



KIRIBATI – Australia Partnership for Development Schedule		Priority Outcome No. 4 Infrastructure	Date of this review / update:	July 2012
			Anticipated date of next review:	June 2015
Agreed target(s) for this outcome area			Baseline Indicators	Key targets / milestones
What does success look like at outcome level?	1. Increased access to telecommunications	14% of population on South Tarawa and 5% on outer islands have access to mobile coverage (2009)	By 2017, 75% of population on South Tarawa and 40% of population on outer islands have access to mobile coverage	
	2. Improved health of South Tarawa' population through enhanced access to sanitation services	64.3% of the South Tarawa community in Bairiki, Betio and Bikenibeu has access to sanitation services (2010 baseline)	By 2018, 80% of the South Tarawa community in Bairiki, Betio, and Bikenibeu has access to improved sanitation services	
		50 deaths per year of children 0-5 years due to diarrhoea (2011 baseline)	By 2015, 50% reduction in deaths per year of children 0-5 years due to diarrhoea	
	3. Improved main road network in South Tarawa and strengthened road financing and maintenance capacity		39.5 kilometres of paved road network rehabilitated	
			An agreed plan for reform of road sector management and financing under implementation	

	4. Reduced dependence on imported diesel for power generation		By 2014, savings of \$290,000 per year through diesel reductions
	5. Reduced water leakage and wastage and increased water provided from rain water harvesting systems.	Less than 5 kilolitres of water per day are saved through reduced leakage and 25 kilolitres per day are provided through rain water harvesting systems	By 2014, 40 kilolitres of water per day will be saved through reduced leakage and 50 kilolitres per day will be added through rain water harvesting systems
	6. GOK and infrastructure donor partners effectively coordinate and manage inputs of Technical Assistance, finance, imported goods and materials and private sector participation.		
Beneficiaries and stakeholders			
Identify and quantify the beneficiaries and the benefits they will see	Who and where are the beneficiaries, and how many will there be?	What benefits will they see?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households on South Tarawa and outer islands Public Utilities Board GoK Private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households will benefit from increased access to sanitation services; reduced transport times and more reliable/cheaper telecom services PUB will spend less on fuel for diesel generators GoK will benefit through less direct/indirect subsidies paid to PUB PUB will be supported to improve cost recovery of energy, water and sanitation services. Private sector providers will enjoy reduced transport times and cheaper telecommunications 	
List the key stakeholders and detail their roles and responsibilities	Who holds an important stake in ensuring the program's success?	What are their roles and responsibilities?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Infrastructure Steering Committee MFED (Central Project Management Unit) PUB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Infrastructure Steering Committee (NISC) is tasked to (i) act as the coordinating body for all infrastructure related projects in Kiribati (ii) provide policy directives on the infrastructure related projects and (iii) provide a central monitoring 	

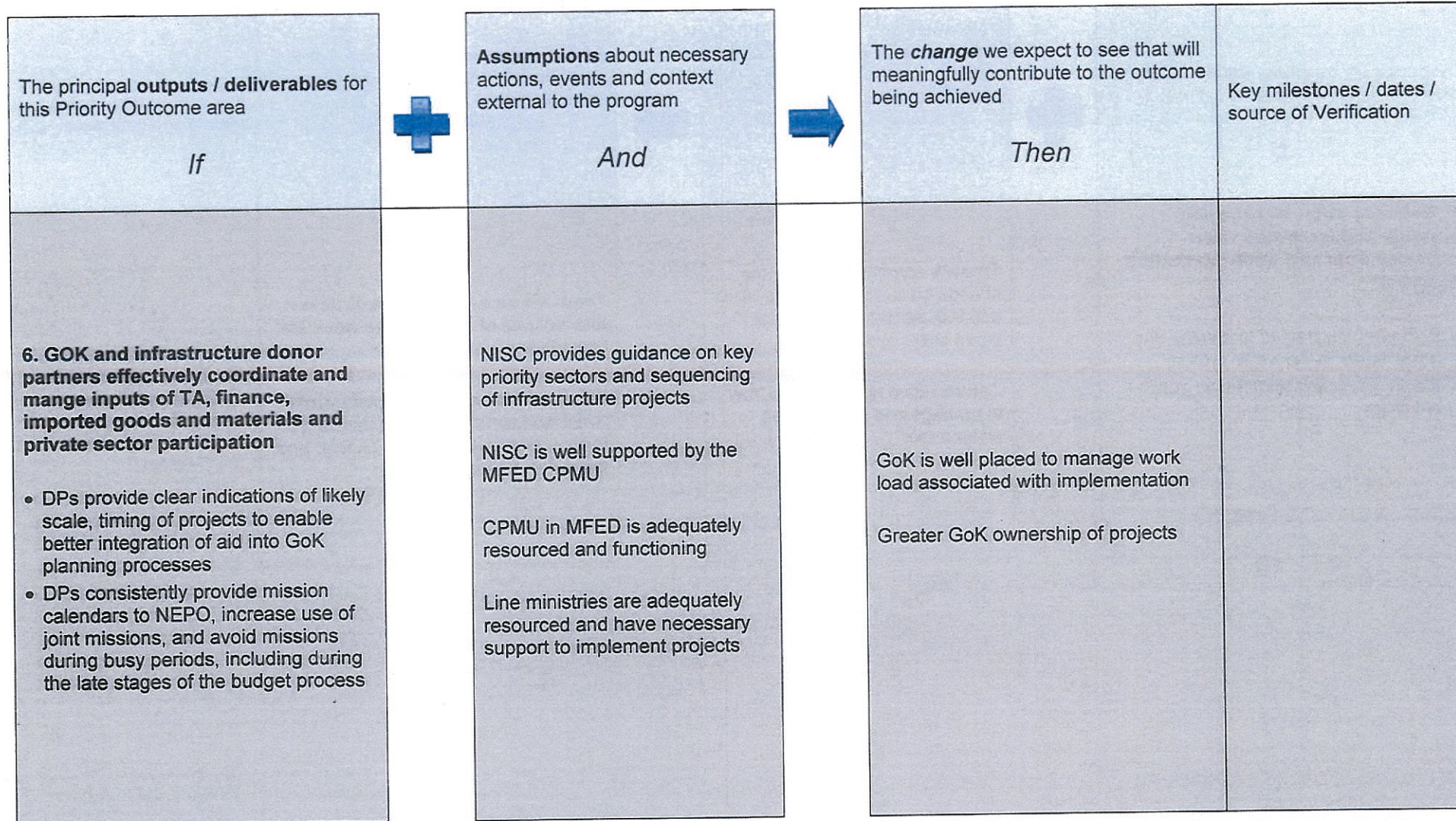
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPWU • MCTTD • Asian Development Bank • World Bank • Pacific Infrastructure Advisory Centre • ADB/WB Liaison Office 	<p>mechanism for infrastructure projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPMU has been established in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) to provide fiduciary services and support (procurement and financial management) to individual projects. Each implementing line ministry will establish a Project Support Team (PST) to assist with the technical implementation of each project. PST Managers will be key interlocutors for coordination and follow-up with the MFED CPMU on their respective projects. • PUB has the mandate to deliver efficient, reliable and affordable electricity, water, and sewerage services to meet the standards demanded by PUB customers and stakeholders. PUB generates its own revenue to cover cost of operations from the sales of electricity and water to the community, government and businesses. In addition, GoK currently provides an annual subsidy of \$480,000 for the operation of the sewerage system which only serves Betio, Bairiki and Bikenibeu and which is delivered free of charge. PUB will be the implementing agency for the Solar PV project, as well as parts of the sanitation program. • MPWU is the implementing agency (and will host the PST) for the Roads Rehabilitation Project and the Sanitation Project. MPWU is also responsible for maintaining main roads on South Tarawa. • MCTTD is the implementing agency (and will host the PST) for the ICT improvement project. The MCTTD is also responsible for around 20 of the 29 SOEs in Kiribati, some of which are being considered for reform and/or privatisation (which may be relevant for the transport sector plan). MCTTD is also responsible for general road safety and approving road related requests. • The World Bank is responsible for delivering the Roads Rehabilitation Project, the ICT improvement project, the Solar Energy Project and, through the Kiribati Adaptation Program, water leakage reduction programs. The World Bank is responsible for staffing and funding the CPMU. • The Asian Development Bank is responsible for delivering the South Tarawa Sanitation Improvement Sector Project and components of the Road Rehabilitation Project. The ADB will provide support staff to the CPMU, MPWU and PUB. • The ADB/WB Liaison Office provides an on-going in country presence for the ADB and WB. The office works with GoK and other stakeholders to progress project implementation. It also provides in country context and can assist the ADB and WB in identifying GoK concerns/priorities for infrastructure. • PIAC's role is to monitor progress of the overall water and sanitation program and to assist in coordination between the stakeholders. PIAC has also prepared a program of support for PUB, including contracting an adviser to CEO of PUB.
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The logic of how the partnership will bring about change					
The principal outputs / deliverables for this Priority Outcome area		Assumptions about necessary actions, events and context external to the program		The change we expect to see that will meaningfully contribute to the outcome being achieved	Key milestones / dates / source of Verification
<i>If</i>		<i>And</i>		<i>Then</i>	
1. Increased access to telecommunications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-competitive ICT policy is introduced • Operations of government owned telco provider (TSKL) are strengthened • A 'least cost' subsidy program is established to encourage service providers to the outer islands 		Continued commitment to reform of TSKL by GoK Telecoms Act is passed by Parliament At least one new service provider licensed and operating in the outer islands (that is, the project is able to attract foreign investment)		Competition from private sector will result in an increase in mobile and internet coverage	World Bank supervision mission reports

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<p>2. Improved health of South Tarawa' population through enhanced access to sanitation services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based sanitation and hygiene awareness activities implemented • Sewerage infrastructure rehabilitated • Financial management in PUB strengthened, and sewerage system O&M embedded • Capacity is built within MPWU and PUB • A sanitation maintenance fund is established 		<p>Continued GoK and community commitment to improve urban water supply and sanitation infrastructure</p> <p>Complementary investments in public health and medical service improvements are made by GoK/other development partner projects</p> <p>Tariff reforms are implemented</p> <p>Trained PUB and MPWU staff remain with their respective organisations</p>		<p>Sanitation and hygiene practices among South Tarawa's population will be improved.</p> <p>MPWU and PUB will have the capacity to plan and manage water and sanitation services</p> <p>Adequate funds will be available to PUB to finance sanitation O&M</p>	<p>ADB supervision mission reports and GoK Census data</p>

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<p>3. Improved main road network in South Tarawa and strengthened road financing and maintenance capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport sector review completed • Main road on South Tarawa rehabilitated <p>4. Reduced dependence on imported diesel for power generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500kw of solar panels installed • PUB and KIT staff trained in operating and maintain PV panels 		<p>GOK acts on transport sector reform recommendations</p> <p>Social or environmental impacts from road rehabilitation are managed by the GoK and WB</p> <p>MPWU has the capacity to manage implementation of the project</p> <p>Reputable/reliable contractor engaged by the World Bank</p> <p>Government owned buildings are approved and available for panel installation</p> <p>Trained staff remain with PUB</p> <p>No theft/damage to PV panels</p>		<p>39.5 kilometres of the paved road network rehabilitated and suitable for only routine maintenance</p> <p>An agreed plan for reform of road sector management and financing under implementation</p> <p>Savings of \$290,000 per year through diesel reductions.</p>	<p>World Bank supervision mission reports</p> <p>PUB operational reports and World Bank supervision mission reports</p>

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<p>5. Reduced water leakage and wastage and increased water provided from rain water harvesting systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUB staff are trained to identify and repair leaks in the water system • Install rain water systems on public buildings 		<p>There is community behaviour change so as to protect the pipes and reduce leakage from the piped water system</p> <p>Communities are trained in how to manage and maintain the water tanks</p>		<p>There will be a sustained reduction in total volume of non-revenue water lost through leaks and wastage</p> <p>There will be an increase quality fresh water and storage capacity available for communities on South Tarawa and the outer islands</p>	<p>PUB operational reports and World Bank supervision mission reports</p>



Key features of how the program and its funding will be organised, channelled and managed

(Including the extent of the use of government systems and exclusivity in the control of funds, harmonisation with other donor and whole-of-government partners, management arrangements, etc.),

- Funding for infrastructure comes from Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF). Despite reference to a "facility", the PRIF is not a single trust fund or pool of funds but it does provide an opportunity for partners of PRIF (AusAID, ADB, WB, NZ, EU and, more recently, Japan) to share information on planned and existing infrastructure projects; identify priorities and gaps in infrastructure provision in the Pacific; and share/join in each other's' approval processes. PRIF is supported by the Pacific Infrastructure Advisory Centre.
- AusAID's infrastructure funds are delivered through the PRIF mechanism. In practice, this involves co-financing (or in some cases fully financing) infrastructure projects that are designed and managed by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank; these institutions have a 'comparative advantage' in delivering infrastructure projects.

Indicative Commitments: Kiribati

Indicative Commitments: Australia

Kiribati F/Y	Financial / AUD	Non-Financial	Kiribati F/Y	Financial / AUD	Non-Financial
2012			2012/13	8 million	Assistance with development partner coordination
2013			2013/14	10 million	
2014			2014/15	10 million	
2015			2015/16	10 million	

Notes

Signed

for the Government of Kiribati

Eita Metai

Signed

for the Government of Australia

John Davidson

Name: Eita Metai

Date: 26/9/12

Name: John Davidson

Date: 26.9.2012

Position: SPWU

Position: Minister Counsellor AusAID Pacific