



**11<sup>TH</sup> EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND 2014–2020**

**NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME**

**FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI**

## GENERAL CLAUSES

The European Commission and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati hereby agree as follows:

- (1) The European Commission, (represented by Mr Neven Mimica, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development) and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati, (represented by H.E. Mr Anote Tong, President of the Republic of Kiribati) hereinafter referred to as the Parties, determined the general orientations for cooperation for the period *2014-2020*. These orientations which are included in the National Indicative Programme, concern the European Union aid in favour of Kiribati and were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised and signed in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005 and revised and signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010.  
The National Indicative Programme is annexed to the present document.
- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the European Union envisages to make available to Kiribati for the period *2014-2020*, an amount of EUR 23 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation). A B-allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) can be established to cover unforeseen needs. This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Commission, following the mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects. The National Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which Kiribati benefits or could benefit under other European Union resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks. The B-allocation shall be established according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not constitute a part of the programming.
- (5) Pending the entry into force of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting with the Council on the financing of European Union Aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of Kiribati within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document under the condition that sufficient financial resources are available in the transitional measures ("Bridging Facility") composed of uncommitted balances from the previous EDFs and from funds decommitted from projects or programmes under those EDFs. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF until the entry into force of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF implementing rules and financial regulation.
- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present National Indicative Programme by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 2c and 3 of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2014-2020.

- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Indicative Programme document as well as the A-and B-allocations can be revised following the mid-term review and the end-of-term review or ad hoc reviews.

Done at Brussels on 3 February 2015 in two original copies in the English language.

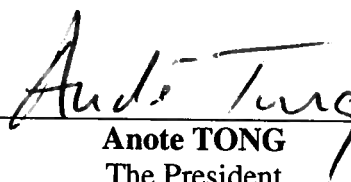
**FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

**FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI**



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**Neven MIMICA**  
Commissioner for International Cooperation  
and Development



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**Anote TONG**  
The President

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## LIST OF PRINCIPAL ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAP</b>	<b>ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAMME</b>
<b>ACP</b>	<b>AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES</b>
<b>ADB</b>	<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b>
<b>CEDAW</b>	<b>UN CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN</b>
<b>CSO</b>	<b>CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION</b>
<b>DCC</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE</b>
<b>EDF</b>	<b>EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>
<b>EEZ</b>	<b>EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE</b>
<b>ETOPS</b>	<b>EXTENDED RANGE TWIN OPERATIONS</b>
<b>EU / EUD</b>	<b>EUROPEAN UNION / EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION</b>
<b>GCCA</b>	<b>GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE</b>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>
<b>GEF</b>	<b>GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY</b>
<b>GoK</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT OF KIRIBATI</b>
<b>ILO</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION</b>
<b>IMF</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND</b>
<b>KJIP</b>	<b>JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY</b>
<b>KDP</b>	<b>KIRIBATI DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2012-15</b>
<b>JICA</b>	<b>JOINT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>
<b>MDG</b>	<b>MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b>
<b>MFED</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>MFMRD</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>MLPD</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF LINE AND PHOENIX DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>MS</b>	<b>MEMBER STATES (OF THE EU)</b>
<b>NAO /DNAO</b>	<b>NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER / DEPUTY NAO</b>
<b>NEPO</b>	<b>NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICE</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION</b>
<b>NIP</b>	<b>NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME</b>
<b>NSA</b>	<b>NON-STATE ACTOR</b>
<b>ODA</b>	<b>OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>
<b>PEFA</b>	<b>PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY</b>
<b>PIFS</b>	<b>PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT</b>

<b>PFM</b>	<b>PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT</b>
<b>PRIF</b>	<b>PACIFIC REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY</b>
<b>SOES</b>	<b>STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES</b>
<b>SPC</b>	<b>SECRETARIAT FOR THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY</b>
<b>SRC</b>	<b>SECTOR REFORM CONTRACT</b>
<b>TA</b>	<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>
<b>TCF</b>	<b>TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY</b>
<b>TVET</b>	<b>TECHNICAL &amp; VOCATIONAL EDUCATION &amp; TRAINING</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>USAID</b>	<b>UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>WB</b>	<b>WORLD BANK</b>
<b>WFP</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>

## 11<sup>TH</sup> EDF NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (NIP) FOR KIRIBATI -SUMMARY

The European Union (EU) and the Republic of Kiribati have a long-standing tradition of co-operation and partnership, beginning in 1979 with the Lomé II Convention through to the current Cotonou Partnership Agreement.

Kiribati is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) of about 103 000 habitants distributed over 33 islands divided in three major groups (Gilbert Islands, Phoenix Islands and Line Islands) with a total landmass of 810 km<sup>2</sup>. It is one of the most isolated countries in the world. Kiribati is environmentally fragile and highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Maintaining food and water security, managing infrastructure and accommodating the implications of climate change constitute a major challenge for this country with a rapidly growing population.

In line with the Agenda for Change, the EU development strategy is guided by the Kiribati Development Plan 2012-15 (KDP) "Enhancing Aid Effectiveness to support economic growth" and its vision "A vibrant economy for the people of Kiribati", that focuses on six key priority areas: (1) *human resource development*, (2) *economic growth and poverty reduction*, (3) *health*, (4) *environment*, (5) *governance and* (6) *infrastructure*. The Government has identified climate change as a cross cutting priority. A National framework for climate change (CC) and CC adaptation and a national integrated environment policy exist (2013).

Most development partners active in Kiribati have concentrated their assistance on South Tarawa – the atoll and capital where 60% of the entire population live on only 10 km<sup>2</sup> of habitable land. An objective of the Kiribati government is to address the imbalance of social and economic development between the Gilbert Group of Islands to the west, where the capital Tarawa is located, and the Line Islands to the east, where Kiritimati is located.

The Kiribati government's proposal to develop Kiritimati offers tangible and realistic prospects for socio-economic development of: a) domestic tuna fisheries as well as the potential to become a hub for regional tuna fisheries and the establishment of a tuna value adding and processing plant that could create many jobs,; b) Inter-island as well as international sea freight for people and merchandise; c) Tourism: attracting cruise boats; d) Private sector development.

The first phase of the National Indicative Program would be the establishment and endorsement by government of a comprehensive development plan, including costing, for Kiritimati Island which should build on the studies and planning work already carried out.

The NIP therefore proposes to focus on the following single sector: Supporting the inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development of Kiritimati Island.

Supporting the Inclusive and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of Kiritimati Island	EUR 20 500 000	(89% of total)
Measures in favour of civil society	included in the support measures	
Support measures	EUR 2 500 000	(11% of total)
Total	EUR 23 000 000	(100%)

The overall objective of the sector aid is to contribute to the improvement of the social and economic development of Kiribati and to promote safer, healthier and cleaner environment as well as to increase climate change resilience while contributing to the overall sustainable living conditions for the population and the country's transition to a green economy. The specific objective aims to contribute

to the sustainable socio-economic development of the outer islands of Kiribati with a focus on Kiritimati Island with the main expected results: to develop, endorse and implement a Kiritimati Comprehensive Development Plan (Phase I) and to reinforce Kiribati capacities in Public Finance Management.

EU efforts in the non-focal area will continue with a particular emphasis on the continuation of a Technical Cooperation Facility supporting the National Authorizing Officer as well as increased support to civil society (indicative amount of EUR 0.3 million), to enhance the participation of Non State Actors in policy dialogue and in monitoring of sectoral programmes and to reinforce accountability and oversight. The target will be organizations on Kiritimati Island able to support the development plans and actions associated with the focal sector. The faith based groups are recognised for their active participation and instrumental role in the communities and close association with youth, women and children and may encourage behavioral change of youth and communities in protecting the environment on the island. Special attention will also be given to gender issues in view of the high rate of violence against women.

In line with the Agenda for Change and the EU's fundamental values, support to this area could be enhanced through regional or thematic envelopes, in partnership with the UN or other development partners.

Particular focus could also be given to public finance management, economic development and accountability that can help local governments to promote and coordinate development at local level, which is particularly relevant in a geographically dispersed country. Working with local authorities is also pertinent for the development plans for the outer islands and in particular Kiritimati.



## THE REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI

### 1. The overall lines for the EU response

#### 1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country

The European Union (EU) and the Republic of Kiribati have a long-standing tradition of co-operation and partnership, beginning in 1979 with the Lomé II Convention through to the current Cotonou Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou in 2000 and updated in Ouagadougou in June 2010.

The ACP-EU Partnership Agreement will remain in force until 2020 with an overarching objective of reducing, and eventually eradicating, poverty through sustainable development and gradual integration of ACP countries into the world economy. Cooperation between the EU and Kiribati shall continue to pursue these objectives in keeping with the fundamental principles of the Agreement such as sustainable development, human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law, good governance, conflict prevention and resolution etc. As stated in the objectives of the partnership, “the principles of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, including climate change, shall be applied and integrated at every level of the partnership”.

While a strong ownership of the country development strategy and the alignment of EU aid with this strategy will remain essential elements, the EU development approach set out in the 2011 “EU Agenda for Change”<sup>I</sup> and in the 2012 EU Communication “Towards a renewed EU–Pacific development partnership”<sup>II</sup> will also be reflected. In order to ensure consistency of the EU actions, the National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020 is also enshrined in the broader context of EU policies, notably the EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy<sup>III</sup>. As a result, efforts have been made, amongst others, towards developing a more targeted and efficient delivery of aid to ensure maximum poverty reduction. EU-Kiribati partnership goes beyond aid delivery by promoting common values and interests on the global scene through political and policy dialogue. This, in turn, should facilitate a more general convergence of views on global issues debated in international fora.

The interrelationship between environment and human rights, especially when it comes to the implications of climate change in particular for the vulnerable groups of the population will be considered.

Equal access to clean air, water, adequate food, housing, health and education is necessary for the enjoyment of a wide range of rights. Thus, equitable management of natural resources prevents ill health from environmental causes, by incorporating human rights principles into decision-making.

A bilateral Fisheries Partnership Agreement is in place between the EU and Kiribati since 2003. Its current Protocol, to be renewed in September 2015, provides for EU support to the fisheries sector, aimed to strengthen fisheries conservation and management in Kiribati waters and assist Kiribati in optimizing benefits from fisheries.

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<sup>I</sup>Communication from the European Commission « Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change », COM(2011) 637 final, 13.10.2011; Council Conclusions on “Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change” (3166<sup>th</sup> Foreign Affairs Council Meeting, Brussels, 14 May 2012).

<sup>II</sup> JOIN/2012/06 final

<sup>III</sup> Council Conclusions on Human Rights and Democracy; 3179<sup>th</sup> Foreign Affairs Council meeting, Luxembourg, 25 June 2012.

In Kiribati, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets are mainly off track except MDG 3.a (gender equality). The country ranks 11<sup>th</sup> out of 14 on the Pacific Human Development Index and remains dependent on development partners' assistance. The lack of systematically collected statistical data is a key obstacle in the accomplishment of MDG targets and its associated indicators.

The principle of alignment of the EU development strategy with the country national development plan will guide the EU 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (11<sup>th</sup> EDF) programming and implementation. The Kiribati Development Plan 2012-15 (KDP) "Enhancing Aid Effectiveness to support economic growth" and its vision "A vibrant economy for the people of Kiribati" has been developed through a comprehensive consultative process, and consolidate the development gains achieved against the MDG to date and exemplify the ambitious reform agenda of the Government. The Plan focuses on six key priority areas (KPAs): (1) *human resource development*, (2) *economic growth and poverty reduction*, (3) *health*, (4) *environment*, (5) *governance and* (6) *infrastructure*. Kiribati is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impact and the Government has identified climate change as a cross cutting priority. A National framework for climate change (CC) and CC adaptation and a national integrated environment policy exist (2013). A Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and National Disaster Management (KJIP) was launched on 29 August 2014.

For the very first time, the 2012-2015 KDP includes national level results consisting of outputs, outcomes and measurable performance indicators, including baselines and targets to be achieved within the next four years. The Government is also putting specific focus on improving the monitoring and evaluation for key expected results under each of the six key policy areas. A number of sector policies and strategies are in place and monitored by the relevant ministries.

A donor coordination process has been established and development partners are engaged in structural and financial reform priorities drawn from the Kiribati Development Strategy, as reflected in the last meeting of the Kiribati Development Partners Forum in Tarawa in March 2014). Moreover, aid coordination is ensured by the National Economic Planning Office (NEPO) within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED). Further sector coordination is ensured by committees within the line ministries. The long term priorities of the KDP 2012-15 are likely to be the basis for the next development framework due to cover 2016-2019.

Against this background, the EU cooperation with Kiribati will be guided by the existing Kiribati Development Plan and its next phase as from 2016 and informed by the outcomes of the Donor Partners Fora.

## **1.2. Choice of sectors**

Kiribati is a Small Island Developing State of more than 103 000 habitants located in the central Pacific. It consists of 33 islands divided in three groups (Gilbert Islands, Phoenix Islands and Line Islands) with a total landmass of 810 km<sup>2</sup> spread over an enormous 3.5 million km<sup>2</sup> Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It is one of the most isolated countries in the world. Kiribati is a Least Developed Country with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of EUR 113 million. GDP per capita were USD 1623 in 2012. The country faces severe development constraints: lack of productive resources, limited internal market, geographical remoteness, small size, limited natural resources, especially land and freshwater. Access to international markets is very difficult. A large public sector and an undeveloped private sector compound these problems. Exports are limited mainly to fisheries products and copra. Selling of fishing licenses to third countries accounts for some 20-30% on average of annual government revenues. A main concern remain that foreign vessels fishing in Kiribati do not contribute to economic development much beyond these license fees.

The population is growing rapidly and is estimated to double by 2025 - with more than 40% of the population under the age of 15. The provision of education and health services for children constitute a large share of the budget both to the families and national budgets while future employment opportunities are some of the most important challenges facing the country where population growth rate is very high.

Kiribati is environmentally fragile and highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including sea-level rise, increased extreme weather events (droughts), ocean acidification and degrading coral reef, marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Maintaining food and water security, managing risks of economic infrastructure losses, and accommodating the broader socio-economic implications of climate change constitute a major challenge for a country with a rapidly growing population. A 20 cm rise in sea-level could reportedly render the country uninhabitable (a 6cm increase recorded to date). Several communities have already been compelled to resettle inland thereby creating tensions over the use of already stretched resources.

Most of the development partners active in Kiribati have concentrated their assistance on South Tarawa – the atoll capital comprising 60% of the population with only 10 km<sup>2</sup> of habitable land. The main donors present in Tarawa are: Australia (AUD 30 million) and New Zealand (NZD 37 million) with an Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2012-14 covering 8 main sectors - Education, Workforce Skills, Growth and Economic Management, Infrastructure, Urban Development, Waste management, Water and Energy, Governance); Taiwan (AUD 11 million in agriculture and infrastructure) and the World Bank (AUD 10 million in climate change adaptation infrastructure).

Since the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF, the EU has focused on improving infrastructure, energy, health, water and sanitation as well as improving living conditions in the outer islands in an effort to reduce migration flows to South Tarawa. The lack of basic services and economic opportunities on the outer islands has fuelled urban migration to Tarawa. This has led to a high level of unemployment and growing numbers of people living in poor quality housing and squatter-type settlements, without adequate access to safe water and sanitation.

Under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF (EUR 21 million), water and sanitation as well as energy on the outer islands are the focal sectors of intervention. The EU is also involved in improving public finance management through its technical cooperation facility in close collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), Australia, New Zealand and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In addition, under the European Commission Millennium Development Goal initiative, a EUR 4.8 million 'Improving Drinking Water Supply in Kiritimati (Christmas) Island' programme was adopted in 2012.

An objective of the Kiribati government is to address the imbalance of social and economic development between the Gilbert Group of Islands, where the capital Tarawa is located, to the west and the Line Islands to the east, where Kiritimati is located. In 2004, it endorsed a strategic policy on promoting outer island growth centres and designated Kiritimati Island as a main potential growth area in Kiribati. Kiritimati Island is covered by the Kiribati Development Plan 2012-15, the overarching national development framework. It is the second most populated island in the nation with a growing population (5800 in 2010 census vs. 3,000 in 2000). Its population growth forecasts predict an annual growth rate of 8% to reach 12,060 individuals by 2020 due both to natural growth and migration from Tarawa. This approach was confirmed during the 2014 Kiribati Development Partners Forum (Tarawa, March 2014).

Kiritimati Island offers several advantages compared to the capital Tarawa: 1) the land area represents

70% of the country total land mass with 388 km<sup>2</sup> of which approximately 200 km<sup>2</sup> are habitable (compared to 10 km<sup>2</sup> for Tarawa); its population density of 14 habitants/km<sup>2</sup> starkly contrasts with the capital's 5000 habitants/km<sup>2</sup>; 2) its marine resources where around 60% of overall offshore fisheries catches (tuna) in Kiribati waters occurred in the Line group (USD 49 million per year on average yearly value and likely to increase due to climate change related species migration) Kiribati's waters are part of the most productive tuna fishing grounds globally; also sea salt production export to the Japanese market is on-going; 3) tourism linked to its unique biodiversity (e.g. game fishing; diving; and bird watching) at present yields an average of 1200 tourists visits to Kiritimati each year (which peaked at 3000 per year when cruise boats could still stop by); and 4) copra production which could serve as a basis for bio-power generation; 5) Strategic location as a bunkering harbour, transit airport and potentially spaceport (the latter due to the location on the equator), 6) Access to a water lens which could support a population of up to 25 000; 7) A higher elevated land relief in its habitable zone compared to any other Kiribati low lying atolls and thus less susceptible of being flooded.

During the Kiribati Development Partners Forum in March 2014, donors were informed by the government of the need to support the development and modernisation of the Kiritimati port infrastructure, in addition to the airport. This is crucial to ensure access to the island and towards developing a viable fisheries and tourism industry, which is not feasible today due to the obsolete current structures. The Kiribati government's proposal to develop Kiritimati and the associated capacities and services offers tangible and realistic prospects for socio-economic development of: a) sustainable domestic tuna fisheries as well as the potential to increase indirect value added from third country fishing activities, to become a hub for upstream and downstream services for regional tuna fisheries and the establishment of a tuna value adding and processing plant that could create up to 1,200 direct and indirect jobs, replicating the success of a South Tarawa plant; b) Inter-island as well as international sea freight for people and merchandise (now impeded by the lack of a berthing infrastructure); c) Tourism: attracting back the cruise boats to stop over en-route to other neighbouring Pacific Island countries; d) Private sector development where investors are prepared to invest in the economic development of the island if appropriate infrastructures are available.

The EU is already present on Kiritimati Island via 1) the EUR 4.8 million "Improving Drinking Water Supply in Kiritimati Island", adopted in 2012; 2) As part of the regional Annual Action Programme (AAP) 2013 (the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF Adapting to Climate and Sustainable Energy programme), a EUR 5 million joint EU-NZ energy project was initiated confirming the importance of Energy as a priority for the development of the island. This project is sufficient to cover the current needs of the island population.

Kiritimati offers a potential for donors cooperation: 1) New Zealand has invested in and is willing to further invest on the island notably in the a) airport (upgrading of airport and terminal to international standards); b) waste management; c) water management; d) vocational training in fisheries; 2) The World Bank and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), as part of a climate resilience programme in the Pacific (USD 6.1 million) to be implemented by SPC, have chosen Kiritimati as a pilot site for integrated management of coastal fisheries, water and coastal areas; 3- Taiwan and Australia have indicated further interest in investing in the island, the latter predominantly in the field of education and enterprise development (in particular a copra factory), the former in airport upgrading.

On the basis of the above considerations, the proposed focal sector is therefore **"supporting the inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development of Kiritimati Island"**. The first phase of the National Indicative Program will be the establishment and endorsement by government of a comprehensive development plan, including costing, for Kiritimati Island which should build on the studies and planning work already carried out by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2007, and by

the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD), SPC and Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency on the Kiritimati Integrated Fisheries Master Plan 2013. The Kiritimati Integrated Fisheries Master Plan 2013-2015 provides a holistic approach of key sectors such as energy, transport, tourism and environment to play central roles in the management and development of the marine and terrestrial resources. This plan will provide an overarching framework for leveraging investments, and phasing and focusing donor contributions towards the sustainable development of governance, land use, water, energy, biodiversity and environmental protection, human resources as well as decent working and living conditions on Kiritimati Island. Effective coordination/division of labour of different development partners will be essential for the successful implementation of the development plan.

In terms of aid modality, and considering global aid effectiveness outcomes and recommendations, it is suggested to explore the possibility to progressively move from a project approach to a sector policy support programme, implemented, if viable, through budget support for part of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF allocation. As for most Pacific Small Islands States, Kiribati suffers from high administrative and human capacities constraints compounded further by the multiplicity of development partners projects. One of the key lessons learnt from the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> EDF interventions is that the project approach and its high transaction costs have proved insufficient in providing a platform for dialogue with the national authorities at policy level. Budget support has the potential to strengthen the policy dialogue on sector reforms. Public finance management capacities, in particular procurement and oversight arrangements, must improve to meet the eligibility criteria for EU budget support. A clear delineation of responsibilities between the central and local governance would also be favourable for the development of public management.

EU efforts in the non-focal area will continue with a particular emphasis on the continuation of a Technical Cooperation Facility supporting the National Authorizing Office as well as increased support to civil society to enhance the participation of Non State Actors in policy dialogue and in monitoring of sectoral programmes and to reinforce accountability and oversight.

A special attention to gender issues will be given, in light of the high rate of violence against women, with support provided to implement the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In line with the Agenda for Change and the EU's fundamental values, support to this area could be enhanced through regional or thematic envelopes, in partnership with the UN or other development partners.

## 2. Financial overview (indicative amounts)

Two programmes are outlined:

Supporting the Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development of Kiritimati Island	EUR 20 500 000	(89% of total)
Measures in favor of civil society	<i>included in the support measures</i>	
Support measures	EUR 2 500 000	(11% of total)
<b>Total</b>	<b>EUR 23 000 000</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

### 3. EU support per sector

#### **3.1 Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development of Kiritimati Island** (indicative amount EUR 20,5 million)

3.1.1 The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

##### **Overall Objective:**

- To contribute to the improvement of the social and economic development of Kiribati and to promote safer, healthier and cleaner environment as well as to increase climate change resilience while contributing to the overall sustainable living conditions for the i-Kiribati population and the country's transition to a green economy.

##### **Specific Objectives:**

- To contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of Kiritimati Island.

3.1.2. For the specific objective the main expected **results** are:

- To develop, endorse and implement a Kiritimati Comprehensive Development Plan (Phase I)
- To reinforce Kiribati capacities in Public Finance Management

3.1.3. The main **indicators** for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework (Annex 3).

#### 3.1.4. **Donor coordination and policy dialogue**

Donor coordination is ensured through several mechanisms: the Development Coordinating Committee (DCC) ensure the implementation of the KDP and development partners actions are in line with the development priorities and the Cabinet's decisions. The government is also engaging the development partners through the Bi-annual Development Partners Forum. Moreover, aid coordination is ensured by the National Economic Planning Office (NEPO) within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED). Further sector coordination is ensured within the line ministries.

On economic and public finance management issues, the Government of Kiribati adopted in 2012 a Economic Reform Plan linked to the Kiribati Development Plan, and identified the highest short and medium-term economic reform priorities. An Economic Reform Taskforce, comprising the Secretary of Finance and representatives from development partners involved in economic reform was created to monitor progress against the Economic Reform Plan, coordinate technical assistance to ensure that adequate capacity was available to sustain progress against key actions, and – in the longer-term – to coordinate planned multi-donor budget support provided in support of actions included in the matrix. The World Bank, Australia, New Zealand and the Asian Development Bank are or work towards providing budget support aid in 2014. Budget support requires continuous policy dialogue on country reforms based on a comprehensive understanding of government's development and reform agenda, as well as professional skills and experience to work on macro-economic policies such as fiscal, monetary, financial, and sector developments. The lack of a physical presence in Kiribati makes EU coordination efforts difficult.

At the regional level, the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) where the EU is an active member, aims at leading and reporting on strategic agendas and research work in the infrastructure sector in the region and therefore serves as a good platform for regional coordination (see the Kiribati Infrastructure Sector Coordination Support report published in February 2014).

### 3.1.5. The Government's **financial and policy commitments**

The Government of Kiribati is committed to:

- Develop, endorse and implement a Kiritimati Integrated Development Strategy and its Action Plan;
- Monitor closely and control the migration of people from the Gilbert islands to Kiritimati;
- Ensure that the natural environment and bio-diversity on and around Kiritimati is preserved and protected;
- Address the current illegal settlements issue on the island.

The Government's financial and policy commitment to sustainable socio-economic development for Kiritimati is manifested in the Recurrent and Development budgets for 2014 and the Kiribati Development Plan for 2012–2015 and was also conveyed during the March 2014 Donor Partners' Forum. The Government of Kiribati has allocated in its recurrent budget AUD 3.6 million for the operational cost of the Ministry of Line and Phoenix Development (MLPD) to ensure that basic services on the island are maintained. In addition, it has also allocated AUD 0.786 million to a development fund that supports the power supply on the island, whilst external donors including the EU improvement of water supply project have committed AUD 4.487 million for other developmental projects on the island for 2014.

There is at present no comprehensive plan and policy for Kiritimati although there are several sector policies for fisheries, tourism, land use, infrastructure. Kiritimati has been identified as a potential growth centre that could contribute to the overall economic growth of the country. The Government is aware that the economic potential, more specifically from fisheries and tourism, cannot be realised without a long term plan for the island and therefore it is committed to pursue a more concerted developmental policy for Kiritimati that will ensure the necessary key infrastructures and associated services are provided.

3.1.6. When needed, the appropriate type of **environmental assessment** (Strategic Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment) will be carried out: See guidelines (<http://capacitv4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-environment-climate/documents>)

The environmental assessment and climate risk assessment procedures in the Guidance for the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in EU Development Cooperation will be applied to determine the need for an environmental assessment (SEA in the case of a programme or EIA in the case of a project) and/or a Climate Risk Assessment (CRA). Even if an environmental assessment or a CRA is not deemed necessary, the screening questionnaire will help identify environmental and climate change (adaptation and mitigation) aspects that could be integrated in the project/programme formulation in order to enhance their environmental and climate change performance.

### 3.1.7. Overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

**At the level of objectives and result**, the main possible risks identified in the proposed focal sector include:

- 1- Institutionally the governance framework of the island is currently not conducive to an optimal economic development. This could be mitigated through the demonstration of firm commitment by the government and inclusion of agreed pre-conditions during the formulation of projects to be funded under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF. Long term political commitment is likely to be confirmed by the government to be elected in 2015;
- 2- It may prove difficult to timely exploit available water and energy resources which may hamper the economic development. These risks should be mitigated by two EU programmes, a. the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF Water programme in Kiritimati Island and b. the Joint EU-New Zealand energy projects that will improve renewable, cost efficient and effective energy supply for households, government and businesses, addressing the unreliability of energy supply.
- 3- The environmental fragility of Kiritimati Island should be addressed by an environmental impact assessment or a, a strategic impact assessment of the proposed Development Plan and mitigating measures;
- 4.- Natural disaster induced and climate change risks: sea level rise and droughts. Climate change is expected to lead to increased intensity of extreme weather event such as sea level rise and extreme rainfall days; these may all impact on waste management infrastructure that may compromise the sustainability of the programme.

#### **4. Measures in favour of civil society**

In line with the Cotonou Agreement and its Annex IV, an indicative amount of EUR 0.3 million is set aside to support the civil society organizations. It will be integrated in the programme for support measures with a view to reducing transactions costs. A number of civil societies exist in Kiribati in general and on Kiritimati Island in particular. The target will be organizations on Kiritimati Island able to support the development plans and actions associated with the focal sector. The faith based groups are recognised for their active participation and instrumental role in the communities and close association with youth, women and children. and may encourage behavioral change of youth and communities in protecting the environment on the island.

Particular focus could also be given to public finance management, economic development and accountability that can help local governments to promote and coordinate development at local level, which is particularly relevant in a geographically dispersed country. These measures may include initiatives to enhance statistical capacity building for local authorities involved in the management of Public Finance. Working with local authorities is also pertinent for the development plans for the outer islands and in particular Kiritimati.

#### **B-allocation**

A B-allocation may be included in the National Indicative Programme for unforeseen needs (specifically relevant for fragility situations). This allocation is EUR 0 until a need arises. In case of necessity, a Financing Decision to meet an unforeseen or urgent need can always be taken notwithstanding the status of the indicative B-allocation mentioned in the NIP.



## **5. Support measures**

### **5.1. Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions**

A support facility (i.e. the Technical Cooperation Facility - TCF) which aims to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions, is allocated a maximum of EUR 2.5 million. The allocation will be used to support the National Authorizing Officer in the programming, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NIP. Part of this allocation may be used to develop the plan, support donor coordination and improving governance on Kiritimati Island. In addition, the allocation will also support further i) mainstreaming of gender including the identification of actions and gender disaggregated indicators and ii) the strengthening of risk analyses and the identification of mitigating measures in the preparation of new projects and programmes.

#### **Attachments**

1. Country at a glance (i.e. macro-economic indicators and indicators derived from the MDGs, as well as possible other indicators relevant for the country, including risk indicators for disaster prone countries)
2. Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations per sector
3. Sector intervention framework and performance indicators (see Template in Attachment 1)
4. Indicative timetable for commitment of funds (see Template in Attachment 2)



	of which share of regional trade (in % of exports)	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05
5b	Imports of goods (in % of GDP)	55.6	54.6	48.6	53.1	62.0	60.0	54.5	48.0	47.5
	of which share of EU imports (in % of imports)	4.7	7.3	3.9	1.8	0.0	-	-	-	-
5c	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	-49.1	-49.7	-46.0	-48.2	-58.7	-56.6	-51.0	-44.3	-43.7
6	Export of services (in % of GDP)	3.9	9.4	8.3	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0
	of which the most important: in % of exports)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a	Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-23.1	-23.3	-16.9	-29.2	-31.4	-43.0	-36.1	-31.3	-32.3
7	Net inflow of remittances (in % of GDP)	7.3	6.9	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.8	5.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	13.3	9.8	11.3	8.4	7.9	10.4	10.9	14.3	18.0

10	Service of external debt (in % exports goods + services)	5.0	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trade capacity</b>										
12	Average cost to export (USD per container)	820	820	820	870	870	870	-	-	-
13	Global competitiveness index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Government budget</b>										
14	Revenues (in % of GDP)	70.4	70.9	72.5	62.0	102.2	88.3	81.7	73.0	73.1
	of which: grants (in % of GDP)	27.8	28.1	24.7	25.0	48.4	50.5	40.3	31.7	31.7
	of which: external tariff income (in % of GDP)	11.5	9.5	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.9	-	-	-

15	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	62.7	82.8	85.2	83.2	109.0	109.4	95.6	88.7	88.0
	of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)	19.3	28.1	27.1	25.2	48.3	53.3	41.2	35.3	35.6
16a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	-13.8	-12.0	-12.7	-21.2	-6.8	-21.1	-13.9	-15.7	-14.9
16b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants	-47.7	-40.1	-37.4	-46.1	-55.2	-71.5	-54.2	-47.4	-46.6
17	Total (domestic+ external) debt (in % of GDP)	34.8	30.5	32.1	29.2	11.6	13.9	14.2	17.5	21.0
<b>Monetary policy</b>										
18	Consumer price inflation (annual average rate in %)	11.0	8.4	-2.8	1.2	-1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
19a	Commercial Bank Lending Rates (annual average rate in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b	Deposit Rates (annual average rate in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Exchange rate: annual average national currency / 1EUR	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4

## Sources

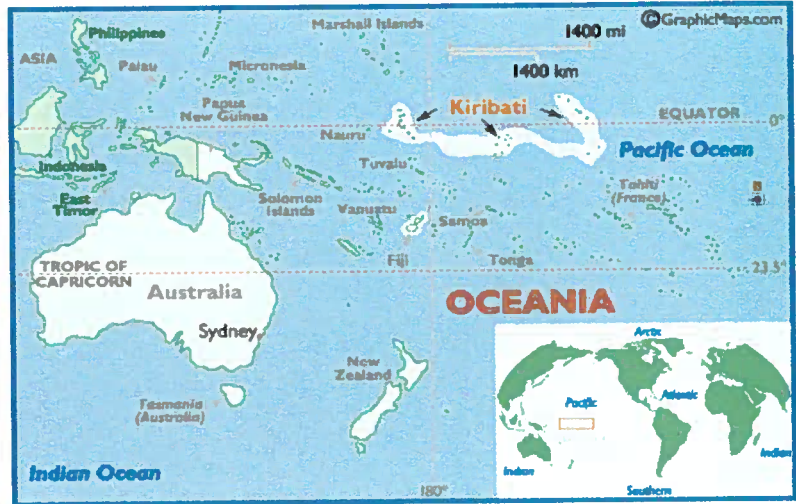
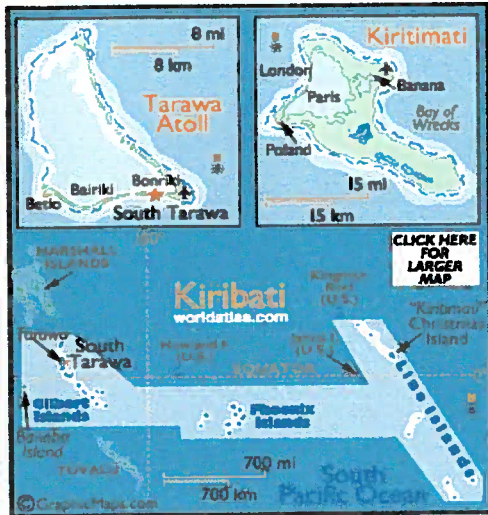
1. Population: UNDESA United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Populations Estimates and Projections Section (UNDESA). Website: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm>
2. Nominal GDP: IMF Article IV Mission 2013 Kiribati Country Report. Since the GDP data is in AUD, AUD/Euro bilateral exchange rate (period average) is used to convert the nominal into €. The exchange rates used to convert AUD valued nominal GDP into Euros is based on ECB's historical bilateral exchange rates: <http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/browse.do?node=2018794> while the forecasts used are from the Consensus Forecasts (December 2013).
3. Real GDP: Historical and forecasts from the IMF Article IV 2013 & 2011 Kiribati Country Reports.
4. Gross Formation: United Nations (UNdata): <http://data.un.org/Default.aspx>.
5. All data in the *Balance of Payments*, *Government Balance and Monetary Policy* tables have been sourced from the IMF Article IV 2013 & 2011 Kiribati Country Reports.
6. Trade Capacity data has been sourced from the World Bank: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx>
7. Refer to endnote No. 2 above. AUD (the Australian Dollar) is the currency in use in Kiribati.
8. For the MDGs and development indicators, additional information is provided in the attached excel file (which shows data sources in the 'comments').

## Annex 1b - Key MDG and development indicators

OFF TRACK	MDG 1	● TARGET 1.A	Hardship likely up. Economy recovering from global financial crisis but driven by infrastructure projects so unlikely to create enough jobs to pull households out of hardship. Inflation high so households continue to struggle.
		● TARGET 1.B	Employment-to-population ratio of 44 percent relatively low. Lack of employment opportunities. Public sector the major employer. Small private sector jobs. Opportunities exist in seafaring industry and regional seasonal employment schemes.
		● TARGET 1.C	High prevalence of underweight children. Food poverty particularly in the outer islands. Impact of high population, competition/over-exploitation of fishing grounds, and high prices of imported rice makes it difficult for households to meet their daily needs.
OFF TRACK	MDG 2	● TARGET 2.A	Net enrolment rate down. Survival and literacy rates up. Most primary schools (93) located in the outer islands, with only 10 located in South Tarawa. Primary education is free, schools provide textbooks and there is automatic promotion for students up to Form 3. Fall in net enrolment rates due to transportation issues, both in the outer islands and in South Tarawa. Also, due to lack of jobs, there is low perceived value of education, particularly in the outer islands. Concerns over the quality of education.
		● TARGET 3.A	Gender parity in education achieved – more girls attending high school; emerging concern on getting boys to enrol and stay in school, especially high school. Low economic participation of women. Representation in parliament increased – four women elected in the 2011 elections.
MIXED	MDG 3		
MIXED	MDG 4	● TARGET 4.A	Under-five and infant mortality declined; 89 percent immunisation coverage. Only a few outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases. Poliomyelitis-free since 2002. Still, child mortality rates are comparatively high. Gaps in delivery of quality health services, especially to the highly dispersed outer islands. Also, diarrhoeal diseases and respiratory infections major causes of mortality so access to clean water and proper sanitation important.
		● TARGET 5.A	Difficult to gauge accurate level of maternal deaths. Skilled birth attendance increasing. TBAs declining and those remaining receive basic midwifery training. IMCI and Continuum of Care programs in place.
MIXED	MDG 5	● TARGET 5.B	Teen birth rate up. Antenatal care coverage around 88 percent, low contraceptive prevalence and evidence of unmet need for family planning (28 percent). Broad range of reproductive health services available but culture, tradition and religious views major barrier, particularly in the outer islands.
		● TARGET 6.A	High incidence of STIs, poor self-referral for treatment, and low condom use worrying combination of factors for potential HIV transmission.
OFF TRACK	MDG 6	● TARGET 6.B	Currently, 28 HIV positive cases – 6 on ART. Whereabouts and status of the other 22 HIV positive cases not known. High levels of stigma and fear could be discouraging HIV positive people from accessing ART or publically disclosing their status.
		○ TARGET 6.C.I	No malaria in Kiribati.
		● TARGET 6.C.II	TB cases up, despite improvement in treatment rates under DOTS. High-density housing and overcrowding in urban areas ripe for transmission. Some reported cases of co-infection of TB and HIV in Kiribati.
		● TARGET 7.A	Extremely vulnerable to climate change. Without adaptation measures, parts of Tarawa submerged from higher sea levels. Strong advocate for emissions reductions. Through 'Micronesia Challenge', established the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, the largest marine protected area in the world. Limited resources and capacity make it difficult to fully integrate the principles of sustainable development across all sectors.
OFF TRACK	MDG 7	● TARGET 7.B	Water quality issues. Contamination of the groundwater and dry spells disrupts water supplies. Low sanitation access. Untreated sewerage disposed at various ocean outfalls. Open defecation remain an issue.
		● TARGET 7.C	Squatter settlements in South Tarawa growing from migrants from the outer islands. Squatters in Betio live in poor housing, cramped conditions and poor access to clean water and proper sanitation. Betio has one of the highest population densities in the world, similar to Hong Kong.
		● TARGET 7.D	

OFF TRACK
MIXED
ON TRACK
INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION
NOT REPORTED

# ANNEX 1C: MAP OF KIRIBATI





Annex 2: Donor Assisted Projects by Project Status 2012-2013

Donors	TOTAL	Donor Contribution	SECTORS						
			HRD	Economic Growth	Health	Environment	Governance	Infrastructure	
ADB	626,650.17	5.06%							626,650.17
AusAID	1,872,626.70	15.11%	1,306,719.08	7,985.00	134,955.00	267,433.62	155,534.00		-
Commonwealth	80,602.50	0.65%					80,602.50		
EU	656,212.26	5.30%	25,750.00	630,462.26		-			-
Italy	47,987.69	0.39%					47,987.69		
Japan	205,334.00	1.66%							205,334.00
Korea	59,970.00	0.48%							59,970.00
NZAID	547,597.73	4.42%	31,265.45	313,652.00		-	73,367.74	51,775.54	77,537.00
Others	462,724.32	3.73%							462,724.32
SPC	497,530.40	4.02%			497,530.40				
SPREP	151,511.43	1.22%					151,511.43		
Taiwan	6,348,906.74	51.24%	529,400.00	1,554,324.01	706,510.00	500,000.00			3,058,672.73
UN Women	45,799.74	0.37%						45,799.74	
UNDP	147,842.00	1.19%							
UNEP	24,638.23	0.20%					24,638.23		

UNESCO	14,613.61	0.12%	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,613.61	
UNPFA	123,292.00	1.00%	-	46,013.00	66,294.00	-	10,985.00	-
UNICEF	463,057.32	3.74%	-	9,000.00	197,154.72	-	256,902.60	-
World Bank	371,595.08	3.00%				371,595.08		
WHO	164,655.86	1.33%	-	-	164,655.86	-	-	-

TOTAL	12,390,453.46	100%	1,896,134.53	2,561,436.27	1,767,099.98	1,495,305.5	702,283.28	3,968,193.90
			15%	21%	14%	12%	6%	32%

Note: All above are donor funds paid directly to GoK development fund account. Funds outside are not reflected.

### Annex 3 – Sector intervention framework and performance indicators

#### Sector 1: Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development of Kiritimati Island

- Overall objective: To contribute to the improvement of the social and economic development and to promote safer, healthier and cleaner environment and to increase climate change resilience while contributing to the overall sustainable living conditions for the i-Kiribati population and the country's transition to a green economy
- Specific Objective: To contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of the Kiribati outer islands with a focus on Kiritimati Island

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>4</sup>	Means of verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop, endorse and implement a Kiritimati Comprehensive Development Plan (Phase I)</li> <li>• To reinforce Kiribati capacities in Public Finance Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence/ status of of a Strategic Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Implementation status of a Kiritimati Integrated Development Strategy (KIDS) and its associated Action Plan</li> <li>• PEFA score</li> <li>• Annual Private Sector turnover on Kiritimati related to tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cabinet documents</li> <li>National Reports</li> <li>Implementation reports</li> <li>Annual official statistics</li> <li>UNFCCC national reports from KI</li> </ul>

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

As for the support measures envisaged, particular attention will be to address gender aspects where the programme identification phase will reflect the recommendations and mainstream gender issues by identifying specific gender related actions and establish gender disaggregated (SMART)-indicators as performance objectives.

<sup>4</sup> Baselines will be included at the latest in Action documents

<b>Annex 4: <u>Template for Indicative timetable for commitments</u></b>	<b>Indicative allocation in millions EUR</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>SECTOR – Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development of Kiribati Island</b>	20.5			10.9			1.5	
<b>Other measures (support to civil society)</b>	<i>Included in the support measures</i>							
<b>B- allocation</b>	0							
<b>Support measures</b>								
• <b>Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions (including support to National Authorizing Officer)</b>	2.5			1.5	1			
<b>Total Commitments</b>	23			11.5	9	1	1.5	