

Schedule 1
KIRIBATI

Updated Millennium Development Goals Logistic Matrix 31/08/05

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Indicators	State of National Support?	Will the goal/target met	Responsible Ministry	Status in Kiribati based on the report	Status in Kiribati based on data provided by Responsible Ministry	Comments/Analysis/Evaluation
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Proportion of population below \$1 per day	Strong	<?>	NSO	2000: 38% (1996)		
	Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)	Strong	<?>	NSO	na		
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption		<?>	NSO	2000: 6%(1996)		
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)	Good	Potentially	MHMS	1990: 5.05% 2000: 13% (1999) source: Regional report on MDG Sept 2000 1990: <5% (1996) source: ADB	% of Underweight infant at birth (<2500g) 8.79 (1991); 8.45 (1992); 4.46 (1993); 5.11 (1994); 5.68 (1995); 6.09 (1996); 5.86 (1997); 5.03 (1998); 6.07 (1999); 5.33 (2000); 6.44 (2001); 8.17 (2002); 7.1 (2003); 6.67 (2004)	
	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary consumption	<?>	weak	MHMS	na	na	
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education							
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Net enrollment ratio in primary education	Likely	Strong	MEYS	103% (2001) S.Tarawa 110%; M 104%; F 117% Outer islands 99% M 98% F 102%	Net enrolment ratio ¹ in primary education 85.56% (2000); 80.24% (2001); 99.05% (2002); 102.77% (2003); 97.76% (2004)	The part these stu 100% sin that all s enrolling From 20 2003 and that we a 100% in students we know a lot mor there of that are s school w to work
	Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5	Good	Potentially	MEYS	Est: 90% (2000)	79.15% (2004)	
	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old	Strongly	Likely	MEYS	92% (2000)		

¹ Definition:

Net Enrolment Rate in primary: Total number of pupils enrolled in Primary who are of the official age group (6-11 years).

This shows the participation of students who are of the official age group in primary schooling. The participation of these students if over 100%

Simply means that all students are enrolling in school

				/NSO			At the m 2004 dat The 79.1 of studen starting s 79.15% o complete 2004. TH internal the educ holding school. T that there early dro primary they com of prima have equ with a su of literac
Goal 3: Promote gender equality in primary and empower women							
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education by 2015	<p>Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (2001)</p> <p>Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years old</p> <p>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</p> <p>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</p>	<p>Strong (primary)</p> <p><?></p> <p><?></p> <p>weak (improving)</p>	<p>Likely</p> <p>Likely</p> <p>Potentially</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>MEYS</p> <p>MEYS/SNO</p> <p>NSO</p> <p>Parliament</p>	<p>Pri: 97:100 Sec: 100: 80</p> <p>100% (2000)</p> <p>37% (2000)</p> <p>2 in 36 (2001)</p>	<p>Ratio of girls to boys in primary school 94: 100 (2002); 93: 100 (2003); 98: 100 (2004)</p>	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality							
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<p>Under five-mortality rate</p> <p>Infant Mortality rate</p> <p>Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles</p>	<p>Strong</p> <p>Good</p>	<p>Likely</p> <p>Likely</p> <p>Potentially</p>	<p>MHMS</p> <p>MHMS/NSO</p> <p>MHMS</p>	<p>Na</p> <p>43 (2000) 65 (1995)</p> <p>72% (2000)</p>	<p>27 (1990), 25 (1995), 13 (2000)</p> <p>67(1990); 62(1995); 43(2000)</p> <p>75.1%(1990); 61.8%(1991); 85.2%(1992); 85.7%(1993); 69.1%(1994); 55.2%(1995); 63.7%(1996); 81.8%(1997); 78.3(1998); 63.4%(1999); 72.5%(2000); 76.5%(2001); 88.2%(2002); 79.7%(2003); 56%(2004)</p>	<p>Estimati annual in complex families the Heal register Registrat deaths. F the infan Rate (IM Under F Rate fig obtained National</p>

							Census (interval) best des... estimating For the % immuniz... the cover... 90%. Th... measure... Expand... Immunis... The drop... 2004 wa... of the es... denomin... particula...
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		State of National Support?	Will target be met?				
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate	Maternal mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Good Good	Potentially Likely	MHMS MHMS	56(2000) 225(1995) 75-80% (2000)	Maternal Mortality per 100,000 85 (1991); 43 (1992); 256 (1993); 85 (1994); 41(1995); 41(1996); 124(1997); 0(1998); 41(1999); 0(2000); 164(2001); 109(2002); 164(2003); 218(2004) Proportion births attended Health 70.9%(1991); 72.6%(1992); 72.1%(1993); 73.8%(1994); 76.5%(1995); 78.6%(1996); 81.1%(1997); 85.2%(1998); 87.2%(1999); 83.6%(2000); 88.9%(2001); 89.1%(2002); 89.1%(2003); 88.3%(2004)	Maternal Ratio is... number... 100,000... given ye... based on... lives birt... appropri... with sma... The rate... mortality... Accordin... the numb... varies fr... those ye... which is... denomin... from Na... The prop... were atte... skilled w... from 70%... which is... needs fu... improve...
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases							
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	Good	<?>	MHMS	Not known but proportion is very low	Not Available Reported HIV/AIDS cases: 2(1991); 2(1995); 11(1996); 6(1997);	Kiribati... highest n... HIV/AIDS

	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Good	Improving	MHMS	28% (2000)	4(1998); 7(1999); 3(2000); 0(2001); 1(2002); 5(2003); 4(2004) 18.77% (1990); 21.85%(1991); 19.53%(1992); 21.04%(1993); 20.5%(1994); 18.77%(1995); 21.85%(1996); 19.53%(1997); 21.04%(1998); 20.5%(1999); 20.13%(2000); 18.53%(2001); 22.09%(2002); 21.95%(2003); 21.48%(2004)	Pacific o present t cases of giving th 10,000 p table pro number of wome
	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	Weak	<?>	MHMS	Not known but number would be very	Not Available	
Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of tuberculosis and other major diseases Include major diseases and delete malaria More data required	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria			MHMS	NA	Indicator is not relevant	
	Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures			MHMS	NA	Indicator is not relevant	
	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	Good	Potentially	MHMS	Nil	15(1991); 6(1992); 15(1993); 17(1994); 16(1995); 6(1996); 12(1997); 16(1998); 6(1999); 5(2000); 7(2001); 7(2002); 10(2003); 5(2004)	
	Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)	Good	Potentially	MHMS	100%	81%(1999); 84%(2000); 89%(2001); 86%(2002); 77%(2003); na(2004)	Tubercu public he with a to 1991 to 2 contribu controlli of TB
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability							
Target 9: Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Proportion of Land area covered by forest	Weak	<?>	MELAD/ MFNRD	Nil		
	Land area to protected to maintain biological diversity	Weak	<?>	MELAD	Approx. 200sq km on Xmas n.a		
	GDP per unit of energy use (as prosy for energy efficiency)	<?>	<?>				
	Carbon dioxide emission per capita	<?>	<?>	MPWU	na		
				MELAD			

Target 10. Halve by 2015; the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe water drinking	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (piped to household or standpipe)			MHMS/ SAPHE /PUB /NSO	47%(2000),		
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 slum dwellers	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush or water-seal latrines)	Strong	Potentially	MHMS /SAPHE /KHC /PUB	55% (2000)		
	Proportion of people with access to secure tenure	Strong	Likely	MELAD (Lands)	All land is customary (or government) owned and cannot be alienated, however only a small proportion is registered in secure title. Some customary land has been sold and there are now a small number of landless people especially on Sth.Tarawa		
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development							
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system- includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	Official development assistance	Strong	Potentially	MFAI/ MFED	na	<u>ODA in A\$'000</u> 29400(1999); 26844(2000); 45502(2001); 52400(2002); 69200(2003); 73084(2004)	The trend increase of ODA to Kiribati since 2004. This indicates increase on external to financial development. The dependence on external not good
	Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs)			MFAI/ MFED	36%(1990); 21.2%(1995); 21.9%(2000); 17.6%(2001) 26.4%(2002) source: Regional Report on MDG Sept 2000	Not clear on how to derive the figures!	
	Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	<?>	<?>		MFED/ MEYS MHMS	na	Data not available
	Proportion of ODA that is unutilized	<?>	<?>	MFED	Na		

	Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states	<?>	<?>	MFED/ MELAD	NA			
	Proportion of ODA for transport in land-locked countries	<?>	<?>	MCTTD	na			
Target13: Address the Special Needs of the Least developed Countries – includes tariff and quota-free access for LDCs exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	Market access	Strong	Potentially	MCIC/ NSO	>95%			
	Proportion of export (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas	Good	Potentially	MCIC/ NSO				
	Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products, textiles and clothing	<?>	<?>	Customs (MFED)	Kiribati is a member of the Cotonou Agreement and is a party to the negotiations for the PACER and PICTA			
	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	<?>	<?>	MCIC/ MFAI/ MFED	Data not available			
Target 14: Address the Special Needs of land-locked and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and 22 nd General Assembly Provisions				MELAD	na			
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Debt sustainability	Strong	Likely	NEPO	na	<u>Debt in A\$'000</u> 13873(1999); 17495(2000); 45502(2001); 52400(2002); 69200(2003); 73084(2004) source: Government budget book	0.11 %	0.25 %
	Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled	<?>	<?>	NEPO	1.2%	Not Relevant		
	Debt service as percentage of exports of good and services	Good	Potentially	NEPO	None	<u>Debt servicing A\$'000</u> 226(1999); 152(2000); 548(2001); 1169(2002); 193(2003); 134(2004) source: Government budget book		
						<u>Total export of good and services A\$'000</u>		

	Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief	<?>	<?>	NEPO	Not Applicable	23838(1999); 23886(2000); 20826(2001); 25580(2002); 21276(2003); 15883(2004) source: BOP statistics (NSO)	
	Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points	<?>	<?>	NEPO		<u>Debt servicing as % of export of goods and services:</u> 0.9%(1999); 0.64%(2000); 2.63%(2001); 4.57%(2002); 0.9%(2003); 0.84%(2004)	
Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	Unemployment rate of 15-24 years olds	Weak	Unlikely	NSO	1.4% but further 56.6% engaged in unpaid village activities of home duties and 32.8% students. Only 8.8% of age group actually in employment		
Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	Strong	Likely	MHMS	100%	1990-2004: 95%	It is not due to so shipping handing Medical out unatt stock ma medical overseas clinics an islands. I due to un supplies
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Telephone lines per 1000 people	Good	Potentially	TSKL	51 (2001)		
	Personal computers per 1000 people	Good	Potentially	NSO	na. (however TSKL /ISP had 400 dial up subscribers, (2001)		

<?> - means no data available