

1. Relevance of Assistance

The objective of ODA is to contribute to economic development and improve the welfare of developing nations so as to create a world where all people can live in a humane manner and in peace. Many Island Countries, including Kiribati face challenges such as geographical dispersion, small-scale economy and lack of easy access to international markets ensuing barriers to their economic development. Kiribati is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change such as rising sea level, cyclone and drought being an Atoll Island. Furthermore, Tarawa, the capital of Kiribati, contains a deteriorating environment condition emanating from inappropriate garbage disposal, attributed to rapid urban migration.

The national territory of the Republic of Kiribati consists of high geographical dispersion compared to other pacific countries. Therefore, it is difficult to provide adequate health care and medical services to the whole island, resulting in infants and pregnant women facing high mortality rate.

In the economic field, the Republic of Kiribati has no major industries except for fisheries and copra, while the Government's revenue depends highly on fishing license fee, official development assistance (ODA) and remittances from Kiribati nationals employed abroad. Additionally, there is a lack of proper maintenance and management of economic social infrastructures such as ports and fisheries facilities which are the main source of economical activities and human living in Kiribati.

The Government of the Republic of Kiribati embraces a healthy relationship with the Government of Japan particularly in the field of fisheries such as Japanese fishing vessels operate in Kiribati's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) based on the bilateral fisheries agreement. Therefore, it is essential that the Government of Japan continues to support and encourage the efforts of the Republic of Kiribati's self reliance and sustainable development and reinforce a dynamic relationship between the Republic of Kiribati and Japan.

2. Basic Policy of Assistance: Accomplishment of Sustainable Economic Growth with Environmental Consideration and Improvement of Living Standard

The Government of Japan has been providing assistance to the Republic of Kiribati prioritizing the field of environment conservation and adaptation measures in climate change. Specific importance is also placed on the improvement of basic social welfare, sustainable economic growth through the development of economic infrastructure

based on the Government of the Republic of Kiribati's national development plan and the assistance policy of the Government of Japan adopted during the Pacific Leaders Meeting (PALM) which has been held every 3 years since 1997.

3. Priority Areas

(1) Environment / Climate Change

The Government of Japan provides support to the Republic of Kiribati focusing mainly on the field of environment improvement and conservation in Tarawa with the purpose of enhancing in environment friendly living standards and adaptation measures in climate change by solid waste management approach of reducing garbage disposal in the city. Additionally, the Government of Japan renders support to improve disaster prevention capability by the Government and residents of Kiribati.

(2) Overcoming Vulnerability

The Government of Japan provides support to the Republic of Kiribati focusing mainly on the improvement of basic health care and medical services as well as improvement of immunization and infectious disease control measures for eradication of Filariasis until 2020.

4. Point to be considered

The Government of Japan engages in efforts to implement effective and efficient exchange of views positively with Australia and New Zealand as main donors to Kiribati as well as other donors to avoid duplication of support and to produce a synergistic effect of each aid assistance.

Annex: Rolling Plan for Kiribati

Annex for Country Assistance Policy

Rolling Plan for Kiribati

As of April, 2012

Basic Policy of Assistance	Accomplishment of Sustainable Economic Growth with Environmental Consideration and Improvement of living standards
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Priority Area 1		Environment / Climate Change											
Development Issue 1-1 Environment Conservation	[Background] The capital of Kiribati, Tarawa, experiences congestion of population, which causes the problem of worsening living conditions and environment due to lack of appropriate treatment of waste and sewage water. In particular, waste generated by imported goods, which can not be treated in Kiribati, possess a serious challenge. As a result of Japan's past technical assistance, a draft of Kiribati's national waste management strategy was produced and is currently awaiting approval.			[Japan's Assistance Policy] In consideration of the declaration of "Pacific Environment Community" in PALM5, Japan provides assistance for formulation and implementation of Kiribati's national waste management strategy through regional technical cooperation projects.									
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
					Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016			
	Program for Sound Material Cycle Society in the South Pacific	This program reduces waste from households through compost education and improved garbage collection systems in Tarawa.	Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management (J-PRISM)	TCP								Regional	
		Training Course for Waste Management	TR										
		South-South Cooperation between Pacific and Caribbean SIDS on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management	ML	•	•						UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund		
Development Issue 1-2 Climate Change	[Background] Kiribati is one of the most vulnerable countries in the Pacific to the impact of climate change such as sea level rise and cyclones. The government of Kiribati is currently implementing a program to address climate change with financial support from the Global Environment Facility and assistance from the UNDP.			[Japan's Assistance Policy] In light of the declaration of "Pacific Environment Community" in PALM5, Japan provides assistance to Kiribati taking into account the result of Preparatory Study on the Program for Climate Change in the Pacific Islands.									
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
					Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016			
		This program provides assistance mainly in relation to water resources, ecosystem and disaster mitigation.	Preparatory survey for the Program on Climate Change in the Pacific Region (Water Resources/Disaster Management, Forestry, Agriculture, Renewable Energy, Marine Resources)	PS									
			Training Courses for Disaster Prevention	TR									
			Meteorology Training	TCP (TTR)								Regional Project based in Fiji (11 countries)	
			Regional Meteorology Training for Pacific Island Countries	TTR								Regional Project based in Fiji (11 countries)	
	Disaster Risk Management Program		Kiribati Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project	ML	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.98 Million USD	World Bank (PHRD)	
		Workshop on Disaster Management / Communications	ML	•							APT		

Priority Area 2 Overcoming Vulnerability													
Development Issue 2-1 Improvement of Health and Medical Services	[Background] Kiribati has a vast territory of 3,000,000km2 where 33 small islands are scattered. Because of the remoteness of these islands, Kiribati has difficulties in delivering proper medical and health services to its population. Meanwhile, migration from remote islands to Tarawa has sharply increased in recent years and, as a result, more than half of the total population are living in South Tarawa as of 2008. However, due to its landscape, groundwater in Tarawa could be easily contaminated, and access to safe water and toilets are limited. This causes death of newborn babies and infants from inflammation of intestinal tract and respiratory organs, which leads to the highest infant mortality rate in the Pacific region. To improve such situations, Kiribati needs to implement measures such as prevention of infectious diseases including vaccination, enhanced human resource development in the health sector and improvement of public sanitation.				[Japan's Assistance Policy] Japan provides technical assistance at the field level to reach such targets as strengthening of malaria prevention measures in affected areas, raising vaccination rate to 90% in rural areas through the EPI, as well as continuing measures to eradicate filariasis and strengthening its monitoring systems.								
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	Islands Area Health and Medical Program	This program will support strengthening of infectious disease prevention by coordinating projects on measures against diseases, improvement of basic health and medical services and training.	Project for Strengthening Expanded Program on Immunization in the Pacific Region	TCP	Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016		Regional Project based in Fiji	
			Project for System Improve of Expanded Program on Immunization in the Pacific Region (JPIS Phase 2)	TCP								Regional Project based in Fiji	
			Provision of specific medical equipment for Pacific Program to eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis	EQ									
			Health and Medical Service Field Volunteer	JOCV									
Health and Medical Fields Training Courses			TR										
Development Issue 2-2 Sustainable Economic Development	[Background] Proper development and maintenance of socio-economic infrastructure such as port, roads and fisheries related facilities are important issues in Kiribati. The government of the Republic of Kiribati plans to promote social development of Kiritimati Island in order to ease the overpopulation setback in South Tarawa.				[Japan's Assistance Policy] Japan strengthens follow up assistance to existing infrastructure, and supports developing basic infrastructure and building the capacity to plan and maintain such infrastructure so that Kiribati strengthens its socio-economic foundation.								
	Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	Program for Economic Infrastructure Development and Improvement of Management and Maintenance	This program provides grant assistance for socio-economic infrastructure development and supports capacity building in relevant sectors through acceptance of trainees. Since Japan and Kiribati agreed on dispatch of JOCVs to Kiribati, Japan will extend technical cooperation through the volunteers to enhance capacity for infrastructure management and Maintenance.	The Project on the Expansion of Betio Port	GA	Before JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	31.0		
			Infrastructure Development and Improvement of management and Maintenance Field Volunteer	JOCV									
			Infrastructure Development and Improvement of management and Maintenance Field Training Courses	TR									
			Economic Management and Public Sector Reform	ML	•							0.8 Million USD	ADB (JSF)
			Non-Project Grant Aid	NPGA									Fuel for diesel power plant
Pacific Workshop			ML	•								APT	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Area-focused Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), [NPGA] = Non-Project Grant Aid, [GHGA] = Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, [JNGA] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Aid, [GCGA] = Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [LA] = Loan Aid (Yen-Loan), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation