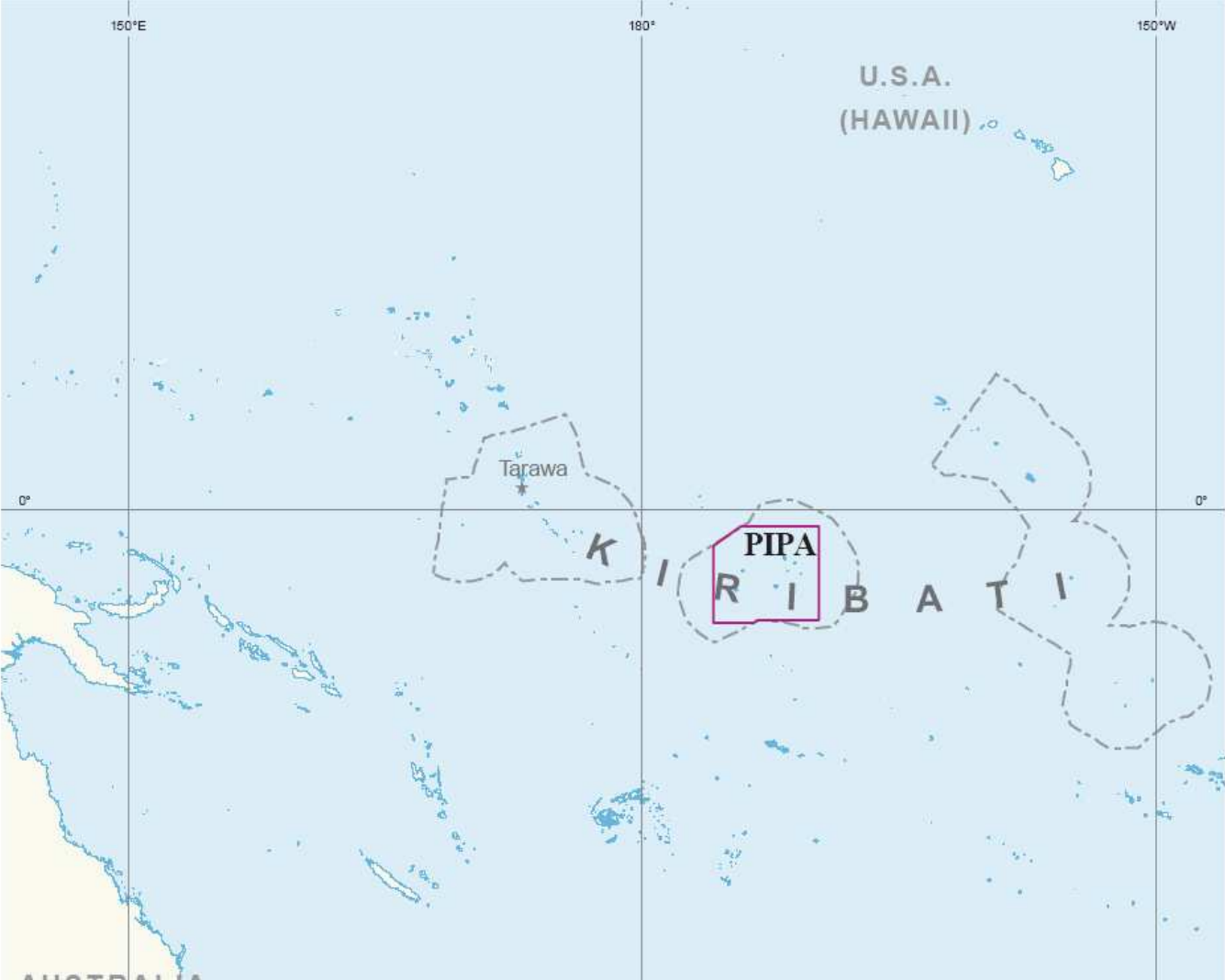


Kiribati NBSAP

Environment & Conservation Division

**Ministry of Environment, Lands &
Agricultural Development**

Location of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area



Priorities

- **Conservation and management of island biodiversity**
- ❖ Environment Education & Awareness (Formal & Informal Outreach)
 - ❖ Local communities engagement & involvement
- ❖ Sustainable use and management of marine & terrestrial resources that are in line with traditional and customary land and marine tenure systems
- ❖ Biological resources enhanced, used and managed to maintain biological diversity in the short and long term run
- ❖ Data & Information
- ❖ Capacity Development
- ❖ Activities that pollute and threaten biodiversity shall be minimized

Formulation & Development – K-NBSAP

- NBSAP Multi-Disciplinary Planning Team
- NBSAP Multi-Disciplinary Steering Committee
- Based on the outcomes and recommendations of the various national & follow-up Participatory and Learning Actions (PLA) workshops, local community consultations (outer islands) & the ethno-biodiversity surveys undertaken in selected islands of the Gilberts Group and Kiritimati Island (Line Group)
- Biodiversity research undertaken through various research applications lodged to MELAD

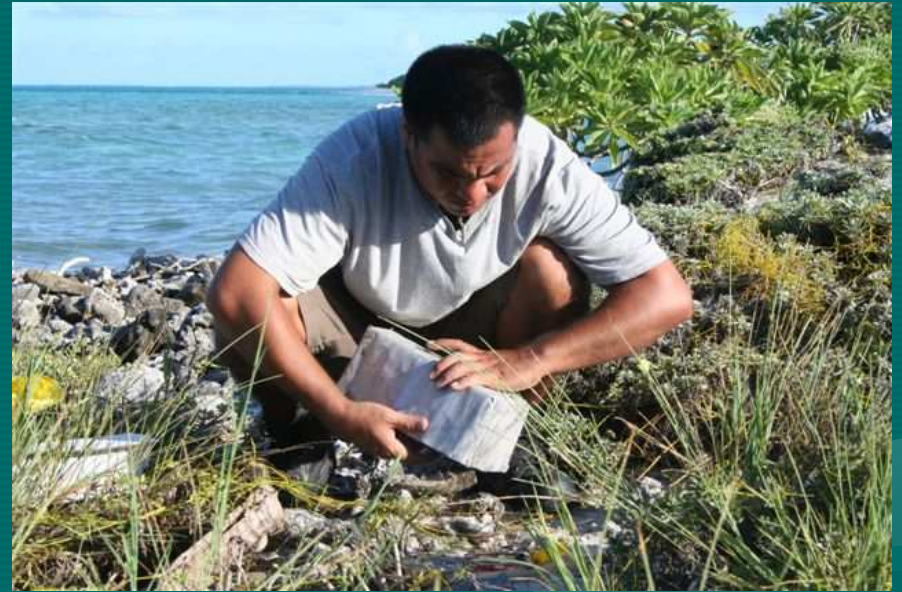


Implementation

- Opportunities:
 - Cabinet endorsed & supported
 - Supported by key member stakeholders in the various Line Ministries & NGOs
 - Integrated into Ministry Operational Plan (MOP); MELAD annual work programme & MELAD annual budgetary operation
 - Biodiversity & Conservation Unit (BCU) & Wildlife Conservation Unit (WCU) (Kiritimati Island) of ECD – responsible for implementation
 - Relevant strategic actions integrated into other ECD Environment Programmes & externally funded projects
 - Environment Act 1999 (as amended 2007) – biodiversity provisions (Protected Areas & Protected Species by regulations
 - Phoenix Islands Protected Area

Implementation (Environment)

- Loss of biodiversity
- Increased pollution of underground water
- High level of coastal erosion
- Increased invasive species
- Rapid change of lifestyle
- Increase of population
- Coral bleaching
- Loss of production due to severe drought
- Low groundwater availability
- Salt water intrusion
- Destruction of infrastructure
- Increased costs of living
- Inter-agency coordination
- Marine tenure
- Vulnerability Water – access, quality, quantity, availability (water insecurity)
- Loss of habitat
- Poverty of terrestrial resources
- Diminishing of natural resources
- Coastal zone management
- Unsustainable Land-use
- Inadequate financing
- Research and information
- Lack of appropriate technology
- Degradation and Loss of land



Implementation (Capacity Issues/Needs)

- Limited collaboration between executing agent and government institutions, NGOs and other recognized organizations
- Unavailability of data and information³
- Human and Financial constraints
- Inadequate education and public awareness program
- Steady increase of population
- Weak partnership
- Lack of equipments and skills
- Unsustainable lifestyle
- Inadequate communications
- Inadequate strengthening and enforcement of policies and legal framework
- Limited training opportunities and less development of on-a-job training

Mainstreaming

- Ministry Operational Plan – MELAD
 - Kiribati NBSAP through BCU & WCU of ECD
- Kiribati Development Plan 2008 – 2011
 - Key Policy Area 4 (Environment)

KPA 4: Environment

- Issue 1: Protection and replenishment of natural resources
- Issue 2: Protection of island biodiversity (i.e. plants, animals, and living systems)
- Issue 3: Minimize and control waste and pollution
- Issue 4: Improve and expand quality and supply of ground water
- Issue 5: Monitor and control coastal erosion
- Issue 6: Mitigate urbanization ((in particular South Tarawa and on Kiritimati)
- Issue 7: Combating and controlling impacts of development projects
- Issue 8: Improve national capacity to effectively respond and adapt to climate change

KDP KPA 4: Strategies under Issues 1 & 2

Issue 1:

1. Encourage replanting of both staple food crops and other native plants
2. Continue and expand fisheries projects on potential marketable marine resources
3. Ensure and maintain protection and conservation of agricultural and marine resources
4. Develop and promote ecotourism

Issue 2

1. Ensure and maintain protection and conservation of threatened island biodiversity
2. Encourage and promote use of staple food crops, traditional herbal medicinal, cultural and other important native plants/trees
3. Implementation and enforcement of the Environment Act and regulations
4. Prevent the introduction of dangerous foreign species
5. Establish and formalize the national Environment Advisory Committee (EAC)
6. Develop and promote ecotourism
7. Strengthen the Wildlife Conservation Ordinance
8. Encourage and promote community participation

Biodiversity & Climate Change Integration

- KNBSAP outcomes and data integrated into national biodiversity circumstance of the Second National Communication (SNC) Project under the UNFCCC
- Biodiversity & Conservation Unit staff actively engaged in the SNC undertakings
- ECD through biodiversity conservation & climate change programmes actively engaged in the KAP II programme
- KAP II (Kiribati Adaptation Project) recognize and promote the adoption of soft options adaptation measures (mangrove replanting/coral reef ecosystem protection & management)
- KDP 2008 - 2011

Lessons Learnt

- High level support and engagement
- Inter-agency support and collaboration (horizontally & vertically)
- Inter and intra communications
- Resources
- Commitment