

PACIFIC ENVIRONMENT FORUM

18TH SEPTEMBER, 2017, APIA, SAMOA



Outline of Presentation

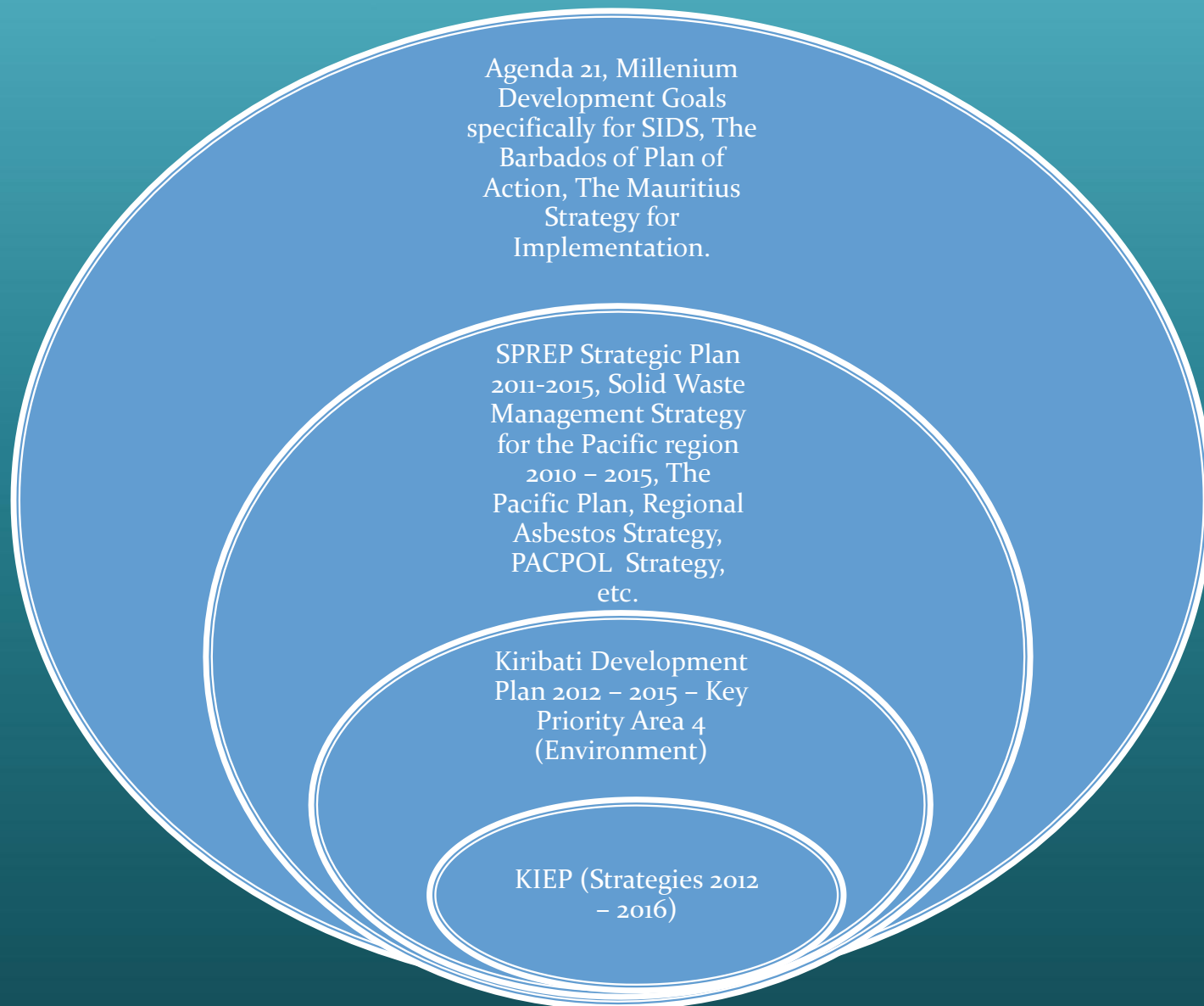
- What is KIEP
- How it contributed to national, regional and global planning
- Some evidence of its impacts
- Challenges and Opportunities

What is KIEP?

KIEP – Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy.

- Identify the Environment's vision for the period of 5 years (i.e 2012 – 2016).
- Defines strategic environmental priorities of 5 key thematic areas.
- Guides the formulation of the annual Ministerial Operational Plan.
- Guides the development of the annual implementation workplans and budget for the Environment and Conservation Division.

How it contributed to national, regional and global planning



Thematic Areas of KIEP and their goals

Climate Change

- *Strengthen national capacity to effectively respond and adapt to climate change, with a particular focus on environmental protection and management*

Biodiversity

- *Strengthen national capacity and institutional frameworks for effective conservation, management and sustainable use of Kiribati's terrestrial and marine biodiversity.*

Waste & Chemical

- *To strengthen national capacity to ensure a safe and healthy environment for the people of Kiribati through effective and sound management of chemical and waste*

Resource Mgt.

- *To promote the sustainable use and development of Kiribati's non-living resources (land, water, coastal and minerals)*

Environ. Governance

- *To advance the development of capacities and systems for implementing effective environmental governance*

Some evidence of its impacts on national planning

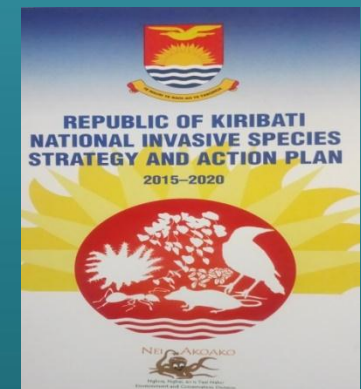
Thematic Area 2 –Biodiversity and its strategies

To improve and enhance the storage, protection, management and dissemination of the knowledge and information on the sustainable use, conservation and management of biodiversity to the general public

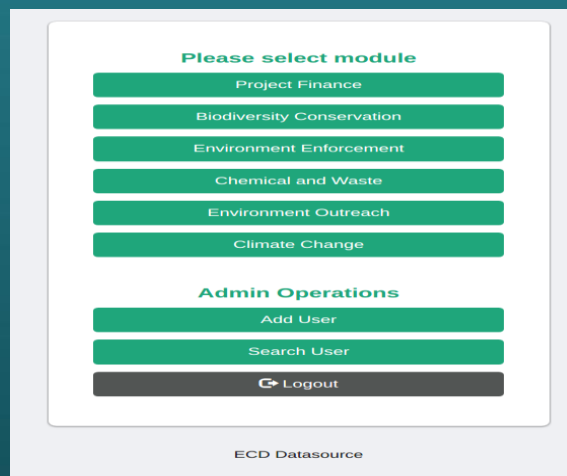
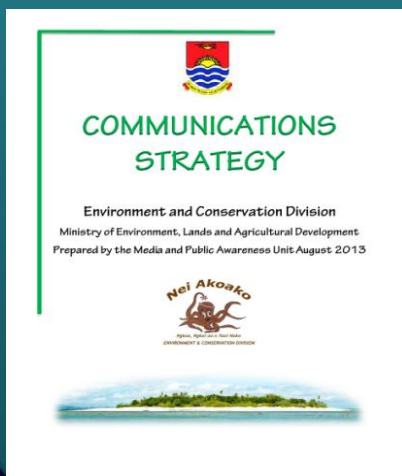
To build on and strengthen national capacity and mechanisms to effectively conserve and manage island biodiversity

Invasive species control.
Completion of updated NBSAP.
Increase budgetary allocation to support biodiversity programs.

Communication, Education and Public Awareness on biodiversity.
Information and knowledge management for decision making.



2 positions for
Biodiversity
Conservation Officers
created in 2014 & 2016

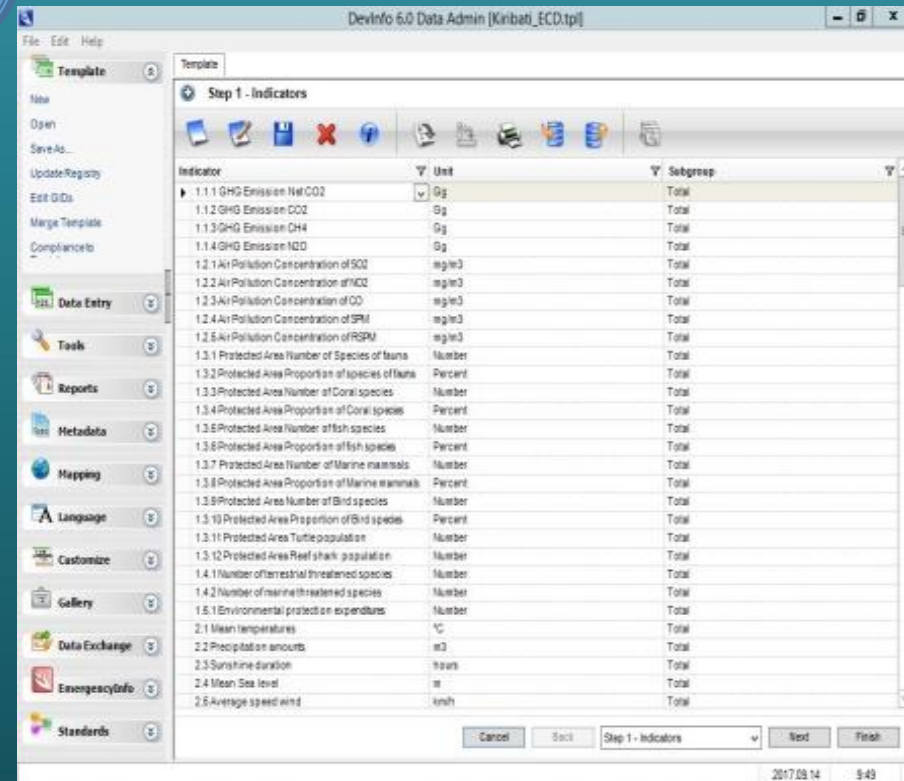
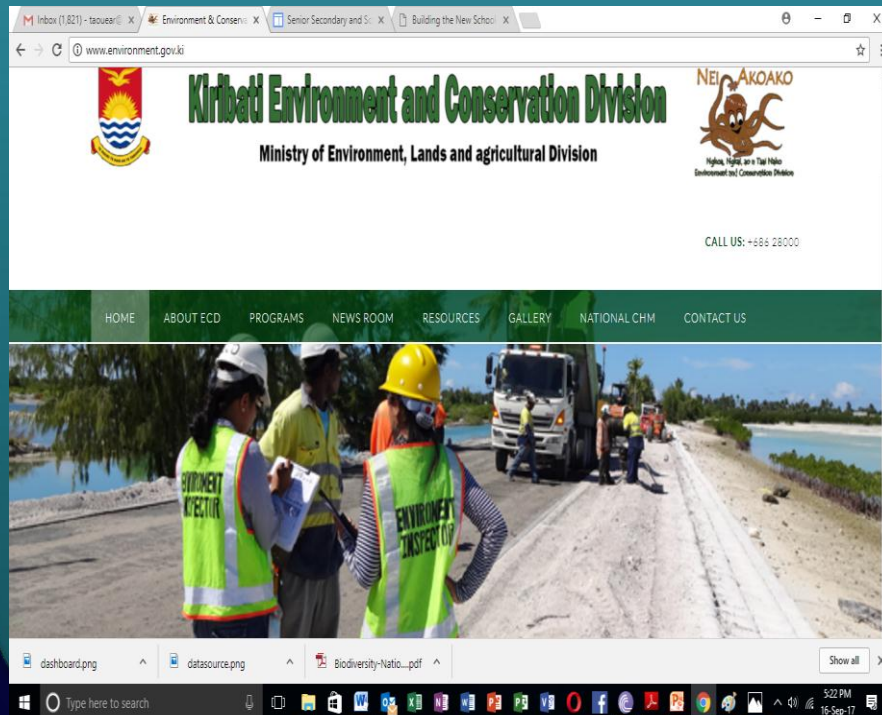


Some evidence of its impacts on national planning

Thematic Area 5 –Environmental Governance and its strategies

To improve & strengthen the generation, monitoring and management of data for MEA and state of environment reporting for national development policy and planning process

Establish an appropriate set of indicators for regular environmental monitoring. Strengthen capacities for effective communication through the use of appropriate technologies (GIS, websites, etc)



How implementation is monitored??

Quarterly and Annual Progressive reports

Consolidated ECD annual progressive report 2015 [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Word

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SECTION 1 - Workplan progress

Table 1: Biodiversity Matrix on progressive report

Output	Activities aligned to Strategies of KIEP and KDP 2012-2015	Indicators	Progress
Protection & Management of Biodiversity Resources (Issue 4.1. of KPA4 & BC3 of KIEP)			
Formalized and enacted regulations	Cabinet Endorsement of PA and PS regulations, Biosafety & Park Regulations	Number of draft regulations endorsed	PA, PS and Park regulation have all been drafted and now awaiting finalization.
Updated data on the status of mangrove planting (KAPIII & ISME), turtle monitoring & "Te Buihui"	Follow up survey and monitoring on MP areas on outer islands and Tarawa, turtle monitoring and rodeo including "Te Buihui"	Number of Surveys and Monitoring carried out plus number of islands/sites covered and number of people involved	More than 25,000 hypocotyls were planted in outer islands as well as South Tarawa. A lot of people involved in planting including local communities, schools, foreign visitors, NGO groups and international assistants. More than 10 buihui (soft measure) were established in a number of outer islands. More than 40 turtles were tagged in outer islands including South Tarawa. These turtles include green turtles and hawksbills.
Increased number of Medicinal & Native plants	Promoting & encouraging replanting of Medicinal & Native plans on S/Tow and outer islands	Number of Medicinal & Native plants planted	More than 10 medicinal & native plants planted at Anderson causeway (one of the activities during the IBD celebration).
Invasive Species Control/Prevention & Eradication (Issue 4.2 of KPA 4 & BC3 of KIEP)			
Revision of Kiribati National Invasive Species Strategy & Action Plan (KNISSAP) under IAS Project (Activity 2,3 and 4)	Provision of comments & inputs from Stakeholders on the draft KNISSAP	Number of comments through stakeholder's meetings.	A number of IAS committee members made inputs to the KNISSAP document. KNISSAP document has been finalized and cabinet paper is now ready for discussion in the Cabinet's meeting.

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Challenges

1. No monitoring mechanism set in place to track progress of strategic indicators led and implemented by other Sectors.
2. Difficulty to determine the most priority thematic area due to their equal status.
3. Difficulty to implement a few strategies due to limited resources and capacity (eg. Monitoring of established indicators is challenging due to the scattered data).

Opportunities

1. KIEP needs to be reviewed and its monitoring mechanism should be developed to help to monitor its progress.
2. In the review, priorities of KIEP need to be prioritized for proper planning and decision making.
3. Explore the establishment of a dedicated Unit within the ECD to support monitoring of established indicators.
4. Opportunity to link it to SDGs – Agenda 2030 and MEAs.

KAM RABWA!!!

