

Climate Change and Environment

Development Partners Forum
31st May – 1st June 2016

USP, Teaoraeke

Ministry of Environment, Lands
and Agricultural Development

Outline

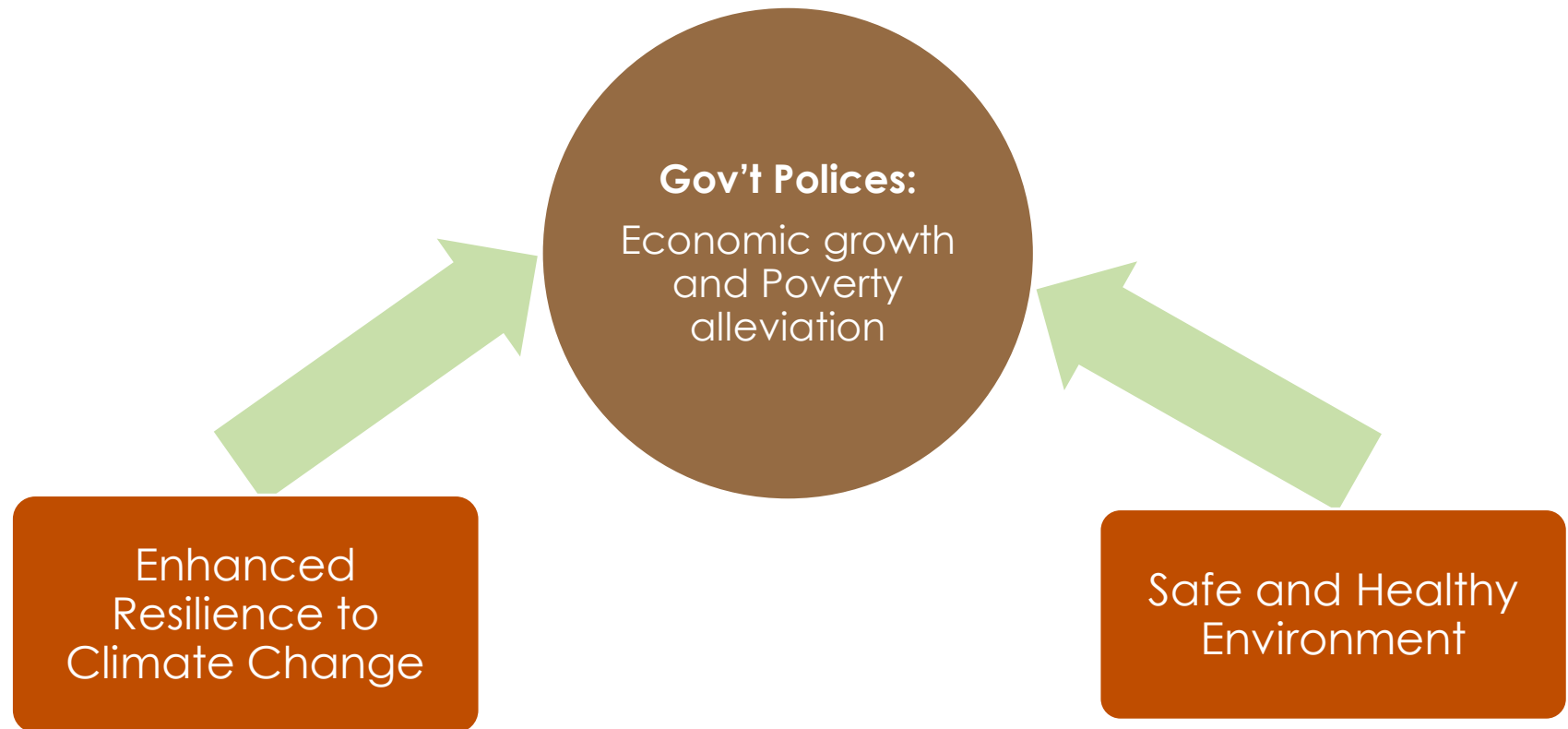
- ◉ Vision
- ◉ Link with GOK policy
- ◉ Climate change
- ◉ Biodiversity conservation
- ◉ Waste management
- ◉ Challenges
- ◉ Possible areas of intervention
- ◉ Conclusion

Vision

“Working together in building our national resilience to minimize climate change impact to our environment and our low lying islands”

KDP Goal: “Working together towards a better future”

Linkage with Gov't Policies



Climate Change

- ◉ Water protection and resilience measures to most vulnerable islands (IFAD & MPWU & KAP III)
- ◉ Disaster Risk Management Initiatives (OB & MPWU)
- ◉ Ozone depletion project (MELAD)
- ◉ Meteorological project (weather forecasting, reporting etc.)
- ◉ Completion and submission of Second National Communication report to UNFCCC

Water Management & Pollution Control

- Te Kaoki Maange System,
- Urban Development Plan on S. Tarawa & Kiritimati.
- Improvement of landfill management

Biodiversity Conservation

- PIPA (under GEF PAS)
- Mangrove planting (under KAP and MELAD),
- Rat eradication in Xmas,
- Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs),
- Turtle Monitoring (Under NZ-SPREP)
- Completion and submission of the 5th National Report to CBD,

Rainwater Harvesting



- Completed in Banaba and North Tarawa

Te Kaoki Maange Recycling System



- Aluminium cans—
20c for 5 cans
- Drink bottle or
cooking oil bottle
made of PET—
20c for 5 bottles
- Lead-acid
battery—\$5 per
battery
- The Green Bag—
Kiribati te Boboto

Challenges

- Fragile Environment – ecosystem easily impacted
- Water and Sanitation;
 - Limited supply, source and poor quality (Urban areas)
 - Outer islands – accessibility.
- Limited land space;
 - Impact on agriculture, population, waste management, infrastructure and commercial activities.

Challenges Cont..

- Biodiversity protection through the control of pests and diseases
- Includes compliance with international standards in biodiversity management
- Sustainability of marine resources
- Up to date quality and timely data;
- Quality of and enforcement of existing legislation

e.g. Environmental License such as land mining & Littering legislation.

Possible areas of intervention

- Coastal Management Strategic Plan for next 100 years
- Water and sanitation
- Land reclamation;
- Research and development programs on areas such as agriculture and fisheries.
- PIPA development initiative;
 - Tourism (refer to Line and Phoenix presentation)
 - compensation.
- Enhancing capacities to access to climate finance to address urgent adaptation needs.
 - (including GEF and LDCF)

Conclusion

- Protect our coastal line so that we can protect our people and our future
- Healthy environment means a healthy people



Kam raba