



# KAM NA MAURI





# **POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY in KIRIBATI**

**Development Partners Forum**

**14 – 15 March, 2014**

**Tarawa, Kiribati**

# Perception of Poverty

- Before, poverty was considered inapplicable/irrelevant in Kiribati.
- Now, greater awareness of hardship, if not actual “poverty” in peoples’ lives.

**Analysis of the 2006 Household Income  
and Expenditure Survey**

*United Nation Development Program & Kiribati National  
Statistics Office 2010*

# Perception of Poverty

## Weekly Per Capita Basic Needs Poverty Line

A\$ per capita adult equivalent per week	Food Poverty Line	Estimated non-food expenditure	Basic Need Poverty Line	Weekly cost per HH in L3D
National average	9.07	7.03	16.10	112.80
South Tarawa	10.97	13.25	24.22	230.57
Rest of Gilberts	7.74	5.60	13.34	83.31
Line & Phoenix	10.99	9.39	20.38	156.53

Source: United Nation Development Program & Kiribati National Statistics Office 2010

# Perception of Poverty

## Incidence of Poverty

<b>Proportion of HH and Population with Weekly PCAE Expenditure less than the Basic Needs Poverty Line</b>		
<b>%</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Population</b>
<b>National average</b>	17.0	21.8
<b>South Tarawa</b>	18.3	24.2
<b>Rest of Gilberts</b>	17.9	22.0
<b>Line and Phoenix</b>	6.8	8.9

# Perception of Poverty

1. Food is an important measure of poverty;
2. Increasing difficulty to feed oneself (high dependency on imports, diminishing local agriculture, etc.);
3. Statistically about 22% of total population is below poverty line – inadequate food and basic needs;

# Why focus on poverty and food security

1. Concern on increasing hardship and threats;
2. A need to understand and measure the extend/depth of the situation in order to formulate appropriate policies/strategies;
3. Development will be difficult without addressing poverty and food security as the roots of the problem.

# Issues

1. Fragmentation.
2. Gender and age sensitivity to poverty.
3. If not hungry, many receive inadequate nutrition;
4. Poor educational achievement and skill levels;
5. Insufficient employment opportunities – inadequate income to meet basic needs and social obligations;
6. Poor access to water and sanitation;
7. Poor health especially children;
8. Vulnerability to global forces (economic recessions, climate change, etc.).

# Current efforts

**Coordination** is critical to ensure

1. Pooling resources to achieve greater impact
2. Building on strength and weaknesses
3. Avoid overlapping and duplication
4. Poverty Alleviation and Food Security Group

# Outcomes

- 1. Improved access to basic needs and standard of living***
- 2. Enhanced food security***

# Targets (1)

- 1. Increased proportion of population gain access to basic needs**
- 2. Increased % of total population living above poverty line**
- 3. Increase participation of I-Kiribati in overseas employment schemes by 1100 in 2014**
- 4. Increased no. of trained/skilled youth including Seafarers and Officers to work on merchant and fishing vessels abroad**

# Targets (2)

- 1. Monthly national quota of grain is maintained;**
- 2. Increased supply of local foods as proportion of imported foods;**
- 3. At least monthly shipment of local produce/products from outer islands to markets in South Tarawa is maintained.**

*Details of Strategies and Activities are available in the Action Plan Matrix*

# How to achieve targets

**Through:**

- 1. Strategies and activities of respective ministries;**
- 2. The Private Sector Development Strategy 2013-2015.**

# Activities

1. *Refer to Consolidated Action Plan.*

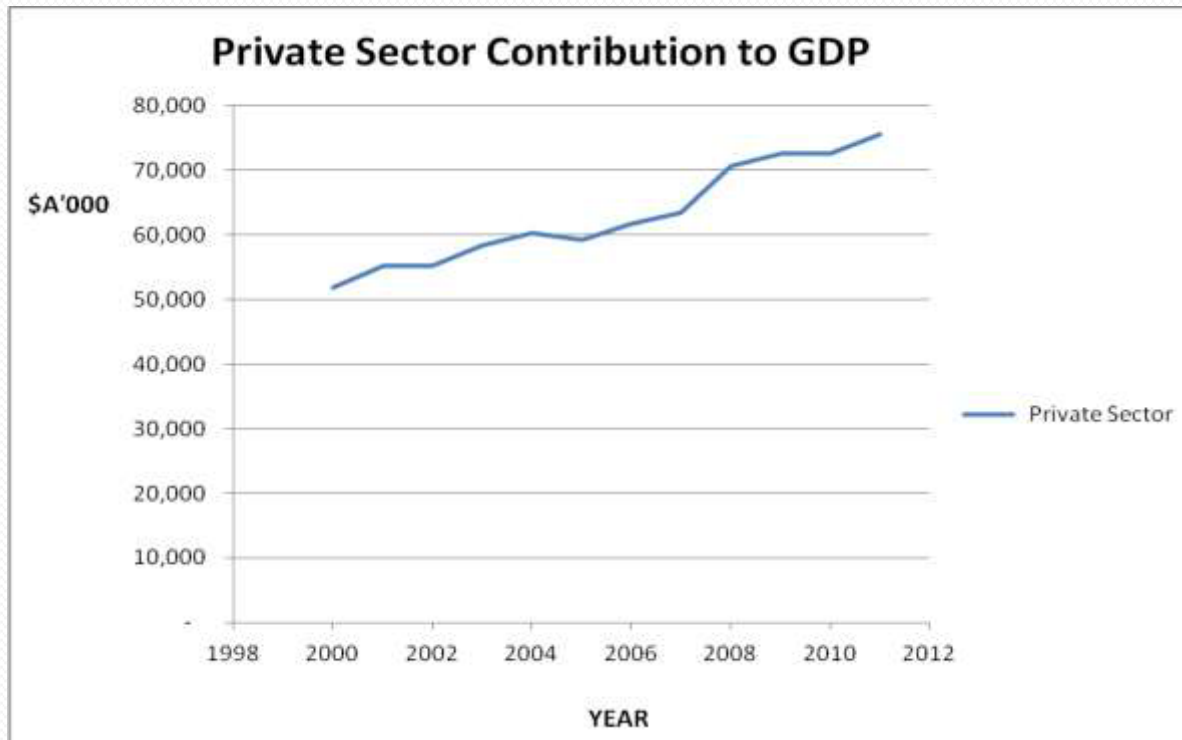
# Private Sector Development Strategy

## Why Focus on Private Sector?

- *Has flexibility and opportunity to expand and diversify capacity/capability;*
- *The provision of goods/services is done better by private sector;*
- *There is greater incentive for efficiency and success in the private sector;*

# Private Sector Development Strategy

## Private Sector Growth in 2000-2011



# Private Sector Development Strategy

## **Main Objectives**

- 1. Creating an enabling environment*
- 2. Generating business opportunities for SMEs*
- 3. Strengthening Public and Private Sector Partnership (PPP)*

# Private Sector Development Strategy

## Key Strategies

- 1. Improving the quality of infrastructure and service.*
- 2. Improving access to capital and efficient delivery of financial services*
- 3. Improving access to land.*
- 4. Developing business friendly regulations and supporting local businesses and FDI.*
- 5. Promoting a business culture*
- 6. Promoting a fair and level playing field for private sector development*
- 7. Provide an attractive targeted incentives environment*
- 8. Support the Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI)*

# Private Sector Development Strategy

## Implementation Plan

### *Action Plan Matrix*

- *36 activities*
- *MCIC to coordinate plan, in close consultation with ministries*

# Further Information

- 1. KDP 2013-2015**
- 2. PSDS and Action Plan matrix**
- 3. Strategic and Ministry Operational Plans**
- 4. 26107/64313 secretary@mcic.gov.ki**