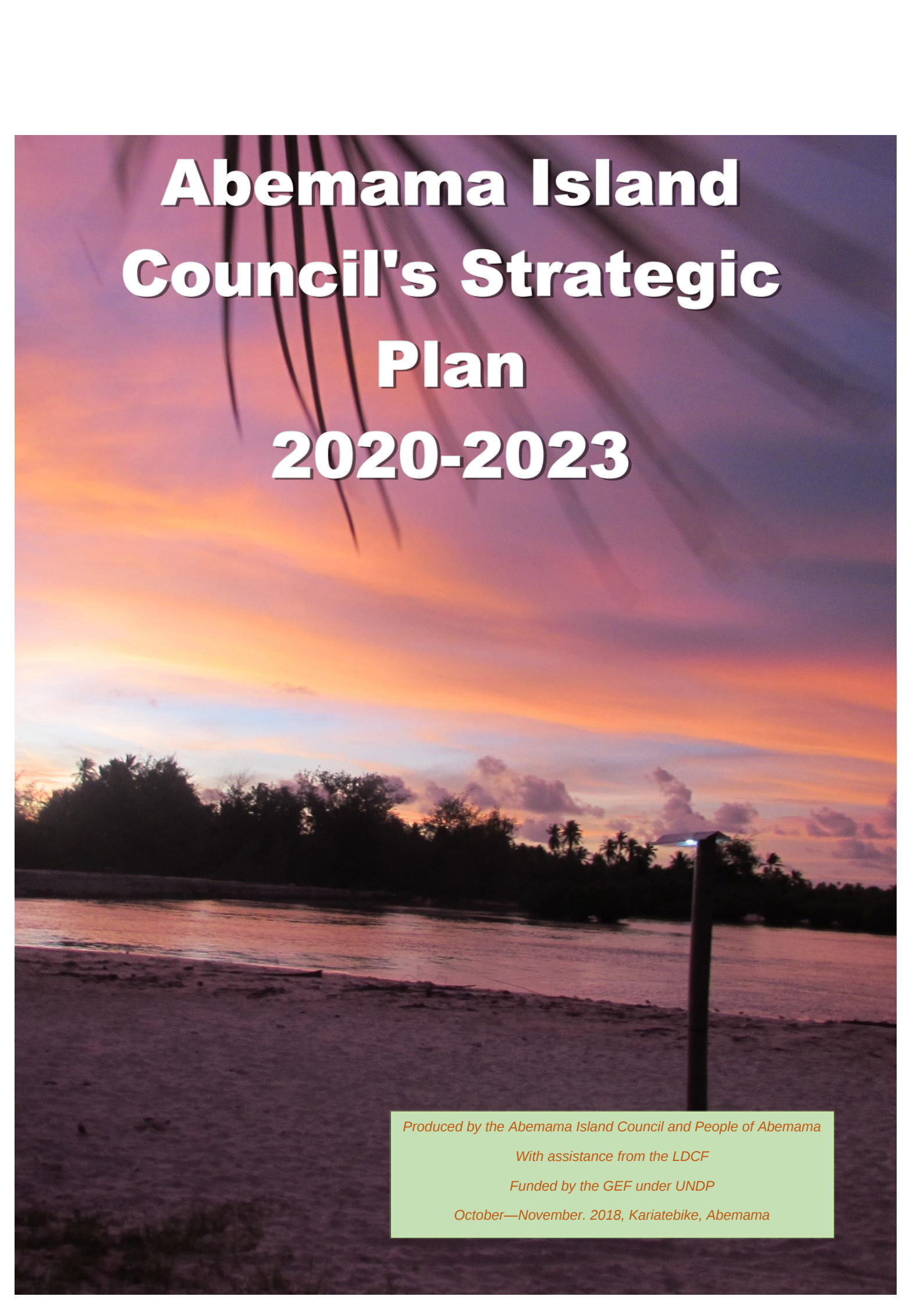




Abemama Island Council's Strategic Plan 2020-2023

Produced by the Abemama Island Council and People of Abemama

With assistance from the LDCF

Funded by the GEF under UNDP

October—November. 2018, Kariatebike, Abemama

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1.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Strategic Planning Team, in representing the Ministry of Internal Affairs, under the leadership of Hon. Boutu Bateriki and the Secretary, Terengaiti Awerika, acknowledges the assistance offered by various individual, that has successfully completed the Strategic Plan.

A special acknowledgment is extended to the Mayor of Abemama, Linda Ueanteang, for her leading role and her attendance of the workshop, providing moral support and incentives to team and the participants.

Acknowledgement is also made of the Minister of Justice and MP for Abemama, Hon. Natan Tewe, for opening the Strategic Plan workshop, as part of the handover of the Community-Based Mangrove Management Plans for four villages, held at the Council's mwaneaba in Kariatebike on Monday, 29 October, 2018.

Acknowledgement is also made of the expressed opinion, suggestions and advice of the workshop participants including Councillors, government-seconded officials working on the island, and representatives from CSOs and the private sector on Abemama.

The contribution given by officers from the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development, the Ministry of Education and of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development, for their support and the time they invested in providing technical advice to the participants.

We also acknowledge the financial assistance provided by the Global Environment Facility under its cooperation with the United National Development Programme, (UNDP), made possible through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), which has made it possible for the Strategic Plan to be completed timely.

Special acknowledgment is given to Rikiau Takeke from the Kiribati Local Government Assistance (KiLGA) for his time and capacity provided as a guidance to the completion of the Strategic Plan.

The Team also bestows upon everyone the Kiribati traditional blessings of best of health, peace and prosperity.

2.0 ABBREVIATIONS & KIRIBATI WORDS

CBMMP—Community-Based Mangrove Management Plan
ECD – Environment Conservation Division (Aobitin Tararuan te Otabwanin)
FD – Fisheries Division
GEF – Global Environment Facility
JSS—Junior Secondary School
KPC—Kiribati Protestant Church
LDCF– Least Developed Countries Fund
LDS— (Latter Day Saints (Mormon)
MELAD - Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development
MIA - Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOE – Ministry of Education
OB - Office of Te Beretitenti (the President)
KILGA – Kiribati Island Local Government Association
KIT—Kiribati Institute of Technology
UNDP - United National Development Fund
UNICEF—United Nations Children’s Fund

Kiribati words used

Te Boutoka - Aran aia botaki Unimwane i aon Abemama; (Name of the Male Elders’ Association on Abemama)

3.0 FOREWORD Honourable Mayor

I am honoured to introduce this Strategic Plan on behalf of the people and council of Abemama, showing my great satisfaction in witnessing the dream come true for our Strategic Plan that focuses on promoting development and prosperity for the people of Abemama and our visitors within the next 4 years



This home of ours is an island so blessed with abundant resources provided by God of Nature and the assets provided by the government and donor partners, our churches, organisations and the communities. The island is quite huge allowing for many coconuts that can be grown on it for copra production. The lagoon and surrounding ocean are rich in fish species and other marine resources to cater for people's needs and wants. The beauty of the beaches, sea passages and islets are good for tourism. There are underwater caves in the lagoon that can be enjoyed by divers. The people are also very friendly to visitors making for peaceful and enjoyable stays by visitors.

Social assets include preschools in every village, Primary Schools serving all children from the villages that make the children hungry for knowledge and interested to advance to higher levels, first the Junior Secondary and later the senior secondary schools. Abemama is the only outer island with three senior high schools, serving both our children and those from other islands. In 2018, the Kiribati Institute of Technology (KIT), in collaboration with ChildFund and the Council, established the first Bridging Course, fully funded and coordinated by the KIT, using the former Council Guesthouse as its base, and taking on dropouts and youths interested to start learning.

This Strategic Plan has incorporated many strengths and weaknesses of the Council and the island and also taken to account the opportunities and threats.

Before I close, I would like to give words of thanks to the government, especially to the Ministries that have provided technical assistance to the Strategic Plan, particularly, the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Fisheries and Marine Resources Development and the Environment Conservation Division.

I look forward to using the Strategic Plan to get the targets achieved so that Abemama can achieve development aligned to its culture, as reflected in the Strategic Plan's vision of "Rise all people of Abemama to nurture the culture, well-being, wisdom and prosperity for tomorrow."

Baiteke Tawaia

Mayor - Abemama Island Council



4.0 INTRODUCTION

This Strategic Plan was produced by the Council of Abemama, with contributions by representatives from various organisations such as the Male Elders Association, Women's Groups, Churches, the private sector, and government officials based on the island.

The drafting of the Strategic Plan workshop was held in the Council's headquarters at Kariatebike, from 29 October to 7 November, 2018, facilitated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, represented by Ms. Aketa Karotu (Acting Senior Assistant Secretary), Ms. Takiakia M. Beneteti (Senior Local Government Internal Auditor), Ms. Regina Rotitaake (Urban Management Officer and Mr. Rikiau Takeke (Executive Officer of KiLGA). These were accompanied by officers from the Ministry of Education, represented by Ms. Beniara Atantaake and Ms. Rakentai Momooe and from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development, represented by Mr. Korina Temwaree, Ms. Tekateke Metai and Ms. Toaiti Vanguna.

Other participants were invited from villages that have just launched their Community-Based Mangrove Management Plans (CBMMP), namely, Tabontebike, Reina, Baretoa and Tanimainiku. The CBMMP project is funded by the GEF, through UNDP, the same donor that funded the Abemama Strategic Plan project, the LDGF.

The Mayor of Abemama, Linda Ueanteang reported that she already had plans to produce a Strategic Plan, long before this project, but was prevented from doing so by lack of funds. She is grateful for the funding assistance from LCDF, under the coordination of Tererei Abete that has produced this Strategic Plan.

The format followed by this Strategic Plan is that of the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP), with six KPAs, as follows: -

KPA 1—Human Resources Development

KPA 2—Economic Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation

KPA 3—Health

KPA 4—Environment

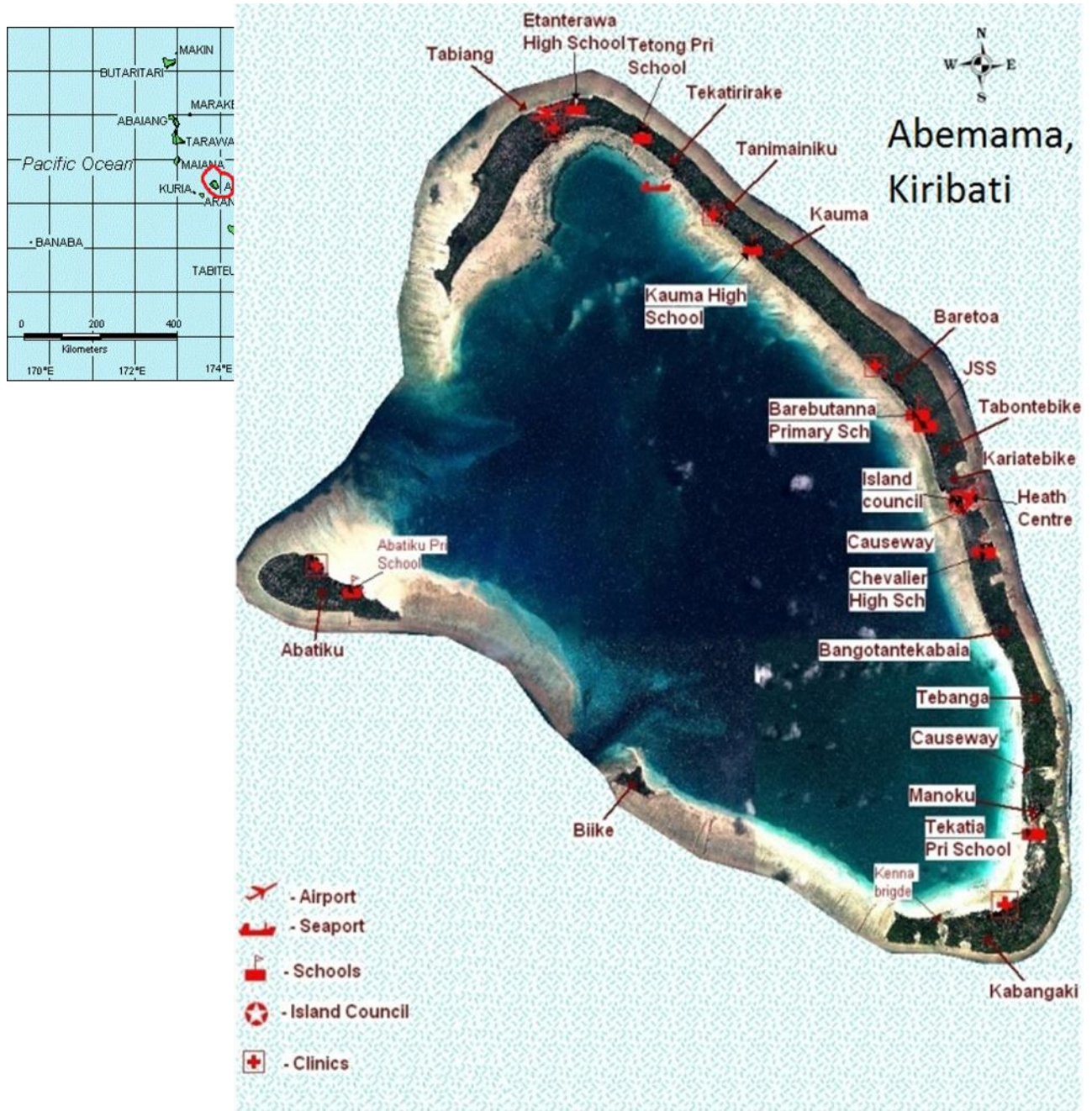
KPA 5—Governance

KPA 6—Infrastructure

This has been the design of the Strategic Plan, so that the alignment to the government's strategic plan is maximized and to allow for standardized format with other Councils' Strategic Plans, already developed. It is an attempt to provide for easy reporting on the achievements of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The methods used for the drafting of the Strategic Plan involved a series of workshops to which all Councillors and representatives of churches, communities, the private sector and others were invited and collectively worked on the various activities required. The second was a consultation with the wards on Abemama, jointly-organized with the respective Councillor for the ward, during which the draft Strategic Plan was reported to generate discussions and further inputs and revisions. This took place from 5-7 November, by the Technical Team members. All wards were successfully consulted including Abatiku islet.

5.0 MAP OF ABEMAMA



6.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

6.1 POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2018, the population of Abemama, based on a survey carried out by the Medical Assistant on the island, was 3,212 with 1,581 males and 1,632 females.

Fig. 1, sourced from the National Census, 2015, shows the population proportion by village. From the source it shows that the most populated village is Tabiang by 17%, followed by Bangotantekabwaia and Kabangaki by 15% and 12%.

Fig. 2 based on the MA survey, shows the population by age-groups for males and females between different age ranges. It obvious from the data that the majority of the population composed of young age which shows that the population in Abemama is still increasing

Fig.3, based on the Census 2015, shows the population by sex and village. The figure shows that the two villages of Tabiang and Bangotan te Kabwaia have the high number with Tabing of more than 500 people and Bangotan te Kabwaia with almost 500. The difference between the two villages was that there are more females lives in Bangotan te Kabwaia.

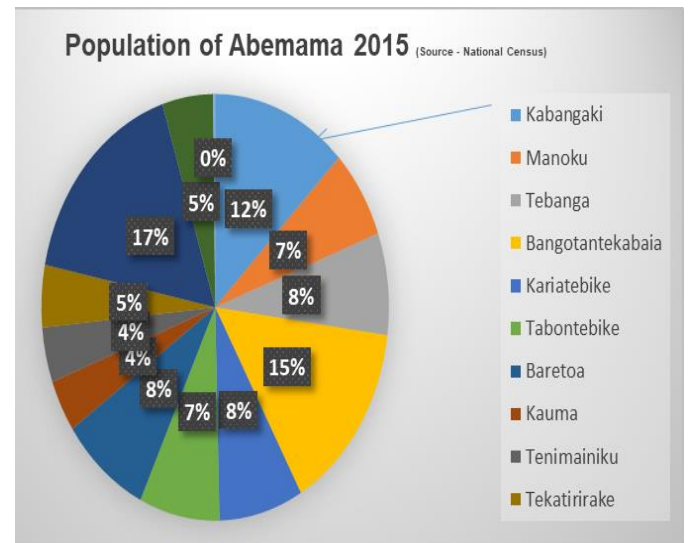


Figure 1 - Population by village in %

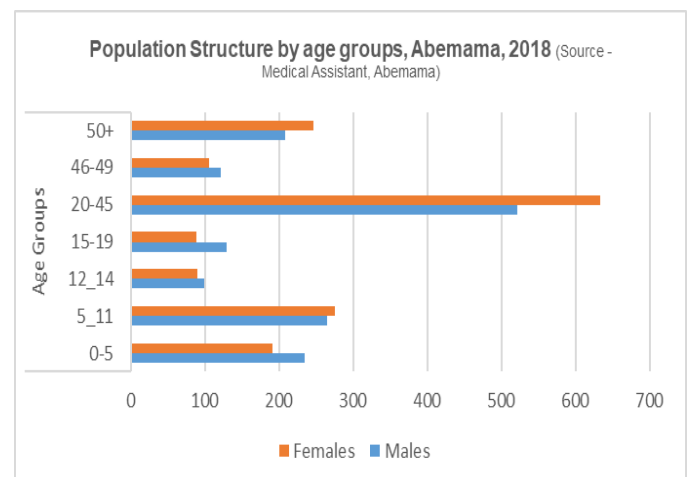


Figure 2 - Population by sex and age-groups

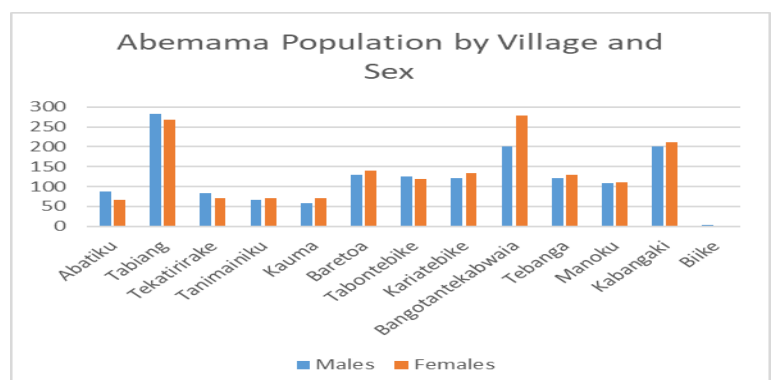


Figure 3 – Population by Village and Sex

6.2 Socio-economic Indicators

The following tables shows social and economic information on Abemama

Indicator	2015 Data
Total Population	3262 (Mwane-1593; Aine -1669)
Total private households	602
% of Kiribati population	3%
Land area (sq. km)	27
Population density	119 per sq. km
Races of people on Abemama	I-Kiribati (3,135), I-Kiribati/ Tuvalu (34), Part-European (29), Part-Chinese (12); Europeans (18), NZ (22), others (12)
Religions	Roman Catholic (2141), KPC (644), SDA (244), LDS (100), Bahaii (79), Others (53)
No. of people attend school and those not	Attend school - 2851; Those not - 176;
No. of school children	Preschools (195); Class 1 (57), Class 2 (78), Class 3 (89), Class 4 (89), Class 5 (67), Class 6 (56); JSS - Form 1 (72), Form 2 (58), form 3 (70); Senior Secondary - Form 4 (117), Form 5 (97), Form 6 (68) ao Form 7 (59)

Fresh Water

Fig. 4 shows the sources of fresh water on Abemama; that nearly three-quarter use open wells. 3% use tap water (probably from water tanks)

Sanitation

Fig. 5 shows the types of toilets used with over half of population use open defecation (49%). However, there are some people have proper sanitation.

Chronic diseases

After a survey conducted by the MIA in 2018, it shows that the two non-communicable diseases of hypertension and diabetes affected over than 100 people. It is also obvious from the data that the females are hardest to hit than males

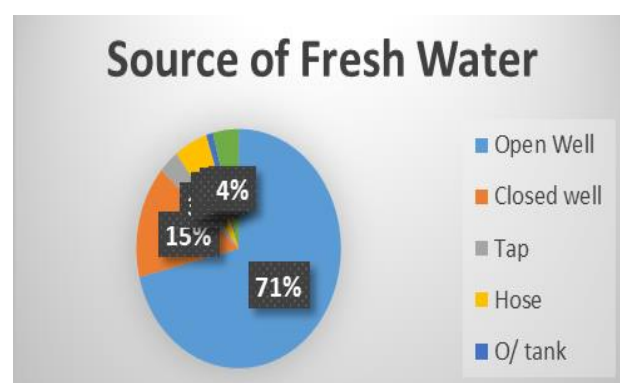
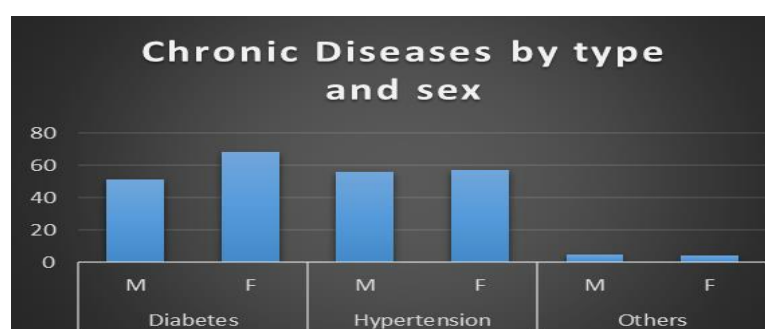


Figure 4 - Source—Medical Assistant (MA) on Abemama, 2018)

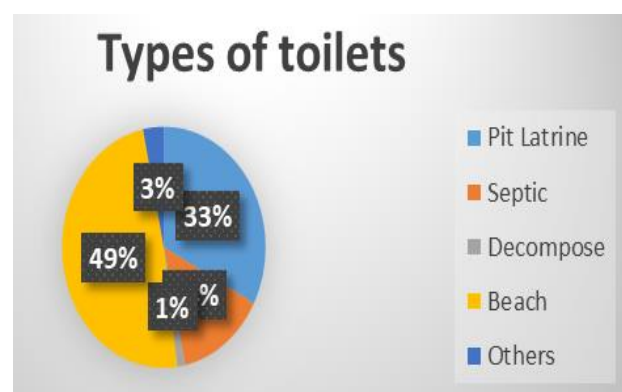


Figure 5 (Source—MA Abemama 2018)

6.3 Marine Resource

Fisheries Resources in the Lagoon and ocean

The lagoon and ocean of Abemama are abundant in fish and other marine resources, which allows for subsistence and commercial use of these resources, according to a survey by the Fisheries Division. Types of fish include ikari, aua, rereba, okaoka, onauti, ingimea ao iai. (See Fig. 7).

Shellfish and others— There are other marine resources not categorized as fish, such as clams, shellfish, and others. (See Fig. 8).

Coral Reefs—Coral polyps build reefs and is useful for building the land, shelter for fish and shellfish, attractive diving sites and a source of earning money. It has been estimated that 1 m² of reef has a value of \$100,000 to \$600,000 (UNEP). The life of coral reefs is impacted by solid waste dumping in the sea, especially plastic, use of fish nets, fishing for eels, making of kouben, poor reef fishing practices, open defecation on the beach and Climate Change.

A report of a survey done on coral reefs of Abemama, show that: -

- Dead coral are more abundant in Abatiku (67%) than in Bike (65%);
- Live coral composition in Bike is 20.8%; in Abatiku— 20.3%
- Eight species of corals are found in Bike; only 5 in Abatiku;
- Sea weed that kill coral reefs are found in Abatiku, none in Bike (these indicate abundance of nitrogen and phosphorus in Abatiku);
- Coral reefs are a tourists attraction especially for divers and snorkelers;
- There is a sea cave near Bike which are another tourist attraction;

Clams—Local species, known as neitoro and roroko are few in numbers, Giant clams are rare. Clams in Abatiku have declined to a quantity below the minimum quantity acceptable of 700 ind/hectare.

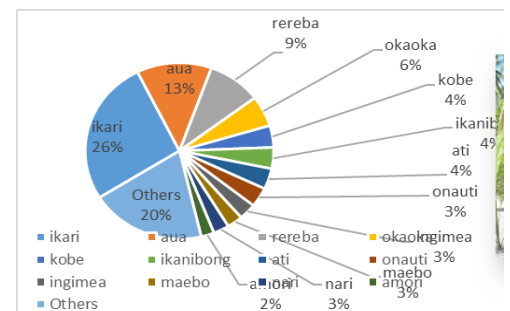


Figure 6 Source—MFMRD, Report on Abemama Fisheries, 2018

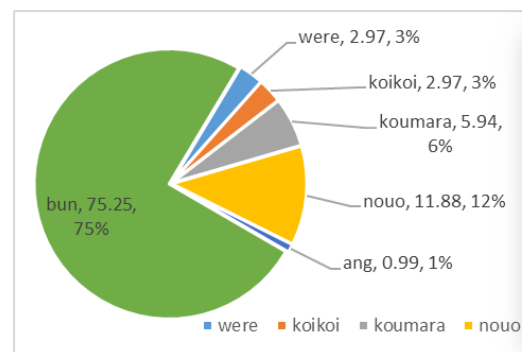


Figure 7 Source—MFMRD's Report on Abemama Fisheries, 2018



Figure 8 Source—MFMRD's Report on Abemama Fisheries, 2018

6.4 SWOT ANALYSIS

The following SWOT Analysis was produced by workshop participants

Strengths Abundance of coconuts (3) and fish (3) providing higher revenue opportunities; (3) Efficient transport and communication system (2) Strong education base (with all levels up to tertiary; Quantity and quality of local produce, (2) including fruits, vegetables, handicrafts and others; Strong Kiribati culture - Rikian te I-Abemama (respect, dancing, sports and games, culture; (2) Community unity; Effective local medicine; Family as a strong social unit; Affordable Internet services; Good hotels bringing in visitors; Replanting and gardening; Effective local medicine; Effective health centres and clinics; Sporting activities that bring benefits; Healthy private sector;	Weaknesses Poor fishing practices including the use of small-mesh sized nets and <i>orooro</i>; fishing during fish breeding season (2); Poor communication system for disasters; Lack of legislation to control harvesting of coconuts; Alcohol and substance abuse, esp. by youths Poor banking services; Poor attitudes (e.g. laziness) Secrecy custom; (2) Erosion of traditional values and culture; (2) Capacity of the Boutoka (<i>Unimwane</i>) and the Council; Regular shortage of cash; (2) Regular shortage of fuel; Some cargo shortage Consistent shortage of medicines; Climate Change ongoing impacts; Increasing teenage marriage; Increasing population; Filthy habits and laziness; (3) Poor transport
Opportunities Increase in future trade and tourists' arrivals; (4) Competition between internet service providers; Access to more financial resources; (3) Cultural identity conservation; Conservation of the marine resources; Establishing an international airport on Abemama; Establishment of Abemama as a Central hub; Increase in Seasonal Employment overseas Increase in knowledge and wisdom, improved health and well-being; Improved infrastructure (road, airfield, wharf; Legislation to ban damaging fishing practices;	Threats Inadequate and declining medical services; Rats infestation and damages; Climate Change (2) Erosion of culture of respect for others' rights; (2) Overfishing by foreign companies; Internet abuse esp. for pornography; Introduced new alien culture brought by visitors; Illegal drugs and dangerous diseases - HIV and AIDS; Increase in immigrants' numbers; Increasing disobedience (ka-kainaomata); Invasive species (including birds); Increasing alcohol and substance abuse;

7.0 VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

7.1 Vision

Rise all people of Abemama to nurture the culture, well-being, wisdom and prosperity for tomorrow

7.2 Mission

Advance and move forward, be strong and be prepared, as time and tide waits for no one, so utilise and maintain the strength of the people and the wealth of the land, using new technologies, to combat climate change, within time constraints. Furthermore, the following strategies are also important: -

- fulfillment of one's duties and responsibilities, enhanced through cooperation;
- Vigilance for the revitalization of our culture and to fulfill our share for the development of Abemama;
- Collaboration by the people, with the coordination by the Council, Male Elders, Churches, Women's Association, youths and development groupings;
- Being faithful and good performance;
- State of the art information technology and Internet

7.3 Values

The following values will provide a guide to the implementation of the Strategic Plan: -

- Trust and Transparency
- Truth and Honesty
- Respect
- Kindness
- Dedication
- Vigilance
- Honesty
- Ownership of public service and anti-corruption
- Purity of intention
- Fairness

8.0 ISSUES, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & TIMELINE

8.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

<u>Human Resources Development</u>						
<u>Issues</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>			
			2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Decrease in number of competence and skills now experienced by Children and Youth	1.1 By 2020, children academic result will meet the require standard and goals	1.1.1 Outreach Awareness programs will be conducted.				
	1.2 By the year 2020, Teachers are expected to carry out their roles and responsibilities. The Council will report teachers that are not performed to MOE asap	1.2.1 The Council is responsible to collect and record the names of children who are enrolled at the beginning of the term.				
	1.3 Parents are required to give support to their children to attend school punishment will be applied according to Education Act for parents who do not give support to their children.	1.3.1 The IEC is tasked to report to the full council on the performance of teachers				
	1.4 Encourage balance diet to children	1.4.1 School Gardening will assist on balance diet for school children and enable their brains to function well				

	1.5 Encourage participation of school children in field and track events in order to develop and improve talent in sport.	1.5.1 Establish playing field and to provide sport facilities.				
	1.6 Promote discipline to school children	1.6.1 To promote gender balance in School mostly teachers.				
		1.6.2 To involve children more in classroom activities and to minimize outdoor activities.				
2. Decrease in knowledge and skills on carpentry sewing and Kiribati skills like weaving mats, construction of canoe and etc.	2.1 Improve knowledge and skills on carpentry, sewing, weaving mats, construction of canoes and other Kiribati skills.	2.1.1 Training on Carpentry and other vocational skills by KIT				
		2.1.2 Increase in number of KIT in-take.				
		2.1.3 Training on sewing				
		2.1.4 Promote traditional skills through competitions				
		2.1.5 Trainings on traditional knowledge and skills.				

8.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY REDUCTION

<i>Economic Development and Poverty Reduction</i>						
<u>Issues</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>			
			2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Developing commercial activities contribute to income & revenue generation on Abemama	1.1 Encouraging partnership between the Government and the Island Council as well as the Private sectors).	1.1.1 Capacity Building for private business owners				
		1.1.2 Consultation between private business sectors, IC and the government				
	1.2 Encouraging Private and Public Partnership	1.2.1 Capacity Building for public and private sectors				
3. Shortage of Island State Fund	3.1 Improving communications to ensure information on fund shortage from the council communicated and passed immediately to the responsible Ministries	3.1.1 Installing the island council communications and network systems, e.g. telephone and internet				
	3.2 Enhance capacity and training to island council treasurers and staff responsible on the management and report of state funds	3.2.1 Training and capacity building to Island Council Treasurer, Council Finance Clerk and other relevant council staff on management and reporting of island fund				

4. Increase in Price of goods and illegal selling of goods	4.1 Enforcement of relevant regulations on price control; Price Control Act, etc.	4.1.1 Consumer Act, Price Control Act & Weight and Measures Ordinance) and enforcement of such regulations				
5. Lack of sustainability of traditional sites for tourism	5.1 Improvement and sustainability of tourism sites enabling income and revenue generation on tourism	5.1.1 Develop Action Plan for sustainability of shrines related to history of the island of Abemama. Construction of center (museum) has to be included in the plan				
		5.1.2 Develop Budget on shrines sustainability and construction of center/museum activities.				
6. Shortage of coconut affecting copra income generation	6.1 Proper management of Rat & Mice Control and Prevention	6.1.1 purchasing of Rat Control and Killer Products				
		6.1.2 Agricultural Assistant to conduct Training and Awareness on Rat & Mice Control and Prevention				
	6.2 Construction of Copra Processing Plant/Factory	6.2.1 Seek funding through the submission of project document				
		6.2.2 Purchasing of copra processing plant/machine				
		6.2.3 Training for those who will involve in the implementation of the activity				

	6.3 The Agriculture Division with the support of Abemama Island Council has to initiate the planting of coconut trees	6.3.1 Agricultural Division with the support of Abemama Island Council to conduct the assessment in relation to the number of coconut trees on the island				
		6.3.2 Provide support to encourage planting of coconut trees				
		6.3.3 Agreement specifically binding the islanders to plant 1 coconut tree in their respective lands				
7. Improper Handling of Cargoes)	7.1 Develop Abemama IC bye law on proper management of handling cargoes and designing of wages of labourers	7.1.1 Develop by law to fit in government laws and regulations on proper handling of cargoes				

8.3 HEALTH

<u>Health</u>						
<u>Issues</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>			
			2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Increase in number of Non-Communicable Disease	1.1 Decreasing NCDs by 50% by the end of 2022 through empowering planting of our own food crops and depending on local foods	1.1.1 Capacity building to Youth, Women, Church members and School students on Agriculture within the 4 years 2019 - 2022				
		1.1.2 Supplying tools and materials to communities to be funded by Island Council				
		1.1.3 Agriculturally based award competition during World food day and Health Day every year commencing from 2019				
		1.1.4 Encourage planting of fruits, underground fruits and vegetables for food show during World Food Day				
		1.1.6 Empowerment of Agricultural Committee by 2019 and members will be Mayor, Councilors, Agricultural Assistant and etc.				

	1.2 Encouraging health related activities to adults aged 35 - 60	1.2.1 Adult Gardening Competition				
		1.2.2 Agriculturally based award competition during World food day and Health Day every year commencing from 2019)				
		1.2.3 Sport competition to be included as part of Health Day Program starting from 2019 and implementation of health-related activities for adults aged 70+				
2. Increase in number of adequate sickness from consuming kava	2.1 Development of policies and Bye Laws which may assist lessen inadequate Sickness from consumption of kava	2.1.1 Establishment of Village Welfare committee to work with the Council on implementation and empowerment of Kava Bye Law				
		2.1.2 Banning importing of Kava/Increase cost of kava/ limitation of opening and closing hours of kava bars				
3. Lack of planting of food crops and home gardening	3.1 Encourage gardening for full time health related exercise and food security	3.1.1 Council to seek funding for fresh water and plants on Abemama				
		3.1.2 Conduction of Village survey on food crops on Abemama—Agriculture Assistant				

		3.1.3 Importing and planting of different types of species and food crops from Agriculture				
		3.1.4 Development of Drought Policy				
		3.15 Capacity building on planting of accessible brackish plants. (e.g.: Te mai ao te bero				

8.4 ENVIRONMENT

Environment						
<u>Issue</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>			
			2020	2021	2022	2023
1.Increase in water salinity/brackish	1.1 Provision of desalination plant	1.1.1 Developing of project document for desalination plant project				
		1.1.2 Raising the issue to government through MP				

		1.1.3 Capacity building/training to locals on operation and maintenance of the desalination plant				
	1.2 Developing of project on water reticulation/articulation	1.2.1 Developing of project documents				
		1.2.2 Raising of the issue to parliament through MP				
		1.2.3 Capacity enhancement on water articulation project				
		1.2.4 Constructing a well-equipped well waters at areas not affected with water salinity				
2. Marine resource biodiversity loss through use of destructive fishing methods and gears)	2.1 Establishment of bye laws (on destructive fishing methods/gears) and enforcement)	2.1.1 Developing of bye laws on destructive fishing methods/gears)				
		2.1.2 Support to existing laws on destructive fishing methods/gears)				
	2.2 Enforcement of laws on littering and pollution)	2.2.1 Establishment of bye law on littering and pollution)				
		2.2.2 Training to enforcement staff on the island to enforce bye law				

		on destructive fishing methods)				
3.Land and marine biodiversity loss and groundwater due to land and sea pollution	3.1 Establishment of landfills	3.1.1 Training and capacity building to council staff dealing with this				
		3.1.2 Tap funding support on landfill				
		3.1.3 Undertake study on site for landfill				
		3.1.4 Equip landfill with equipment and machineries required, e.g. recycling machine				
	3.2 Construct sanitation systems	3.2.1 Construction and proper sanitation systems within households using acceptable/ standard design				
		3.2.2 Establishing bye law (on beach toileting)				
		3.2.3 Tapping of sanitation projects to the island)				
4.Coastal erosion	4.1 Mangrove planting at coastal areas)	4.1.1 Development of mangrove management plan				
		4.1.2 Promoting mangrove planting				

	4.2 Ban sand, gravel and reef mud mining)	through awareness and training				
		4.2.1 Allocating of sand/gravel/reef mud mining designated areas				
		4.2.2 Enforcing law and management plans on sand/gravel/reef mud mining				
	4.3 Coastal protection to severely affected areas	4.3.1 Construction of soft measures coastal protection practices to areas severely affected by coastal erosion, e.g. buibui construction)				
		4.3.2 Promote construction of 'te buibui' – soft measure				
	4.4 Construction of environmentally friendly coastal designs (causeways and seawalls)	4.4.1 Conduction of comprehensive studies/assessment by relevant ministries on type of coastal designs that have less impact on coastal areas)				
		4.4.2 Adoption of environment friendly coastal designs)				
	5.Land biodiversity degradation	5.1 Protecting biodiversity loss from human activities				
		5.1.1 Banning of deforestation				
		5.1.2 Planting of trees of any sort				

6.Supporting community management plans and projects on biodiversity and natural resource protection	6.1 Government projects on biodiversity protections and management to be supported by the Island council	6.1.1 Establishment of bye laws, decisions and actions to support the CBMMP within the 4 communities of Baretoa, Tabontebike, Reina and Tanimainiku in consultation with ECD to ensure CBMMPs are implemented and monitored				
		6.1.2 Reports from the 4 communities on the CBMMP implementations to Island Council and through newspapers for awareness				
		6.1.3 Enforcing law and management plans on sand/gravel/reef mud mining				
	6.2 Coastal protection to severely affected areas	6.2.1 Construction of soft measures coastal protection practices to areas severely affected by coastal erosion, e.g. buibui construction				
		6.2.2 Promote construction of 'te buibui' – soft measure				
	6.3 Construction of environmentally friendly coastal designs (causeways and seawalls)	6.3.1 Conduction of comprehensive studies/assessment by relevant ministries on type of coastal designs that have less impact on coastal areas)				
		6.3.2 Adoption of environment friendly				

		coastal designs				
7. Land biodiversity degradation	7.1 Protecting biodiversity loss from human activities	7.1.1 Banning of deforestation				
		7.1.2 Planting of trees of any sort				

8. Over harvesting of fish during spawning season	8.1 Restrict the fishing during spawning season	8.1.1 Establish by law to regulate fishing during spawning season				
		8.1.2 Enforcement of bye law				
9. Using destructive fishing methods and gears	9.1 Regulate the use of destructive fishing methods and gears (fishing net not less than 2 inch)	9.1.1 Develop bye-law to restrict the use of destructive fishing nets (sizes) and conduct monitoring at every household throughout the island				
		9.1.2 Enforcement of the regulation				
		9.1.3 Regular monitoring of catches and selling outlets (fish)				
		9.1.4 Regulate the selling of fishing nets less than 2 inches opening on the island				
10. Disruption of causeway to the fish spawning seasons	10.1 Replacement of causeways to bridges	10.1.1 Explore available financial assistance/resources				

11. Limited number of fish species and other consumable marine resources	11.1 Increase the number of marine resources	11.1.1 Restrict the fish harvesting during their spawning seasons				
		11.1.2 Restricting the use of destructive fishing nets				
		11.1.3 Strengthen enforcement on 'te ororo' bye law, and other related legislations				
		11.1.4 Restrict the number of marine resources sent to outside Abemama				
		11.1.5 Restrict destruction to fish breeding grounds				
12. Impact associated to climate change	12.1 Promote mangrove planting	12.1.1 Conduct the mangrove planting at every village				
	12.2 Support activities/initiatives conducted by Ministry of Fisheries	12.2.1 Promote aquaculture programs at villages – sea grass, giant clam, sandfish etc				
13. Decrease in the number of bonefish	13.1 To sustain the bonefish species	13.1.1 Enforce 'te ororo' byelaw and ban the bonefish harvesting during spawning season				
		13.1.2 Provide incentives to those report on illegal activities				

14. Decrease in the number of seashells	14.1 To sustain the number of seashells	14.1.1 Restrict the harvesting, exportation outside of and selling of seashells throughout Abemama				
15. Decrease in the number of giant clams	15.1 To sustain the number of giant clams	15.1.1 Establish cultivation areas and restrict the harvesting at those places				
16. Harvesting of sea turtles during their breeding season	16.1 To protect sea turtles	16.1.1 Regulate the harvesting of sea turtle during their breeding period				
		16.1.2 Develop the bye law to protect sea turtles relate to the existing legislations				
17. Regulate the fishing at Marine Protected Areas	17.1 To establish the cultivation areas	17.1.1 Install buoys (boera) to determine Marine Protected Areas				
		17.1.2 Restrict the fishing at the distance of 200 meters away from MPAs				
		17.1.3 Provide shed to house the watchman for securing MPA				
18. Decrease in the income earned from marine resources	18.1 Promote alternate means of income generation from marine resources	18.1.1 Introduction of sandfish, giant clams, seaweeds etc.				
		18.1.2 Rehabilitate fish ponds (milkfish)				

		18.1.3 Promote FAD programs				
19. Limited number of catches provided to ice plant center due to the limited number of fishing gears	19.1 Maintenance to fish center	19.1.1 Provision of fishing gears of many kinds required by fisherman				

8.5 GOVERNANCE

Governance						
Issues	Goals	Actions	Timeline			
			2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Increase in the cause of social problems due to the illegal selling of alcohols to young people	1.1 Enforcing law on home brewed alcohols to restrict/ban selling	1.1.1 Monitoring of alcohol bars/places at every villages				
		1.1.2 Establishment of health committees relate to alcohol consumption				
	1.2 Promote and support social well-being of people at every villages	1.2.1 Training/awareness to youth on the implications of alcohol, kouben, yagona consumption				
		1.2.2 Penalizing of parent whom their underaged kids were seen				

		drinking alcohol				
2.Increase in the problems caused from the destructive activities of dogs and pigs	2.1 Undertaking an island wide straying dogs' custody (dogs who are not licensed and bite)	2.1.1 Review of dog's byelaw				
		2.1.2 Enforcement of dog's byelaw by village wardens and police				
		2.1.3 Encourage people to pay dog licenses and the provision of stray dog equipment and implementation)				
	2.2 Monitor of wandered pigs	2.2.1 Obligated pig keepers to ensure avoid their pigs from wandering around				
		2.2.2 Put in place plan on pigs to ensure does not cause discomfort to the public				
3.Increase in the young people wandering at late night and drinking alcohol	3.1 Establishing the bye law to restrict young people wandering about at late night	3.1.1 Establishing law to regulate age 6-17 not to wander at late night				
		3.1.2 Specifying the hour (no later than 9pm) for young people not to be seeing wandering around during weekdays and 10am for weekends				
4. Weakness of law concerning peace)	4.1 Strengthen support and compliance to directions, restrictions from the council and elderly group	4.1.1 Review of byelaw				
		4.1.2 Enforcement of law				

5. Strengthening education, awareness and partnership	5.1 Establishing networks that are cheap, fast and sustainable	5.1.1 Developing Island council newsletter starting from 2019				
		5.1.2 Creating website and social media page for IC from 2019				
6. Establishing partnership and cooperation between IC and elderly group to support peace	6.1 Implementation of KFHA policy to strengthen peace and development on the island	6.1.1 Establishing of bye law to support the policy developed by KFHA, elderly group and IC				
		6.1.2 Maintain of partnership and cooperation between IC and KFHA				
7. Strengthening the social well-being groups to ensure align and support law and decisions	7.1 Establishing law and decisions by the IC and Elderly group to support social wellbeing groups	7.1.1 Monitor the effectiveness of laws relate to objective				

8.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure						
Issues	Objectives	Activities	Timeframe			
			2019	2020	2021	2022
1.Poor road rehabilitation	1.1 To improve and promote quality road accessibility	1.1.1 construct 32 quality speed hump, to install 46 street lights at every school campus and on causeways and in every villages				

		1.1.2 keep the road smooth with no potholes				
		1.1.3 replace the current to a new standardized road using coal tar surface throughout Abemama				
		1.1.4 Strategy Plan Implementation for traffic roads regulations- To control the speed limit within the villages (20km/hr) and 60km/hr within the causeways/uninhabited areas				
2. Poor Sea Port Planning	2.1 To upgrade the current poor status of this ports in 3 island villages and 1 Islet such as Kabangaki, Kariatebike, Tanimainiku and Abatiku	2.1.1 Research study for better sea port planning and design involved only for Abatiku				
		2.1.2 The installation of new lights on these new ports				
		2.1.3 To construct new toilets at current sea ports				
		2.1.4 To establish and construct new waiting areas				
		2.1.5 For creating more deeper sea ports				
3. Poor standard of airfield	3.1 For Abemama Island Council to maintain carrying out its activities for the airfield improvement progress by 2021	3.1.1 To construct the wall of Abemama Airfield from back to front for better security purposes and to cover the size of the Air Field				
		3.1.2 The installation of 3 lights for waiting areas				
		3.1.3 Abemama New Toilets Installation for passengers and the public				

4. Upgrading the standard for Gov't local housing and Abemama Island Council)	4.1 To establish new permanent government housings and Abemama Island Council To replace local buildings to permanent westernized buildings	4.1.1 Seeking the funding available to cater for this permanent houses-only bricks and roofing are used by 2020				
5. Loss of land rich resources of building causeways (Bangotan te kabwaia ward	5.1 To establish and construct new bridges instead of causeways	5.1.1 To conduct a research study of how to invent bridges to replace existing causeways				
6. Poor connectivity of ICT	6.1 To upgrade the ICT connectivity on Abemama	6.1.1 Establishment and Installation of new Antenna within the North and South boundaries				
7. Unavailability of sport centers in support of developing Tei Abemama's talent	7.1 To establish and develop te I Abemama's talents of loving sports to maintain and remain healthy and fitness	7.1.1 To establish new sport complex (multipurpose) centers within each village				



9.0 MONITORING AND FINANCING

9.1 MONITORING & EVALUATION

The Strategic Plan will be monitoring and evaluated in the following way: -

- The Clerk will make herself/ himself familiar with the plan and use it to draw annual work plans to guide the implementation of activities
- A committee comprised of the selected members from the councils shall be established with the purpose to monitor the implementation of the Strategic plan. The Clerk will report to this committee on the progress of implementation on a weekly basis for guidance and assistance required.
- On a monthly basis, the Clerk will collect updates on the progress of activities from subordinate officers assigned for each activity defined in the SP. The Clerk will compile these into a written report which will be tabled in the Full Council meetings, at a time, agreed by the Full Council and MIA;
- The MIA through the Local Government Division will assist to monitor the implementation progress through reviewing of monthly reports provided by Clerk

9.2 FINANCING of ISP Implementations

Having the cost for each activity is required so that the actual costing for the implementation of the SP can be determined.

The Mayor and the Island Clerk were expected to conduct bilateral meeting with donor partners such as Foreign High Commissions and UN Agencies etc here on Tarawa to market the plan for financial assistances that these bodies may provide for implementation. The MIA and KILGA will assist the Mayor to facilitate the execution of this important exercise.

Where appropriate it is in the responsibility of the Mayor and Island Clerk to advocate the strategic Plan to CROP and other international agencies based in the neighbouring Pacific Islands of Fiji, Samoa etc. The intention of advocacy is to market the ISP for financial support that these bodies may provide on implementation.

It is necessary to engage Island council officers on the development of the project proposals. To build capacity of these officers MIA together KILGA may provide trainings need on this.

ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Sex (M/F)	Full Name	Organization
M	Moritio B Moaa	JSS Principal
F	Maamarau Kairirieta	Kauma High School
F	Aana Terunga	Botaki n Aine
M	Itaaka Aukitino	Kauntira
M	Moote Uritaake	Boutoka
M	Ionatan Kirata	Kauntira
M	Tebano Tekaa	Boutoka
M	Ngauea Arue	Kauntira
M	Taabora Uere	Boutoka
M	Gimson Uere	Police
M	Taakeruru Ileremia	Kauntira
M	Tion Tuataake	AAA
M	Manuera Maata	Boutoka
M	Ietemanga Nauera	Roronrikirake
M	Pr Teburae Tentoa	KUC
M	Botoariki Bokeke	Kauntira
F	Timwamwa Anteremo	Kauntira – Aine
M	Kiatamoa Tebarine	Kauntira
M	Aukitino Ritewe	Tia babaire – Tabontebike (CBMMP)
M	Toataai Tetaiki	Vice Mayor
M	Kaatoa Abera	Kauntira
F	Linda Ueanteang	Mayor
M	Uere Ebanrerei	Kiraaka
F	Taateti Tebabuti	Treasurer
F	Rauamoa Tiaam	FEA
M	Avia Teruruai	Kauntira
M	Irauea Mikaere	Kauntira
M	Teaiman Tirae	Katorika
M	Rarua Uriam	Kauntira – Boutoka
M	Rotamoa Tebekeiti	Kauntira
M	Atauea Butiaua	Reina (CBMMP)
M	Takamaiti Takirua	Tanimainiku (CBMMP)
M	Keith Tababeti	IEC
M	Temake Temai	Boutoka
M	Matin Tekewa	Reina (CBMMP)
F	Taarai Ueaeua	Kauntira staff
F	Teaa Bounnang	Kaneweaba
F	Teitirua Tiaon	IDO
M	Obeta Eriuta	Nursing officer