SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

KIRIBATI

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	**Kiribati**		
Year Started	2016		
	GEF	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	50	5	**55**
Grant amount committed	1,811,085	100,000	**1,911,085**
Project level co-financing in cash	55,369	-	**55,369**
Project level co-financing in kind	2,198,928	205,000	**2,403,928**
Total co-financing *	**2,559,297**		

Source: SGP database as of 2023
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)				
Climate Change	**1**	**3**	**-**	**4**
Capacity Development	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
International Waters	**8**	**-**	**1**	**9**
Total Projects Completed	**10**	**3**	**1**	**14**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

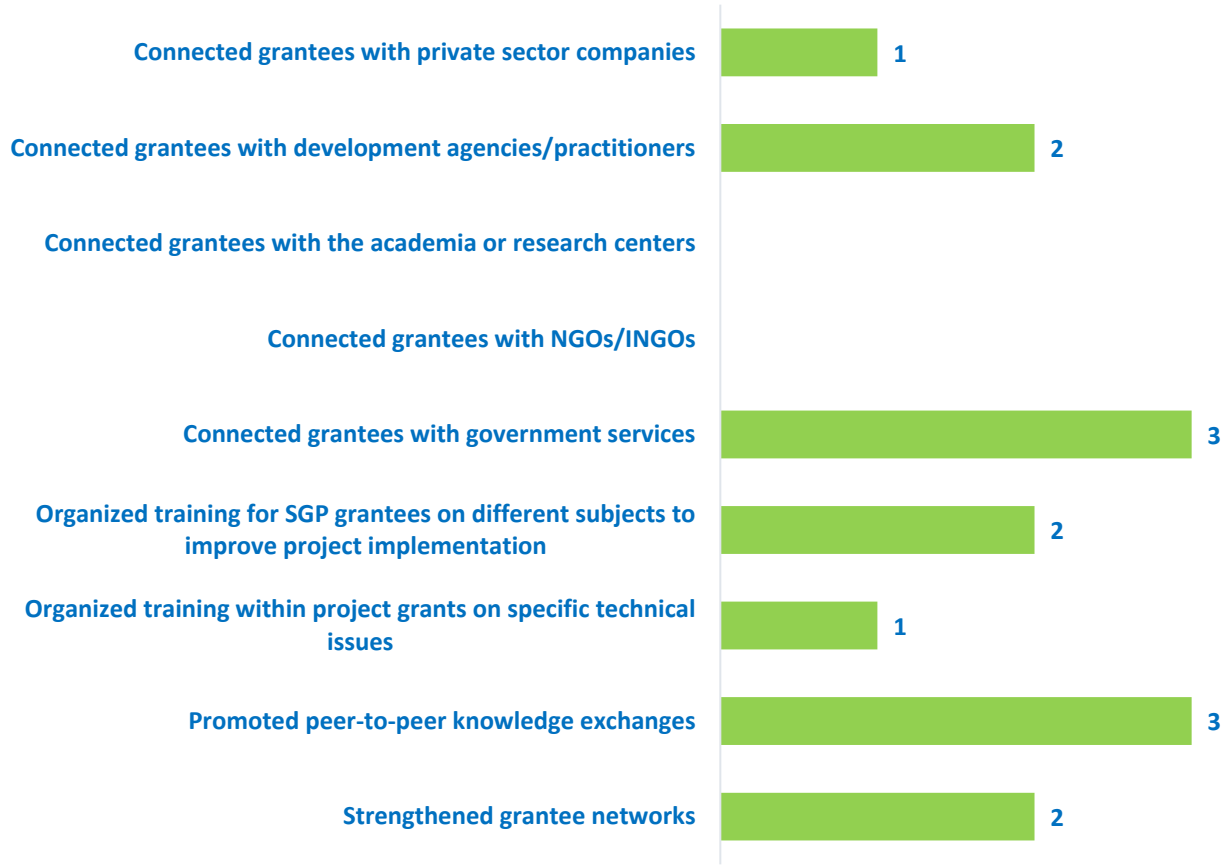
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2023" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	200	-	120	-	320
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	8	-	-	1	9
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	100	-	-	-	100
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	-	6	-	3	1	10

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	6	-	3	-	9
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	2
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	5	-	-	-	3	-	8
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	3
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	10	-	3	-	13
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	-	2	3	9	9	23
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	4	4	6	6	4	27
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	6	6	5	5	4	5

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

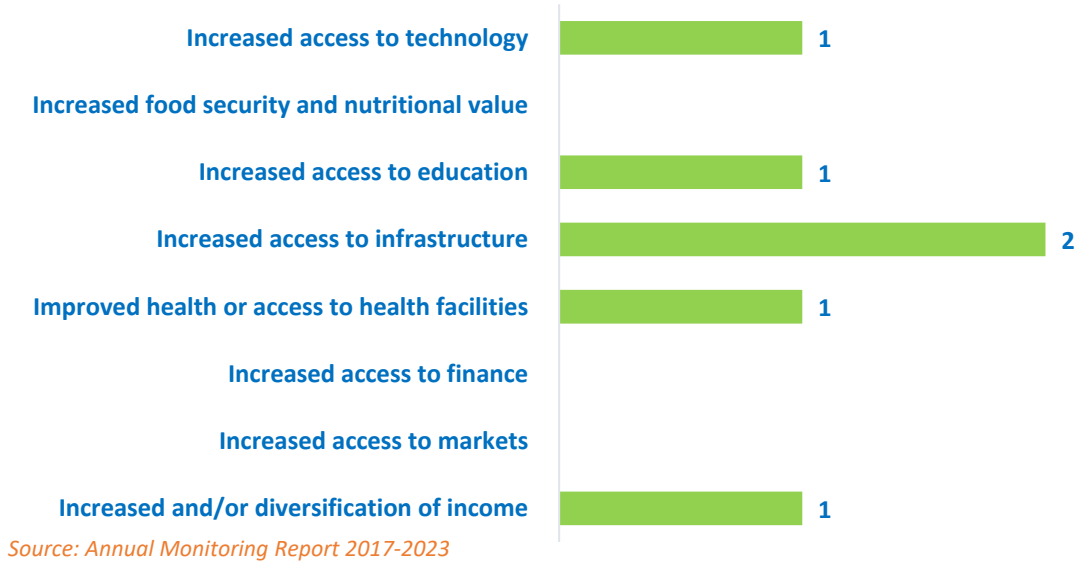


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Kiribati**, SGP supported grantee *Te Bikenikua Incorporated Society* in the construction of water harvesting infrastructure and climate smart technology to improve the community's resilience and adaption to climate change. Due to the coastal topography, the area does not have viable underground freshwater lenses nor freshwater wells. Thus, the local population relies on rainwater collection as its only source of drinking water. The project aimed to enhance the water storage capacity of the community and improved the livelihood of 600 villagers on the beachfront of Tarawa lagoon. it provided a roofing catchment and 20,000-liter capacity water tanks. A 300 liter per day Solar Water Purification System centered at the Tebikenikua Maneaba was also provided so that the freshwater could be distributed to the village community. Furthermore, the rainwater tanks and the solar water farm were also located at the village Maneaba to ensure that fair distribution of freshwater is decided by the community members themselves. The increased level of quality water storage equipment will also likely decrease the level of water borne illnesses. The increased water supply will also likely improve the livelihoods of the community by enhancing agroforestry activities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

International Waters

In **Kiribati**, SGP supported grantee *Eutan Karawa Maneaba Committee (EKMC)*, in a sustainable development project in the Buariki Village, located on the western end of North Tarawa. The area is suffering from increasing household waste, sewage and refuse, and imported waste such as plastics, glass and aluminum foil, and other pollutants. Underground freshwater resources are being endangered due to pollutants from various sources, including unsupervised solid waste dumping. There is a general lack of proper sanitation facilities in the village and people are unfamiliar with the need to use proper sanitation measures. The increase in population numbers has also put additional demands on the limited water supplies as well as on the poor sewage and sanitation systems. To this end, the project aimed to provide a safe water supply system to be used by more than 300 people at a time. It also promoted a sustainable village management plan that involved capacity building training for the population. This included a sanitation and public health training programme and the instalment of a containment area for solid waste landfill together with compost gardening using organic solid waste from landfill. This initiative also boosted the introduction of the Maneaba restrooms in the village which have helped protect the underground water lenses while also improving the health and well-being of the population. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

Partnership

In **Kiribati**, the village councils from five Kiribati communities implemented CBA projects to rehabilitate their community rainwater catchment and sanitation systems. Toilet blocks were built in all the communities, each comprising of four toilets and two showers, which improved the cleanliness and sanitation of the villages and beaches. Overhead water supply tanks of 3,000 liters were installed. Four 5,000-litre tanks were linked to rainwater-catchment roofs of the five community centers, or Maneaba halls. The halls were also installed with 1.5-kiloWatt solar electricity systems to support community night-time actives, and each now acts as a homework center, which enabled children to spend longer hours reading and studying. The project encouraged the active participation of community members in the construction of the water and sanitation systems and provided basic training on their maintenance. Community members also participated in education and awareness sessions focused on water conservation, good sanitation and hygiene and climate change. In total, 28,900 community members including 5,779 children benefited from the projects. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The table below lists relevant conventions as well as regional and national plans and programmes that the GEF SGP could align its activities to.

Conventions	Sign	Acceded	Ratified
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	13th June 1992		14th November 1995
Biodiversity: Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the CBD		07th September 2000	
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	13th June 1992		08th May 1995
Climate Change : Kyoto Protocol		7th September 2000	
Rio Declaration on Environnent and Development	1992		
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord			
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)		08th September 1998	
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	04th April 2002		07th September 2004
Chemical and Hazardous Wastes: Basel Convention (Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal)		07th September 2000	
Marine Pollution: London Convention (Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter)			12th July 1979

Ozone Depleting: Vienna Convention (Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer)		07th April 1993	
Ozone Depleting: Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention (Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer)		08th April 1993	
Waigani Convention	16th September 1995		28th June 2001
RAMSAR Convention			03rd August 2013
Minimata Convention			28th July 2017

National planning frameworks	Date/Year of Completion
Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017-2030	2017
GEF-7 National Dialogues	March 2020
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2016
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	1st – 2008, 2nd - 2013
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	January 2007
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	August 2015
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2017
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2020
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	September 2015

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	Jul 2018
Kiribati Vision 2016 - 2036	2016
Kiribati Develop Plan 2019-2022 (KDP)	TBC
Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 (KJIP)	2014

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.

- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

    - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.

    - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change**.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.