

3.5.7. Community involvement to improve standard of education

Normally the community does not interfere with the school curriculum, as it is the responsibility of Government to design them to suit the ages being taught to and ensure their effective implementation. However the community, through the school committee, often takes the initiative to address a wide range of other issues, such as children and teachers comfort, security, staffing, sports, and even school infrastructure. In a lot of cases, the teachers have to take the initiative and assign each pupil a specific task to do for a class activity or a school project at which times, the children always seek and are given help and support from families. This kind of help and support from individual families can take the form of money, food or their own involvement such as in the building of a school 'mwaneaba' or singing in a school dancing practice and competition etc.

Over the past years the community has assisted both the primary and junior secondary schools especially in performing critical maintenance work on classrooms, offices and teacher residences. These buildings are by right the responsibility of Government who, in many cases has been very slow in providing the financial support needed to keep school infrastructure in good shape. North Tarawa is not an exception in these slow provisions of financial support from the Government, Despite this, the community continue to support their school children and their schools by being guardians of the school property as well as in provision of pupil/student's school needs for school activities or other school requirements as may arise from time to time. A common support activity by the parents is provision of coconut frond mats ('inaai') to their children when there is a need to renew these for the children to sit on during classes or brooms to generate income for certain school functions as varies between schools. Fundraising activities carried out are normally in the form of raffle tickets, cleanup activities for individual households and sale of local brooms and frond mats.

There are island school committees on most of the outer islands who plan school development activities including fundraising activities and projects. This committee is normally made up of the teachers themselves who when required, raise their needs to the Island Council or the island community whenever their support are needed for their school projects or involve their pupils who in turn involve their parents. School committees vary from island to island and village to village, depends to a great extent on how active the teachers and the community are in supporting their schools.

3.6 HEALTH

"The Ministry of Health and Medical Services will provide optimal level of health to the people of Kiribati using a Primary Health Care (PHC) approach that promotes both prevention and curative services to improve outcomes through accessible, affordable, integrated, and quality services at every level of the health delivery system". This is the mission statement of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services contained in its Operational Plan for 2004-2007, which reflects the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services for the nation as a whole.

3.6.1 Health Facilities & Staff

The Ministry of Health Family Planning and Social Welfare through its Medical Assistant stationed at the Abaokoro clinic and 4 other qualified Nurses stationed in the villages around the island are doing the promotion and maintenance of health on the island.

Each village has its own Village Welfare Group, which is helping the medical staff on the island.

Members are representatives of different groups or associations, such as youth, old men (unimwane) association, women, pastors or catechists and medical personnel. There is a mother village welfare-working group that coordinates the work all the other village groups.

Some of the activities carried out by this mother welfare-working group include the following:

- Fundraising;
- Construction of toilets bowls;
- Ensure that cleanliness is observed by villagers;
- Assist medical staff in preparing and taking patients to airport who are to be admitted to the Tungaru Central Hospital in South Tarawa;
- Construction of safe and protected wells and
- Assist the island council in the general maintenance of its buildings.



The common transport on the outer islands for medical assistants/nurses



Abaokoro old (left) and new (right) medical clinics, North Tarawa

3.6.2 Most Common Health Problems

Common health problems for the island of North Tarawa are not available and thus will not be included in this profile.

3.7 HOUSING

3.7.1 Total number of residential houses, type and status

There are 867 households on North Tarawa of which 84 (10%) are made of permanent materials while 210 (24%) are made from a combination of local and permanent materials and the rest 567 (65%) are of local material. All houses are located in the village areas where people were brought together during colonial times to make administration and management easier in the colonial era.

Local housing structures are similar throughout the country with some differences here and there. Local sleeping quarters are normally placed off the ground on raised platforms while the rest of the houses

Fig 8: Types of Houses

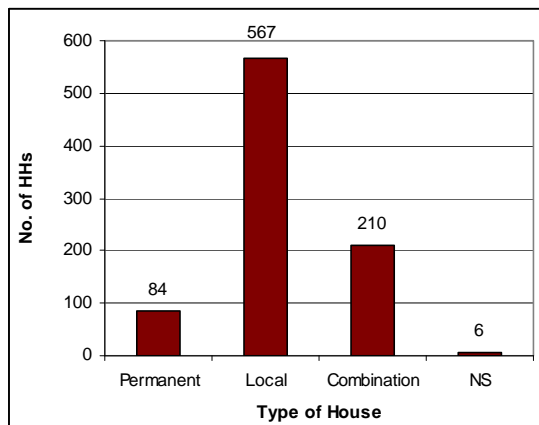
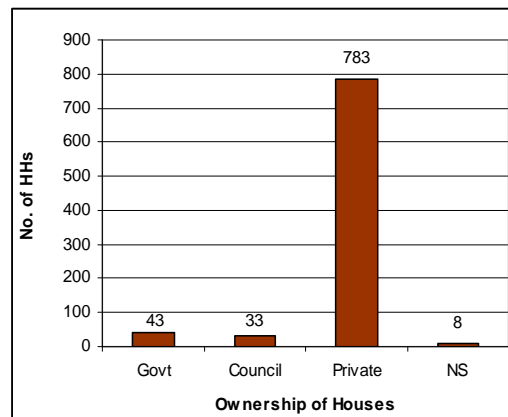


Fig 9: House ownership



most of the time do not have raised platforms and are used generally to carry out daily chores, meals, social gatherings or canoe shelters. Houses made from local materials require regular maintenance especially the roof thatches. Depending on the type of thatch used whether it is made from coconut fronds or pandanus leaves determines the regularity of maintenance. Those made from coconut fronds require maintenance every 2 or so years while pandanus thatches can last for more than 4 years but then again depends on the climate. A rainy climate will require shorter maintenance periods while a dry climate can allow for more than 4 years before house roof thatches have to be renewed.

A local house is made up mostly of pandanus, coconut, ironwood and *guettarda* wood which the men hack out of their own lands or with permission from others lands. The pillars for the houses are either made from wood or stone pillars. The women on the other hand have to prepare thatches, string and mats made out of pandanus leaves while it falls upon the men to put the thatches on. Since pandanus roof thatches last longer than those made out of coconut



A local house made from a combination of local and permanent materials

fronds, women and men alike prefer pandanus thatches than coconut thatches and this however require that women make and store thatches in preparation for house maintenance. On the other hand, in strongly linked communities, members can contribute to the provision of new thatches to neighbours as and when required. Where deserted homes are now a common occurrence on the outer islands where household members have migrated to urban areas in search of better opportunities, it is not so for the

people of North Tarawa. This could be an attribute of the island being part or adjoined to South Tarawa and thus easy to access by the islanders as and when they need to.

783 (90%) of the 867 households are privately owned while 33 (4%) are owned by the Butaritari Island Council and a further 43 (5%) are Government owned. 8 (1%) of the households were not stated as to who owned them. Government houses include the schools and medical facilities that Government has to continuously provide funds to upgrade or renovate. However, the island council is in essence the Government on the island and consequently, on some islands such as in Nikunau, there are no Government houses listed whereas in most other islands such as North Tarawa, they are listed. Generally, Council houses comprise council staff houses built in the Council campus at Abaokoro, pre-schools, and copra sheds found throughout the islands. Where Government houses are annually funded by the Government for upgrades and renovation, Council houses are the responsibility of the Island Council itself.

3.8 WATER

3.8.1 Water Supply Sources

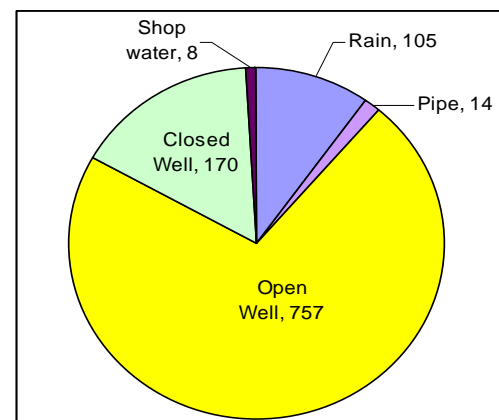
The only sources of water for drinking and sanitary purposes on the island are groundwater and rainwater. Piped water is basically an introduced water system where PVC pipes provide the means of transporting manually pumped water from wells to cooking areas and toilets. Full piping systems however are rare on the outer islands and can be found mostly in Council and Government houses on the outer islands.

Statistics showed that the majority of households have open wells as their main source of water. 757 (87%) households main source of water are open wells, 20% (170) households use closed wells as their main source of water while a mere 12% (105) were using rainwater as their main source of water and the remaining 3% were either using piped or shop water as their main source of water. Relying on shopwater as their main source of water is not a practical and realistic way of life especially for those on the outer islands unless of course, the person is a foreigner. Not only is it too expensive in our local standards but it does not make sense that one should buy water when they can get free water all the time.

Rainwater tanks are quite abundant on the island and like the southern and central islands, rain is a guarded commodity and used mainly for drinking and cooking purposes. Compared to Kiebu islet in Makin, with limited fresh water sources, North Tarawa has more open wells that can be easily accessed by the village communities. Some of these wells are however prone to brackishness during periods of drought however, the North Tarawans are quite fortunate in their island being broad thus there are more water lens sites that cannot be affected by drought periods when used sparingly such as the lens in Buota which has been supplying the people of South Tarawa with fresh water over the years during periods of drought and rain alike.

A common and popular use of well water (boiled) in drinks is due to the fact that toddy tastes better when using water from wells whereas it tastes bitter when mixed with pure rainwater. Rainwater on the other hand is popular for drinks other than those mixed with toddy and provides a better washing powder solvent than water from the wells.

Fig 10: Sources of water



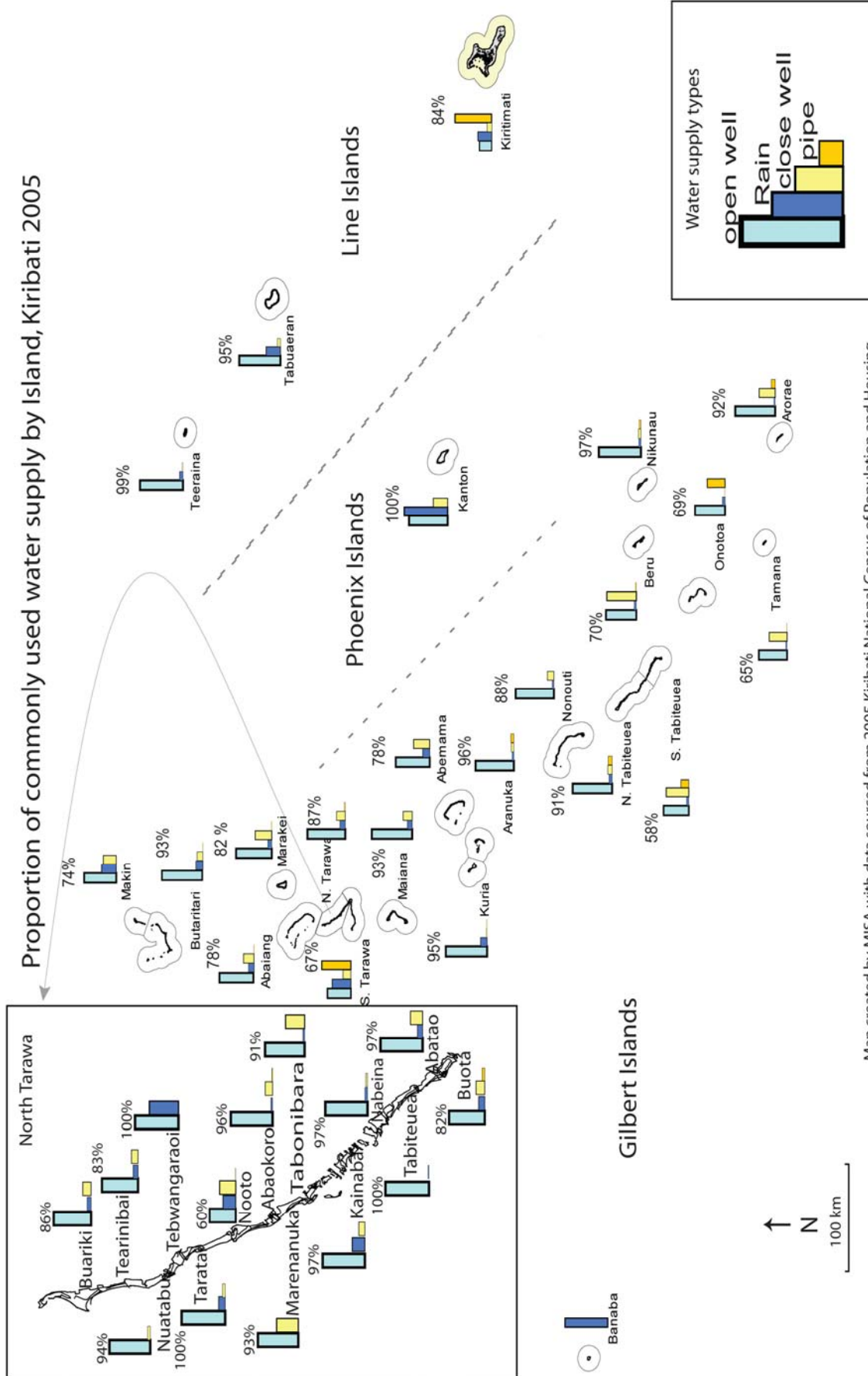
Most of the time, rainwater is drunk straight from the tank without boiling but the Ministry of Health and Medical Services has been promoting boiling of rainwater as well if to be used for drinking purposes. However, generally, people still are of the assumption that rainwater is still pure and thus are not accounting for the dirt and germs that could have been washed down from the roof slats into the tank etc.

3.8.2 Status of Water Supply

Groundwater in atolls occurs as a lens of freshwater floating in hydrostatic balance on salt water below it. Toward the center of the atolls, the water is generally potable and is where most of the wells used for drinking are dug. Data collected from a 1991 hydrology study on Onotoa by the Atoll Project of the National Research Council's Pacific Science Board in Hawaii indicated that a well dug at the center of the wider (>1000 feet) parts of the island has a good chance of producing a continuous supply of potable ground water. On the other hand, wells in narrower parts of the island are apt to be brackish (Preston E. Cloud Jr. 1952). Wells for other general purposes such as washing, cleaning and gardening are dug next to households for easier access.



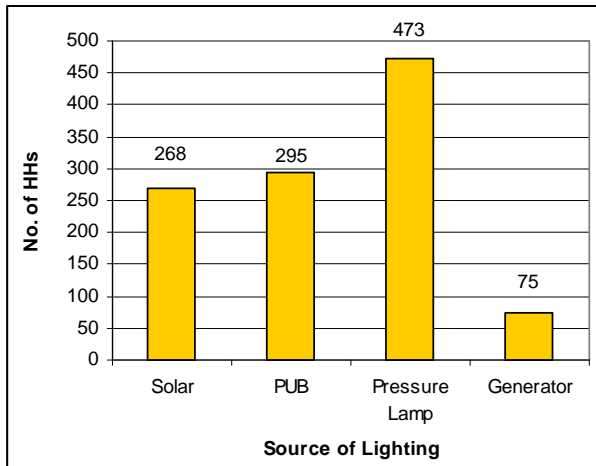
In most outer island communities, fresh water wells that are not easily affected by periods of drought are normally kept well and safeguarded for times when other wells turn brackish. North Tarawans have however been blessed with a broad island and a continuous supply of potable water come rain or sun.



3.9 ENERGY

3.9.1 Lighting

The main and most popular source of light for the people on North Tarawa is the pressure lamp portrayed in the chart below. It shows that of the 867 households on the island, 473 (55%) of them stated the pressure lamp as their main source of light, 268 (31%) are using solar as their main light source, 295 (34%) are using PUB electricity for their source of light and 75 (9%) are also using generators for their main source of light. The introduction of the solar system to the outer islands by the Kiribati Solar Company Limited in 2000 has allowed 31% of these households an alternative source of light as solar. The Public Utilities Board (PUB) provides electricity to the urban population and in the bid to develop North Tarawa, electricity has been extended from South to North, reaching as far as Nabeina. The villages of Nabeina, Tabiteuea, Abatao and Buota have the most light source options as they can depend on all sources of lighting as



affordable by individual community members or households.

North Tarawa was the first island to have solar systems installed as a trial before funds were again sought for expansion of solar to the other outer islands in the Gilbert group.

Pressure lamps are normally owned by the majority of households on the outer islands as it is not only used as a source of light for the homes but is also mobile enough to be moved to required places such as in night fishing expeditions known locally as 'te kibee'. Where before this kind of fishing required two people (the fisherman and someone to carry plaited coconut fronds), the pressure lamp has conveniently allowed only one person to carry the lamp and fish at the same time without needing another to carry extra loads of coconut fronds.

Kerosene is the normal energy source for these kinds of pressure lamps and including other simple innovated bottle lights common throughout the rest of the Kiribati islands. Generators on the other hand are powered by benzene or what is universally known as unleaded petrol (ULP) and are not run daily but occasionally unless the household has a business going that requires electrical appliances.

Torches powered by batteries are however a common accessory on the outer islands and are used commonly as sources of light for traveling at night and also for fishing or catching crabs at night.



3.9.2 Fuel

The traditional form of fuel is firewood, mainly in the form of coconut husks, dry coconut leaves and dead wood of existing vegetation and trees. Firewood is abundant on the island and the people have also been known to sell firewood to the people in South Tarawa where firewood is a problem.

However, people still use kerosene stoves especially during rainy days or functions. The use of gas stoves on the other hand are slowly being adopted into the cooking activities of the people in North Tarawa. In 2005, 60 gas cylinders and one gas stove were supplied to North Tarawans from KOIL. In 2006, KOIL statistics did not have a record of any gas supply to the island and then later in 2007, 23 gas cylinders and 5 gas stoves were provided to the North Tarawans. It is therefore evident that even though gas stoves have been introduced to the island and are being used by the people there, it is still not as yet popular most probably due to the fact that the North Tarawans are still dependent on the gas being supplied from South Tarawa.

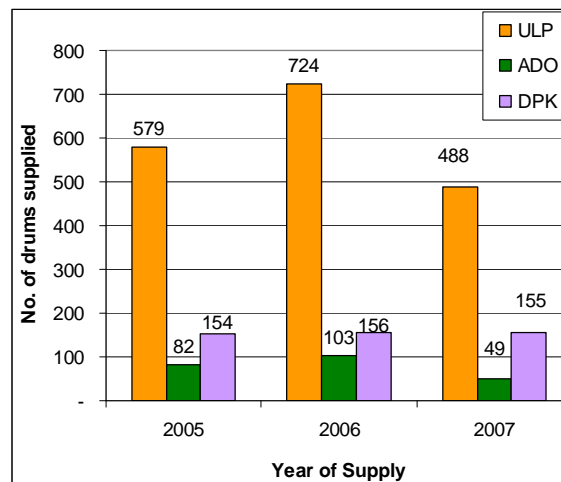
Even though people are resorting to the use of modern technology to provide energy to meet their private and public needs, wood, coconut husks, fronds and dried wood still remain the main energy source for cooking. Imported fuels are imported and distributed to all the outer islands by the Kiribati Oil Company (KOIL) that is based in Betio on South Tarawa.

To reduce dependency on fossil-based fuel Government has been promoting the use of solar energy on the outer islands, through its company – the Kiribati Solar Energy Company Limited (KSECL). Over the last 3 years KSECL, with funding from the European Union, has installed more than 2000 stand alone solar photovoltaic systems throughout the Gilbert group excluding those in the Line Group of islands.

Fig 11: Fuel supply 2005-2007

The objective of this “*Outer Island Electrification Project*” is to enhance economic activity and improve children performance in school through the provision of affordable and efficient lighting, as well as to provide an alternative environment-friendly energy source that does not pollute the air and is abundant all year round.

North Tarawa fuel energy needs (charted right) since 2005 as provided from KOIL 2007, totaled 2,490 drums comprising 1,791 (72%) un-leaded petrol (ULP) drums, 234 (9%) automotive diesel oil (ADO) drums and 465 (19%) drums of dual purpose kerosene (DPK). At 200 liters per drum, North Tarawa has received a total of 358,200 litres of ULP, 46,800 litres ADO and 93,000 litres of kerosene (DPK) since 2005 according to KOIL statistics.



The ULP is used solely to run vehicles such as trucks and motorbikes as well as an energy source for generators and outboard motor engines. Kerosene is used mainly as fuel for kerosene stoves and also as fuel for 'bottled' night lights, lanterns and pressure lamps. ADO on the other hand runs cars and generators. However, data for 2007 were received in November 2007 at which time KOIL had not yet completed entering their data for the months of neither November nor December thus the figures for 2007 could have been more than those already received and portrayed in this profile.

CHAPTER 4: TE RAOI – SOCIAL CAPITAL, COMMUNITY LIFE AND GOVERNANCE

4.1 LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

4.1.1 The Mwaneaba System and Unimwane Association

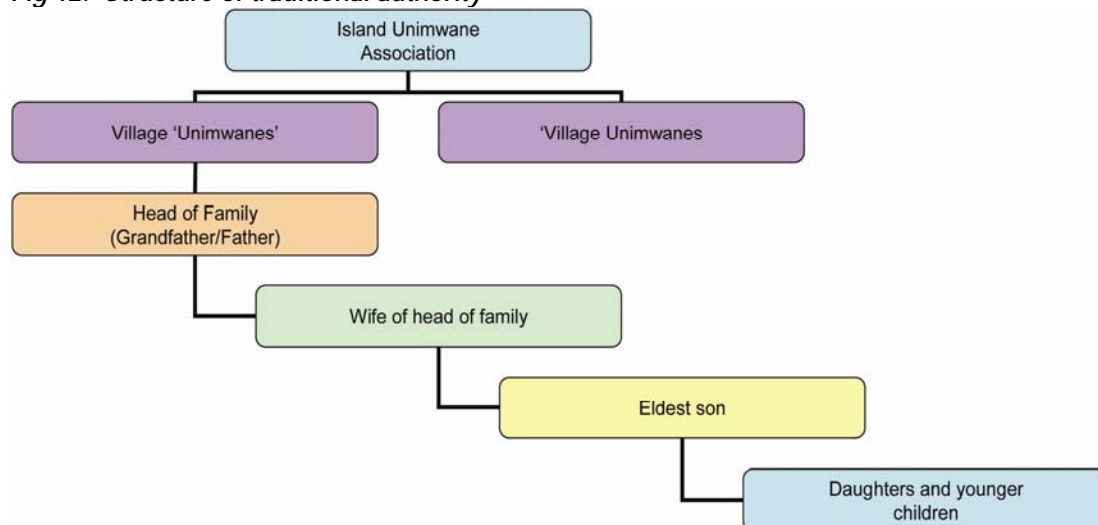
The *mwaneaba* was, and remains the most important institutional symbol and foundation of community life in Kiribati. Its importance is related to its function as the center of social life, where matters pertaining to the social, economic and political life of the community are discussed and resolved with the leadership of the 'unimwane'. Such a tradition still exists on the island and 'unimwane' are still accorded the traditional respect.



Beside the *mwaneabas* traditional function as a community hall, court of judgment/reconciliation, and sanctuary for all, the purpose of the *mwaneaba* has considerably widened to include shelter for the sick, storage facility for copra on some other islands, a fundraising venue, a medical ward on South Tarawa, a refugee shelter and a hotel or rest-house for travelers. Despite the additional uses invented for this culturally important structure, the system of governance and leadership that developed with and revolves around the *mwaneaba* has remained largely intact. This was the result, first of colonial support, and later on of Government's recognition of the importance of traditional leadership vested in the 'Unimwane' and secondly by the shortcomings of foreign governance in solving local community issues. In all Island Councils (outer island local governments) including Butaritari, there is a seat for a representative of the Island 'Unimwane' Association, who embodies the highest traditional authority for the community on the island.

Replacement of the traditional village 'mwaneabas' by church 'mwaneabas' also resulted in the obliteration of traditionally inherited positions in these 'mwaneabas'. The church *mwaneabas* are still used for open discussions, functions and as a focal gathering point for the village church members but sitting positions are not inherited where they are in village *mwaneabas*. Even though, women still take the support role during *mwaneaba* discussions, they are however not discriminated as their views are channeled through their husbands or their 'unimwanes' and by themselves whenever they are up to it.

Fig 12: Structure of traditional authority



4.1.2 Women Organizations

The AMAK ('Aia mwaea ainen Kiribati) was first formed by the Ministry of Health and Community Affairs in 1976 in the Governments bid to develop women. The AMAK is the mother organization for all women groups in the country and therefore the initial body to register under for general women issues such as capacity building in skills and is now a focal point to women issues and needs.

There are also women groups belonging to the different churches such as the 'Reitan Ainen Kiribati (RAK) and 'Itoi Ni Ngaina' as well as independent ones such as the 'Irekenrao' and Seamens wives. The community development centers were established on most of the outer islands in the 1990s and now provides a centre that women and youth alike use to meet, learn new skills and to store away their equipments and handicrafts.

Due to the dispersal of villages/islets of North Tarawa, groups find it difficult to meet or establish an island group however, villages and especially churches have their own women and youth groups. Most of the registered women organizations belong to some of the different denominations on the island, the 'RAK' (KPC) and 'Itoi Ni Ngaina' (Roman Catholic). Apart from these church organizations is a general women's group that does not discriminate members of any church called the 'Irekenrao'. These individual women organizations have their own different objectives, plans and schedules for group activities but are mostly village based as the physical nature of the island does not allow frequent getting together and meetings.

Generally, women organizations in the country have similar objectives aimed at introducing and increasing capacities and skills in:-

- Both traditional and new knowledge;
- Traditional art and craft;
- Health awareness and promotion in the homes;
- Traditional medicine;
- Individual talent skills
- Enhance integration among themselves
- Provision of assistance and skills to community and island council as required

The women in Kiribati have two general major fundraising activities, handicrafts and the game of bingo. The bingo fundraising activities allow the women from the different community groups to mingle together in respect and support of each other's fundraising activities as well as catch up with each other's activities and happenings.

4.1.3 Youth and Sports Associations

At a first glance, one would assume that there is a lack of unity of the existing youth clubs on Butaritari as there are none registered at the Council. Even though the youth groups are not registered, they are very much active. Most of the youth clubs belong to the different churches on the island most notably the Roman Catholics, the Protestants and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Likewise for the sports associations, there are none registered but teams to represent the island during national championships in football, volleyball and 'oreano' are organized and determined by the councilors in Butaritari whereas on some other islands, it is the 'unimwane' association that decides anything to do with island representation.

Youth groups being church youth groups, have their main primary objective to assist their church communities in fundraising activities or any other activity that may come up from time to time. These church youth groups also represent the Sunday School groups who sing and perform gospel music during church services or other island functions.

The most popular youth entertainment on North Tarawa is football and volleyball. These two sports are generally the most popular forms of sports and entertainment for youth all over the country. They are also the two major sports that have leagues and championships every 4 years from which island representation is encouraged. Venues for the football championships used to be moved from island to island but over the years, the limitations of inter island transportation has made South Tarawa, the venue for such sports championships at which time, the youth participate in teams. 'Unimwane' at these times accompany the youth for advice, support and assembling support from island members residing on South Tarawa.

Compared to its neighbouring Makin, Butaritari allows drinking and thus youth still engage in drinking for entertainment purposes. The introduction of 'grog' to the country has also provided another means of laid back entertainment for youth and mature people alike.

4.2 RELIGION

4.2.1 Main religious denomination

Religion in North Tarawa is predominantly Roman Catholic with followed by a fair number of the KPC and some of each of the SDA, the Bahai, Church of God and the Mormons. Compared to the other outer islands, North Tarawa has got members of all the census stated churches on their island including three (3) non-believers or pagans as they would be locally called, again an attribute of their adjoining the urban centre of South Tarawa. With easy access to the urban centre, there is also a high probability of exposure to different cultures and religions etc.

Table 10: North Tarawa Population by Religious denomination 2005

| Religion | No. of Members | % Religion of North Tarawa | % Island National Representation |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Kiribati Protestant Church | 1,273 | 22 | 4 |
| Roman Catholic | 3,889 | 68 | 8 |
| Seventh Day Adventist | 60 | 1 | 3 |
| Bahai | 135 | 2 | 7 |
| Church of God | 15 | 0.26 | 4 |
| Mormon | 228 | 4 | 8 |
| Other | 74 | 1 | 6 |
| None | 3 | 0.05 | 13 |
| NS | 1 | 0.02 | 5 |
| North Tarawa | 5,678 | | |

Source: PopGis SPC Noumea 2006

Despite the Protestant having arrived on the island first in 1870, most of the people were rapidly converted to the Roman Catholic over the years since it was introduced in 1888. Today the Roman Catholics number 3,889 (68%) of the 5678 North Tarawa population while the KPC followers number 1274 (22%), a difference of 2616 in favour of the Roman Catholics.



The coming of Christianity to the Kiribati islands also marked the introduction of literacy to the people initially with the translation of the bible to the Kiribati language and later the production of a vocabulary/dictionary in those early days. It also stemmed the out-flow of people from the black-birders whose main routes lay closer to the southern islands and to a lesser extent the northern islands.

Churches have had and continue to have a large influence on the lives of the islanders and a considerable portion of the people's time is spent on activities related to the churches once their daily household chores have been completed. Actually, a survey carried out from the NSO on how wages/salaries were spent showed that 60% of a random sample wage earners salary was spent on church related activities and functions while 40% was spent on household expenditures for food etc. Including the daily fundraising activities, meetings, prayers and dance or singing rehearsals, this shows the great impact that Christianity has had on the people in Kiribati.

4.3 POLITICAL AUTHORITY AND GOVERNANCE

4.3.1 Traditional political system – description and status

North Tarawa falls under the laws and jurisdiction of the Kiribati legislation and are represented in the House of Parliament by two nominated members. After the last 2007 elections, North Tarawa was represented in the Kiribati parliament by Mr. Nabuti Mwemwenikarawa and Mr. Bauro Tenano.

4.3.2 Local government system – Eutan Tarawa Council

The government system in Kiribati is made up of the central government, based in South Tarawa, and Island Councils based on each island. Butaritari Island Council was established 28th March, 1967, under a warrant that outlined the purpose, responsibilities, authority, powers and laws that govern the existence of Councils. The functions of the Island Council are spelled out in the Local Government Ordinance 1966 which has been revised a few times, the most recent being in 2006. The ordinance is now better known as the Local Government Act. The review of 2006 also included translation of the Act into the local language. The amendments and translation were approved in 2007 with copies already disseminated to island councils on the outer islands including North Tarawa.

The revised Local Government Act



2006 is aimed at transferring to Island Councils more autonomy and responsibility, to enable them to shoulder the burden of running their islands with increased confidence and sense of ownership. The revision of the Local Government Act is, but part of a wider plan to improve services to people on the outer islands. Amongst these is the recruitment of a local lawyer to draw up general bye-laws with regards to marine resources and business licensing etc to assist in enforcement of individual island requirements in those certain areas. In addition, central government is committed to undertake, among others, the following:

- improve key development infrastructures (transport, communication, health, education, etc.) through sustained development financing,
- promote participatory planning and decision-making especially in relation to matters pertaining to the island as a whole,
- streamline operations and outputs of Island Councils through human resource development and stricter management where appropriate,
- development of new income generation initiatives, and
- finding and securing of new employment opportunities overseas, etc.

The Island Council is made up of representatives from each village/ward who are elected every 4 years. There are also nominated and ex-officio members who, together with elected members meet every month to discuss matters pertaining to the operation of the Island Council and issues affecting the various wards and the island as a whole. As already mentioned, a seat on these Council meetings is reserved for a representative from the 'unimwane' association and the women. The women rotate their seat at these council meetings with the youth so a woman representative will be attending these council meetings for a year and then a youth representative will replace the woman the following year. The parliamentarians or members of parliament from the island are ex-officio members of these council meetings at which the Chief Councilor presides/chairs while the 'Clerk' seconded from the Ministry of Internal & Social Affairs acts as 'Secretariat' and Chief Advisor. Eutan Tarawa Council has elected members from each of its 13 wards with the number of representatives depending on the number of people (population) in each individual ward. The recent review of the LG Act included a change in the election of councilors and eventually the Chief Councilor. The new changes took effect in August 2008 for councils all over the country in which:

- Council elections will be carried out like the normal MP election for each of the wards (by ward members)
- The Chief Councilor will also be elected similarly to MP election (by island community members)
- The Chief Councilor will be known as the Mayor.

Among its core functions as stipulated in the Local Government Act 2006, the Island Council is also responsible for managing the following general areas:-

- Agriculture/Forestry, livestock and fisheries,
- Land use, Buildings and village planning,
- Education,
- Relief of famine and drought (Disaster management)
- Markets,
- Public health,
- Public order, peace and safety,
- Communications and public utilities,
- Trade and industry

All Island Councils have management support staff that are seconded from central government to assist the Island Council in administration of island development. These support staff include the Council Clerk, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Island project Officer, Assistant Social Welfare Officer and Court Clerk. In addition to this administrative and support team who work directly with Councils, there are also other government personnel who are placed on the islands to assist in other important services, such as police officers, agricultural assistants, fisheries assistants, medical assistants, teachers, DBK (Development Bank of Kiribati) and KOIL agents. The Island Council have/employ their own typist, drivers, radio operator, mechanic, constables (village wardens), nursing aides and pre-school teachers etc (See Council Structure 2007 illustration).

Generally, while Island Councils may welcome new initiatives of central government to assist them and their people, it may take a long time to build the financial capability of Councils for them to be able to operate with minimum support from central government. However, they do collect revenues from taxes and strive to develop their own income generating activities such as with rest-house services, boat and truck hires amongst others.

Central Government still provides support to the Island Councils through what is known as the Government's "Support Grant". According to sources from the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs, central government provided a total of \$1.24 million to Island Councils in 2007. From this grant the Eutan Tarawa Council was allocated \$112,515.50 (9% of total distributed grant) to assist its recurrent budget.

Apart from the support grant that the Government gives to the outer island councils, Island Council projects are also funded by the government and donors most notably the Taiwan embassy in South Tarawa who gives out AU\$10 million every year to fund these island council priority projects from all over Kiribati. The table below shows the Eutan Tarawa Council priority projects since 2004 that have been approved and funded:

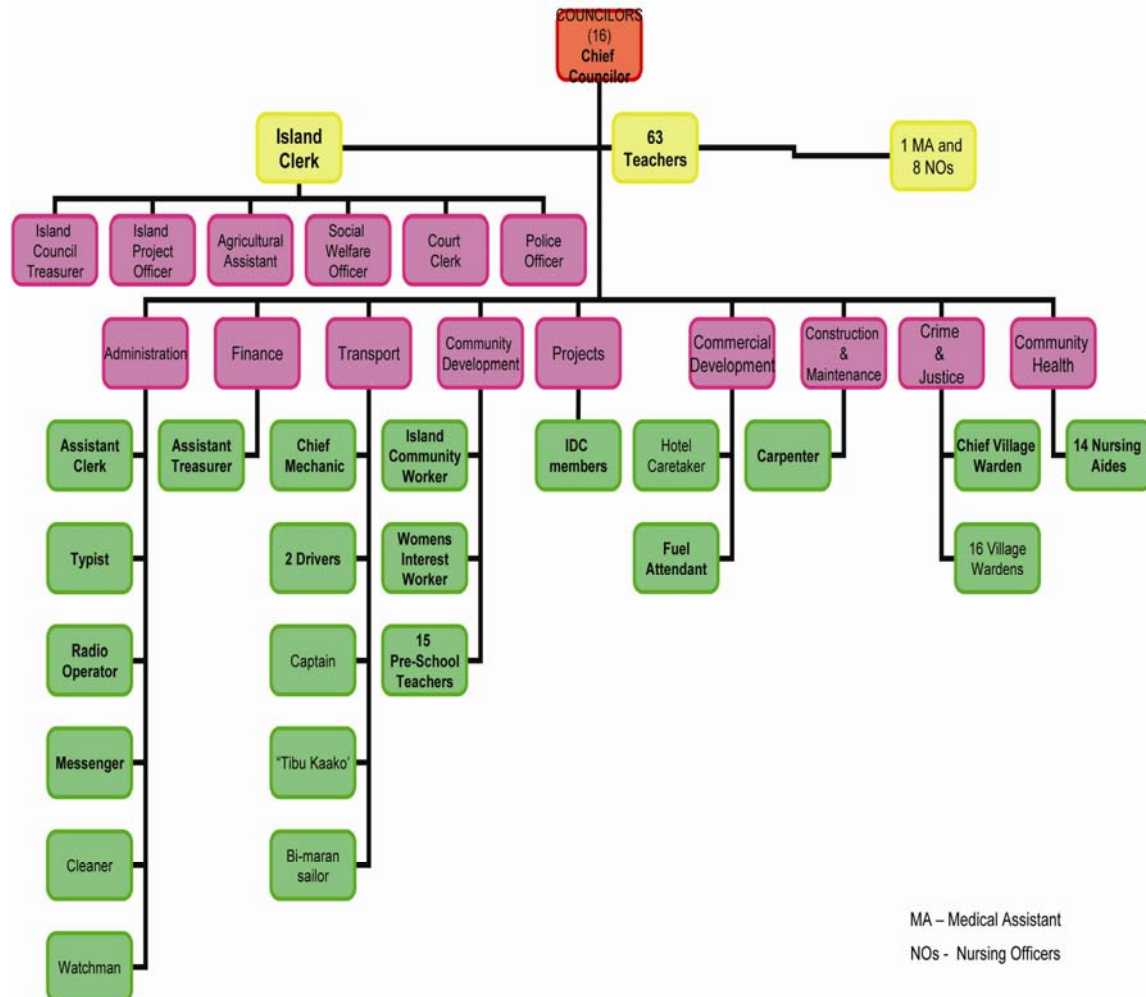
Table 11: Council priority projects 2004-2007

| Year | Project Title | Approved funds |
|------|--------------------|----------------|
| 2004 | New guesthouse | \$92,100.00 |
| 2005 | New womens centre | \$93,934.00 |
| 2006 | Channel upgrade | \$152,610.00 |
| 2007 | New Council office | \$142,290.00 |
| | | \$480,934.00 |

Source: RPD MISA 2007

Initially, the 2006 council priority project was changed to channel upgrade and the new council office was priority in in the councils 2007 projects and thus, in initial project records, the new council may be seen as priority in both years. Besides these annual council priority projects that the council submits to the Rural Planning Division (RPD) within MISA for further procession through the normal project procedures, there are other small projects carried out for the island community through funds accessed from donors such as AUSAID, NZAID, Canada Fund, etc. These projects are normally processed and monitored through the Island Project Officer (IPO) seconded from the RPD to individual island councils. Following is a table of some of the projects that have been implemented from funds other than those meant for island council priority projects.

Fig 13: Eutan Tarawa Council Staff Structure 2007



Source: GoK Island Council Estimates 2007 & ICOP 2006

4.3.3 Interface between Local Government and Traditional Political System

In general, the societies of the southern Gilbert Islands were strongly egalitarian, with governance in the hands of 'mwaneaba' councils of elder males ('unimwane'); these traditions were initially much weaker in the northern and central Gilberts where 'mwaneaba' councils were more firmly imposed on a local chiefly structure, and land was less evenly distributed. Within the 'mwaneaba', each clan had its own sitting-place, or 'boti' and, for formal occasions, each 'boti' or clan had a senior male as its designated spokesman. 'Mwaneaba' councils resolved disputes, many of them over land boundaries and ownership, controlled and maintained community assets (like the 'mwaneaba' itself), provided hospitality for visitors, and acted as a community court and social centre. In effect, the maneaba was arbiter over all relationships within the community.

However, even though there were chiefs and kings in Tarawa in the early days, the role of the 'unimwane' was still one of advisor that was still greatly respected by the individual communities, and later, central government, after the island councils had been established in the late 1960s. The modern legal system is however crucial to the maintenance of peace and order in Kiribati, but there are many instances where modern law fails to provide a solution to certain situations, and this is where the community under the leadership of the 'unimwane' intervenes to provide the solution. To avoid confrontation between central government and the traditional leaders ('unimwane'), who had

administered the islands long before the white men came to Kiribati, it was resolved that the 'Unimwane' association would be represented in local government, not as an elected councilor but as a nominated member. Their general role is to assist, advice and in many instances instruct Council to make decisions that will not contradict local traditions of individual islands.

Generally, 'unimwane' roles in the Southern islands are taken seriously with men only called 'unimwane' at the age of 50 onwards and 60 onwards in North Tabiteuea. Membership of the 'unimwane' association vary from island to island but they have been the decision making body for the islands especially the Southern islands before they were proclaimed as a British protectorate in 1892 by Captain Davies of the '*Royalist*' and are still respected as such. Where the Island Councils role is understood as administration of all island development as central government wants and sees fit, the 'unimwane' oversee that the island is administered as dictated by their traditions and that their traditions are upheld as necessary.

Councils and other institutions cannot disengage themselves from the 'Unimwane' who basically hold the power to community support and/or resources. The Councils on the other hand hold the power to Government funds and technical support in island development.



4.3.4 Crime and Justice System

The judicial branch of the government includes a court of appeals and a high court, as well as a magistrate's court on each of the outer islands including Butaritari. The jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts is unlimited in land matters but limited in criminal and civil cases. A Court Clerk from the Judiciary in Tarawa is also stationed on the island to administer the court system on the island. Duties of the Court Clerk include recording minutes of the magistrate court proceedings, executing the order of the court, collecting court fees, and processing claims and appeals to the High Court located in South Tarawa. There are small police forces on all the islands with two Police Officers in North Tarawa who are responsible for keeping the peace and order on the island and supported by 13 village wardens located in the 13 wards of the island. These village wardens are responsible for keeping the peace in their respective villages but can seek assistance from the other villages and the residing police officers when needed.

There is only one single Island Magistrate who presides over two courts, namely, the Island Lands Court and the Magistrate Court which deals with criminal and civil cases. Appealed court cases on the island are processed to central headquarters in Betio. The High Court Judge later visits individual islands to further judge appealed cases or delegates it to other judges as necessary.

Concurring with the rest of the islands in the country, the most re-occurring crime in North Tarawa is cycling without a light at night or driving motorbikes without driving licenses. Other emerging substantial problems include embezzlement, child and domestic abuse, often linked to alcohol use.

The rest of crimes included that of having no motorbike nameplate, cycling without a bell, criminal trespassing and drunk and disorderly among others. These crimes are all taken to court with fines accordingly handed down as decided by the local magistrate.

CHAPTER 5: TE TABOMOA – ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

5.1 ISLAND ECONOMY

5.1.1 Subsistence Economy

A subsistence economy is one where people perform traditional activities to meet their individual and group needs for security, and have no reason to accumulate wealth except to ensure their future survival. The concept of wealth does not exist in its pure form hence there is a high degree of sharing and reliance on existing natural resources, development and maintenance of the natural environment and skills to harvest and maintain these resources. The nature of the subsistence economy is reflected in the social organization of families, who join together to form clans (*kaainga*) that function, according to a set of rules and roles. Household chores are divided by gender, with men fishing and collecting toddy and doing heavy manual tasks, while women handle child care chores, cooking and keeping house, basically controlling domestic chores. While women may fish and often collect shellfish in the lagoon, only men collect toddy and go out fishing in the ocean or lagoon. There is a clear status of ranking in each household, usually headed by the oldest male unless he is too elderly or too sick to be active in which case the next oldest male then heads the family. It is important for the survival of the group that each member fulfils the roles and responsibilities assigned to him/her and this forms their daily livelihood.

Typical subsistent activities include fishing, toddy cutting, cultivation and harvesting of food crops mainly coconut, pandanus, breadfruit and bwabwai, weaving mats, making thatches, rolling string, fetching water, collecting firewood, making fish traps and hooks, cleaning and washing, cooking and house construction amongst others. Most of these activities are performed by the adult members of the family, while it falls upon the younger members to collect

firewood and fetch water, clean the dishes, the compound, and assist the adult members to do the easy part of their chores. Unfortunately, subsistence living is slowly disappearing and being replaced by a cash economy where most subsistence activities are now not only catered towards subsistence living but also to generate income to pay for the basic necessities such as food and sanitary needs.

Where most of the fishing was done for subsistence, it is now sold when there is a surplus or given freely to relatives, preserved for later consumption or sale to others. Due to the increasing dependence on imported goods that are sold to the public by small stores, the importance of cash as a medium of exchange, has now dominated bartering and sharing that were once strong traditions of Kiribati including North Tarawa.

Monetary institutions such as the Bank of Kiribati and Development Bank of Kiribati (DBK) are not available on the island and thus the availability of money can be affected, setting the way for the existing customs of borrowing (*tangobwai*), asking (*bubutii*) and or bartering (*raibwai*). However, since South Tarawa, where the monetary institutions can be found are a boat trip away, accessing such institutions for loans are not too much of a problem for the people of North Tarawa. Special skills are kept in the families and can only be given to sons and daughters, adopted sons or daughters and at times are given



Subsistence net fishing in North Tarawa

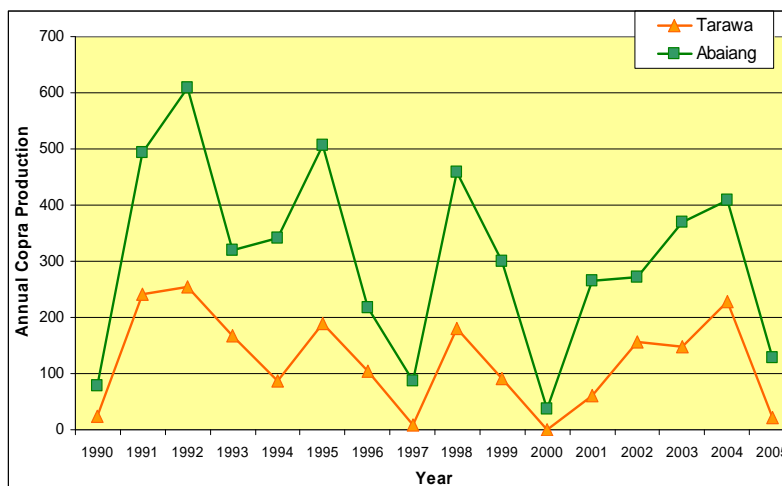
as gifts especially when the parent is being looked after by another family. They can also be gifted to others when the specialist feels it appropriate otherwise; these skills are kept in the families. These skills exist in various forms and are part of the subsistence living and include fishing, agricultural, weaving and doctoring skills amongst others.

Consequently, the Village banks were introduced to the outer islands to provide a means of micro-financing to the village communities which the Island Project Officer (IPO) monitors. The Island Council Treasurer on the other hand also acts as the Bank of Kiribati outer island focal point for passbook financial transactions as the Bank of Kiribati/ANZ bank do not have branches on the outer islands as yet.

5.1.2 Copra cutting

Where copra cutting is the mainstay of the people on most of the outer islands, it is not so for the people of North Tarawa. For some reason, people in North Tarawa do not seem to cut copra as much as those on the other outer islands even though there are copra sheds in most of the villages. One of the reasons is due to the fact that the lands are so dispersed over the mainland, islets and South Tarawa that it is more a problem trying to access these faraway lands to cut copra. Then easy accessibility of South Tarawa has provided other income generating activities such as in sales of cooked local food (bekei, ibo, toddy, pandanus etc), firewood, de-husked coconuts and thatches. However, others still cut copra but as always stated, not as much as copra cutting in the other outer islands. The chart below compares copra productions for Abaiang and Tarawa which shows a huge difference in the productions but then, it should be noted that copra cutting is mostly carried out in North Tarawa whereas Abaiang's production is for the whole island itself.

Fig 14: Copra production 1990-2005



Statistics showed that coconut trees are accessed by the 833 (96%) households including 736 (85%) accessing toddy trees for subsistence living as well as for fermented toddy, a local brew. These figures however, only count the number of coconuts that are nearby or ones that are in the village areas and not counting the ones that dominate the bush/island.

The best year of production for North Tarawa was in 1992 when their production reached a tonnage of 254 bringing in an income of \$88,900.00. Copra prices for that year, 1992, were quite low at \$0.35/lb. On the other hand, its worst year of copra production was in the year 2000 when its annual production was nil. If droughts were the only reason for the decline in copra production, the copra charts would have provided good indicators for times of drought in the country and individual islands.

Copra prices have also been slowly increasing from AU\$0.30/lb in 1990 to AU\$0.60/lb in 2005. The most recent copra production for North Tarawa on record was 21 tonnes in 2005 that brought in an income of \$12,600.00 which would give the 867 per household an income for that year \$14.53, way below the international poverty line of US\$1.00 per day as the income per day for each of 867 households would be \$0.04. However, the impact of such low income for the North Tarawans is not

extreme as sharing, 'bubuti' to working relatives, other income generating opportunities and the availability of marine and land resources can still provide livelihoods for the people. It should be remembered that people in the country do not have to rely solely on income to live on but actually are more reliant on their skills to harvest the existing marine and land resources, which at this time are still plentiful even though some are depleting.

5.1.3 Employment

The Eutan Tarawa Island Council serve as the biggest employer for the people of North Tarawa, employing about 64 islanders as village wardens, village nurses, drivers, hotel keeper, and office (typing, treasurer, clerk) assistants etc (See Council staff structure Fig.....). Depending on the need, Council may from time to time engage contractors and laborers to undertake short carpentry or auto-mechanical and construction jobs. Seasonal employment is usually available when Government or large Council projects are undertaken, especially those which require the service of casual laborers.

Paid stevedoring is not part of life in North as paid stevedoring is mostly part of the making work easy for the ship crews of bigger seavessels when visiting the outer islands. North Tarawa does not have any ship calling to the island but instead have smaller boats and bi-marans transporting people, cargoes and materials to and from the island. Boats and bi-marans are also used for transportation of copra from the island when the copra sheds are full.

Apart from a handful number of jobs offered by the Island Council in its limited service, the opportunity for paid employment for the islanders is otherwise very limited. The Cooperative does not exist on the island and thus there are hardly any other means of employment on the island. The Immaculate Heart College at Taborio, adjoining Nootou employs some islanders as cleaners, cooks, matron, master and watchman. The other Government positions for other services on North Tarawa such as teachers, medical nurses, clerks, Island Project Officers, police officer etc that are not available to the islanders due to most islanders not meeting the minimum qualification requirements that these jobs entail. The Island Council can only recruit a typist, assistant treasurer, assistant clerk, village aides, drivers, mechanics, and carpenters, to name a few.

To solve the high unemployment problem in the country Government is now increasing its effort to look for and exploit overseas employment markets especially the Pacific-rim countries of Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the United States. Casual work such as fruit picking, elderly homecare attendants, peacekeeping and sailors are some of the employment markets being explored. To this end, North Tarawa, like the rest of the islands in the country can only await the outcomes and decisions of the Government as they come and go. The lack of opportunities to generate income in order to be self-reliant is a far off goal as all Island Councils including Eutan Tarawa Island Council rely heavily on central Government to support their administration, which is provided annually in the support grants and donor funded council projects.

5.1.4 Trade and Commerce

Commercial/cash trading is an introduced concept in Kiribati society and has become an important part in the lives of the people of North Tarawa or any other island in the country for that matter.

To carry out any business activity involving trade on the island, requires that one purchase a business license from the Eutan Tarawa Island Council of which the cost varies depending on the type of business activity to be carried out and likewise for establishing and registering organizations. The most common

business/organisational registration licenses on record are those of wholesaling, retailing, hawkers, agricultural and fishing organizations as portrayed in the following table.

Table 12: Businesses and license fees

| | Business/Organisation | License/Annum |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Stores | \$120.00 |
| | Second hand apparel stores | \$100.00 |
| 2 | Boat construction | \$100.00 |
| 3 | Retail fuel depot (benzene and diesel) | \$150.00 |
| 4 | Retail fuel depot (kerosene) | \$20.00 |
| 5 | Wholesale Fuel (KOIL) | \$500.00 |
| 6 | Trucks | \$150.00 |
| 7 | Motorbikes | \$60.00 |
| 8 | Bakery | \$60.00 |
| 9 | Sour toddy | \$3.00 |
| 10 | Video entertainment | \$60.00 |
| 11 | Resthouse business | \$800.00 |
| 12 | Restaurant | \$50.00 |
| 13 | Fishing sales | \$100.00 |
| 14 | Yaqona | \$60.00 |
| 15 | Contractors | \$250.00 individual \$500.00 companies |
| 16 | Women & Youth organizations | \$50.00 |
| 17 | Real estate | \$750.00 |

Source: ETC Clerk, 2008

The island council is also engaged in commercial activities and generates a small portion of its yearly revenue from these sources such as rest-house, truck, boat, motorbike and venue charges apart from the taxes and registration fees etc that it charges its resident population.

As a small island with undeveloped infrastructure and a dualistic economy characterized by a growing dependency on imported consumables, trade and commerce on North Tarawa has become a very important activity. The bulk of supplies that are normally shipped to the island by scheduled or chartered island trips by the islands various shipping vessels consist of rice, sugar, flour, tinned food, tobacco and fuel. Most of the time, these are transported by the islanders themselves as nearly each of the villages including the habited islets have their own sea vessel that make routine runs to South Tarawa to transport community members as well as carry cargo to and from the villages. Villages without sea vessels can get on neighbouring village vessels to access South Tarawa.

Cargo ships from overseas bring imported products only to Betio in South Tarawa that are then distributed to the rest of the islands all over Kiribati. Product prices in North Tarawa are the same as those in the Gilbert group, which contrast to product prices in the Line group that generally tend to be higher due to the cost of having to re-transport them from Tarawa to Kiritimati Island over a greater distance compared to the outer islands in the Gilbert group. Lack of cargoes is not a big bother to the islanders as most on the island grew up on breadfruit, bwabwai, bananas and marine resources which can still be found in abundance all year round. As long as people can harvest and cook such resources, cargoes do not have to be a problem.

The following Table 13 displays the fees for some of the services that are provided on the island:

| | SERVICE | FEE (AUD) | | |
|---|--|---|----------------|----------|
| 1 | Body tax (18-59 years) | \$5.00/annum residents \$10.00/annum Government, Council & Company employees | | |
| 2 | Airport tax | Nil (no airtservice) | | |
| 3 | Seaport tax | Nil | | |
| 4 | Resthouse charges | | | |
| | Full accommodation (includes sleeping and meals) | \$30.00/day | | |
| | Accommodation only (no meals) | \$20.00/day | | |
| | Sleep with relatives | \$15.00/day | | |
| 5 | Truck charges: | Gov't/Company | Resident Group | Resident |
| | Hire | Individual | | |
| | Per kilometer | \$20.00 | \$10.00 | \$5.00 |
| | Overtime/hour | \$1.00 | \$0.50 | \$0.40 |
| | | \$1.10 | \$1.10 | \$1.10 |
| 6 | Motorbike hire/day | \$20.00 | | |
| 7 | Canoe/boat hire | \$180.00 South Tarawa return \$150.00 islet return | | |
| 8 | Generator hire/day | \$15.00 | | |
| 9 | Chainsaw/day | \$30.00 | | |

Source: Eutan Tarawa Island Council 2008

5.1.5 Local Finance

In 1995, the Village Bank project was initiated by Government to serve as a micro credit facility for village communities in the outer islands. The objective of the project is to enable families to have easy access to a credit facility from which they could borrow money to start a small business. Funding for this project was provided by Government and shared among the islands and its village communities on a population basis. In the villages, a committee, consisting of a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, was established to manage and administer the Village Banks funds. The Island Project Officer (IPO) based at each Island Council provides auditing and monitoring services to this Village bank project to ensure proper use of funds and sustainability. The operations of the Village Banks are governed under the Village Bank Act.

Each village bank has their own set of rules for their loan schemes which have improved from the initial rules when the village banks were first introduced. Auctioning off an individual's equipment, pushbike or anything of value used to be a popular way of ensuring that loans were repaid by the members. Members failing to repay loans on time would have their things taken by force and auctioned so their loan could be repaid. This rule has however been abolished and now, people are taken to court if they have not repaid their loans as agreed and signed.

Most of the loans from the village banks were initially for small businesses but the loans have now expanded to include loans for purchase of pushbikes, motorbikes and also commonly for children's school fees, especially those in high school.

The following Table 14 sums up the distributed grant to the village banks on North Tarawa since initial establishment:

| BANK NAME | KIRIBATI GOV'T FUND OF 1\$MILLION | | | | | | UNDP GRANT OF \$90,000 | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|---------------|----------|--------|------------------------|----------|--------|
| | 1ST 75% SHARE | | | 2ND 25% SHARE | | | 3RD SHARE | | |
| | PAID | DATE | DW NO: | PAID | DATE | DW NO: | PAID | DATE | DW NO: |
| Teitirei | \$9,677.69 | 26/05/99 | 76/99 | \$3,225.90 | 10/11/99 | 146/99 | \$1,276.20 | 22/10/01 | 372/01 |
| Bonnano | \$2,454.08 | 26/05/99 | 76/99 | \$818.03 | 10/11/99 | 146/99 | \$323.60 | 22/10/01 | 372/01 |
| Tangoia Ibukim | \$3,909.90 | 11/06/99 | 87/99 | \$1,303.30 | 10/11/99 | 146/99 | | | |
| Nuatabu | \$3,036.41 | 11/06/99 | 87/99 | | | | | | |
| Tabonibara | \$2,772.98 | 11/06/99 | 87/99 | \$924.33 | 10/11/99 | 146/99 | | | |
| Kainaba | \$2,481.81 | 11/06/99 | 87/99 | \$827.27 | 10/11/99 | 146/99 | \$327.20 | 22/10/01 | 372/01 |
| Nabeina | \$3,896.03 | 11/06/99 | 87/99 | \$1,298.68 | 5/11/04 | 110/04 | \$513.75 | 22/10/01 | 372/01 |
| Abatao | \$2,856.17 | 11/06/99 | 87/99 | | | | \$376.65 | 22/10/01 | 372/01 |
| Taratai | \$3,091.87 | 09/09/99 | 120/99 | \$1,030.62 | 10/11/99 | 146/99 | \$407.70 | 22/10/01 | 372/01 |
| Marenanuka | \$707.11 | 09/09/99 | 120/99 | | | | | | |
| Tabiteuea | \$4,242.65 | 09/09/99 | 120/99 | | | | | | |
| | \$39,126.70 | | | \$9,428.13 | | | \$3,225.10 | | |

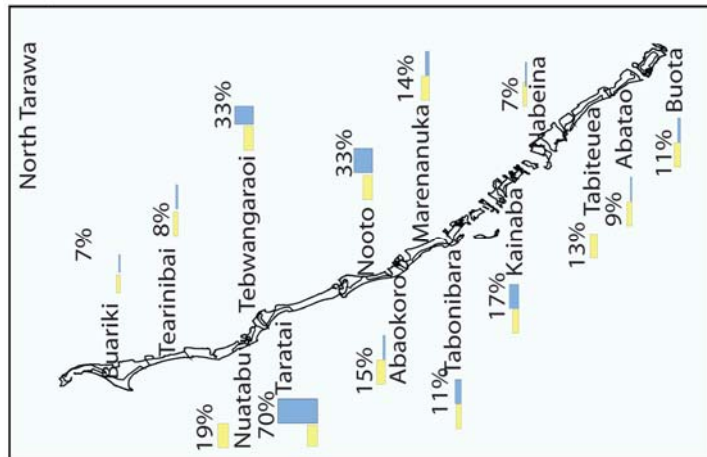
Source: Rural Planning Division, MISA 2007

5.1.6 Remittances

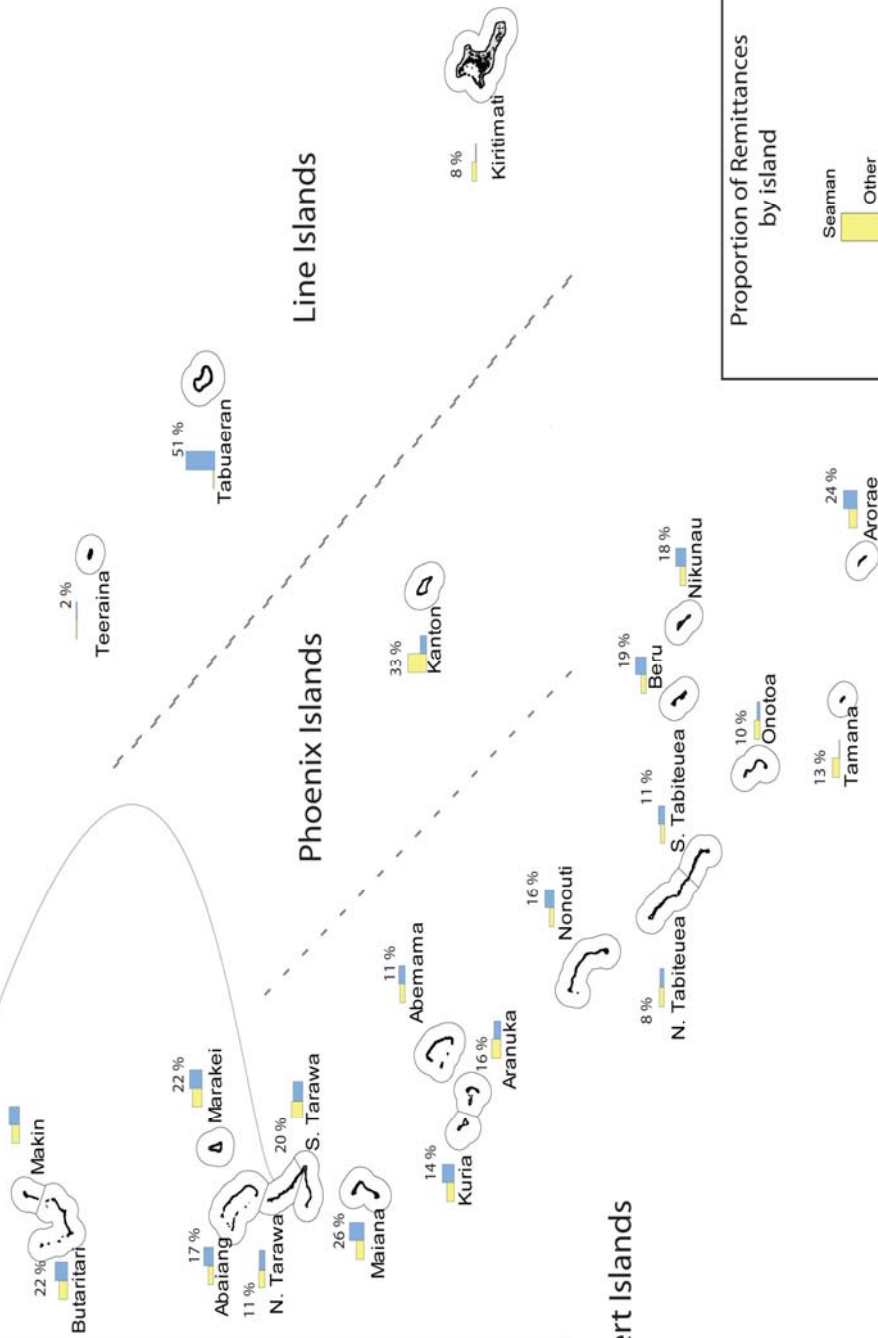
The general flow of seafarer's remittances into the country is continuous and has increased over the years with more engaged in seafaring employment. There are now two major employers of seafarers from Kiribati; 1. South Pacific Marine Services (SPMS) and; 2. The Kiribati Fishing Services (KFS)

Seafarers are employed as general deck workers on German ships through SPMS while Japanese employees are employed to be fishermen on the Japanese fishing vessels through KFS. The seafarer's salaries are paid straight into the individual accounts in Kiribati or family accounts. Money is also sent back to churches and relatives depending on individual seafarer obligations. Families are dependent on decisions made by their seafarer husband or son on how much remittance they will receive (M. Borovnik 2006). Whitley (1980) reported that the amount of remittance sent back to Kiribati in 1974 was AU\$800,000 with an additional AU\$200,000 brought back in the form of leave pay at the end of contracts. Remittances grew to \$1.3 million in 1979, \$9.7 million in 1998 and \$12.29 million in 2003 (MFED 1987). Of this \$12.29 million, 86% came from those employed by SPMS while 14% came from those employed by KFS.

Remittances sent to parents and wives differ. Parents usually receive more money from their son when he is not married yet but once married, the son generally sends more money to his wife and family than his parents. There is also a tendency for smaller amounts being sent to the outer islands as most families tend to move to South Tarawa especially the wife and children while the parents are more happy to stay back home. Remittances can be sent directly to families or they can be given after a special request (bubuti) to other extended family members for sudden needs such as 'botaki's (feasts) or for school fees. These kinds of requests usually vary and directed to straight to the members of the family employed by SPMS or KFS. A lot of these remittances have also been invested in homes (permanent buildings), cars, motorbikes businesses, home equipment (TV, media players, instruments) and to a big extent, school fees.

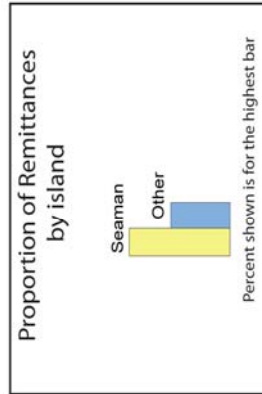
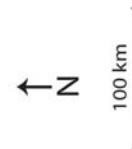


Proportion of Remittances by Island, Kiribati 2005



Gilbert Islands

7% Banaba



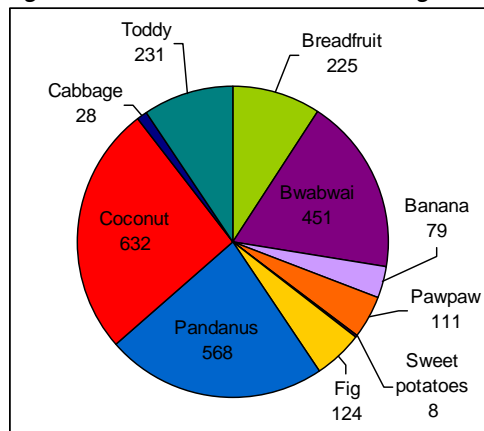
Map created by MISA with data sourced from 2005 Kiribati National Census of Population and Housing

5.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

5.2.1 Agriculture

There is an Agricultural Assistant and a Nurseryman on the island whose responsibilities are to carry out the Agricultural headquarters outer island plans in agricultural and livestock development. Agricultural activities are greatly hindered by drought at times restricting activities to teaching home gardens, provision of pigs and chickens, animal health schemes, provision of seeds, seedlings (coconuts) and breadfruit cuttings, and coconut replanting schemes. The latter scheme (coconut replanting) however is not been fully supported by the islanders as it was deemed a waste of time and effort due to most of the replanting schemes not bearing as much fruit as one would love them to bear. Besides, people have their own traditional cultivation methods that are most of the time linked to phases of the moon and considered more successful than the agricultural methods of spacing amongst others that only result in a lot of wasted space according to the islanders. However, the islanders most of the time, are happy to turn their barren lands over to the Division of Agriculture to be replanted in this scheme.

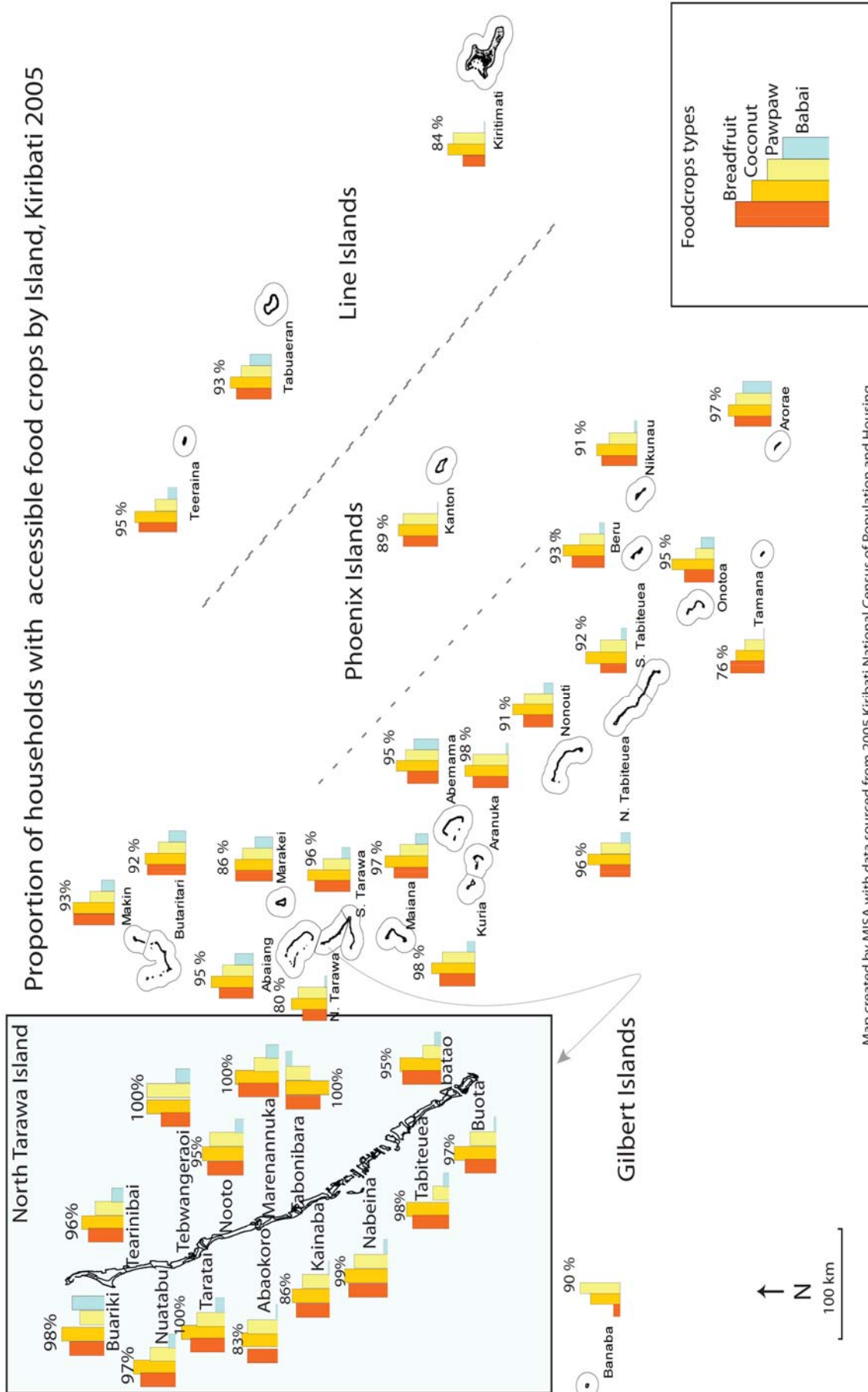
Fig 15: Access to food trees and vegetables 2005



Statistics displayed in the chart (left), shows that of the 867 households in North Tarawa, 632 (73%) have access to coconut trees, 568 (66%) pandanus, 225 (26%) breadfruit, 111 (13%) pawpaw, 79 (9%) bananas, 451 (52%) bwabwai, 124 (14%) local fig, 28 (3%) cabbages, 231 (27%) toddy and 8 (1%) sweet potatoe trees/crops. 'Access' is defined as those food trees that are located near households or in the villages thus easily accessed by household members. The numbers of coconut and pandanus trees therefore, are limited in the census to those that are near households or in the villages excluding those in the bush.

Pawpaw throughout Kiribati has generally been popular in nutritional value and also in providing a variety of color to the normal food especially when feeding guests or visitors. 'Te bero' (local fig) is another of the tree crops in Kiribati that is hard to cultivate and propagate as it can only be grown from cuttings and generally, is rare on all islands in the country. Where 'bwabwai' is kept solely for ceremonial occasions in the southern islands, it is the same for those on North Tarawa. Pandanus trees are abundant in variety and amongst these, like the rest of the islands, there are certain pandanus varieties that have assigned uses such as for pandanus paste ('tangaui' and 'tua'e'), pandanus powder ('kabubu'), weaving and cigarette paper. The former two uses, pandanus paste and powder are rarely done if at all in the northern islands including North Tarawa but a common feature of household products in the southern islands.

There are no strict inspection codes as yet for transport of foodstuff, plant materials and animals on the ships and planes that visit the island and thus agriculture is vulnerable to introduced pests. The threat from 'bwabwai' beetle has been solved through strict regulations of 'bwabwai' being taken from South Tarawa to the outer islands. It falls upon the Agricultural Assistant and his nurseryman to inspect all visiting sea vessels to check that 'bwabwai', bananas and exotic plant life are not brought to the island without proper quarantine clearances and certificates, specifically those that can carry the 'bwabwai' beetle. Presently, North Tarawa and the rest of the outer islands are safe under the 'Quarantine Act' that prohibits transfer of plant materials specifically 'bwabwai' and bananas to outer islands without proper Agricultural certification. Given that North Tarawa adjoins South Tarawa where initial introduction of pests and diseases is high being the port of entry for aircrafts, cargo and fishing vessels, proper



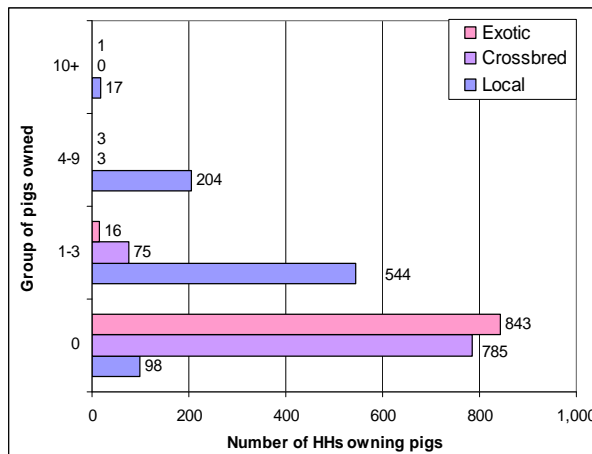
Map created by MISA with data sourced from 2005 Kiribati National Census of Population and Housing

quarantine measures and routine should be put in place if the island is to maintain its vegetation and animals without threats from potentially introduced foreign pests and diseases.

5.2.2 Livestock

Livestock on the island is limited to pigs and chickens of both local and exotic breeds. The local pigs and chickens were documented as having been introduced in the early days before Kiribati became a British protectorate and later exotic breeds were introduced as part of the Division of Agriculture's plans to develop agriculture and livestock on the outer islands of Kiribati. Local pigs vary in color and sizes and are very short, rarely reaching a height of 1 meter whereas the introduced local breeds if managed properly grow higher than a meter and are actually nicknamed 'horses' by the locals who never cease to marvel at the height and size that these exotic breeds can grow to. Crossbred with a local breed, the progeny are normally faster (than local breeds) growing, taller pigs with higher food conversion rates and good breeding qualities e.g. more piglets per litter. The pigs are either penned or tethered while the chickens are free ranged.

Fig 16: Households owning pigs



Exotic breeds of pigs and chicken have been introduced by the Division of Agriculture for cross-breeding with the local breeds. The idea of owning a great big pig such as the introduced breeds resulted in initial high demand for the exotic breeds of pigs. This however lost popularity when the exotic breeds were found to be unable to perform well on a local diet that consisted mostly of coconuts and household leftovers. Through lessons learned and the importation of pig grower feed, locals are now happy to own exotic breeds only so they can cross them with their own local pigs to get better progeny. Generally, pigs are more

popular as domestic animals because they are the major source of meat during family, church and island feasts. It is extremely rare in the whole country for one to kill a pig solely to eat pork as they are kept specifically for important feast and functions when whole baked pigs grace these feasting tables and is the most sought after food at such times.

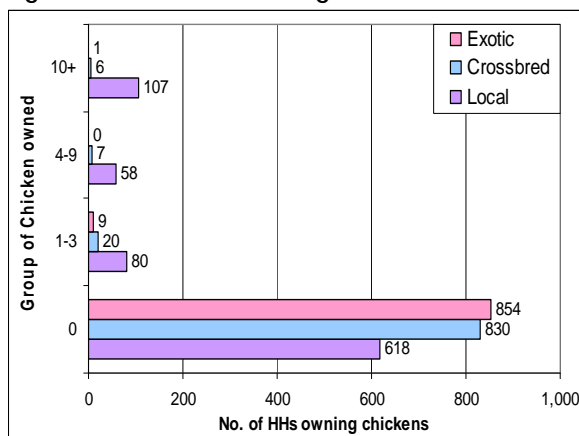
As portrayed in the above chart, the majority of the households do not own crossed and exotic breeds as these breeds are initially dependent on the Division of Agriculture supplying the exotic breeds. However, 98 (11%) households also did not own any local pigs at all. 544 (63%) households owned 1-3 local pigs, 204 (2%) owned 4-9 local pigs and the rest 17 owned 10 or more local pigs. 785 (91%) of the 867 households did not own any crossbreds, 75 (9%) owned 1-3 crossed, 3 (0.4%) owned 4-9 crossbreds and none of the households owned more than 10 crossbred pigs. 843 (97%) did not own any exotic breed of pigs while 16 (2%) households owned 1-3 exotic pigs and only one household owned more than 10 exotic pigs.

A total of 2,440 pigs were recorded during the 2005 census from which 2,285 (94%) were local breeds, 109 (4%) were crossbreds and the rest 46 (2%) were exotic breeds. Evidently, a total of 155 cross and exotic breeds exists on the islands which, given time, would presumably increase the number of more cross bred pigs on the island that are expected to perform better than the local breeds in terms of growth and litter amongst others.

Five (5) exotic breeds have been imported into the country by the Division of Agricultural that have also been distributed throughout Kiribati for crossbreeding purposes. These breeds include the Duroc, Landrace, Berkshire, Large White and Tamworth.

Chickens on the other hand totaled 1,698 chickens from which there were 1,539 (91%) local, 135 (8%) crossbred and 24 (1%) exotic chickens. As portrayed in the chart (below), the majority of the 867 households do not own local (71%), cross (96%)_or exotic breeds (99%) of chicken. 80 (9%) households own 1-3 local chickens, 58 (7%) own 4-9 chickens while 107 (12%) own more than 10 local chickens. 20 (2%) own 1-3 crossbred chickens, 7 (1%) own 4-9 crossbred chickens and 6 (1%) own more than 10 crossbred chickens. 9 (1%) own 1-3 exotic breed of chickens, none of the households own 4-9 exotic chickens and only 1 household owned 10 or more exotic chickens.

Fig 17: Households owning chickens



Chickens are free-ranged and like pigs, are also kept domestically for households own meat protein supplements and for special occasions. As free range chickens, they inter-mingle with chickens from other households resulting in higher incidences of crossbred chickens. Where the hens are kept for laying eggs to produce more chickens, the roosters are kept to breed with the hens as well as for their feathers that are popularly used for fish lures and handicrafts. As is quite prevalent in the islands, the free-range management of chickens on the outer islands has impelled marking of chickens to

declare ownership of the chickens. These markings include chopping off certain claws of the chickens or tying certain colored pieces of cloth to the feathers or legs. Then there are others who just let their chicken free range without markings. Eggs are rarely eaten unless important guests/functions are present or when it is required as part of a medicinal ingredient.

Unlike pigs, free ranged chickens are not liable to fines or confiscation by Island Councils whereas free-ranged pigs on the other hand are considered an offense against the law, liable with fines and confiscation of the pigs. The confiscated pigs can be released to owners at a fee of \$10.00 (give or take) and where they are not claimed, they are auctioned off to the public. Pigs are kept in pig pens or tethered under shades of trees as is common throughout the islands of Kiribati.

Even though, both pigs and chickens are kept for own consumption, sale opportunities to supplement meager incomes are never passed by especially when one has a lot of pigs or chickens and does not have an upcoming family or village function. Pig prices on the outer islands are generally negotiable but most of the time the Agricultural price of AU\$3.50/kg live-weight for pigs and pork is used while the price for chickens are most of the time given for free or sold at AU\$5-8.00/per chicken. The price varies from island to island



but chickens most of the time are not commonly sought for purchase whereas pigs have a much better marketing potential on the outer islands. However, it is not because chicken are not popular, but chickens are generally not kept intensively for commercial purposes on the outer islands as it is not an economic commercial enterprise considering that chicken feed would have to be imported that the extensively kept chickens need. Pork is not sold and most would rather buy pigs live due to pig blood at slaughter being a local delicacy plus the fact that there are no abattoir services or butcher shops yet available in the country.

There are no known diseases specific to North Tarawa livestock and factually, the pigs and chickens alike are free from infectious and dangerous diseases such as the well known avian influenza in chickens or swine flu in pigs. Pigs are however vulnerable to worms and skin parasites (mange). Exotic breeds of chicken are also prone to worms and 'botulism' once released to the outer islands making it hard for exotic chicken breeds to live long on the islands. Crossbreeding eventually does happen resulting in more disease resistant crossbreds (a characteristic of local breeds) with higher laying characteristics, tender meat and faster growing rates, characteristics of exotic breeds.

Other than providing cultivation and gardening services to the public, Agricultural Officers also castrate pigs and carry out routine injection of pigs on the island for worms and mange, the common pig ailments in Kiribati. Sterilization of cats and dogs are carried out from the Animal Health Division within the Agricultural Department who visit individual islands should the need to sterilize the domestic animals arise, as reported by the Agricultural Assistant.

5.2.3 Fisheries

Fishing is at large, a routine activity for the men which they carry out when the seas are calm, and whenever home fish reserves have run out while others fish whenever they can as a hobby and to pass the time away. Fish jerky is still a common product throughout the island and is provided as gifts to guests, sold to others and exported to relatives in other parts of Kiribati mostly to those in South Tarawa. There are many different kinds of fishes that serve as food for the Kiribati and special methods are utilized for certain species or groups of species. These methods are standard amongst the fishermen but individual variation does exist (*Preston E. Cloud Jr. 1952*) which are most of the time kept within families.

As islands, households have been harvesting the sea in one way or another, initially to satisfy their own subsistent needs. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development supports fisheries development on the outer islands through:

- the provision of technical staff for training, advisory and resource monitoring/evaluation purposes;
- research and trialing of new fishery-related projects;
- the sourcing of funds for implementation of national projects (such as cold storage (ice plants), etc.)
- the provision of affordable fishing gear.

Like some of the outer islands, there is not a technical fisheries assistant on the island who assists with fishery government projects on the island as delegated from the Fisheries Division in Tanaea but then the island is close to Fisheries Division in Tanaea and thus can be accessed easily for issues and other fishing needs. The Fisheries Division in Tanaea is also carrying out many breeding projects on some potential marine resource developments such as breeding of pearl oysters, white teat-fish and the 'bwaraioa' to improve the income generating alternatives to the outer islands and to improve product exports.

Pearl oysters are part of the Fisheries trial projects presently in Butaritari, Abemama and Onotoa where they are providing young pearl oysters to these islands for trial purposes to see how they would fare. The white teat-fish are also bred in the tanks and then dispersed in the waters on the outer islands of Kiribati where they are most likely to breed. Buttons (shirts etc) are made out of the 'bwaraitoa' which according to Fisheries is not that abundant in the country and thus they are also breeding this shellfish for dispersal in the country waters.

North Tarawa does not have an iceplant but there are plans to establish one in the village of Buariki who have easy access to both the lagoon and ocean marine resources. The site and foundation for this ice-plant have already been established and construction is awaiting complete supply of building materials from overseas and South Tarawa.



The most common fishing method is net fishing in the lagoon for those on the mainland while for those living at the end of the mainland North Tarawa (Buariki & Tabonibara) and including the islets of Nabeina, Kainaba, Tabiteuea, Abatao and Buota, both the lagoon and ocean are easily accessed. Shellfish are abundant in the lagoon and these are fished for by both women and men alike where ocean fishing is left to the male members of the families. The 'bun' (*Anadara antiquate*), 'koikoi' (*Trachycardium sp*), 'koumwara' (*Gafrarium pectinatum*), 'nikatona/nikabibi' (*Perighkypta reticulata*) and 'nouoo' (*Strombus luhuanus*) are some of the most common shellfish that are harvested from the lagoon bed for household livelihoods in North Tarawa. These shellfish are harvested most of the time when the tide is low .

5.2.4 Handicrafts

A few years ago, Government established the Kiribati Handicraft and Local Produce Company (KHLP) to encourage people to make handicrafts and local products for commercial purposes. The company buys materials from the outer islands and then re-sells them to the urban population, as well as foreigners. However, despite the existence of KHLP, the level of production is still very small. Among other reasons, KHLP faces staffing and funding difficulties that results in its inability to adequately absorb production from the outer islands.



With a lot of land area for pandanus and coconuts, North Tarawa is rich in weaving and handicraft materials from pandanus and coconuts which are always put to good use by the women for assorted handicrafts including the following:-

- Mats of different sizes
- Baskets of assorted sizes and makes
- String
- Fans
- 'Rauara' (Cigarette paper made from peeled pandanus leaves)
- Fishing hats

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

The establishment and maintenance of development infrastructure on the island is the responsibility of government and thus the Eutan Tarawa Island Council. The central government normally takes responsibility of implementing new development projects while the local government is given the responsibility of maintaining such projects upon completion. Local government authorities are allocated some money every year under the stated “Support Grant” to enable them to perform this role. The project funds from donors and Government for island council priority projects have also assisted greatly in the development of infrastructure on the outer islands including North Tarawa.

The bridge that adjoins Buota (North Tarawa) and Tanaea (South Tarawa), in dire need of maintenance



Government schools and medical facilities are all the responsibility of the Government including staff living quarters. Where working facilities are maintained by Government employees through the Ministry of Works & Energy, government employee living quarters on the outer islands are maintained by the Councils with funds provided by the Government.

North Tarawa has an assorted number of causeways and bridges along the island. Most of them do not even come halfway the length of Dai Nippon Causeway that runs from Betio to Bairiki in South Tarawa. Most of these causeways and bridges are quite small, easily maintained and for some, are now nearly closed with mangrove growth on either side. Following is a list of the structures:

Table 15: North Tarawa coastal infrastructure

| | Structure | Location |
|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Causeway | Tearinibai to Nuatabu |
| 2 | Causeway | Nuatabu to Taratai |
| 3 | Causeway | Taratai to Nootoue |
| 4 | Bridge | Abaokoro to Marenanuka |
| 5 | Causeway | Tabiteuea to Abatao |
| 6 | Bridge | Buota (North Tarawa) to Tanaea (South Tarawa) |

These causeways and bridges are the responsibility of the Eutan Tarawa Island Council while the bridge that joins Buota and Tanaea is maintained by central government, the Ministry of Works & Public Utilities.

Like the rest of the islands, the biggest structures on the island are the churches, mwaneabas and schools, especially the Immaculate Heart College and JSS school.

5.3.1 Land Transport

Island Council trucks provide the main transport for JSS students to and from their school and general use by the Council. Eutan Tarawa Island Council has two JSS trucks as it is a big populous island while other small islands in the country have only one JSS truck.

The most common form of land transport is the pushbike followed by motorbikes and trucks. Motorcycles ranks second in popularity, as they are generally more expensive than pushbikes. Transportation of vehicles to North Tarawa is actually quite easy in the sense that they do not have to be loaded onto a boat or ship but can be driven up north during low tide while pushbikes and motorcycles are easily transported by boats. Council does charge a small fare for pupils and inter-village travelers in order to raise funds to meet the truck's operational cost and maintenance.



Even though pushbikes are the main means of transportation for the islanders, motorbikes are however also popular as they make traveling a lot easier plus they can also be hired out to visiting officials at a cost of \$20.00 per day. Pushbikes can also be rented out but most of the time, visiting officials do not have the time to go cycling around the island to carry out their work thus most prefer motorbikes or trucks as their transportation during their official visits. Trucks are hired when there are island functions requiring most of the communities to attend at which time trucks can be hired. In other cases, the JSS trucks are hired to transport coconuts, wood, gravel or sand from the bush or other parts of the island to the villages.

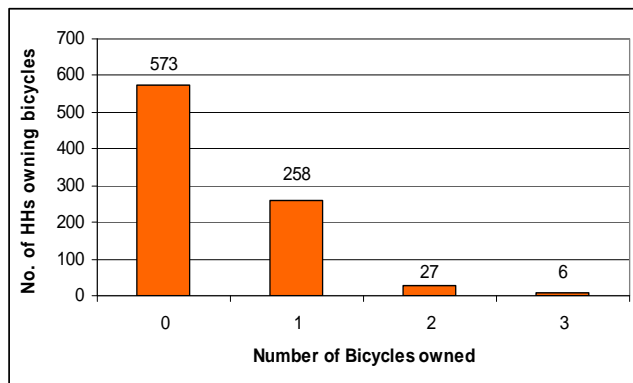
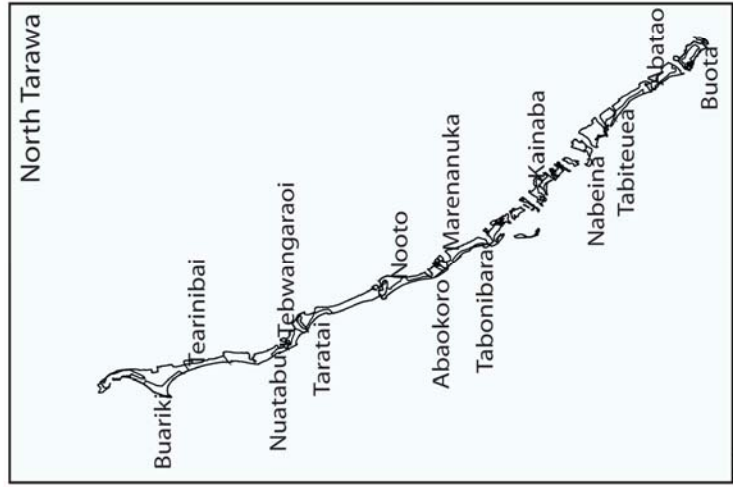
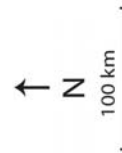


Fig 18: Households owning bicycles

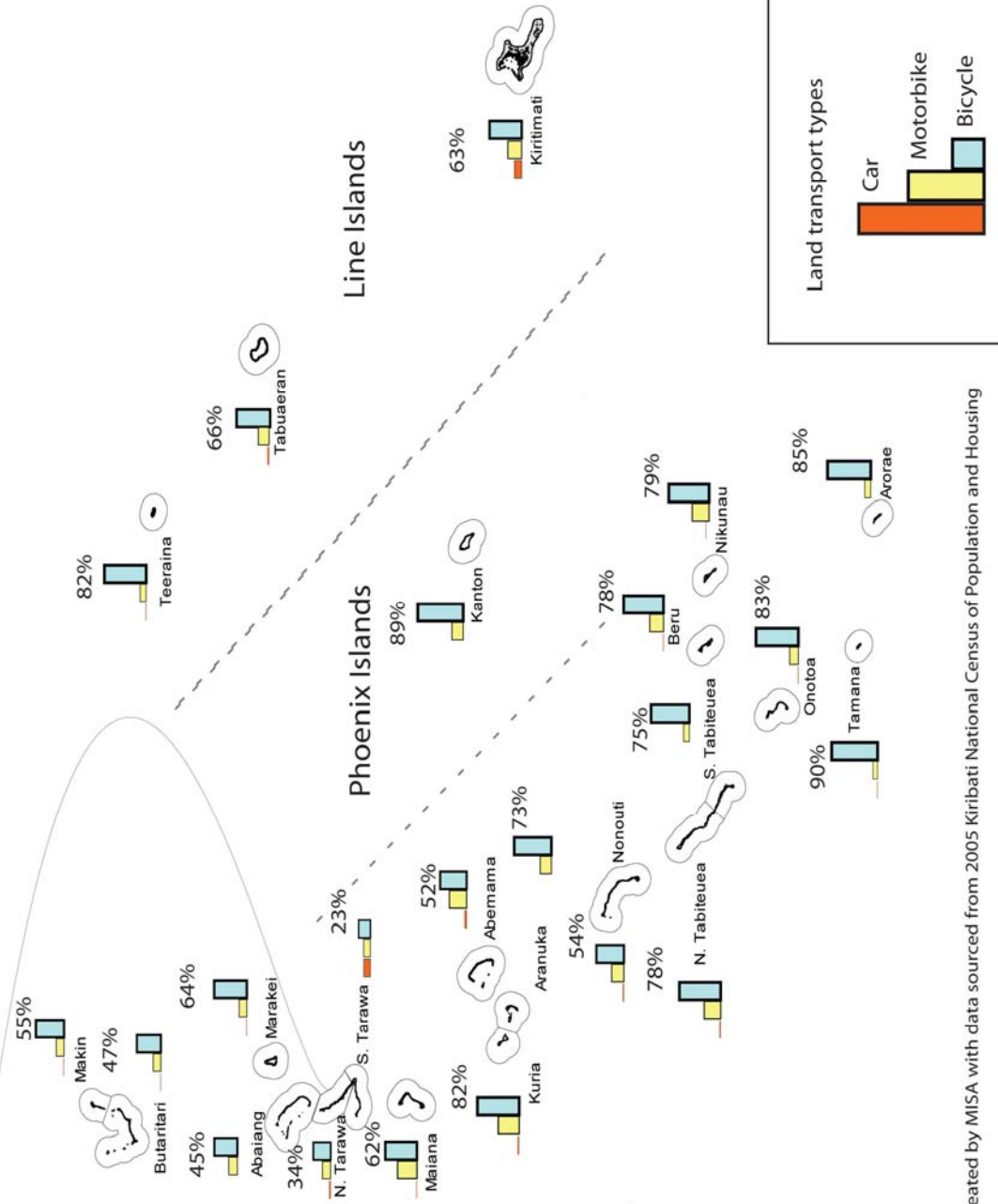
573 (66%) of the 867 households according to the 2005 statistics do not own bicycles or pushbikes, 258 (30%) have one pushbike, 27 (3%) have two bicycles while the rest have three or more bicycles. A total of 340 bicycles were recorded and unfortunately, statistics did not record the number of motorbikes as owned by the households on the island for the same year and cannot be provided herein.



Gilbert Islands



Proportion of household with land transport by Island, Kiribati 2005



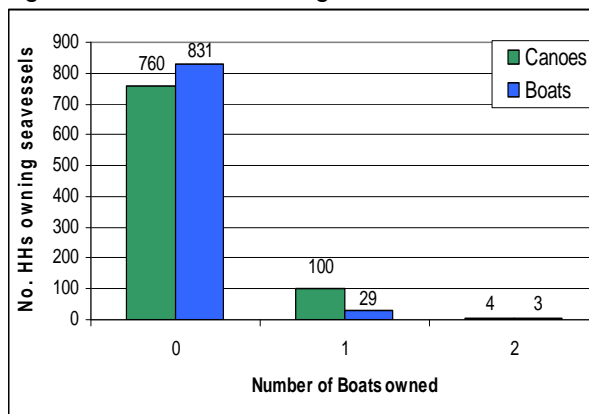
Map created by MISA with data sourced from 2005 Kiribati National Census of Population and Housing

5.3.2 Sea Transport and Shipping

Kiribati is a nation of fragmented islands dispersed over a vast ocean area that extends almost 3,000 kilometers across the central Pacific, bordering the Marshall Islands in the east and French Polynesia in the west. This fragmentation and vastness of ocean give rise to major communication and transport problems that have been, and will continue to be the greatest development challenge for the government. Shipping is a critical service that needs to be provided and maintained between Tarawa and the outer islands, in order to facilitate the transportation of supplies to and from the islands. Government has been the major shipping operator since colonial times, and continues to dominate this service, although private businesses have secured an increasing share of the market. Still, central government attempts, through its shipping line – Kiribati Shipping Services Limited (KSSL) – to serve all islands in the country near and far.

Boats and canoes are used for inter isled transportation between North Tarawa and South Tarawa as it is also a fragmented island on itself. Some of the islets are not habited due to lack of good drinking water but provide good grounds for copra cutting, construction materials and hunting land crabs as well as for camping and picnic sites. The attempt at establishing a Bahai school on the islet of Naa, at the northern end of the island ended from issues of transportation of supplies and students as well as lack of drinking water during times of drought.

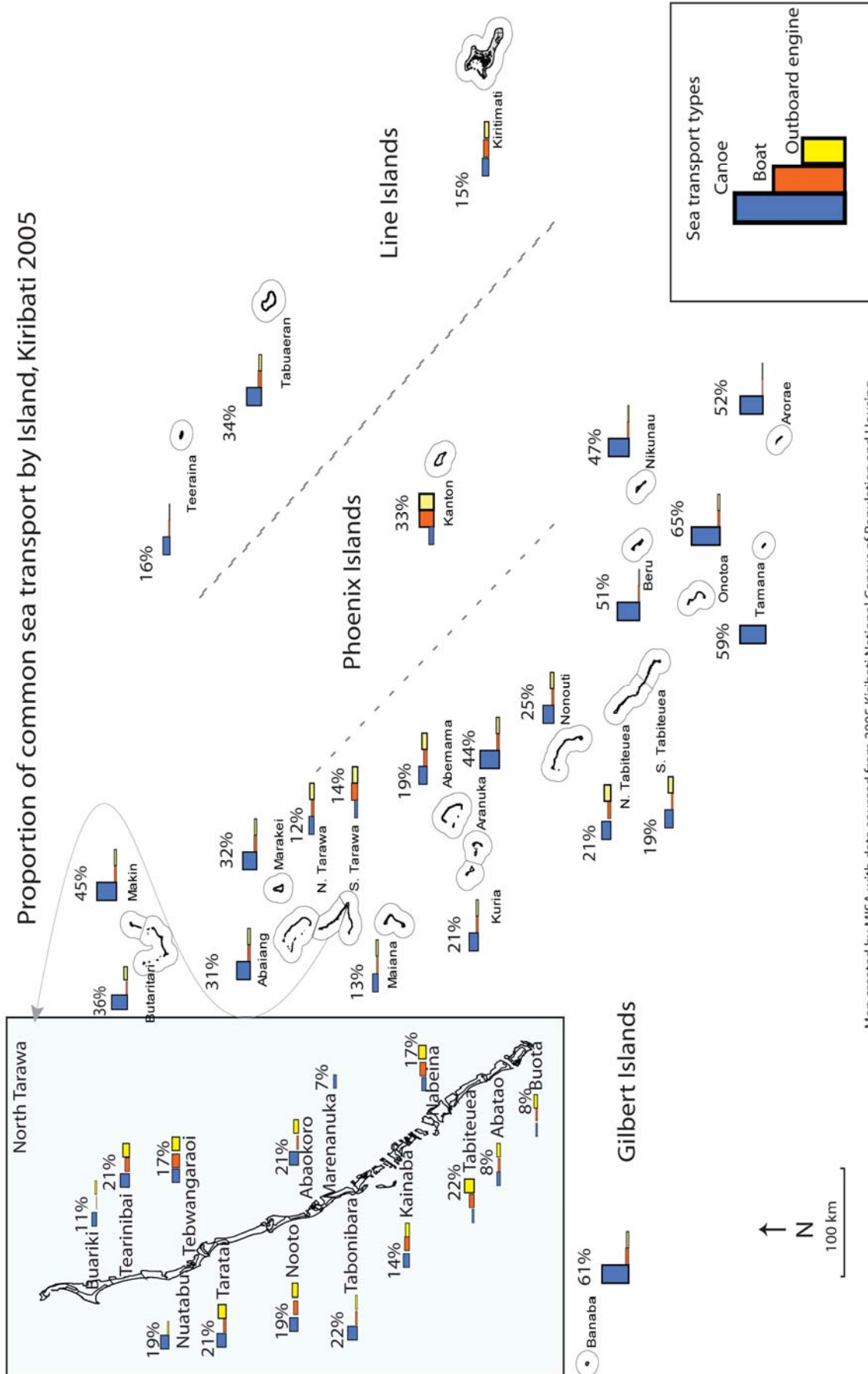
Fig 19: Households owning boats



Statistics showed that there the majority of households do not own either a canoe or boat (88% and 96% respectively). There were 104 canoes and 35 boats recorded in the 2005 census. 100 (12%) of the households own canoes while 39 (3%) own boats and still, 4 households own 2 canoes while 3 households own three boats each.

Having more than boat or canoe is rare on the outer islands unless one is engaged in commercial fishing of some kind. Fish is sold cheaply when compared to South Tarawa

prices at \$0.80 per lb, around \$2.00 per kilogram. In South Tarawa, it costs \$1.20 or \$1.50 per pound thus around \$3.00 a kilogram. Harvesting sea cucumbers also requires the use of boats and canoes to access other lagoon and reef sites where the sea cucumbers are plentiful. Not long ago, in the late 21st century, canoe racing was quite popular and this prompted construction of more than one canoe for some canoe racers thus one would be used solely for fishing purposes and the other for racing. Unfortunately, this traditional sport is dying out along with other traditional games that were once a part of the Kiribati and thus North Tarawans lives.



5.3.3 Air Service

There is only one air service to the outer islands of Kiribati provided by the 'Air Kiribati', a Government owned company. Flight schedules to the islands differ as well as airfares. This air service does not include the islands in the Line & Phoenix group, Banaba and North Tarawa as well.

5.3.4 Issues facing Transportation

Land and sea transportation on the island is not an issue as the Eutan Tarawa Island Council has a truck and people have their own pushbikes, motorbikes and trucks as well. The council and individuals also have their own canoes and boats which are used for fishing, transportation between the villages and for hires as and when required by the Council, visiting Government officials and the general public alike.

The issues of transportation include the following:

- a. High cost of pushbikes, motorbikes and boats
- b. Lack of properly equipped mechanical workshops
- c. High cost of daily monitoring of islets

Transport hire costs on the outer islands like North Tarawa have been geared towards the local community being able to afford the hire of a truck especially for transporting of coconuts and other materials from the bush or other parts of the island. It is therefore quite common throughout the islands for hire service charges being generally higher to Government officials than the local communities.

5.3.5 Communication

Until a few years ago, the main mode of communication between the islands was with HAM radio communication systems operated by TSKL. Each island has one such system based at the Island Council headquarter on the island. Members of the public normally use this for inter-island communication, as does the Island Council and central government in Tarawa. However, despite the fact that the system has been dependable and effective, there were a few problems relating to its use, among which are:

the system is not safe for sharing of private information, since the frequency used can be accessed by anyone with such a radio, and the radio equipment is operated by a TSKL agent.

the use of the radio is dictated by a schedule, hence only available for 1-2 hours daily, and only from Mondays to Fridays.

the radio operator lacks the skill to undertake major repair works if the radio breaks down.

Communication with the island could be cut for at least one week during which the radio is sent to Tarawa for repairs or awaits a technician from South Tarawa.

since there is only one radio, people from distant villages must take long journeys in order to use it.

In order to address these problems TSKL decided to slowly introduce a new technology, a satellite-based telephone system which connects directly to the telephone system in Tarawa. The new system also supports the use of facsimile and internet, and therefore was considered a major accomplishment as far as progress is concerned. This system on the outer islands is powered by 450 solar panels that harness this solar to 1000 amp. batteries (Turabu pers. comm.).

This communication has already been installed on North Tarawa and generally costs more to use compared to the radio, connection is vulnerable to rough weather conditions, and people still need to

travel to Council headquarters to make a call. Nonetheless, it provides more privacy when talking to relatives on other islands especially South Tarawa and with North Tarawa being a big and fragmented island, traveling to the Council is an issue for those living in the far villages of Buariki, Tearinibai, Nuatabu, Tabiteuea, Abatao, Nabeina etc.

Like the rest of the islands in Kiribati, North Tarawa is equipped with several CB radios at the different sectors on the island:

- Police quarters
- Island Council office operated by the radio operator employed by the Council
- Health Centers

The radio operator operating the communications on the island is paid by the Eutan Tarawa Island Council while the technician for communication technical problems in the centre is paid by TSKL. There are 4 telephone lines for North Tarawa and thus communication is very much easy and good. Phone cards are not yet programmed to be used for communication from the public pay-phone on the island but the payphone is used instead for transferal of incoming calls to the island.

Services include telephone and fax only. The internet service still has to be provided from the communication centre on the island as the facilities and equipment are not yet equipped to provide this latter service.

5.4 Millennium Development Goals indicators

As a member of the global community, Kiribati has an important obligation to strive to achieve the Millennium targets that were agreed during the UN World Summit of 2000. Over the past 7 years or so since the Millennium Goals were set, Kiribati has been inactive in as far as addressing the specific requirements of the MDGs is concerned, though regular activities in the various social and economic sectors of the society (specifically health and education) were progressing as usual under the armpt of Ministry Operational Plans. It was not until 2006 that real efforts were made to put Kiribati on track in addressing its MDGs obligations. Government, through its National Planning Office, coordinated the preparation and compilation of the first national MDG status report. The purpose of the report is to outline what Kiribati has achieved so far relative to MDG targets, bearing in mind that activities have been undertaken incoherently by the different ministries of Government.

A multi-agency team had attended regional workshops aimed at assisting individual countries to move forward so that they achieve their targets by 2015.

As one would observe, this profile is simply a collection of information and statistics on each of the 23 islands in Kiribati. As such it was thought that the inclusion of MDG indicators in the profile will not only help to achieve the purpose of the profile, which is to serve as an important planning and decision-making tool, but also provide the means to address MDGs at the sub-national level. So in effect, this document will hopefully complement the Kiribati MDG national report by providing island-based data and information that may not be possible to extract from consolidated national statistics. Furthermore, the profile will serve to be a monitoring mechanism to assess the performance of an island in relation to the various goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration.

The matrix below summarizes MDG performance, with data from Makin provided where possible as a means to assess how the island is doing in comparison to the country as a whole.

The Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators - Kiribati (and Makin) 2007

| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------|
| TARGETS | INDICATORS | KIRIBATI PROGRESS* | North Tarawa |
| 1. Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.00 a day | 1. Proportion of population below \$1.00 a day. | The 2005 HIES states that the per capita annual income for all people in Kiribati was \$1,400 which translates to \$3.84 a day. In calculating this, the value of subsistent production was taken into account. | N/A |
| | 2. Poverty Gap Ratio (incidence and depth of poverty) | | N/A |
| | 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption | | N/A |
| 2. Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of | 4. Prevalence of underweight children (U5 years of age) | N/A | N/A |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|
| people who suffer from hunger | 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary consumption | N/A | |
| | | | |
| 3. Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | 6 Net enrolment ratio in primary education | The net enrolment ratio for Kiribati in 2006 is about 96% (MDG Report) | N/A |
| | 7 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 | In 2006 the proportion of pupils starting grade 1 and reach grade 5 is over 120% | N/A |
| | 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds | 96% (2005) | N/A |
| | | | |
| 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education by 2015 | 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education. | | N/A |
| | 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years old. | 1:1 (2005) | N/A |
| | 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector | 65% (2005) | N/A |
| | 12. Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament | 10% (2007) highest in 17 years | N/A |
| Goal 4: Reduce child mortality | | | |
| 5. Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-5 mortality rate. | 13. Under-five mortality rate | 25% reduction between 1990 and 2004 | N/A |
| | 14. Infant mortality rate | | N/A |
| | 15. Proportion of one-year old children immunized against measles. | 95% coverage 2006 | N/A |
| Goal 5: Improve maternal health | | | |
| 6. Reduce by 3/4 between 1990 and 2015 the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) | 16. Maternal Mortality Ratio | 100/100,000 (MDG Report 2007) | N/A |
| | 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 90% (2005) | N/A |
| Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis | | | |
| 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | 18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years. | 0/100000 (MDG Report 2007) | N/A |
| | 19 .A. Condom use at last high-risk sex. | n/a | N/A |
| | 19.B. Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS | n/a | N/A |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| | 19.C. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) | 25% (MDG Report) | N/A |
| 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of Tuberculosis | 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with Tuberculosis. | 403/100000 and 10/100000 (MDG Report 2007) | N/A |
| | 24. Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOT | 100+% (MDG Report 2007) | N/A |
| Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability | | | |
| 9. Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country's policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. | 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest | n/a | N/A |
| | 26. Land area protected to maintain biodiversity | 200 square kilometers of land earmarked for protection in Christmas island. | N/A |
| | 27. GPD per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) | n/a | N/A |
| | 28. Carbon dioxide emission per capita. | n/a | N/A |
| 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. | 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source urban and rural (piped to house hold or standpipe) | no clear data | N/A |
| | 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush or water sealed latrines) | calculate from census | N/A |
| 11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 slum dwellers | 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure | | N/A |
| Goal 8: Develop global partnership for development | | | |
| 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial systems, including a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally. | 34. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) | | N/A |
| | 37. ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their GNI | | N/A |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|
| 13. Address the special needs of developed countries - includes tariff and quota free access to LDC exports; enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official debt and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction. | 38. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas | | N/A |
| | 39. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products, textiles and clothing | | N/A |
| 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problem of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. | 44. Debt sustainability. Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services | | N/A |
| 16. In cooperation with developing countries develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. | 45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 years old, each sex and total | | N/A |
| 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries | 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on sustainable basis | | N/A |
| 18. In cooperation with private sector, make available the benefits of new technology especially information and technology. | 47. Telephone lines per 1000 people | | N/A |
| | 48A Personal computers per 1000 people | | N/A |