICM/IWRM endorsed nationally and regionally • Coordinated approaches for R2R integrated land, water, forest and coastal management and CC adaptation achieved in 14 PICs • Physical, natural, human and social capital built to strengthen island resilience to current and emerging anthropogenic threats and climate extremes
<p>Component 4: Regional and National ‘Ridge to Reef’ Indicators for Reporting, Monitoring, Adaptive Management and Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional formulation and adoption of integrated and simplified results frameworks for integrated multi-focal area projects • National and regional platforms for managing information and sharing of best practices and lessons learned in R2R established
<p>Component 5 - Ridge-to-Reef Regional and National Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1 Effective program coordination of national and regional R2R projects

R2R pilot projects, to be implemented through the R2R IW project, are designed to strengthen R2R integration by establishing synergies among the work of the various sector agencies, between governments and communities, and civil society and the private sector. The following pages present the results framework for Kiribati’s IW pilot project.

INFORMATION BOX

GEF Agency: UNDP
 Regional Executing Agency: SPC - GSD
 National Lead Agency: Ministry of Public Works and Utilities
 Funding Source: GEF Trust Fund
 GEF Focal Area: International Waters

R2R IW RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Local capacity for sustainable on-site sanitation management stimulated through effective community engagement and training	1.1 Volunteer sanitation management networks are formally established towards increasing community awareness, maintaining communal toilets and forming enhanced culture of environmental protection in South Tarawa	Status and effectiveness of the volunteer network Number of trained volunteers in the network	No existing network for sanitation and water related issues	Network of eco-sanitation owners, users and community with wide sectoral membership is formally operating in South Tarawa for coordination, information exchange, promotion and training on sanitation issues and to implement maintenance and cleaning schedule of communal facilities	ToR, member lists, endorsement/ registration of organisation, meeting minutes, attendance records, participatory interviews, activity outputs and reports Cleaning and maintenance schedule documented Activity impact evaluation reports	Willingness of community members to be involved on a volunteer basis Capacity of community members for training
	1.2 Improved donor support for increased household uptake of on-site sanitation systems	Number of GEF Small Grants Programme, USAID and AusAID projects implemented to support household uptake of on-site sanitation systems	Low level of community access to donor funds for implementing domestic on-site sanitation systems	Partnerships with GEF Small Grants Programme, USAID and AusAID to strengthen household ability to implement domestic on-site sanitation systems	GEF Small Grants Programme, USAID and AusAID project proposals and implementation reports	Suitable community based organisations to assist communities with donor project requirements
	1.3 Effective management tools developed to support sustainable uptake of on-site sanitation systems	Total reach of operating and maintenance manuals Status of maintenance fund to remit in a timely fashion	Lack of sustainable funding for maintenance and low levels of required operating skills	Innovative and locally appropriate system operating and maintenance manuals for community toilets available with sustainable funding procedures for major maintenance requirements in place	Community consultation reports, system operating guides, compost use guidelines Funding agreements and procedural plans	Manuals will be sufficiently designed as to assist with daily, preventative and long term maintenance issues Sustainable funding can be sourced

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
2. Demonstration of innovative approaches to sanitation management on South Tarawa, Kiribati	2.1 Improved community access to sanitation systems catalysed via piloting of locally appropriate methods for on-site sanitation management	Status of installation and operation of 8 eco-sanitation composting toilets within identified areas Status of 5% increase in access to sanitation systems	Lack of sanitation systems in South Tarawa with all effluent reaching coastal or groundwater	Sustainable sanitation systems demonstrated through installation of eco-sanitation composting toilets at 5 priority identified community sites resulting in 5% increase in sanitation access	Site selection criteria reports, consultation meeting reports, including agreements on design and roles of stakeholders Report on assessment of the operational status [Yr 3]	Sufficient communities meet criteria for site selection Willingness of community members to maintain functional operation of sanitation systems
	2.2 Environmental and public health safeguarded via targeted reductions in nutrient and pathogen contamination of coastal areas	Volume reduction in untreated effluent discharged into receiving waters	All human waste effluent is discharged into the receiving environment through poor sanitation systems or open defecation and represents a key threat to environmental and public health	Nutrient and pathogen loads from effluent discharging directly into the receiving environment reduced by 5% through demonstration of eco-sanitation compost toilets	Comparative studies on nutrient release and reductions of pig waste systems, documents of assessments and monitoring results Report on assessment of the operational status [Yr 3]	Design and operation of eco-sanitation compost toilet is effective in reducing untreated effluent entering the environment Adopted procedures for waste management and composting result in desired reductions of contaminants
	2.3 Increased active community awareness of waste management issues in support of national uptake of eco-sanitation compost toilets	Percent increase in target population with applied understanding of sustainable eco-sanitation systems	Limited awareness of alternative eco-sanitation systems	Proportion of target community members with awareness of and technical skills to successfully implement sustainable eco-sanitation systems increased to 50% through innovative participatory techniques	Consultation meeting and activity reports, training workshop outputs including details of trained builders and trainers, participatory interviews	Awareness and capacity building materials are sufficiently well designed to engage community members and resource users Continuity of participation of target audience in awareness raising events Costs and benefits of dry litter approaches appropriate to stimulate independent uptake

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
3. Information management and community awareness increased in support of national Integrated Coastal Management	3.1 Improved access to information and understanding of ICM in target communities	Extent and continuity of community attendance at awareness raising events	Limited community understanding of ICM	Community awareness programme for integrated coastal management implemented at 5 target communities through targeted education and monitoring programme, STAR project exchange and participatory coastal health assessments	Educational films and documentaries, radio/audio talks, project exchange reports, database of coastal health assessments	Sufficiently well-designed education materials to improve community understanding Capacity exists to undertake basic coastal health assessments Adequate sources of funding for STAR project exchanges
	3.2 National uptake of ICM planning and investment supported through the development of village level ICM plans	Status of the ICM plans and uptake of recommended management strategies	No existing ICM plans in the South Tarawa area	Village level ICM plans developed through community management networks at 2 priority sites in South Tarawa	Community consultation meetings, ICM Plans for 2 priority sites, implementation plans and activities	Communities will sufficiently engaged and educated to develop ICM plans Adequate planning support is available
	3.3 National capacity for environmental assessment and water quality analysis increased to identify threats from land-based contaminants to coastal waters	Number and continuity of people trained in data collection techniques Status of data collection programmes for 2 priority sites	Limited existing knowledge and skill base in environmental data collection	Ecological health of coastal waters of South Tarawa characterised and land-based contamination processes established through participatory ecosystem and coastal habitat data collection programme at 2 priority sites	Training workshop reports including number of people and level of training achieved Monitoring results, analysis and research reports, comparative studies and final evaluation report [Yr 3]	Willingness of national level staff to be involved in data collection and training Resources are sufficiently available for reliable analysis and evaluation of coastal process to produce scientific results



The GEF unites 182 countries in partnership with international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives.

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