

11th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific

“Integrating Circular Economy in Major Development Sectors towards Achieving Zero Waste Societies and the SDGs”

8-10 February 2023, Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia

Country Report

(Draft)

< Kiribati >

This country report was prepared by the Government of Kiribati as an input for the 11th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

Country 3R Progress Report

Name of the Country: KIRIBATI

Name, Designation and Organization Respondent:

Taulehia Pulefou

Other Ministries, Organizations, Agencies contributing to
Country Report: Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture
Development

Timeline of Submission: 15 **January 2023** (Email:
3R@uncrd.or.jp)

*Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration
-Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)-*

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interests and commitments of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding “***Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.***” The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community with various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would help the member countries to share various best practices in 3R and resource efficiency areas across the region. In addition, it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges of those countries to better plan their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

With the cooperation of other related ministries, organization and agencies, we request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: KIRIBATI

United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
Email: 3R@uncrd.or.jp

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 1 Significant **reduction** in the quantity of **municipal solid waste** generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.

Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?

Kiribati has an existing recycling system known as “Te Kaoki Maange” (simply means Return your Waste) that recovers beverage aluminum cans, PET bottles and lead-acid batteries using the container deposit legislation(CDL). These items, apart from scrap metals, are the highest value and easiest recovered recyclable elements from the waste stream. These items are processed through the Kiribati Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) located at Betio Wharf. The facility is also used as storage yard for end of life vehicles(EOL) and other bulky wastes including e-wastes.EOL vehicles and large whitegoodsincluding e-wastes are the only remaining substantial part of the waste stream that have not been shipped offshore due to lowest commercial value hence o make export unviable at current shipping prices. The existing recycling system operates under the CDL model and there are plans to expand the scope of recycling system to cove other waste streams like metal tins, bottles to name a few.

The Special Fund (Waste Materials Recovery) Act 2004 allows for deposits to be levied on any item at import, for the purpose of paying refunds when the levied item is delivered for recycling. The Act itself does not specify the items, materials, deposits or refunds, it simply sets up a separate government account called a Special Fund, known as the Waste Materials Recovery Fund, into which such deposits are paid; monies paid into the Waste Material Recovery Fund are then available for payment of refunds for recovery of the materials.

Regulations have been promulgated under Section 5 of the Act which provide for general terms regarding how money is refunded, but the actual detail is in the Regulations themselves, and specifically the deposits are enumerated in the Deposits Order under 4 (1) of the Act, in the Schedule provided at Clause 4 of the Order. The refunds are specified in a Schedule under Part III Clause 10 of the Regulations. This legal structure of the deposit and refund arrangements means that to add an additional item to the deposit & refund system merely requires changes to these two schedules, one change in the Order under 4 (1), and the other in the Regulations. Neither of these changes would require passage through Parliament, merely agreement at Cabinet level, and then the statutory public consultation and gazetting periods

Additionally there are also ongoing national and regional projects that have specific focus on improving solid waste management. These includes the ongoing NZ funded Urban development program(phase 2) and the upcoming regional pacific hazardous waste management project (PACWASTE Plus) and the Islands Programme under GEF 7. These regional projects have national components that will address solid and chemicals management and they will be coordinated by the secretariat of the pacific regional environment program(SPREP).

Kiribati has also a draft national waste management strategy developed in 2008 and there is a plan to revise the strategy this year 2019 as part of the projects as aforementioned.. The strategy uses the 3Rs concept as guiding principle.

Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in “source” segregation of municipal waste streams? (Please check the appropriate box)

Very High (> 90%)

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 1	Significant reduction in the quantity of municipal solid waste generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.
<input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%)(pilot project under nz-udp with local farmers in temaiku village on organic segregation is ongoing, pleriminary results have shown positive outcomes) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input type="checkbox"/> Does not exist	
Q-3 Total annual government expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014-2015	
Estimate annual government expenditure for 2014 = AUD\$172,127.00 total population for TUC+BTC (2015 census) = 56,000 expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014 = AUD\$3.07(or USD\$3.00/capita)	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
One of the challenges when it comes to implementation is the lack of sustainable financing with limited national budget dedicated for solid waste management. Appropriate technologies in terms of recycling are limited and the distant location of Kiribati from recycling companies in Asia region make shipping of recyclable waste items costly.	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
The draft waste management strategy as aforementioned has been reviewed and endorsed by cabinet in 2020. The strategy is now known as the Kiribati waste management and resources recovery strategy (KWMMRS 2020-2030) and identifies 11 different waste streams as national priorities to focus on at the national level. These priorities include asbestos, health care wastes, ewaste, plastic waste, chemicals to name a few. Other relevant projects include the pilot project on organic waste segregation and the banning of plastics (ice-block bags, single-use shopping bags, disposal nappies are ongoing.	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Finalization and implementation of the draft waste management strategy at the national level. Part of this work will also look into establishing an integrated strategy that not only focus on solid waste but also consider hazardous chemicals and waste.	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 2	Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.
<p>Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing? Yes for energy consumption and for composting to some extent</p>	
<p>Q-2 What is happening to country's organic waste? (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly landfilled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mostly incinerated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> both landfilled and incinerated</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly open dumped or open burned</p>	
<p>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation: Funding constraints with limited national capacity and non-availability of proper waste management technologies at national level</p>	
<p>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant Phase 2 of the NZ funded project as mentioned earlier has pilot projects on community cleanup activities including solid waste management awareness programs. Phase 2 has been completed in 2022 and the project is now in its phase 3 (2022-2026)</p>	
<p>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021) Ongoing implementation of the Kiribati integrated environment policy including the review and finalization of the draft national waste management strategy including the Kiribati vision(KV 20). The KV20 or Kiribati 20-Year Vision 2016-2036 (KV20) is a long-term development blueprint for Kiribati. the vision includes implementing measures to maximizing revenue from marine resources and the tourism sector. The waste management has been revised and retitled as the Kiribati waste management and resource recovery strategy (KWMRRS 2020-2030). The strategy was approved by cabinet in 2020.</p>	
<p>Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Q-1 What is the recycling rate of various recyclables? (Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Rate Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist	Definition of recycling rate*
Paper					✓	
Plastic					✓	
Metal					✓	
Construction waste					✓	
e-waste					✓	
Aluminium cans		✓				
Car lead-acid batteries		✓				
PET bottles				✓		
others						

*Note: Please specify in the cell which of the following definitions (ie., 1 or 2 or 3) is followed for recycling rate

Definition 1: (collected recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)

Definition 2: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of raw material)

Definition 3: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of collected waste for recycling)

Q-2 What specific policies are introduced at local and national level for prevention or reduction of waste streams – paper, plastic, metal, construction waste, e-waste?

No existing policies on these waste streams that have been introduced

Q-3 What is the rate of resource recovery from various waste streams?

Rate Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist
Paper					✓
Plastic					✓
Metal					✓
Construction waste					✓
Beverage cans		✓			
Lead acid batteries		✓			
PET bottles				✓	
e-waste					✓

(Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Q-4 What is the level of existence of resource recovery facilities/ infrastructures in cities?

Level Type	Every Major City	Few Major Cities only	Does not exist	Supportive policy or programmes exists	No supportive policy or programmes

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: KIRIBATI

Paper			✓		✓
Plastic			✓		✓
Metal			✓		✓
Construction waste			✓		✓
e-waste			✓		✓

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Funding constraints in terms of sustainable financing, limited government budget with lack of national capacity and absence of proper solid waste management technologies at national level

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: KIRIBATI

<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <p>Phase 2 of the NZ funded project as mentioned earlier has pilot projects on community cleanup activities including solid waste management awareness programs</p>
<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <p>Finalization of the draft waste management strategy at the national level, this work was completed in 2020 following approval of the revised strategy by cabinet</p>
<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 4	Build sustainable cities /green cities by encouraging “zero waste” through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi - stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of waste minimization
<p><i>Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?</i></p> <p>In addition to the implementation of the Kiribati waste management and resources recovery strategy there are also ongoing cleanup activities organized annually where the private sector is actively involved including church, schools, youth groups. women organization’s including local communities</p>	
<p><i>Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector?</i> (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste collection</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> resource recovery</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste recycling</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste to energy, composting, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPP projects in waste sector</p>	
<p><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></p> <p>Funding constraints in terms of sustainable financing for solid waste collection and disposal, limited government budget with lack of national capacity and absence of proper solid waste management technologies at national level</p>	
<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <p>There are no specific pilot projects related to Zero Waste. There is a stakeholder’s partnership being developed under the NZ funded urban development program to oversee project implementation at national level</p>	
<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <p>Review of the Kiribati integrated environment policy (KIEP) and its implementation. The KIEP identifies waste and chemical management as key thematic area requiring national attention.</p>	
<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 5	Encourage the private sector , including small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase resource efficiency and productivity , creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.
<i>Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?</i>	
There are plans to develop policy specifically on energy including development of new laws aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs in Kiribati	
<i>Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?</i>	
Introduction and Utilization of solar powered systems to provide energy sources to local people	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Limited funding and insitutional capacity	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Limited	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
National policies on energy including legislations	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 6	Promote the greening of the value chain by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.
<i>Q-1 What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input type="checkbox"/> None	
<i>Q-2 What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	
<i>Q 3 Does government have a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?</i>	
None	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
None	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
None	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
No information	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 7	Promote industrial symbiosis (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support.
<i>Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?</i>	
None due to very limited of industries existing in Kiribati however, government through responsible ministries have started to introduce 3R concepts through establishment of a national park in 2018. The park is in operation and known as the 4R amusement park having facilities made from waste items to beautify the park and attraction for children to use.	
<i>Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?</i>	
None due to absence of industrial activity in Kiribati. we only have national parks mainly for recreational purposes only such as the 4R amusement park mentioned above	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i> The challenges are mainly with technological and financial related	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
None that are specific to this goal	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
none that are specific to this goal	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 8	Build local capacity of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work.
<p><i>Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i></p> <p>There are no training facilities specific to green industry. Most of the trainings on cleaner production (ozone depleting substances) and resource efficiency are ad-hoc based.</p> <p><i>Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US \$) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i></p> <p>No information available on budget, however Kiribati has passed its regulation on Ozone depleting substances (ODS) under the Montreal protocol</p>	
<p><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></p> <p>Not known at this stage</p>	
<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <p>As mentioned, Kiribati has passed its regulation on Ozone depleting substances (ODS) under the Montreal protocol and its implementation has begun.</p>	
<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <p>Implementation of the Montreal protocol at the national level</p>	
<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 9	Develop proper classification and inventory of hazardous waste as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste.
<p>Q-1 Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>Q-2 What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste?</p> <p>There are new provisions in the environment act 2021 that allow specific rules/regulations to be developed to regulate the import of hazardous chemicals including their sound management(storage, transport, separation etc) through an environmental licensing system or permit apart from in-country chemical management related trainings conducted as part of regional waste/chemical management programs. The global harmonized system(GHS) has been introduced, however there are national challenges on its full application at the national level.</p>	
<p>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</p> <p>Key national challenges include policy/ institutional/ technological and financial</p>	
<p>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</p> <p>Currently there are relevant plans on the sound management of chemicals developed under regional and global projects such as pop nips and the SAICM projects</p>	
<p>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</p> <p>SAICM implementation plan, Kiribati integrated environment policy and the Kiribati waste management and resources recovery strategy(kwmrrs 2020-2030)</p>	
<p>Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 10	Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?</i>	
Not relevant: Kiribati does not have large scale export on food processed/manufactured locally. Much has been done only on how to purchase local products from outer islands to the main island(capital) in terms or storage, packaging and distribution within the country only.	
<i>Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?</i>	
Not relevant due to small scale agricultural farming but it is very important. In fact the agriculture department has been heavily involved in awareness programmes targeting local farmers but very little on crop wastes.	
<i>Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 20~ 30%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (10~20%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (5~10%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (< 5%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negligible (<1%)not aware of any study being done on this area.	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
No policies specific to this goal	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
None that is specific to this goal	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
none that is specific to this goal	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 11	Promote full scale use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.
Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?	
No data or survey being done on agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste.	
Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated? (Please <u>check all appropriate boxes</u>)	
<input type="checkbox"/> as secondary raw material input (for paper, bioplastic, furniture, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> biogas/electricity generation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> composts/fertilizers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly left unutilized or open dumped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly open burned	
Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.	
None, not known at this stage	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
None, not known at this stage	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
None, not known at this stage	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
None, not known at this stage	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 12	Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of waste, in particular plastics in the marine and coastal environment.
<p>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?</p> <p>Kiribati integrated environment policy Environment Act/ regulations Council bye-laws National Chemical management policy</p> <p>The above have relevant components addressing marine pollutions from land-based sources but there is no specific policy on plastic waste.</p>	
<p>Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much <input type="checkbox"/> Somehow <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	
<p>Q-3 Please provide a list of centre of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic particulates (<5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.</p> <p>none</p>	
<p>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</p> <p>Policy development and relevant legislation to minimize human health/environmental negative impacts from plastic waste pollution</p>	
<p>Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes			
Goal 13	Ensure environmentally-sound management of e-waste at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including health and safety aspects of those involved.		
Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)? (Please check the appropriate box in order of priority by filling in numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4,...etc., for example 1 => Highest priority)			
Check if applicable	Number in priority order		
	3	Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities	
	4	Take to landfill	
	2	Take to the retailer	
	5	Take to local charity for re-use	
	6	Take to second-hand shop for re-use	
	1	Ship back to the manufacturer	
	1	Ship back to the manufacturer	
	1	Recycle in another country	
	7	Do not know how people dispose	
Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?			
Kiribati has recently passed its Occupational, health and safety(OHS) Act 2015. National implementation of the act has begun with national consultation and inspection of workplaces.			
Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year?			
Type of e-waste	Estimated total volume generated (ton/year)	% of collected by permitted recycler	% of volume recycled in collected
Television	No data available		
Computer	No data available		
Mobile phone	No data available		
Refrigerators	No data available		
Washing machines	No data available		
Air conditioners	No data available		
Others...	No data available		
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:			
Presumably related to all - policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial			
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant			
Not known at this stage			
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)			
As above			
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all			

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 14	Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.
Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?	
None at the national level, however there are mechanisms in place under the basel and waigani conventions to which Kiribati is a member state.	
Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport, sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Challenges includes policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
There is an ongoing e-waste pilot project under EU funded PACWASTE regional project coordinated through SPREP. The project aims at collecting and exporting e-waste out of Kiribati for recycling and disposal purposes. This has generated baseline data on e-waste however the dismantled parts of e-waste particularly computers, tv screen have not been shipped offshore for proper recycling but these are currently being stockpiled at the material recovery facility awaiting shipment for proper disposal. There are ongoing efforts to ship these off island to a recycling company in NZ	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Finalizing the waste management strategy including the waste stream prioritization.	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 15	Progressive implementation of “ extended producer responsibility (EPR) ” by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.
<i>Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below)</i>	
none	
<i>Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?</i>	
none	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
The concept (EPR) is new in Kiribati but keen to explore along with private sector for national adoption.	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
EPR is new to Kiribati hence none related to this goal. We are interested to learn more on how this can be applied etc..	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
None but something we are interested to explore	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 16	Promote the 3R concept in health-care waste management.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?</i> Health care waste management plan is in place and is focused on medical waste only	
<i>Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US\$ per year)?</i> Annual estimate of over AUD\$120,000 per year (covering 80 bins(@\$4/bin so \$15,360/yr plus 60,00/yr for cleaning contractor = \$75,360/yr (not including incineration costs, staffing and clinics) In total, it is estimated to be over \$AUD120,000/year	
<i>Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.</i> Ministry of Health and Medical Services through environmental health department	
<i>Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?</i> (Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed) <input type="checkbox"/> open dumping (untreated) <input type="checkbox"/> open burning (untreated) <input type="checkbox"/> ordinary landfilling (untreated) <input type="checkbox"/> sanitary landfilling (treated) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards hence the are concerns with pop emissions, dioxin and furans) <input type="checkbox"/> Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methods (please specify names: burned inside 200 gallon drums)	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i> Mainly technological issues, financial and institutional issues	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i> None or unknown at this stage	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i> none or unknown at this stage	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 17	Improve resource efficiency and resource productivity by greening jobs nation - wide in all economic and development sectors.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labour standard)?</i>	
None. As a small atoll nation, Kiribati does not have manufacturing companies or industries. We simply import goods from overseas-neighboring countries like NZ and Australia including china and some Asian countries like india, Indonesia, Thailand, Recently Kiribati exports frozen tuna fish in packages to Europe hence we believe that there is a international quality standards complied with before the export is made	
<i>Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?</i>	
Unknown at this stage	
<i>Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?</i>	
Unknown at this stage	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Presumable related to all: -policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
unknown at this stage	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
none or unknown at this stage	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 18	Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change.
<i>Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?</i>	
climate mitigation is addressed through the Kiribati waste management and resources recovery strategy. The strategy adopts and promotes the 3Rs waste management hierarchy thus discourages burning of organic wastes including reduction of green house gas emissions	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
None	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
none	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
none	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 19	Enhance national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency , through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific & research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas?</i>	
none	
<i>Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?</i>	
none	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
none	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
none	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
none	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 20	Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns.
<p>Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue? (Please check all applicable)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Association <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government <input type="checkbox"/> Academic Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please add/specify (private sector) </p>	
<p>Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities? (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Very high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible </p>	
<p>Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency. (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Very high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible </p>	
<p>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation: Presumably related to all</p>	
<p>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</p> <p>The Kiribati waste management and resource recovery strategy use the 3R concept as guiding principle. similarly, too with the Kiribati integrated environment policy</p>	
<p>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</p> <p>Implementation of the Kiribati integrated environment policy through the Kiribati waste management and resource recovery strategy</p>	
<p>Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 21 Integrate the 3Rs in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.

Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?

Work has begun through primary school curriculum where best waste management practices using 3R have incorporated as part of school curriculum for primary school levels. This will also be integrated in the revision of the waste strategy as well as other national plans like the KIEP(Kiribati integrated environment policy and the Kiribati development plan 2020-2023)

Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.

Each ministry has its own different portfolio hence responsible to develop policies relevant to their portfolio. For instance, ministry of education is entrusted to strengthen the development of all i-kiribati children through continuous support to intellectual, physical, emotional, spiritual, and social development in congruent with traditional values to be able to reach their full potential. Currently there are no specific education policies that promote 3R and sustainable waste management however there are ongoing work undertaken by ministry of environment to mainstream waste management best practices into the national school curriculum including the followings namely the Education Act 2013 and Early Childhood Care and Education Act 2017

Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research insitutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?

None in Kiribati. However the University of the south pacific (USP) based in Fiji offers PhD program but not in the areas of 3Rs;

Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?

None in Kiribati but available in the region through university of the south pacific (USP) in Fiji including other research institutions in new zealand/australia

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

All

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

unknown at this stage

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 21	Integrate the 3Rs in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
None or not known at this stage	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 22	Integrate the 3R concept in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.
<i>Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.</i>	
<p>Ministry of environment, lands and agricultural development Ministry of infrastructure and sustainable energy Ministry of education Ministry of health and medical services Ministry of tourism, commerce, industry, and cooperatives Ministry of communication, information, and transport Ministry of internal affairs- local municipalities ...</p>	
<i>Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Informal meeting among ministries and agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Presumably related to all	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Not known at this stage	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Not known at this stage	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 23	Promote green and socially responsible procurement at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?</i>	
None but there are plans to have policies in place	
<i>Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labelling schemes of your country.</i>	
Not available	
<i>Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country.</i>	
none	
<i>Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies which have adopted green procurement policy.</i>	
None or not known at this stage	
<i>Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?</i>	
none	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Not known at this stage	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Not known at this stage	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Not known at this stage	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 24	Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.
<i>Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, and energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.</i>	
Not known at this stage	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation</i>	
Not applicable since there are no government subsidy programmes currently put in place.	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Not known at this stage	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Not known at this stage	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 25	Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.
<i>Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?</i>	
yes	
<i>Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?</i>	
Environment Act 2007 and regulation 2009, public health ordinance, council bye-laws	
<i>Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?</i>	
No rivers in Kiribati only wetlands but unfortunately we do not have water quality standards hence BOD values is not available	
<i>Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?</i>	
No regulations or laws specific to rivers except for management of groundwater resources	
<i>Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?</i>	
Environment Act 2007 and maritime Act 2017	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Enforcement of existing acts as aforementioned in terms of institutional/ technological/financial and compliance	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
None or not known at this stage	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Fulfilment of Kiribati vision 2020, banning of plastic from importation including levy on imported vehicles.	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 26	Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.
Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?	
none	
Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.	
None. But currently using provisions under waigani and basel conventions since Kiribati is a party to these agreements.	
Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.	
Yes, there are restrictions and control on imports under the custom act. We do not have the list of those items at this stage	
Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?	
No, some of the goods that we import includes reconditioned vehicles, computers, tyres, fabric materials to name a few	
Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?	
Yes but with no control whatsoever	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Importation of second hand products. Eg. Tv sets, used tyres, reconditioned cars. This perhaps related to policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial constraints	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
None or not known at this stage	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Levy on imported vehicles to cover shipments and cleanup costs, banning of plastic single-use plastic bags & nappies and ice-block bags from importation	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 27 Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes. (Please respond on both "Data Availability" and Monitoring Base")

Data Type	Data Availability			Monitoring Base	
	Good	Very limited	No data exist	Good	Not good
Waste generation	✓			✓	
Material flow		✓			✓
Cyclical use		✓			✓
Amount of final disposal	✓			✓	
Disposal to land	✓			✓	
Direct disposal to water		✓			✓
Import of waste			✓		✓
Export of waste		✓		✓	
Total landfilled waste	✓			✓	
Import of recyclables			✓	✓	
Export of recyclables	✓			✓	
Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.)		✓			✓
e-waste generation	✓				✓

(Please add any other data type relevant to your country)

Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?

We have ongoing projects that are focused on data and information on waste and chemicals management. These projects are geared towards enhancing national capacity and strengthening legal systems, institutions and data collection infrastructure in Kiribati. the pop nips update has been completed and the minamata initial assessment project has just been extended to end of 2023; both have components on data and information management on chemicals present in Kiribati.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Challenges are often related to lack of fundings to policy implementation

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Environment Management and Information system to be established as part of the CB2 project and strengthening legal systems, institutions and data collection infrastructure in Kiribati. the national implementation plans required under the pop and mercury conventions will also be

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 27	Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.
developed a s a requirement for member states	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Establishment of Environment Data Management and Information system (EDMIS) as a separate section within the Environment and Conservation Division. Data on waste and chemicals will be part of EDMIS.	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 28	Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.
<i>Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?</i>	
Not applicable given the limitation of waste to energy technologies available in Kiribati	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Not applicable but it is more related to technological and financial implications. In fact the waste generated annually is not much hence a factor with waste incineration etc	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 29	Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.
<i>Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas?</i>	
<p>Moanataka partnership: The Partnership helps alleviate the burden of waste disposal on islands in the Pacific by utilising Swire Shipping vessels to fill empty Swire shipping containers (both the shipping and containers are provided pro bono) with waste to transport to other countries with proper waste disposal facilities, ensuring that waste products from oil to plastics and aerosols, are properly recycled and processed. The partnership is facilitated by SPREP based in Samoa in consultation with Pacific island countries and Swire shipping.</p>	
<i>Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?</i>	
<p>As mentioned earlier there are a few waste items only that we are able to ship for recycling purposes only. These include beverage aluminum cans, PET bottles, lead-acid batteries. There is ongoing interest to ship other waste items considered feasible under the Moanataka partnership for shipment.</p>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Mainly technological and financial related.	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Policy on plastic products including new regulations on plastic import etc	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Development of both the Kiribati integrated environment policy and Kiribati waste management and resources recovery strategy.	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 30	Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.
<i>Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.</i>	
<p>Kiribati has been involved in 2 or 4 past meetings of the 3R forum and we find these meetings very crucial in our ongoing effort to address solid waste managements. We have also involved in the JPRISM regional project that was coordinated through SPREP including other projects related to waste and chemicals management. These projects have benefited Kiribati in terms of capacity building at the national level in terms of waste management and also in learning what other countries in the region are doing to address waste management. Kiribati has also attended cleaner pacific roundtable meetings where all pacific island countries discuss and share success stories on solid waste management.these meetings were facilitated by SPREP-(Secretariat for pacific regional environment programme)</p>	
<i>Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)</i>	
<p>One project that we consider very successful is the Te Kaoki Maange recycling system that is still ongoing. The system does not only clean the environment but also generate income to local communities.</p>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<p>All including geographical also since we are not located closer to Asian countries in terms of shipping our recyclable waste items so there are high costs involved with shipment.</p>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<p>As above</p>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<p>Improving people's heath and protection of the environment have been recognized as key areas in achieving aspirations of the Kiribati Vision (KV 20) as highlighted earlier. Although the KV20 is anchored mainly on fisheries and tourisms, there is a need to consider protection of the environment from all sources of pollution to ensure sustainable development in Kiribati.</p>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 31	Promote 3R + “Return” concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and “Return” where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ “Return” concept? (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)</i>	
“Te Kaoki Maange” is a classic example promoting the 3R+R concept.	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i> Mainly with technological and financial constraints in terms of shipping costs and low commercial value at global market to some of the waste items that have now stockpiled on the island	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i> Ongoing Pilot project(nz-udp project) on organic waste segregation including small scale composting activities.	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i> The banning of plastics (single-use shopping bags, ice-block bags, disposal nappies) from importation is now being explored using existing legal framework	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 32	Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the informal waste sector and gradually improve the working conditions and livelihood security, including mandatory provision of health insurance , for all workers.
<i>Q-1 What is the approximate market size (in US\$) of the informal waste sector?</i>	
There has been no study or reports undertaken to determine the market size of the informal waste sector.	
<i>Q-2 Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?</i>	
None due to unavailability of data and study	
<i>Q-3 Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?</i>	
No its not mandatory by law at this stage but there may be provisions provided under the Occupational & health safety act 2015.	
<i>Q-4 What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?</i>	
Family Peace Act 2015(?),	
<i>Q-5 Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?</i>	
We have 3 landfills operated by 2 municipalities with paid waste collectors.	
<i>Q-6 Average life span of informal waste workers?</i>	
We do not have informal waste workers We have paid workers for waste collection employed by municipalities. Most of the waste collection are being organized on a voluntary basis from time to time as selected sites.	
<i>Q-7 Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?</i>	
None	
<i>Q-8 Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?</i>	
Yes to waste collectors including trainings on waste sorting and segregation provided to local communities, youth and church groups.	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Financial and technological challenges has been often main issues encountered during implementation	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Organic waste collection under the Nz-udp project. Dry litter technology for reducing groundwater pollution/contamination from domesticating pigs at urban areas. Development of national policy on sound management of plastic products	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 32	Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the informal waste sector and gradually improve the working conditions and livelihood security, including mandatory provision of health insurance , for all workers.
<p><i>Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <p>Enforcement of the Occupational, health and safety (OHS) Act 2015</p>	
<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 33	Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.
Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.	
The importance of Gender balance is recognized by government but no evidence that this is being incorporated in existing plans related to 3R	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Not known at this stage due to lack of information	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
None or unknown at this stage	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
None that is specific to 3R, however it is covered in the draft waste management strategy	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

Q- Please provide a brief comprehensive summary of important 3R and resource efficiency policies /programmes/ projects/ master plans of your country.

“Waste Minimization, an option for Kiribati”

Why is waste minimization important for Kiribati to address chemical and waste related problems?

Unfortunately, Kiribati does not have the luxury of cheap landfill and the appropriate technologies and infrastructure available to address chemical and waste problems due to the following main reasons;

- Limited space or land for landfills
- Vulnerability to storm surges and sea level rise
- No soil to cover or seal the wastes
- Proximity of groundwater resources hence vulnerable for contamination from pigsty wastes, oil/chemical spills including heavy metals etc
- Marine (reef and lagoon) ecosystems that are sensitive to any extra nutrients or contamination
- Limited financial resources

- Isolation/distant location which makes exportation of recyclable waste items too costly/expensive
- Dependence on imported goods to meet public demands
- Lack of national capacity in chemical and waste management
- Increase of population
- Poor enforcement of existing legislations

All these combine to make landfilling and waste management extremely difficult.

Disposal by incineration instead has some major disadvantages simply due to high maintenance costs and air pollution. However, the prospects of turning the mountains of plastic plus other waste stream residues into an energy source are likely to remain a fantasy in the foreseeable future.

Waste issues are causing problems because of a combination of factors:

- Disposal is extremely expensive
- Imported goods have significant high packaging residues
- There are minimal recycling or re-manufacturing opportunities, and
- Economic bases are usually very narrow and inadequate due to our remoteness

This is exacerbated mainly by rapid population increase on South Tarawa (urban centers) with the associated erosion of traditional governance, strained infrastructure and services, and development of squatter settlements outside of land tenure-based taxation. This powerful, negative mix has no easy, cheap or quick solutions. But some simple policy tools can be used to reduce this problem. With good planning, those policy tools can assist with developing jobs and economic solutions and therefore the policy tools provided below can be used as guidance to identify the best choices.

The absence of easy disposal options has some profound implications for waste management. Waste minimization is always a more environmentally desirable option over disposal; but on atolls and small islands like Kiribati, it is truly essential. Accordingly, this additional summary explores the many ways by which Kiribati can reduce waste and make use of the inherent resources found in the waste streams.

There have been attempts to consolidate best-practice policy suggestions and real-life examples: these show what's possible and may assist with reducing the impacts of these growing problems. It is designed for government, community and private sector decision-makers and complements. While the primary audience is for atolls and low islands because of their particular vulnerability, much of what have been proposed is equally applicable to any small island state elsewhere.

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: KIRIBATI

Kiribati through its waste minimization and recycling program known as “Te Kaoki Maange” has been very successful and widely recognized in the region as a good waste management model for other Pacific island countries to adopt and learn from. This Recycling program is run by a private sector on a contract basis and has its own separate fund/account managed by the Ministry of Finance so it operates on its own with no government funding required. This is considered by ECD as an option that needs expansion to cover also other waste items such as end of life vehicles(car bodies), electrical wastes, empty glass bottles to name a few.