Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***Name or title of the indicator***
Outcome	Details of corresponding Outcome
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*Agency accountable for its production*
Other Contributing Agencies	*All other agencies contributing to the indicator's production*
Definition	*This section provides a broader definition of the indicator, including what the indicator measures. In cases where a key concept specific to the indicator is being introduced, it should be explained briefly here.*
Rationale	*This section explains the purpose of introducing this indicator to measure the particular sub-outcome of the CF.*
Calculation Method	*This section explains the overall plan for measurement of the indicator. This may include the unit of measurement; numerator and denominator (if applicable), cumulative and non-cumulative nature of the indicator, and the conditions for measurement.*
Data Sources	*The potential primary or secondary source/s for collecting data for the indicator at the country level is required in this section.*
Frequency of Data Collection	*This may include information on frequency of collecting data at the country level*
Disaggregation requirements	*This section provides details of the level of disaggregation required for the indicator (eg, sex, urban/rural, etc)*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)* ***Tier I:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.* ***Tier II:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*

	Tier III: *No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.*
Baseline-Target	

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.1a Number of water tanks distributed to households***
-Outcome	To ensure access to safe and reliable sources of drinking water for all communities through sustainable infrastructure and effective management
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*Number of water tanks distributed per household in rural and urban areas. Household targeted are non-government houses both in rural and urban areas also include Kiritimati, Tabuaeran, Teeraina. Kiritimati: 500ltr tank to be distributed for new leases*
Rationale	*Access to water, sanitation and hygiene are considered core socio-economic and health indicators, as well as key determinants of child survival, maternal, and children's health, family well-being, and economic productivity. Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities are also being used in constructing wealth quintiles used by many integrated household surveys to analyze inequalities between rich and poor. Access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are therefore core indicators for many household surveys and censuses.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of water tanks distributed per household*
Data Sources	*Water and Sanitation Unit (MISE), WSD Unit (MLPID), All Island councils, KNSO*
Frequency of Data Collection	*-Annual review*
Disaggregation requirements	*Urban/ Rural, (by Islands)*
Further Information	*South Tarawa has been completed, awaiting new government for next distribution dates.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are*

	regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
Baseline-Target	*Urban: Baseline=11350 Target=12150* *Rural: Baseline=0 Target=14260*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.1b. Number of households with access to reticulated water system***
Outcome	Improved access to piped water for rural households
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*
Lead Agency	*MLPID*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MISE*
Definition	*New connections to each household with tank stand and 500ltrs tank mainly for new leases in Kiritimati Island*
Rationale	*Effective management of water resources via reticulated system can lead to better conservation practices, minimizing waste and encourage sustainable use of water*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of water reticulation to all households in rural and urban areas* *Number of households connected to reticulated water/ total number of households *100*
Data Sources	*WSED Unit MLPID, Kiritimati Island council*
Frequency of Data Collection	*This may include information on frequency of collecting data at the country level*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Urban/Rural* 2. *Island*
Further Information	*New Insertion, Instead of the distribution of tanks in the last four years, Kiritimati have pipes network that ensures water reaches houses efficiently and safely*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*

Baseline-Target	*Urban: Baseline=0 Target=800* *Rural: Baseline=220 Target=310*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.1c. Number of desalination plants installed and operated in vulnerable areas***
Outcome	Improved access to clean and safe drinking water for communities in the most vulnerable areas, particularly islets.
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	***SDG: 6.1.1:*** *Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	
Definition	*Number of desalination plants installed and operated in vulnerable areas only* *Desalination offers a reliable source of freshwater in areas where traditional sources such as rainwater, groundwater are scarce or contaminated*
Rationale	*Desalination technology offers a solution for addressing water scarcity, particularly in vulnerable areas such as islets, where freshwater resources are limited and increasingly threatened by climate change and rising sea levels. This indicator measuring the number of desalination plants installed is crucial for evaluating progress towards sustainable water management and resilience-building efforts.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative counts of desalination plants installed in vulnerable areas (islets only)*
Data Sources	*Water and Sanitation Unit MISE, WSD MLPID*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Annual review*
Disaggregation requirements	*Rural areas*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*

Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=28 Target=66*

Group	*KPA 6- NEW INSERTION*
Indicator Name	***6.1d. Number of distillation units installed and operated in vulnerable and high-risk communities for drought***
Outcome	Enhance access to reliable water sources in non-vulnerable areas, improving water availability for household located at a longer distance
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG: 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*Number of installed solar-pump and hand-water pump in non-vulnerable areas* *Non-vulnerable areas are those that have access to water sources located at a longer distance from the village, needing the installation of pumps to transport water to the communities.*
Rationale	*The installation of pumps allows communities in non-vulnerable areas to transport water efficiently from distant sources, ensuring a consistent supply for daily needs such as drinking, sanitation, and agriculture.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of installed solar pump and hand-water pump in non-vulnerable areas*
Data Sources	*Water and Sanitation Unit MISE, WSD MLPID*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommending Annual Review*

Disaggregation requirements	*Islets*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=42, Target=60*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.1e. Number of solar pumps installed in non-vulnerable areas***
Outcome	Enhance access to reliable water sources in non-vulnerable areas, improving water availability for household located at a longer distance
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG: 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*Number of installed solar-pump and hand-water pump in non-vulnerable areas* *Non-vulnerable areas are those that have access to water sources located at a longer distance from the village, needing the installation of pumps to transport water to the communities.*
Rationale	*The installation of pumps allows communities in non-vulnerable areas to transport water efficiently from distant sources, ensuring a consistent supply for daily needs such as drinking, sanitation, and agriculture.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of installed solar pump and hand-water pump in non-vulnerable areas*
Data Sources	*Water and Sanitation Unit MISE, WSD MLPID*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommending a Mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Kiribati group- Rural area* 2. *Linnix group- Urban area*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*

Tier Classification	*Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*
Baseline-Target	*Kiribati group: Baseline=43, Target=121* *Linnix group: Baseline=3, Target=13*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.1f. Total number of accesses to proper toilet and handwash facilities***
Outcome	To improve sanitation and hygiene practices in communities
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG: 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water* *SDG:1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*WSED MISE, WSD MLPID, All island Councils*
Definition	*Proper toilet and hand-wash facilities are clean, well-lit and ventilated spaces that provide adequate water, soap and a way to dry hands*
Rationale	*Access to proper toilet and hand washing facilities is essential for enhancing public health, hygiene, and the overall quality of life in Kiribati. This indicator assesses the number of households and communities that have access to sufficient sanitation facilities, offering a clear understanding of advancements made in improving health standards and ensuring a safe living environment.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of proper toilet and handwash facilities such as Household, Health care, Schools*
Data Sources	*The potential primary or secondary source/s for collecting data for the indicator at the country level is required in this section.*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Would recommend Mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Household* 2. *Health care* 3. *School*

Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*
Baseline-Target	*Household: Baseline=14,225 Target=17285* *Health care: Baseline=3 Target=8* *School: Baseline=0 Target=24*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.1f. Number of Sanitation toilet Facilities***
Outcome	Improve health, hygiene, well-being of students and staffs through increased access to proper toilet and handwashing facilities in schools to contributing to more clean and safer environment
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG: 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water**; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities;** and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)*
Lead Agency	*PUB, MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*Number of schools access to proper toilet and handwash facilities on Kiritimati Island*
Rationale	*Access to improved sanitation is a fundamental component of public health and human dignity. This indicator specifically measures the number of sanitation toilet facilities available within households, health care facilities, and schools—three critical settings that directly impact individual and community well-being.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of schools access to proper toilet and handwash facilities*
Data Sources	
Frequency of Data Collection	*Annually*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Schools* 2. *Island*
Further Information	*This is new Indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*

Tier Classification	*Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*
Baseline-Target	*Urban: Baseline= 11300 Target=12800* *Rural: Baseline=2825 Target=3175*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.1g. Number of Health care access to proper toilet and handwash facilities***
Outcome	Improve health, hygiene, well-being of patients and staffs through increased access of proper toilet and handwashing facilities in health care facilities to contributing to more clean and safer environment
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services* *SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water*
Lead Agency	*MLPID*
Other Contributing Agencies	*All other agencies contributing to the indicator's production*
Definition	*Number of toilet blocks with hand wash facilities installed*
Rationale	*Improved healthcare quality, infection control and patient safety through enhanced access to proper toilets and handwash facilities, leading to reduced disease transmission and compliance to health standards*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of healthcare facility with proper toilet and handwash facilities*
Data Sources	*BRIS-UNICEF Project, WSD MLPID*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Annually*
Disaggregation requirements	*1. Health care Center* *2.*

Further Information	*This is to be confirmed with MOE, MHMS, MLPID*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=3 Target=8*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.1h. Percentage of households on South Tarawa with access to MISE/PUB desalination water***
Outcome	Provide safe source of drinking water and good sanitation
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG: 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services* *SDG: 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)*
Lead Agency	*PUB, MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*As the first desalination plant established by MISE, this initiative marks a significant step in enhancing water security for South Tarawa. Monitoring access is crucial to evaluate the plant's impact*
Rationale	*The percentage of households with access to Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE) desalination water in Tarawa is a critical indicator for assessing water availability, public health, and sustainability in a region that faces significant challenges related to freshwater resources. The desalination plants are located in*
Calculation Method	*Number of households with access to MISE Desalination plants/ Number of household *100*

Data Sources	*PUB*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Annually*
Disaggregation requirements	3. *Household* 4. *Rural/Urban* 5. *Private household* 6. *Government Household*
Further Information	*This is new Indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline= 15% Target=80%*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.2a. Number of building approval Certificate issued to new building to design proposal complied to building code in urban and rural areas*** ***6.2b***
Outcome	*Improve safety and structural integrity of building through the provision of safer and more effective infrastructure ensuring better protection for occupants and long-term durability*
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable* *Pillar 3, pg. 46*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*Building refers to new erected buildings and major maintenance/renovation works involving the physical restructure of a building's main structural system and/or new extensions. Building approval certificates are issued by MISE upon confirmation that the new proposed building design or maintenance design plan confirms with the requirement if the building code. All buildings types including domestic, commercial, industrial and communal buildings in the urban areas (South Tarawa and Kiritimati) are required to comply with the building code whereas for rural areas, domestic buildings are exempted only*
Rationale	*This indicator measuring the number of building approval certificated issued for new buildings that comply with design proposals and relevant building codes is important for assessing the quality, safety and sustainability of construction practices in Kiribati. It reflects the effectiveness of regulatory frameworks in promoting safe building practices and ensuring that both rural and urban development meet established standards*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of building approval certificates issued by MISE & MLPID*
Data Sources	*MISE Stock take, Record of Building Approval Certificate, MSP Reports, Civil and Construction Division MLPID*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Annual Review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Government Building* 2. *Private building* 3. *Rural/Urban*

Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*
Baseline-Target	*Urban: Baseline=305 Target=575* *Rural: Baseline=43 Target= 247*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.2c. Number of building occupancy Certificate issued to new building design proposal complied to building code in rural and urban areas*** ***6.2d***
Outcome	*Improve safety and structural integrity of building through the provision of safer and more effective infrastructure ensuring better protection for occupants and long-term durability*
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*Pillar 3, pg. 46*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*Occupancy certificate is evidence that the building or part of a building to which applies is suitable for occupation.* *Occupancy Certificates are issued by MISE for all government buildings, commercial and public buildings only. This applies to both urban and rural areas* *Building permits issued by MISE to building contractors on an annual basis*
Rationale	*Issuing certificate of Occupancy for newly constructed buildings that adhere to building regulations not only guaranteed safety and legal conformity but also supports the overarching aims of the SGDs by encouraging the development of safe, sustainable, and inclusive urban and rural settings, the certificate or occupancy process is essential in enhancing community resilience and overall well-being*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of building approval certificates issued by MISE*
Data Sources	*MISE Stocktake Record of Building approval Certificate, MSP Reports, Civil and Construction MLPID*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend Mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*Urban/Rural* *Island*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*

Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*
Baseline-Target	*Urban: Baseline= 38 Target=136* *Rural: Baseline=8 Target=79*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.2e. Number of government buildings undergoing maintenance***
Outcome	*Improve safety and structural integrity of building through the provision of safer and more effective infrastructure ensuring better protection for occupants and long-term durability*
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*Pillar 3, pg. 46*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*These are the maintenance works under infrastructure Maintenance plan*
Rationale	*Maintaining government buildings ensures the safety of employees and the public. Well-maintained facilities reduce the risk of accidents and health hazards, promoting a safe environment for both workers and citizens accessing services.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of government buildings undergoing maintenance work*
Data Sources	*BMD MISE,*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Urban/Rural* 2. *Islands*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*

Tier Classification	***Tier III:*** *No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=0 Target=100*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3a. Number of ports and wharfs constructed***
Outcome	*To build, upgrade and sustain marine and coastal infrastructure*
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*Pillar 3, pg. 43-44*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MISE, MLPID*
Definition	*Port and wharf are a structure on the shore of a harbor or on the bank of a river or canal where ships may dock to load and unload cargo or passengers. Ports and wharfs may have warehouses, container space and equipment*
Rationale	*The development of ports and wharfs is essential for improving connectivity and fostering economic growth within a nation, especially for island nations such as Kiribati. This metric assesses the quantity of ports and wharfs built, signifying investments in infrastructure that support trade, transport, and resources accessibility*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by ports and wharfs constructed*
Data Sources	*KPA*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend a mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Urban* 2. *Rural areas*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*

Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=0 Target=5*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3b. Number of ports and wharf facilities on all islands in Kiribati***
Outcome	*Upgrade port and wharf facilities, improving operational efficiency, safety and capacity for sea transport*
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*Pillar 3, pg. 43-45*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*Port and Wharf is a structure on the shore of a harbor or on the bank of a river or canal where ships may dock to load and unload cargo or passengers. Ports and wharfs may have warehouses, container space and equipment*
Rationale	*Wharfs and ports serve as vital gateways for trade, facilitating the import and export of goods. Well-equipped facilities attract businesses, stimulate local economies, and create employment opportunities, making them integral to national and regional economic health.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by ports and wharfs facilities*
Data Sources	*KPA*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Annual Review*

Disaggregation requirements	1. *Rural* 2. *Urban*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=0 Target=5*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3c. Number of newly constructed seawalls, bridges and causeways***
Outcome	*Upgrade port and wharf facilities, improving operational efficiency, safety and capacity for sea transport*
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*All other agencies contributing to the indicator's production*
Definition	*All newly constructed seawalls, bridges and causeways, the number of newly constructed seawalls, bridges and causeways is crucial metric for assessing the progress and effectiveness of infrastructure development in coastal regions, particularly in the context of climate resilience, transportation networks, and socio-economic stability. It captures the quantitative output of key infrastructure projects aimed at enhancing the durability, accessibility and safety of coastal areas.*
Rationale	*MISE is typically responsible for the design and construction of such infrastructure projects. Their role in constructing seawalls ensures that these protective barriers are engineered according to national standards and environmental regulations, with the necessary expertise to ensure the safety and sustainability of the structures, they also ensures that seawalls are built with the appropriate materials and techniques that account for local conditions such as coastal dynamics, soil types and environmental impact), offering long-term protection to both the infrastructure and surrounding communities*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of newly constructed seawalls, bridges and causeways*
Data Sources	*The potential primary or secondary source/s for collecting data for the indicator at the country level is required in this section.*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend Annual Review*
Disaggregation requirements	*This section provides details of the level of disaggregation required for the indicator (e.g., sex, urban/rural, etc.)*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*

Tier Classification	*Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=1 Target=11*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3d. Number of maintained seawalls bridges and causeways***
Outcome	*Improve and expand road infrastructure, enhancing accessibility, mobility, and safety through the construction and upgrading of key road networks*
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*Pillar 3, pg. 45*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*All other agencies contributing to the indicator's production*
Definition	*All maintained seawalls, bridges and causeways.*
Rationale	*Number of maintained seawalls, bridges and causeways measures the efforts taken to strengthen and sustain critical coastal infrastructure. Seawalls, bridges and causeways plays an important role in protecting transportation networks and communities from effects of climate change such as erosion, sea level rise and extreme weather events*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of maintained seawalls, bridges and causeways*
Data Sources	*CED-MISE, KOITIIP OIU/PMU*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Annually*
Disaggregation requirements	*1. Rural/Urban areas*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*

Baseline-Target	*2-12*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3e. Number of seawalls, bridges, culverts and causeways constructed***
Outcome	Enhance resilience and sustainability of marine and coastal infrastructure ensuring long term protection climate-change and improve connectivity
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MLPID*
Other Contributing Agencies	
Definition	*Number of seawalls, bridges, culverts and causeways completed in a given period of time*
Rationale	*Reliable sea transport is vital for the economic growth of island communities. More vessels can stimulate local economies by improving access to markets, resources, and employment opportunities.*
Calculation Method	*Number of counting seawalls, bridges, culverts and causeways completed*
Data Sources	*KNSL*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *By Islands* 2. *Vessels*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*

Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=0 Target=8*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3f. Number of vessels for Sea transport***
Outcome	Upgrade domestic and international airports and its facilities, enhancing capacity, safety and operational efficiency to support smoother travel and improved connectivity
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*ALL*
Definition	*Service means an act or use for which a customer, company or islands in willing to pay. Interisland service means services offered to islands or between islands for transportation by air and sea*
Rationale	*Indicator measuring the number of interisland air transport services in Kiribati is critical for assessing the connectivity, accessibility and overall development of the nation transportation infrastructure. Give Kiribati unique geography with its dispersed atolls and islands, efficient air transport is essential for enhancing economic opportunities, social cohesion and resilience against environmental challenges*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative counts by air transports*
Data Sources	*The potential primary or secondary source/s for collecting data for the indicator at the country level is required in this section.*

Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*1. By islands*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*
Baseline-Target	*3-*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3g. Number of roads constructed and upgraded***
Outcome	Improved and expanded road infrastructure, enhancing accessibility, mobility, and safety through the construction and upgrading of key road networks
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID*
Definition	*Roads constructed and upgraded into geocell form.* *Roads constructed or upgraded with geocell technology exhibit significantly improved durability and stability compared to traditional road construction method. The use of geocells helps distribute loads more evenly, reducing deformation and extending the lifespan of the road. This is particularly crucial in regions with unstable soil conditions or frequent flooding*
Rationale	*Counting the number of roads constructed and upgraded is essential for a variety of reasons that impact economic, social, and environmental*

	aspects of a community. This rationale outlines the importance of tracking road infrastructure development:
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of constructed and upgraded roads*
Data Sources	*CED MISE, KOITIIP OIU/PMU, Civil Construction MLPID*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommending mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Rural* 2. *Urban*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*
Baseline-Target	*Baseline=2 Target=7*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3h. Number of Domestic airport and its facilities constructed and upgraded to meet national standards***
Outcome	Upgrade domestic and international airports and its facilities, enhancing capacity, safety, and operational efficiency to support smoother air travel and improved connectivity
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*AKA*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MICT*
Definition	*Facilities upgrade refers to the resurfacing of domestic runways*
Rationale	*Measuring number of domestic airports and facilities constructed and upgraded to meet national and international standards is important for enhancing air transport infrastructure in Kiribati. Compliance with these standards ensures safety and operational efficiency, minimizing the risk of accidents and delays while fostering trust among passengers.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by domestic airports constructed airports constructed and upgraded to meet national standards*
Data Sources	*AKA*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Annually*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Domestic airports* 2. *Island groups (Northern, Southern, Central, Line)*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*

Baseline-Target	*0-1*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.3i. Number of international airports constructed and upgraded to meet national standards***
Outcome	Upgrade domestic and international airports and its facilities, enhancing capacity, safety, and operational efficiency to support smoother air travel and improved connectivity
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*AKA*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MICT*
Definition	*Facilities upgrade refers to New tower, New Fire truck and shed, New fence, new NDB constructed and upgraded at the Bonriki and Cassidy International Airport to meet international standards*
Rationale	*The indicator measuring the number of international airports and facilities constructed and upgraded to meet national and international standards is essential for the advancement of Kiribati's aviation infrastructure. Compliance with these standards ensures the safety and security of international travel, fostering confidence among travelers and airlines. Upgraded international airports enhance connectivity, enabling smoother trade and tourism flows, which are crucial for economic growth.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by international airports constructed and its facilities and upgraded to meet national and international standards*
Data Sources	*AKA*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*This section provides details of the level of disaggregation required for the indicator (e.g., sex, urban/rural, etc.)*

Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*
Baseline-Target	*2-3*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.4a. Percentage of household's access to Renewable energy supply***
Outcome	Improve renewable energy in compliance with energy Act & Regulation
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*SDG 7.2.1:* Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption?? SDG *7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems ????*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID, NSO*
Definition	*Number of households utilizing solar systems as main source of electricity. The 2023 data is estimated using compounded annual growth rate of 2015 and 2020 Census data (15,561/27,630)*
Rationale	*Percentage of household access to renewable energy supply" indicator is vital for assessing progress toward sustainable development, energy security, and improved quality of life in Kiribati. It provides essential data for policymakers and stakeholders to make informed decisions that support the transition to a more sustainable and resilient energy future.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative increase (in%) in the number of households* *Number of households with Access to renewable energy/ total number of households x 100* *Renewable anergy share: Final energy consumption from renewables/total final energy consumption*100*
Data Sources	*NSO, Government bodies*
Frequency of Data Collection	*This may include information on frequency of collecting data at the country level*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Households(Govenrment and private households)* 2. *Non-household (commercials, government, industries, communities and other public places)*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*

Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*
Baseline-Target	*Household:56%-90%* *Non-household: 64%-85%*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.4b. Percentage of household access to grid power supply***

Outcome	Improve grid power supply in Kiribati in compliance with energy Act & Regulation
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*PUB*
Other Contributing Agencies	*MLPID, KNSO*
Definition	*Number of households connected to PUB and MLPID grids. The 2023 data is estimated using the compounded annual growth rate of 2015 and 2020 census data (9390 / 27,630)*
Rationale	*In Kiribati, where many communities are isolated, tracking access to grid power is essential for identifying disparities in energy availability. This indicator helps ensure that all households, especially in remote areas, have equitable access to electricity, fostering social and economic inclusion.*
Calculation Method	*Commulative increase (in %) in the number of households connected to the PUB/MLPID grids* *Number of households connected to the grid/Total number of households*100* *Number of non-households connected to grid/Total number of households*100*
Data Sources	*NSO, PUB, MLPID*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Households (government and private households)* 2. *Non-Households (commercials, government & industries, communities and other public places)* 3. *Rural/Urban*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)*

Baseline-Target	

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.4c. Number of efficient appliances registered and imported to Kiribati***
Outcome	Improve compliance to Energy Efficiency Standards
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MISE*
Other Contributing Agencies	*Customs Office, EPD MISE*
Definition	*Number of refrigerators, freezers, aircon and lighting registered for importation to Kiribati*
Rationale	*Energy-efficient appliances consume less electricity, reducing overall energy demand. This is particularly important in Kiribati, where energy resources can be limited and expensive. Encouraging the use of efficient appliances helps conserve energy and lowers utility costs for households, industries, businesses, etc.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count of refrigerators, freezers, aircon and lighting registered for importation to Kiribati*
Data Sources	*EPD and Customs*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	1. *Refrigerator* 2. *Freezer* 3. *Aircon* 4. *Lighting*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*

Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	***Tier II:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*
Baseline-Target	

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.5a. Percentage of ministries connected through broadband connectivity***
Outcome	To enhance access to quality information and e-services to all people, government agencies and external stakeholders
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*DTO MICT, CCK*
Definition	*Broadband connection is defined to be in tens or more megabits per second (Mbps) For ministries to qualify to the broadband connection the minimum speed could be estimated to at least 5mbps down and 1.5mbps up.*
Rationale	*Broadband enables the delivery of efficient, accessible public services through e-government initiatives. Citizens can access information, submit forms, and engage with government agencies online, improving service delivery and transparency.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by number of ministries connected through broadband connectivity*
Data Sources	*The potential primary or secondary source/s for collecting data for the indicator at the country level is required in this section.*
Frequency of Data Collection	*This may include information on frequency of collecting data at the country level*
Disaggregation requirements	*By Ministries*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	***Tier II:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*
Baseline-Target	

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.5b. Number of ministries with backup connectivity***
Outcome	To enhance access to quality information and e-services to all people, government agencies and external stakeholders
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*CCK*
Definition	*Backup connection is defined by another different internet connection available for that agency. For example, if one internet connection is from Vodafone and another from OceanLink.*
Rationale	*Backup connectivity is essential for maintaining government operations during internet outages or disruptions. This indicator helps assess the resilience of government services, ensuring that essential functions continue without interruption.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by number of ministries with backup connectivity*
Data Sources	*DTO MICT, CCK*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*By Ministry*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	***Tier II:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*

Baseline-Target	

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.5c. Percentage of population access to internet***
Outcome	To enhance access to quality information and e-services to all people, government agencies and external stakeholders
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*CCK*
Definition	*Percentage of population access to the internet refers to the percentage of the total population in Kiribati access to the internet throughout the four years*
Rationale	*The percentage of the population with access to the internet in Kiribati is a critical indicator for evaluating the effectiveness of digital initiatives and their impact on economic and social development. Ensuring widespread internet access is essential for improving quality of life, promoting education and economic growth, and fostering resilience in a rapidly changing world.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by percentage of population access to internet (number of people access to internet/total population X 100)*
Data Sources	*DTO MICT, CCK*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*By population, by age, by sex, by rural and urban areas*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*

Tier Classification	***Tier I:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*
Baseline-Target	

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.5d. Percentage of population test broadband connectivity***
Outcome	To enhance access to quality information and e-services to all people, government agencies and external stakeholders
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*All other agencies contributing to the indicator's production*
Definition	*Broadband connection is defined to be in tens or more megabits per second (Mbps) For population to qualify to the broadband connection the minimum speed could be estimated to at least 5mbps down and 1.5mbps up.*
Rationale	*The percentage of the population with access to test broadband connectivity measures how many individuals can assess the quality and speed of their broadband internet connection. This indicator reflects not just access to broadband services, but also the ability to evaluate those services, which is essential for understanding the effectiveness of internet provision in a given area.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by percentage of population test broadband connectivity* *(Number of people access to testing tools/total population X 100)*
Data Sources	*DTO MICT, CCK*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*By population*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)* ***Tier I:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly*

	produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant. ***Tier II:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.* ***Tier III:*** *No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.*

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.5e. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network***
Outcome	To enhance access to quality information and e-services to all people, government agencies and external stakeholders
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*CCK*
Definition	*mobile network coverage could be defined when QoS and QoE are determined as part of the signal coverage for that mobile network*
Rationale	*The proportion of the population covered by a mobile network in Kiribati is a vital indicator of connectivity and access to communication services. It reflects the state of telecommunications infrastructure, supports economic and social development, and informs policies aimed at enhancing resilience and inclusion. Ensuring comprehensive mobile network coverage is essential for empowering communities in Kiribati and promoting sustainable growth in the face of ongoing challenges.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by proportion of population covered by a mobile network* *Estimated population covered by mobile network/Total population x 100*
Data Sources	*DTO MICT, CCK*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*By population*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)* ***Tier I:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly*

	produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant. ***Tier II:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.* ***Tier III:*** *No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.*
Baseline-Target	

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.5f. Number of government agencies with services and information accessible online***
Outcome	To enhance access to quality information and e-services to all people, government agencies and external stakeholders
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	
Definition	*This is determined by the national portal is established and the number of services put online there can estimate how successful each Government Ministry/Agency when all their services are on the portal for use, citizen/public satisfaction and ease of accessing online services but this could also be dependent on their broadband or internet connection*
Rationale	*This indicator measuring the number of government agencies in Kiribati with services and information accessible online is vital for evaluating the progress of digital governance. It supports enhanced transparency, efficiency, and citizen engagement while fostering economic development and resilience. By improving access to government services, this indicator plays a crucial role in promoting good governance and improving the quality of life for all citizens in Kiribati.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by number of government agencies with services and information accessible online*
Data Sources	*DTO MICT*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*By government agencies*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*
Tier Classification	***Tier II:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*

Baseline-Target	

Group	*KPA 6*
Indicator Name	***6.5g. Percentage of the population utilize e-services***
Outcome	To enhance access to quality information and e-services to all people, government agencies and external stakeholders
Alignment with existing global/regional frameworks	*This section provides details of how closely this indicator aligns with existing global or regional indicator frameworks such as the SDGs*
Lead Agency	*MICT*
Other Contributing Agencies	*All other agencies contributing to the indicator's production*
Definition	*citizen/public satisfaction and ease of accessing online services but this could also be dependent on their broadband or internet connection*
Rationale	*The percentage of the population utilizing e-services in Kiribati is a vital indicator for assessing the impact of digital transformation on governance and service delivery. It reflects the effectiveness of efforts to enhance accessibility, efficiency, and citizen engagement while supporting economic development and resilience. By fostering greater utilization of e-services, Kiribati can improve the quality of life for its residents and promote sustainable development.*
Calculation Method	*Cumulative count by percentage of the population utilizes e-services* *Number of people who utilize e-services/total population X 100*
Data Sources	*DTO MICT*
Frequency of Data Collection	*Recommend mid-term review*
Disaggregation requirements	*By population*
Further Information	*This section will provide citations and links to further information such as background documents, research, global norms and standards related to the indicator.*
Limitation	*Limitation of data source, etc.*

Tier Classification	*Indicator concept is clear, data are regularly produced, clear indicator methodology (Indicators are classified into 3 tiers)* ***Tier I:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.* ***Tier II:*** *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.* ***Tier III:*** *No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.*
Baseline-Target	