



GOVERNMENT OF KIRIBATI

KIRIBATI DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS FORUM

Tarawa, Kiribati

13-14 March 2014

DRAFT SUMMARY RECORD

A meeting of the Kiribati Development Partners was held at the Marine Training Centre Convention, Tarawa Kiribati on 13-14 March 2014. The following countries and agencies were represented: Australia, Cuba, European Union, GIZ, Japan, India, New Zealand, Republic Of China/Taiwan, United States, Asian Development Bank, Commonwealth Local Government Forum, International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, UNESCO, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UN Women), World Bank, and the World Health Organisation. A list of participants is attached as *Annex 1*.

13 March 2014

Topic 1: Overview of the 2012-15 Kiribati Development Plan (KDP)

A Sector Economist from the National Economic Planning Office in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development gave this presentation. She noted that the 2012-15 KDP focused on six key priority areas: human resource development, economic growth and poverty reduction, health, environment, governance and infrastructure.

She stated that a new Education Act was passed by Parliament in December 2013 with the major change allowing for teacher registration. Some specific indicators such as school enrolments and progress to higher grades suggests that standards in education are declining. However, interventions that various projects have made in education will take time to impact on the indicators presented and reforms generally.

The effects of the Global Financial Crisis in 2007-08 influenced GDP levels in Kiribati in recent years however growth in 2012 rose by 3.4%. For 2013 and 2014, the IMF expects real growth in Kiribati to remain around 2.9%. Recent increases in population have caused a general reduction in GDP per capita but this has improved to \$1,623 in 2012.

A VAT and an excise tax will be introduced in April 2014 along with the abolition of Customs duties. This will have the effect of broadening the government revenue base. A Private Sector Development Strategy is currently being finalised. The Government has introduced the first Public-Private Partnership with the operations of the Otintaai hotel. A new Telecommunications Act was passed in April 2013. This Act set the conditions for a

competitive market in telecommunications and focused on the regulator's capacity to manage a competitive market.

A debt policy has strengthened decision-making processes and avoided expensive commercial borrowing. Legislation in May 2013 improved the governance and management of SOEs.

Population growth has been a challenging issue and the alarming annual growth rate of 2.2% has caused overcrowding, particularly in South Tarawa. The fertility rate rose from 3.5 in 2005 to 4.1 in 2011 but there was a decline to 2.7 in 2012. The KDP target for 2015 is less than 3.5.

Maternal and child health are still key challenges for Kiribati. The maternal mortality rate rose from 125 in 2010 to 220 in 2012. The KDP target is maternal mortality numbers fewer than two deaths annually by 2015. The under 5 mortality rate dropped from 59 in 2010 to 46 in 2011 but rose again to 71 in 2012. The KDP target is 22 by 2015.

Communicable diseases are endemic in Kiribati with most associated with overcrowding and poor hygiene. In 2008, Non Communicable Diseases accounted for 69% of all deaths. A Bill to strengthen initiatives around tobacco control and alcohol misuse along with the regulations has been passed. In January 2014, Tabiteuea North was the sixth and largest island in Kiribati to be declared open defecation free.

The Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy (KIEP) was adopted by the GoK in May 2013 and launched in August 2013. Public and local communities are actively being engaged through informal consultations to raise public awareness on broader environmental issues and to assist in protecting their environment. Such initiatives include engaging voluntary youth groups in planting mangroves. In August 2013 a Key Biodiversity Area Analysis report for Kiribati was launched. It will form the basis of the Government of Kiribati's direction towards designating areas and species that have significant biodiversity values at national and global levels.

Efforts have been made to maximize and sustain agricultural production at household level to provide adequate fresh and healthy food and increase household income.

In September 2013, the Government of Kiribati signed the instrument of accession to the UN Convention Against Corruption and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Priority actions for infrastructure have been addressed including the Betio Port upgrade, reconstruction of South Tarawa's main road, the Kiribati Aviation Investment Program and the South Tarawa Sanitation Improvement Program. The Telecommunications Act passed in 2013 encourages competition in the communications sector.

Installation of solar power points on outer islands has been hampered by a number of problems including drought conditions which has affected the life of wet batteries. A new

battery system is currently being installed on all islands and as a result the number of connections in 2014 is expected to rise significantly.

Next steps include the mid-term review of the KDP 2012-15 in May 2014, the design of the KDP 2016-19 in June 2015 and the evaluation of the KDP 2012-15 in late 2016.

The IMF delegate gave a presentation on the recently undertaken Article IV Consultation to Kiribati.

The Director of the National Economic Planning Office in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development gave a presentation on the economic reform program including the conditions for budget support in Kiribati in 2014 and beyond.

14 March 2014

AGENDA ITEM 1

Opening Remarks

The Secretary to Cabinet and Chair welcomed delegates and noted that this meeting had been structured to focus on five key sectors of the Kiribati National Development Plan *population, poverty alleviation, infrastructure, energy and rural development*.

The Chair informed the meeting that the agenda was circulated to participants well in advance of this meeting. She noted that in the working procedures proposed that a *Summary Record of the Meeting* be prepared and the time allocated for discussion of agenda items including recess periods.

She further advised the meeting that the Summary Record of Meeting will form the basis of Kiribati future engagement with partners in implementing decisions taken at this meeting.

The meeting adopted the working procedures.

AGENDA ITEM 2: Population

The Climate Change Coordinator, Office of Te Beretitenti, gave a presentation on Population with the theme of a Healthy and Productive Population. According to the 2010 Census, the population of Kiribati stands at 103,058 with a growth rate of 2.2%, and is composed of 50,766 males and 52,262 females. This is a rapidly growing population with a large percentage of young people aged less than 15 and fewer in the older age group of 60 and over.

The high birth rate in South Tarawa coupled with migration from the outer islands, resulted in an alarming growth rate of 4.5% between 2005 and 2010. Population pressures, combined with high urban growth have resulted in overcrowding that is straining public

infrastructure and the natural environment. Outbreaks of diarrhoea and other diseases linked with overcrowding, inadequate water supply and sanitation are common in South Tarawa. He mentioned a “diarrhoea outbreak” in 2013 on South Tarawa, where around 500 people were affected and 5 children died.

Comparing Kiribati with similar countries around the region, Kiribati’s population growth rate ranked highest followed by RMI, Palau and Tuvalu. While the population growth in the other 3 countries was stagnant, the population growth rate in Kiribati continued to climb at a steep rate.

He also presented graphs showing the Real GDP against population growth and forecasts for future growths up to year 2020. The population growth rate in 2000-2005 was 1.8% and this increased to 2.2% in 2005-2010. Economic growth rate has been lower than population growth rate from 2007-2011. 2012 saw the beginning of major construction projects in Kiribati and therefore resulted in higher economic growth of 3.4%. The IMF has forecasted growth rates of 2.9% for real GDP. Population is expected to rise by 1.8% from 2013-2020.

The Government is committed to address population issues through the “The Population Implementation Strategy 2014-2020” which sets the agreed and prioritized actions, and targets the following:

- To reduce the population growth to the 1.8% by 2020.
- By 2020, most couples choose and plan to have 2-3 children.
- Expand public and social services coverage of the Kiribati population.
- Productivity of our population, measured as GDP per capita, to rise to \$1,750 by the year 2020.
- 1,100 new jobs and training opportunities created per year.
- To end the trend for people to move from rural to urban areas.

The Government’s series of actions that would help the country to achieve targets were described. Firstly, creating new jobs and training opportunities (by 1,100 per year) was a priority. This would also require a labour supply readily available (from urban and rural areas) upon demand. Connectivity to the outer islands and available capital for mobilisation would have to be in place for the timely response to labour demand. The development of communication and transport to the outer islands was essential. There were three major areas of overseas employment opportunities: merchant and fishing; vocational and trades training; and expansion of seasonal employment opportunities.

Secondly, there was a need to increase opportunities in the rural areas to encourage people to live on the outer islands and ease the overcrowding issue on South Tarawa.

Thirdly, the Government will try to prevent disease outbreaks, to establish preventive health measures and encourage sports to the population to combat NCDs and CDs.

The Government will also expand public and social coverage of the population. Providing

more opportunities for the outer islands and expand provision of solar lighting in the rural areas – this will extend productivity hours of people on the outer islands and allow them to work at night.

Lastly is the need to have quality data management systems to assist in planning and policy formulation. This is an essential criterion so the Government will have better management of the population records and thus better control of the population growth hence more soundly based policies can be formulated.

Representatives commented on the presentation and raised several issues.

The UNFPA expressed their commitment and support for the implementation of the National Population Policy as well as the monitoring of it. They strongly supported programs to counter “Violence against Women”. They stated that the health system should focus on the reduction of maternal mortality as key priority. They congratulated the Government of Kiribati for its efforts in support of women particularly in establishing a Ministry looking after the welfare of women.

UNICEF supported the work that was going into technical and vocational training. They said that there was a need to look into more depth at education from early childhood to secondary. Supporting curriculum development was highlighted.

The World Bank representative raised the issue of urbanisation and the importance of investing in urban infrastructure. He noted the trend in developing countries as countries became richer then there was a tendency towards greater urbanisation. Urbanisation is a way of getting decent services and to access economic opportunities. He suggested that the Government should concentrate on lowering fertility rates and explore opportunities for further emigration where the workforce could apply their skills.

NZ said that various development programs had been undertaken over the past years such as solid waste management, seasonal workers scheme, upgrading MTC facilities to help create new jobs and training opportunities. In response to water related issues, rainwater harvesting had proved to be a good investment.

The representative from UNWOMEN stated that they were looking forward to positive outcomes from the new Family Peace Bill and initiatives to combat violence against women.

PIFS stated that courses in vocational training will be conducted in the upcoming months.

The EU commented on the Government’s policies to encourage people to remain in rural areas and to stem the movement of people from the outer islands to Tarawa. In response to this, the Secretary to Cabinet explained that initiatives such as developing infrastructure at Kiritimati Island would boost the population at Kiritimati Island and restrain growth in South Tarawa. The World Bank said that part of the globalisation process meant that people would naturally flock towards cities.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Poverty Alleviation

The Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives gave the presentation on poverty. Previously poverty was not considered relevant or applicable to the Kiribati context, however, nowadays there is greater awareness of hardship if not actual poverty in people's lives or faced by our population.

The highest weekly per capita basic needs poverty line was South Tarawa with \$230.57 while the rest of the Gilbert Group considered as the least with \$83.31. The lowest proportion of households and population with expenditure less than the basic needs poverty line could be found in the Line and Phoenix Groups and the highest is found in South Tarawa. 22% of the total population is below the poverty line.

Attention on poverty and food security was considered important given the increase in hardship and threats being faced. There was a need to measure the extent and depth of the situation in order to formulate appropriate policies and strategies. Several issues were identified, including:

- Fragmentation: related to the nature of the islands and difficult to administratively manage the problem.
- Gender and age sensitivity to poverty: females are more prone to poverty including the young and the old.
- While not hungry, many have inadequate nutrition: this is related to food with low nutritional value consumed by the people of Kiribati.
- Poor educational achievement and skill levels
- Insufficient employment opportunities and inadequate income to meet basic needs and social obligations. This was faced in the outer islands mostly.
- Poor access to water and sanitation: basic needs were needed to be addressed.
- Poor health especially children:
- Vulnerability to global forces (economic recessions, climate change).

Efforts have been made to alleviate poverty and enhance food security. Coordination is critical to ensure that resources are pooled together to achieve greater impact in terms of building strengths and addressing weaknesses. Mobilizing of resources will avoid overlapping and duplication of funding. A poverty alleviation and food security group have been established to improve access to basic needs, raising the standard of living and enhanced food security.

To ensure these outcomes, the following targets have been set:

- Increased proportion of population gain access to basic needs
- Increased proportion of the total population living above poverty line
- Increase participation of I-Kiribati in overseas employment schemes by 1,100 in 2014
- Increased number of trained and skilled youth including seafarers and officers working on merchant and fishing vessels abroad
- Monthly national quota of grain is maintained
- Increased supply of local foods as proportion of imported foods

- At least monthly shipment of local produce/products from outer islands to markets in South Tarawa is maintained

Achieving such targets would be done through the formulation of appropriate strategies and activities by respective Ministries and implementation of the private sector development strategy 2013-2015. In terms of the activities he referred to the Consolidated Action Plan.

He also highlighted some achievements such as:

- Private Sector Development Strategy formulated
- Foreign Investment Policy is under review
- Enactment of KCCI Bill in December 2013
- Processed fish products from Arorae
- Waa n O project (island council owned boats making the travel between islands easier) is ongoing.
- Strengthening marketing of seaweed in the outer islands.
- Commercial crop production commenced in northern islands and plans for processed foods from other islands in place.
- Training on VCO and sap sugar conducted on some islands.
- Approval of the Buffer Scheme
- Agreement with CPSC to provide regular service from 2014
- Kiritimati is now serviced from Fiji by Punjas and PDL
- Cargo storage warehouses secured in central and southern islands
- Cargo Guarantee Scheme expanded from 6 to 10 islands

To overcome challenges, commitment and focus was strongly emphasized to ensure that relevant activities were carried out. Regular studies to track poverty levels was also considered important to give the true picture of the situation.

In relation to the private sector development strategy, he explained that the focus on the private sector was to have the flexibility and opportunity to expand and diversify and grow capacity and capability.

Following the presentation, donor representatives made comments and raised issues.

The UNDP raised a question regarding how to integrate the non-working poor into the working sectors. In response, the Secretary to Cabinet said that the Government of Kiribati was developing appropriate policies through education and vocational training.

The ILO commented that the more vulnerable groups would have difficulty in accessing programs to facilitate labour mobility. The representative suggested identifying information systems to monitor movements in overseas labour markets. Given that schemes such as seasonal workers scheme are a demand driven market, development partners' assistance would be required for creation of employment opportunities and closing the capacity gap.

The PFTAC representative highlighted what they described as an inconsistency in tax policy. The VAT to be implemented in April had two exemptions, rice and flour, which were both contributors to poor health. He argued that it would be much better to encourage local produce as an aid to nutrition. He suggested that this was one area of tax policy that required revisiting. In response, the World Bank representative said that it would be detrimental to the goal of alleviating poverty if a tax was levied on basic food items such as rice and flour.

The ILO said that youth unemployment in Kiribati was double international rates. Annually there was up to 4,000 new entrants to the labour force but only 400-500 new jobs. A focus needed to be made on business training in schools and entrepreneurship. Other developments could include the implementation of a minimum wage and boosting employment opportunities in outer islands.

The IMF said that they understood the political constraints involved with taxation issues associated with rice and flour. They were supportive of the new taxation measures that the Government will introduce on 1 April. They wished to see an increase in services to Statistics particularly with regard to labour market information. Financial literacy training was required to increase financial competitiveness, particularly for the private sector where much of the employment growth would emerge.

NZ said that they would like to view the draft of the private sector development strategy. They suggested that the copra subsidy scheme was serving an important function but there were ways in which the scheme could be managed better. On labour mobility, they said that the high cost of air fares to Kiribati did have an effect on competitiveness. Measures needed to be taken to improve acclimatisation in overseas countries such as financial literacy training.

The EU said that they would support sustainable economic development based on the measures in the Poverty and Food Security Action Plan. They queried what was planned for Christmas Island in terms of the private sector development strategy.

The ADB said that outer island production would require reliable and affordable shipping fares. They asked how were developments with regard to the freight subsidy scheme and if there were plans for reform. They saw potential in the area of private sector development.

GIZ said that it was interesting that Climate Change was not being addressed as a separate issue but was now becoming mainstreamed in all sectors. They requested an update on the status of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan. The Secretary to Cabinet responded that the Plan was not yet approved given that it requires a joint approach between partners and the government of Kiribati.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Infrastructure Development

The Secretary of the Ministry of Communication, Transport and Tourism Development introduced this topic. She highlighted in her presentation two components: economic and

social infrastructure.

Under economic infrastructure, she noted that a new Communication Act had been passed and a reform of the National Telecommunications 'organisation, TSKL, was in progress. The Act also provided for regulatory support for capacity building and equipment for the regulatory Authority.

Outer Island connectivity had minimal support since services were not commercially viable. The establishment of an Outer Island Trust Fund was proposed.

The development of ramps and jetties was proposed in order to improve connections to outer islands. As well the establishment of a port on Kiritimati Island was proposed. Upgrading of Airports and Road in the outer islands was approved in phases in which 4 islands covered under ROC Grant 2013 (\$2m) as Phase I and another 4 islands will be covered under ROC Grant 2014 as phase II.

Under social infrastructure, a classroom rehabilitation undertaken in 5 islands was planned to extend to another 14 more islands with the total estimate of \$16.4m. A Water and Sanitation proposal has covered 70 villages of 16 Outer Islands with external financial assistance.

The EU stated that they had committed €23 million for development on Kiritimati Island until 2020. They suggested that a comprehensive development plan for Kiritimati be drawn up to ensure effective coordination and tangible economic development. They also planned to support projects in civil society and the private sector.

NZ stated that the Kiritimati Island runway had now been completed. They said that NZ could potentially contribute towards airport operations and safety equipment. They stressed the need for a simple plan for Kiritimati Island. They regretted the lack of maintenance with regard to hospitals. They were working on another phase of their rainwater harvesting project. They stressed that the Government should be clear about the costs involved with projects and in particular should be more realistic about up-front costs as these had a tendency to spiral.

The UN representative stated that maintenance was an issue that needed attention particularly with regard to solar power at schools and the rehabilitation of classrooms.

The Pacific Islands forum noted that the Pacific Plan was addressing regional aviation and shipping issues.

The EU supported the comments made about maintenance. They suggested that more resources being provided for small details such as maintenance could make a large difference. They noted that €3.2 million would be invested in the Kiriwatsan project.

The ADB noted their support for the South Tarawa Roads Rehabilitation Project and the Water and Sanitation Rehabilitation project and the need to build project management capacity.

The Cabinet Secretary noted the challenges in providing regular shipping services and noted the work being undertaken with regard to the Bonriki runway and the roads project. She said that the Government relied heavily on the partners with regard to issues such as the design of projects. Investments in human resource development and maintenance were priorities for the Government.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Energy

The Director of Energy Planning from the Ministry of Public Works and Utilities presented this paper. He highlighted that Kiribati was highly dependent on petroleum imports for the generation of electricity and transportation in the country. The traditional use of biomass for cooking and copra drying were both the largest source of renewable energy in the country. He stated only 1% of electrification was sought from solar renewable energy.

He also highlighted the current situation and progress with the development of renewable energy in the country. Solar PV grid connected projects on South Tarawa were 23 % completed. Solar renewable energy projects were yet to be installed but when installed they were expected to lower PUB's spending on fuel by \$0.8 per annum. These projects will be installed in urban areas. Work has been done to address problems for fuel storage. Three new tanks have been built which could increase the turnaround of local costal tankers from 28 to 60 days. The rehabilitation of old fuel tanks and fuel discharges pipes were also completed in order to increase storage capacity from 2.4 to 4.8 million m³. In addition policy, planning and coordination work had been undertaken. The Kiribati National Energy Policy (KNEP) was completed in 2009 which guided the execution of actions in the sector specifically on policy planning and coordination, power, outer island and rural electrification, petroleum, efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, environment and transport. A renewable readiness assessment was completed in 2012 which focused on assessing elements that need to be in place to build a strong and sustainable businesses model which supported the deployment of sustainable renewable energy.

He suggested possible areas of the sector where donors could intervene. In the urban energy electrification; the areas were: upgrading the PUB grid including automation, dual fuel genset and storage technology to increase capacity of RE penetration into the grid; renewable energy for power generation in Kiritimati Island. (EU/NZ have expressed interest); grid centralisation in Kiritimati; additional fuel tanks (2 million litres); access for medium range tanker fuel discharge; and biofuel production facility in South Tarawa and Kiritimati. In addition for outer island rural electrification, the focus areas were: health and education facilities solar electrification; fishing centre solar refrigeration; community facilities solar electrification and solar powered desalination plants for vulnerable communities. The possible areas for donor intervention in the policy, planning and coordination mechanisms in the energy sector were: reviewing the existing supply contract and identifying options for alternative fuel suppliers; an electricity tariff review to support the private sector and low income households; an energy efficiency policy for all public infrastructure to promote the efficient use of electricity; national energy roadmap development; policy and legislation development and review for renewable energy, electricity and petroleum fuels; feed in tariff for on-grid solar PV systems integration and HR capacity building for energy sector development (Science, Engineering and Economics).

The energy supply sector has good potential to reduce GHG emissions in electricity generation using proven low generation carbon technologies. The energy demand sector has been progressing to complement the social economic development goals. Biofuel development from coconuts could

become a significant diesel substitute fuel for electricity generation and generation. Energy efficient engines and electric vehicles promotion could decrease the growing demand for gasoline fuel.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Rural Development

The Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs made this presentation. The theme of the presentation was “Building our Sustainable Future” to empower island councils and communities as a whole.

The presentation focused on easing population pressure in urban centres, addressing urbanisation issues, the equitable distribution of developmental benefits and to improve the quality of life.

The Republic of Kiribati is located in the Pacific Ocean, consisting of 32 low-lying atolls and one volcanic island in three main groups, the Gilbert Islands, Phoenix Islands and Line Islands. The country spreads over 3.5 million kilometres of ocean but has a total land area of only 811 square kilometres. The 2010 census counted a population of 103,058. There was significant in-migration of people from the outer islands to South Tarawa, resulting in an urban population proportion of 54% compared with a rural proportion of 46%.

Data on telecommunications connectivity confirms that the urban area had a 100% reach in terms of council telecommunications connectivity, landline, mobile and internet. On the other hand, the rural area had 100% council telecommunications connectivity followed by internet connectivity with 55% then landline (40%) and mobile (30%).

She also mentioned certain issues and challenges related to rural development as follows:

- Infrastructure (including. water and sanitation)
- Isolation and distance
- Service delivery
- Limited opportunities (commerce, employment)
- Climate Change
- Dependency
- Limited capacity and
- Coordination

Opportunities were identified in terms of: natural capital, human capital, cultural capital and local governance. In light of these issues the challenges were connectivity, local governance, business and productive sectors and employment opportunities. Early wins were identified as empowerment of local governments and empowerment of local communities. Finally, the Secretary highlighted these areas as the way forward: ongoing empowerment programmes, coordination and getting the services and goods to the people.

UNICEF agreed that the way forward was to empower communities. They saw that there were some achievements and progress. For instance, open defecation free islands had

been declared. Some Islands had set a penalty to charge those who were found to break the law.

The EU representative commented that island councils did have not clear roles. They required the capacity to understand their roles with the government in order to avoid duplication and to provide a sense of accountability. He also noted that tourism development in the outer islands would provide income generating activity to the community.

The US representative commented that the US government supported community programs such as climate change adaptation in the Pacific islands with a total amount of \$22million and will also provide technical assistance if needed. The US outlined their regional programs operating in the South Pacific and stressed the availability of scholarships such as the Fulbright Scholarship scheme.

The Pacific Island Forum representative stressed the need for coordination to achieve results. She commented that project completion and maintenance reports on social infrastructure developments should be provided.

AGENDA ITEM 7: Overview – Key Development Initiatives

The Director of the National Economic Planning Office in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development gave an overview of the presentations made. He noted the achievements made in Education but suggested that there were several areas where advances need to be made in particular with regard to English language training, teacher training, the condition of classrooms, improvements in secondary education and the requirement for books and computers for schools.

With regard to population issues, family planning required strengthening. On health, communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases both required more work. Sport was one neglected area of NCD control. Overcrowding meant decentralisation should be supported through improvements to infrastructure, agriculture, the copra price subsidy scheme, and fisheries production. As well, water and sanitation issues, the state of the infrastructure of hospitals, maternal and child health facilities and access to medicines all required to be addressed.

Economic growth prospects over the next two years were optimistic mainly due to large infrastructure projects on South Tarawa. A focus should now turn to the outer islands in particular Kiritimati Island. This would fit with the strategy to maintain the population on the outer islands. He stressed the importance of quality data particularly with regards to education, health, data produced by the National Statistics Office and civil registrations in the outer islands. He stated that the Household Income and Expenditure Survey was due to commence in 2014 at a cost of \$900,000 and the Population Census was due to be underway in 2015 at a cost of \$1.3 million.

The way forward was for development partners to provide budget support to provide flexibility in planning for the future along with projects to support social infrastructure and rural development.

The IMF stressed maintenance as an issue that required addressing. They also suggested the need for quality statistics.

The World Bank suggested that analytical work needed to be done on the issue of urbanisation. They suggested that provincial development in Pacific islands should be informed by the experience of other countries using an evidence based report.

The EU commented on the amount of progress that had been achieved in Kiribati in the past few years, particularly in capacity development and the mitigation of climate change.

NZ stressed the need for a long term view. They also highlighted the need to include maintenance at the forefront of development projects.

AGENDA ITEM 8: Consideration and Endorsement of the Forum's Key Outcomes

The meeting agreed that the record and outcome of the meeting would be distributed to participants as soon as possible after its completion. An action matrix would also be distributed to participants.

AGENDA ITEM 9: Development Partners Meeting

It was proposed that the next meeting will be organised in March 2016.

Annex1: List of Development Partner Participants

1	Noriko Ogawa	AsDB
2	Malie Lototele	AsDB
3	George Fraser	Australian High Commission
4	Michael Hunt	Australian High Commission
5	Mark Sayers	Australian High Commission
6	Erin Magee	Australian High Commission
7	Glen Hornby	Australian High Commission
8	Iobi Batio	Australian High Commission
9	Sainiana Rokovucago	Australian High Commission
10	Praneel Shina	Australian High Commission
11	Shailendro Plaged	Commonwealth Local Government Forum
12	Esteban Lobaina Romero	Cuban Charge d'Affairs
13	Johnny Haasen Engell	EU
14	Jesus Lavina	EU
15	Thierry Catteau	EU
16	Teriba Tabe	EU
17	Hanna Sabass	GIZ
18	Edward Bernard	ILO
19	Sophia Kagan	ILO
20	Sergi Dodzin	IMF
21	Ezequiel Cabezon	IMF
22	Lanieta Rauqueque	IMF
23	David (Xuafei) Bai	IMF
24	Vikrant Rattan	Indian High Commission, Suva
25	Hideyuki Shiozawa	Japan Embassy, Suva
26	Noriyuki Nakamura	JICA
27	David Nicholuson	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
28	John Claasen	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
29	Vinayak Nagaraj	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
30	Peter Kemp	New Zealand High Commission
31	Scott Roger	PFTAC/IMF
32	Seini O'Connor	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
33	David Teabo	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
34	Maya Huang	Taiwan Embassy
35	Elzira Sagynbaeva	UN Women
36	Akiko Fujii	UNDP
37	Jillian Campbell	UNESCAP
38	Toshiyuki Matsumoto	UNESCO
39	Mark Schreiner	UNFPA

40	Karen Allen	UNICEF
41	Nahad Sadrazodi	UNICEF
42	Nuzhat Shahzadi	UNJP
43	Aren Teannaki	UNJP
44	Tuiiai Tabai	UNJP
45	Titan Toaki	UNJP
46	Tevita Dawai	UNRC
47	Sandeep Singh	US Embassy, Suva
48	Dr. Andre Reiffer	WHO
49	Tobias Haque	World Bank