

**DRAFT**



## **NATIONALASSESSMENT REPORT**

On the Implementation of the BPOA, MSI+5, MDGs and Rio+20 for  
Sustainable Development in **KIRIBATI**

*Prepared for*

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT (MFED)**

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development Assistance
BPOA	Barbados Programme of Action
CAP	Chapter
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CLPB	Central Land Planning Board
Cm	Centimeter
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
ECD	Environment Conservative Division
EPU	Energy Planning Unit
EU	European Union
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GLUPS	Ground level unclosed projections
ICC	International Climate Change
ICCAI	International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KAP	Kiribati Adaptation Project
KCCM	Kiribati Country Coordination Mechanism
KIRIWATSAN 1	Another name for Outer Islands Water & Sanitation Project Phase 1
KIT	Kiribati Institute of Technology
KNCC	Kiribati National Council of Churches
KSEC	Kiribati Solar Energy Company
KW	Kilowatt
KWH	Kilowatt Hour
Mauri	Kiribati word for “good health”
MCTTD	Ministry of Transport & Tourism Development
MEA	Multi-Environmental Assessment
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MPWU	Ministry of Public Works & Utilities
MELAD	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development
MFMRD	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MISA	Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs
MoE	Ministry of Education
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
MSI+5	Five Year Mauritius Strategy for Implementation
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NZAid	New Zealand Aid
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OTEC	Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PUB	Public Utilities Board
PV	Photo-voltaic
Rio+20	United Nations Conferences on Sustainable Development

SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
STSISP	South Tarawa Sanitation Improvement Sector Project
Te Beretitenti	President of Kiribati
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
μs	Symbol for the microsecond
USAid	United States Aid
WB	World Bank
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WEU	Water Engineering Unit
WHO	World Health Organization

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## 1 Introduction

This National Assessment Report is the outcome of the stocktaking carried out in May to June 2013 by two local consultants, commissioned by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The stocktaking focused on the programs and implementation requirements identified in the BPOA, MSI+5, MDGs and Rio+20 in terms of how as well as the extent to which they have been adopted and implemented by Kiribati. These programs include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) climate change and sea level rise;
- (b) natural and environmental disasters;
- (c) management of wastes;
- (d) coastal and marine resources;
- (e) freshwater resources;
- (f) land resources;
- (g) energy resources;
- (h) tourism, biodiversity;
- (i) transportation and communication;
- (j) Human Resource Development; and
- (k) Health.

The scope of the stocktaking covers the period 2005 to date (or June 2013) and it pays particular attention to national policies, plans, laws and regulations, and other measures that have been adopted, influenced, actually developed and implemented by the country in the spirit of the above mentioned programs. Implementation issues/gaps, emerging challenges/issues to the sustainable development of Kiribati, national monitoring & coordination mechanisms for development assistance/programs and Kiribati's post 2015 sustainable development priorities were also covered in the assessment.

The stocktaking involved desk reviews and consultations with key stakeholders at the national level. The desk reviews were based on sector specific reports and national reports on Sustainable Development. Key documents reviewed include national strategies, action plans and policy documents from all economic sectors relevance to Sustainable Development and the UNCSD. As part of the stocktaking, a three day workshop was also conducted and was attended by Government ministries' senior officials and representatives from the UN Joint Presence office in Kiribati. Desk review findings were also validated by the workshop.

Analysis of the programs' implementation status was based on six progress rating assessment criteria and the individual programs' priority actions or prescribed implementation requirements. This method is apparently qualitative but to facilitate the assessment, the program's progress rating is computed or estimated by dividing the number of completed

prescribed actions (or implementation requirements) by the total number of actions prescribed for the program and then multiplied by 100 to get the progress rating in percentage. Fuller details of these progress rating assessment criteria is provided in annex2.

The report structure follows the UN Cooperation in Kiribati standard structure with seven main sections:*Section 2* has two parts: (a) the first part presents the country context in terms of its geographical characteristics, population and demography, political and economic situations; whilst (b) the second part presents the global programs and national framework for sustainable development. *Section 3* presents Kiribati's progress in connection with the implementation of the Global Sustainable Development Programs, including National Monitoring & Coordination Mechanisms for Overseas Development Assistance/Programs. *Section 4* presents the Emerging Challenges/Issues to sustainable development whilst *Section 5* presents Kiribati's post-2015 Sustainable Development Priorities. The report's Conclusion and Recommendations are covered under *Section 6 and Section 7*, respectively.

## 2 Background

### (a) Country Context

**Geographical Characteristics:** Kiribati is a remote Pacific nation made up of 33 low-lying atolls widely dispersed (21 inhabited). These islands are scattered over a total land area of only 811 sq km, but spread over 3.5 million sq km. With a maximum height of 3 to 4 meters above sea level, the island atolls are highly vulnerable to the potential impacts of rising sea level. This is compounded by its remoteness, scarcity of fresh water, limited vegetation, costly and difficult transport and communications. Fortunately, Kiribati generally escapes the major climate change-related threat of cyclones due to its specific geographic location that spans the equatorial belt. The average mean temperature is 29 degrees centigrade and rainfall varies from 1,000 millimeters per year in the South to 3,000 millimeters per year in the northern group. Significantly Kiribati suffers coastal erosion and lack of fresh water (DRMP, 2012).

**Population and Demography:** Kiribati population was estimated at 103,058 in 2010 with a marginal annual growth rate of 2.2% and urban growth rate of 4.4%, with life expectancy at birth 63.2 years, and under five mortality at 49 deaths per 1000 live births, a crude birth rate of 31.1 and a crude death rate of 7.8 per 1,000 population. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) in the same year was calculated at 45. The latest National Census (2010) indicates that 36% of the total population was under 15 years, 79% fell between 15 and 59 years and the

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