

Republic of Kiribati Ara Marawa Policy 2026 - 2031



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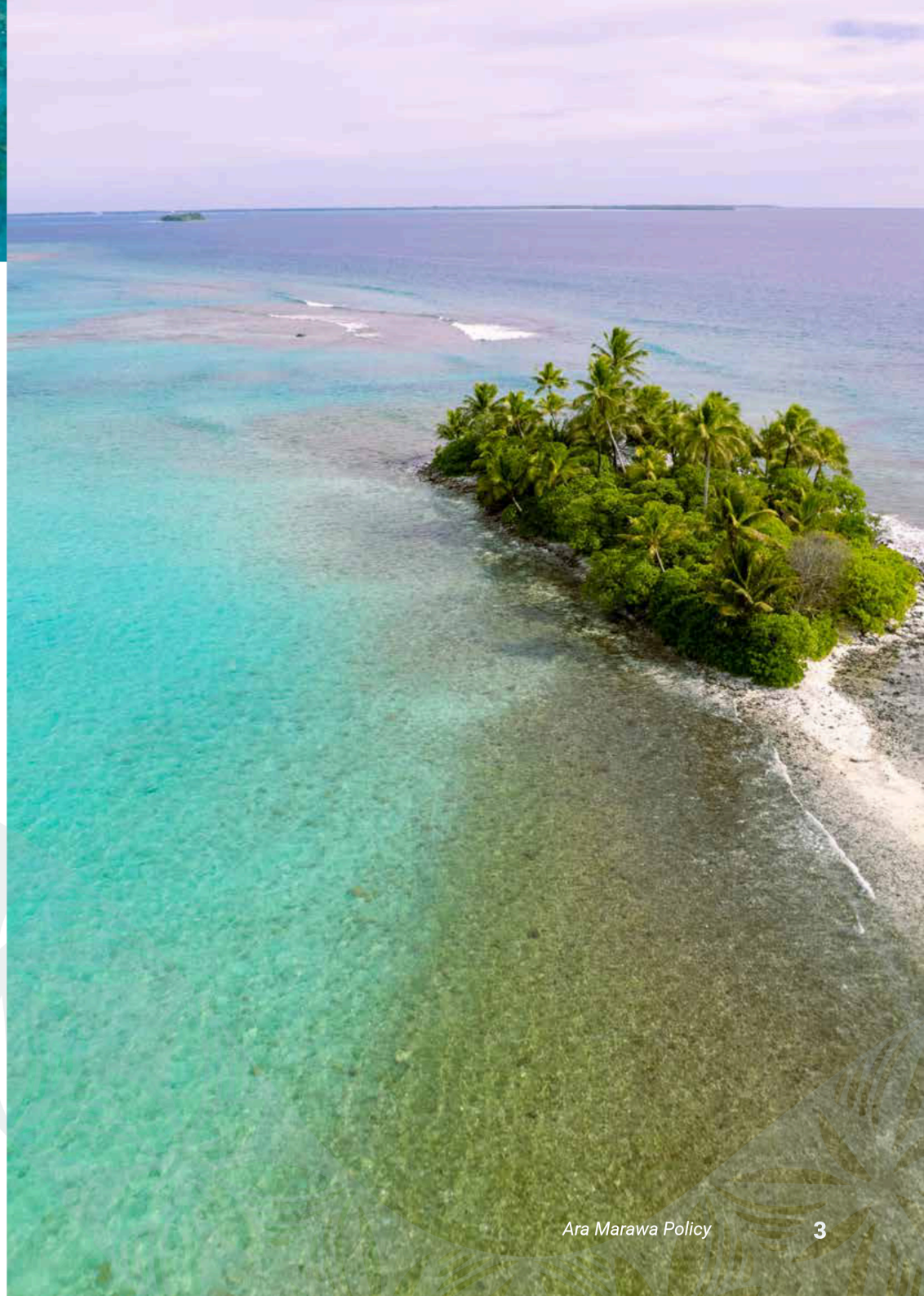


Forward



The Republic of Kiribati is proudly recognized as a Large Ocean State (LOS). Spanning over 3.5 million square kilometres, we are stewards of one of the largest Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) in the world. Our Ocean (Ara Marawa) territory covers a vast area across our three large island groups of the Gilbert Islands, the Phoenix Islands, and the Line Islands, uniquely spanning the four hemispheres of the central Pacific Ocean. This vast maritime domain defines our identity as I-Kiribati, and our lineages of traditional navigators, way-finders and fishermen. Our culture, traditional skills, and ancestral knowledge are deeply embedded in our connection to the ocean.

Ara Marawa also hosts some of the world's largest tuna reserves, which are vital to our economy and serve as a key strategic resource globally. It is genuinely the ubiquitous Tuna Capital of the World. This vast ocean space, coupled with our unique geographical location, provides unparalleled opportunities for fisheries, tourism, aquaculture, deep-sea science, renewable ocean energy, and ocean-based industries. Ara Marawa is essential for Kiribati in supporting food security, livelihoods, culture and economic growth, now and for generations to come.

This National Ocean Policy of Kiribati, known as Ara Marawa Policy provides a coordinated and integrated approach to ensure the sustainable and equitable use of our marine resources. It aligns with Kiribati's long-term vision to develop a strong and vibrant blue economy, protect our maritime zones, restore and conserve marine ecosystems, and foster community stewardship. Through this policy, we aim to transform Kiribati into a world-class centre for sustainable fisheries development, ocean science, and sustainable ocean management.

The vision of Ara Marawa Policy is clear:

'To safeguard Ara Marawa to ensure a healthy, productive, and resilient ocean that supports prosperity, culture, and sustainable development for the wellbeing and continuous benefit of all I-Kiribati'.

Ara Marawa Policy reflects our commitment to transparency, good governance, and strategic investments, maximizing the benefits from our ocean while safeguarding its health for future generations.

I wish to acknowledge all who contributed to the development of this Policy. I recognize the Commonwealth Secretariat for initiating the foundational work, the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner for its continued technical support, and the Ara Marawa Coordination Committee (AMCC) for leading and shaping the Policy's direction, and strategic priorities. I also thank representatives from government ministries, State-owned enterprises, Non-Government Organizations and private sector organisations whose insights enriched the national consultations. My appreciation further extends to our development partners, including PROP World Bank and Tobwaan Waara MFAT, for their valuable support throughout this process.

I invite everyone to join us in implementing this policy. Together, we can unlock the full potential of Ara Marawa, ensuring that our country thrives as a prosperous, peaceful, and globally respected ocean state.

"Te Mauri, Te Raoi ao Te Tabomoa."

Thank you,

.....

Hon. Ribanataake Tiwau

Acronyms

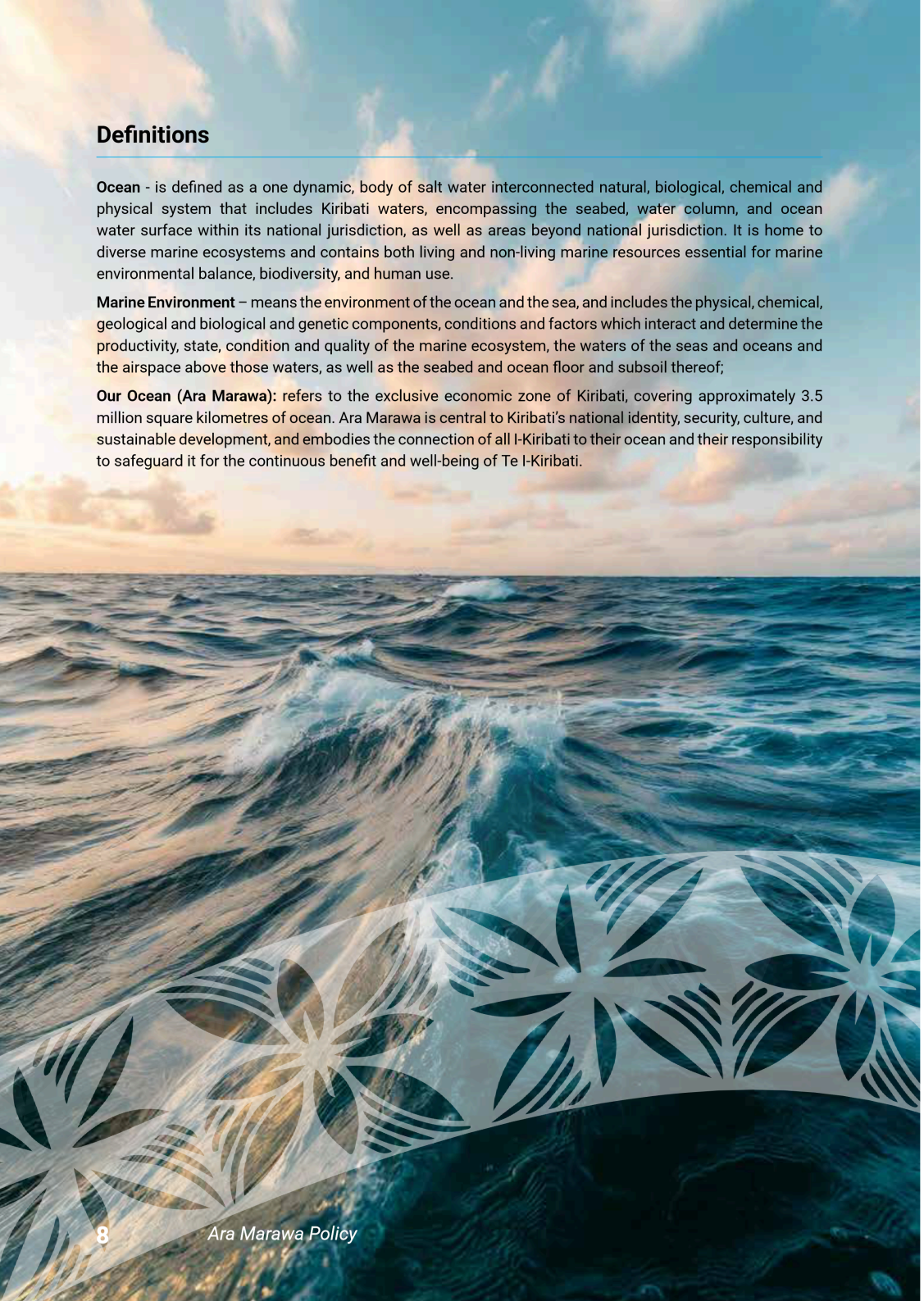
Acronym	Definition
AIS	Automatic Identification System
AMCC	Ara Mara Coordination Committee
AMMC	Ara Marawa Ministerial Committee
BBNJ	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction
CBT	Community-based Tourism
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CBDR	Common but differentiated responsibilities principles
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ECS	Extended Continental Shelf
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Area
ESR	Environment Scientific Research
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISA	International Seabed Authority
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
KIEP	Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy
KFL	Kiribati Fish Limited
KJIP	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan
KNEP	Kiribati National Energy Policy
KV20	Kiribati 20-Year Vision (2016-2036)
KDP	Kiribati Development Plan 2016–2019
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MCIA	Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MELAD	Ministry of Environment Lands and Agricultural Development
MFAI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration
MFOR	Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MICT	Ministry of Information, Communication and Transport
MISE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy.
MLPID	Ministry of Line and Phoenix Islands Development
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTCIC	Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives
MWYSSA	Ministry of Women, Youth, Sports, and Social Affairs
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRCC	National Research Coordination Committee
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OB	Office of the Beretitenti
PIF	Pacific Island Forum
PROP	Pacific Regional Oceanscape Program
SAMOA Pathway	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway
SAR	Search and Rescue
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	The Pacific Community
SMEs	Small and Medium sized Enterprises
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
TACL	Te Atinimarawa Co. Ltd
TAK	Tourism Authority of Kiribati
UN CLCS	United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

Definitions

Ocean - is defined as a one dynamic, body of salt water interconnected natural, biological, chemical and physical system that includes Kiribati waters, encompassing the seabed, water column, and ocean water surface within its national jurisdiction, as well as areas beyond national jurisdiction. It is home to diverse marine ecosystems and contains both living and non-living marine resources essential for marine environmental balance, biodiversity, and human use.

Marine Environment – means the environment of the ocean and the sea, and includes the physical, chemical, geological and biological and genetic components, conditions and factors which interact and determine the productivity, state, condition and quality of the marine ecosystem, the waters of the seas and oceans and the airspace above those waters, as well as the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof;

Our Ocean (Ara Marawa): refers to the exclusive economic zone of Kiribati, covering approximately 3.5 million square kilometres of ocean. Ara Marawa is central to Kiribati's national identity, security, culture, and sustainable development, and embodies the connection of all I-Kiribati to their ocean and their responsibility to safeguard it for the continuous benefit and well-being of Te I-Kiribati.



Executive Summary

The National Ocean Policy of Kiribati, hereinafter referred to as Ara Marawa Policy, establishes a clear vision to safeguard Ara Marawa, ensuring a strong and vibrant blue economy, secured and permanent maritime zones, and a healthy, productive, and resilient ocean that supports prosperity, culture, and sustainable development, contributing to a wealthier, healthier and more peaceful nation for the wellbeing and continuous benefit of all I-Kiribati. Its implementation is guided by principles of sustainable use, ecosystem-based management, traditional knowledge and stewardship, respect for culture and heritage, integration, transparency and accountability, inclusion and participation, fair and equitable benefit-sharing, polluters-pays principle, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and Peaceful and Secure Ocean Use principles.

The Policy outlines eight strategic priorities to achieve its vision:

A. Integrated Ocean Governance
B. Sustainable Development of Ocean Resources
C. Ocean Management, Conservation, and Restoration
D. Maritime Safety and Security.
E. Knowledge and Capacity
F. Climate Ocean Resilience
G. People and Community
H. Finance

Respective Ministries will lead the implementation of specific strategic actions aligned to their Ministry's mandates and portfolio and will report progress to the AMCC in ensuring a whole-of-government and multi-sectoral approach to ocean governance. The High-level coordination will be guided by the Kiribati Ocean Ministers Committee (AMMC) and the AMCC, with the Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources (MFOR) serving as the lead and coordinating Ministry.

The policy provides a framework for sustainable, inclusive, and integrated ocean management that aligns with national development goals and international commitments. It seeks to secure the long-term health and productivity of Kiribati's ocean, safeguard livelihoods, strengthen the blue economy and protect the cultural and environmental heritage of the nation for the benefit of all I-Kiribati.

Policy Context

The Republic of Kiribati comprises of 33 beautiful islands across the Gilbert, Phoenix, and Line Island groups. I-Kiribati have a deep cultural, economic, and social connection to the ocean, which surrounds and sustains their islands. With a population of over 110,000, the nation's economy and food security rely heavily on marine resources.

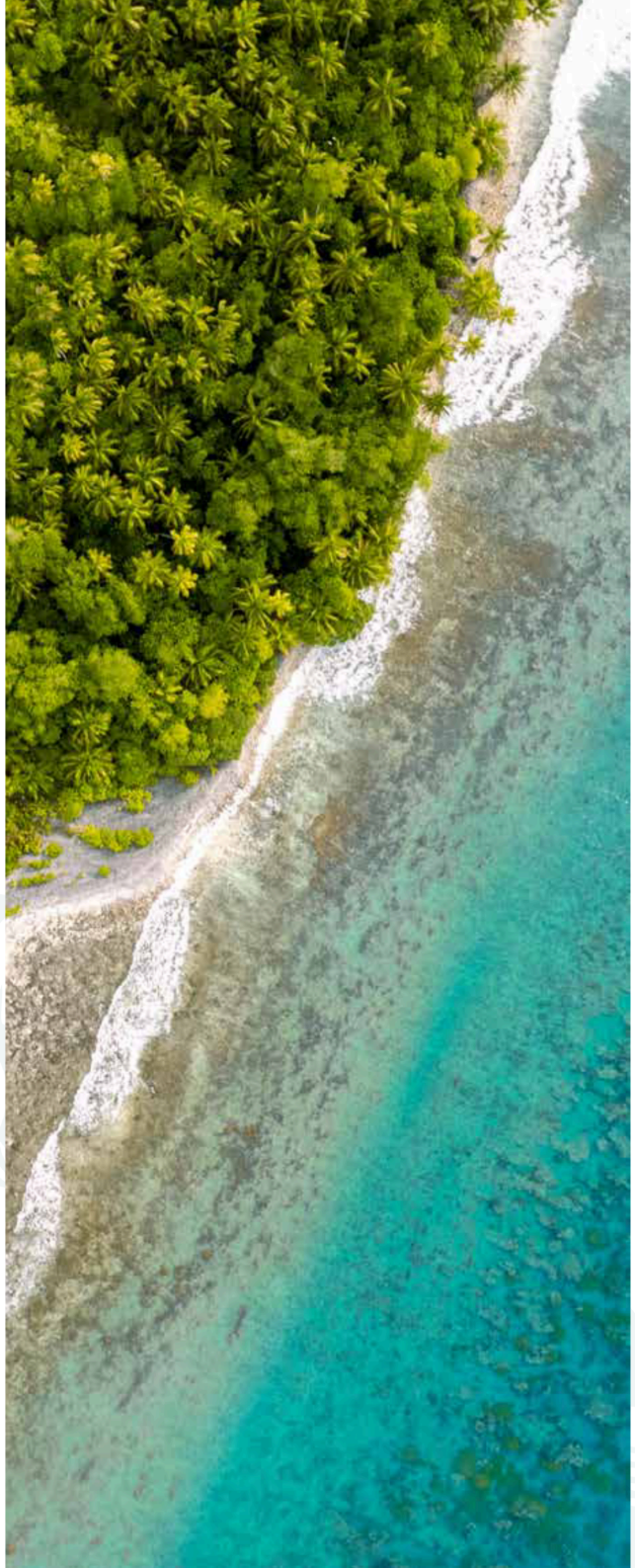
The ocean is of paramount importance to Kiribati's sustainable development. Covering an area far greater than its landmass, the marine environment is the primary source of food security, livelihoods, and economic growth. Fisheries, particularly tuna, are a critical component of Kiribati's economy, with commercial fishing access fees representing the largest contributor to national GDP. This dependence places significant pressure on marine resources and underscores the need for robust ocean governance, integrated management, and sustainable use of the ocean to safeguard the livelihoods of current and future generations of I-Kiribati.

Kiribati's national ocean aspirations are also situated within the wider reginal vision of the Blue Pacific Continent Strategy, which frames Pacific Island nations as custodians of a shared oceanic domain. This Strategy reinforces the region's collective identity, deep cultural relationships with the ocean, and commitment to coordinated stewardship across ocean governance, climate resilience, maritime security and sustainable development. By aligning with this regional vision, Kiribati strengthens its role in regional diplomacy, benefits from shared knowledge and partnerships, and contributes to the long-term sustainability and prosperity of the Blue Pacific.

The sustainable development of the blue economy is central to Kiribati's long-term development aspirations, as reflected in the Kiribati Vision for 20 Years (KV20, 2016–2036), which emphasizes the sustainable use of natural capital, integrated management, environmental protection, maritime safety, and connectivity across the islands.

Recognizing the strategic importance of ocean governance, the Kiribati Ocean Governance Study was commissioned in 2024 to provide a comprehensive assessment of the national legal, policy and institutional frameworks guiding the management and use of the ocean. Observations and recommendations from the study highlight trends, synergies, and challenges, and provide guidance for enhancing integrated management, promoting sustainable blue economy development, protecting marine biodiversity, and ensuring equitable benefit-sharing for I-Kiribati communities.

Given the nation's reliance on marine resources and the increasing pressures of global environmental change, it is crucial to establish a national ocean policy that directs coordinated management, promotes sustainable development, and safeguards the ocean for the benefit and well-being of Te I-Kiribati.



Purpose:

The purpose of Ara Marawa Policy is to enable effective multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral governance of Kiribati's ocean space and resources. The Policy will provide inclusive ocean leadership by connecting sectors under one national vision and shared principles. It will introduce strategic priorities and related actions to address shared ocean challenges. It will enable timely joint planning, coordination, response, and collaborative management amongst sectors, including participation of all relevant ocean stakeholders.

Ara Marawa Policy is intended to complement existing and emerging government management plans, legislation, policies, and strategies and to ensure coherence with Kiribati's regional and international obligations, commitments, and partnerships related to ocean governance.

Scope

The geographic scope of this policy covers the marine environment within national jurisdiction, including internal waters, territorial sea, archipelagic waters, exclusive economic zone and extended continental shelf. The geographic scope also covers areas beyond national jurisdiction, including adjacent high seas pockets.

The scope further includes inland water bodies, where applicable, such as in-land lakes, lagoons, and ponds found on few islands, recognising their ecological, cultural, and socio-economic importance and their connection to the broader ocean system.

Vision

To safeguard Ara Marawa to ensure a healthy, productive, and resilient ocean that supports prosperity, culture, and sustainable development for the wellbeing and continuous benefit of all I-Kiribati.

Principles

These guiding principles underpin the vision and will guide decision-making about Ara Marawa, its Policy and implementation:

Sustainable use – Kiribati's ocean resources should be sustainably developed while ensuring the long-term health, productivity, and resilience of the ocean to realise a strong and vibrant blue economy and maximum benefits for the people of Kiribati.

Ecosystem-based approach – A holistic, whole of island management approach should be applied to enable ecosystem connectivity and integrity by equitably balancing sustainable use with conservation and restoration, and minimising cumulative impacts on ocean ecosystems, including the diverse species niches and habitat.

Traditional Knowledge and Stewardship – Traditional knowledge, including local fishing practices, navigation, seasonal practices, and food preservation systems that underpins Kiribati's ocean stewardship. National ocean governance shall respect, protect, and integrate this knowledge alongside scientific evidence, ensuring ethical use, community leadership, and intergenerational transmission of cultural and intellectual heritage to sustain the ocean for current and future generations.

Respect for culture and heritage – Tangible and intangible cultural heritage should be safeguarded, and processes, decisions and actions should respect and reinforce customary ocean management, cultural values, and traditional knowledge.

Integration – Management of the ocean is a shared responsibility and a coordinated, integrated, holistic, multi-partner, multi-sectoral, and whole-of-government approach should be applied to avoid fragmentation, increase effectiveness, and ensure complementary decision making, inclusive of all Kiribati people. Work should be aligned and complementary to existing and emerging relevant national, regional and international policies, legislation, and frameworks.

Transparency and accountability – all ocean sectors should be transparent and accountable in their processes, decisions and actions relating to the ocean to the extent necessary to enable communities to understand how decisions are made and meaningfully engage in processes and ocean stewardship at all levels.

Inclusion and Participation– the people of Kiribati should be placed at the centre of decision making by adopting a people-centred approach that incorporates human rights, gender equality and social inclusion. This approach is inclusive of all human dimension, in particular, women and girls in all their diversity, persons with disabilities and older persons, children and youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and vulnerable groups, to ensure recognition and empowerment so that no one is left behind. This includes seeking the Free, Prior and Informed consent of Indigenous Peoples before adopting measures that may affect them.

Regional Solidarity and Collective Stewardship – Kiribati upholds the principles of the Blue Pacific Continent Strategy, emphasizing our shared regional identity, collective stewardship of the Pacific Ocean, and the importance of coordinated regional action. This principle recognises that effective ocean governance is strengthened through solidarity, partnerships, and alignment with broader Pacific regional frameworks.



Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing – Kiribati's ocean resources, including associated intellectual property rights, are sovereign assets held in trust by the Government for the collective benefit of the nation. Both monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from ocean activities support national development priorities and the delivery of essential public services. These benefits shall be managed and allocated in a transparent, responsible, and equitable manner that advances long-term national wellbeing. Capacity-building and marine technology transfer shall accompany ocean activities to strengthen Kiribati's institutional and technical capabilities

Polluter-pays principle – Ensuring that persons and corporations responsible for pollution bear the full environmental and social costs of their activities, and that those costs are reflected in the market price for goods and services. This principle will be implemented by applying it to waste management and pollution control measures so that those responsible pay for the prevention, mitigation and other management-related measures.

Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) principles – Kiribati upholds the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities; while all nations share responsibility for the ocean, their capacities differ. As a Large Ocean State with limited resources, Kiribati depends on fair international cooperation, including support capacity building, technology transfer, and access to financial and technical assistance to fulfil its ocean stewardship responsibilities.

Peaceful and Secure Ocean Use: Kiribati commits to maintaining its ocean space peaceful, secure and resilient. Maritime safety, security and enforcement will be strengthened to prevent illicit activities such as drug trafficking and illegal fishing, while supporting safe maritime transport, regional cooperation and adherence to international law.



Strategic Priorities

The following strategic priorities have been developed to support achievement of the vision of this policy. Associated actions have been identified as priorities for implementation in the short to medium term to guide this policy to 2030.

Financial and human resources from the Government of Kiribati, development partners and the private sector will enable the implementation of strategic priorities and actions.

A. Integrated Ocean Governance: Institutional Arrangement and Frameworks.

Objective: To enhance coordinated and unified national ocean governance by strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and aligning laws, institutions, and policies with global and regional commitments.

Strategic actions include (inter alia):

1. Establish a Ara Marawa Ministerial Committee (AMMC) as the high–level body providing strategic oversight, policy direction, and accountability for national ocean priorities.
2. Formalize the establishment and regularly convene the Ara Marawa Coordinating Committee (AMCC) as the technical implementing body for overseeing the implementation, coordination, and evaluation of this Policy.
3. Establish a National Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) subcommittee to guide ratification, domestication and implementation of the BBNJ Agreement, ensuring representation from all relevant sectors.
4. Promote collaboration with other existing and emerging, ocean-related subcommittees to ensure alignment of activities with the strategic priorities, prevent duplication of effort, and support integrated planning and implementation across all ocean governance initiatives.
5. Leverage the Blue Pacific Continent Strategy to strengthen regional diplomacy, coordination, and partnership-building in ensuring Kiribati's national ocean governance benefits from regional mechanisms, shared capacities, and collective advocacy.
6. Strengthen integrated management of Kiribati's EEZ and the airspace above its territorial waters, including coordinated surveillance, enforcement, and information-sharing between maritime, security and aviation authorities.
7. Develop, strengthen, and harmonize national legal frameworks, legislations, and policies related to ocean-related activities1, including emerging ocean-related sectors, to promote alignment with national and international policies and instruments2.
8. Develop, strengthen, and regularly evaluate comprehensive procedures and guidelines for the implementation and enforcement of existing and emerging ocean-related laws and regulations.

B. Sustainable Development of Ocean Resources

Objective: Promote the sustainable and equitable use of marine resources to support maximization of benefits, economic diversification and a strong and vibrant blue economy.

Strategic actions include (inter alia):

1. Promote and further develop sustainable ocean-based industries such as aquaculture, oceanic fisheries, eco-tourism, fisheries biotechnology, ocean-based renewable energy, sustainable solar salt production and other ocean-based livelihood opportunities to diversify income sources, enhance food and energy security, and reduce pressure on wild fish stocks.
2. Promote research and development of marine genetic resources and ocean-derived pharmaceutical products, ensuring ethical practices, protection of intellectual property rights fair and equitable-benefit sharing mechanism in place. Support innovation and partnerships to translate discoveries into sustainable blue economy initiatives.
3. Explore the feasibility and develop export pathways for tuna, coastal fisheries products including, seaweed, salt and other high-value marine-product commodities.
4. Support the development, upgrading, and maintenance of key ocean-related infrastructure; including ports, landing sites, fish centres, cold-storage facilities, and processing hubs to enable sustainable resource development, improve market access, strengthen fisheries value chains, and promote resilient blue economy growth, including Kiritimati as a gateway for tourism.
5. Strengthen value-added processing and supply chains for fisheries branded products, ensuring fair benefit sharing and inclusive participation of communities and partners.
6. Support SMEs and community enterprises involved in fisheries product processing, seaweed farming, pearl cultivation, handicrafts linked to ocean culture and lagoon-based enterprises through business development programs and targeted support.
7. Promote compliance with international sustainability certifications to enhance market competitiveness and ensure responsible fishing practices.
8. Promote sustainable, ocean-friendly tourism by supporting eco-friendly shore excursions for cruise and yacht visitors and developing marine-based niche activities such as game fishing, traditional tours, snorkelling, diving, surfing and considering the establishment of a National Sea Museum with glass submarine tour trips.
9. Create a premium tourism investment environment to support government and foreign investor efforts to develop high-value, low-impact resorts, including a multipurpose vessel/floating platform for transport, tourism, research and surveillance, particularly for the Line & Phoenix Islands.
10. Implementing a targeted, whole-of-government strategy to cultivate a transparent and attractive enabling environment by reforming regulatory processes, standardizing investment security protocols, and offering clear, sustainably linked fiscal incentives specifically for high-value, low-impact foreign investments in premium tourism infrastructure and innovative blue economy technologies.



11. Establish ownership, access, and equitable benefit-sharing frameworks for ocean resources, incorporating traditional knowledge, intellectual property rights, and respect for cultural values.
12. Support the creation of an ocean conservatorium/observatory to serve as a platform for preserving, promoting, and exhibiting ocean collections.
13. Promote the proper demarcation of underwater cultural heritage sites and its inclusion in management planning processes as an opportunity for sustainable development.
14. Promote and catalyse private sector movement towards green3 and blue4 economy, including small scale businesses.
15. Facilitate research, innovation, and partnerships that promote sustainable blue economy initiatives and market development.
16. Support the responsible development of marine aggregates to contribute to the creation of more lands in South Tarawa, the overall sustainable infrastructure development and the diversification of ocean revenue streams.
17. Promote systematic and sustained scientific research and data collection to enhance knowledge and establish comprehensive environmental baselines that inform responsible decision-making for the development of deep seabed mineral and other non-living ocean resources research.

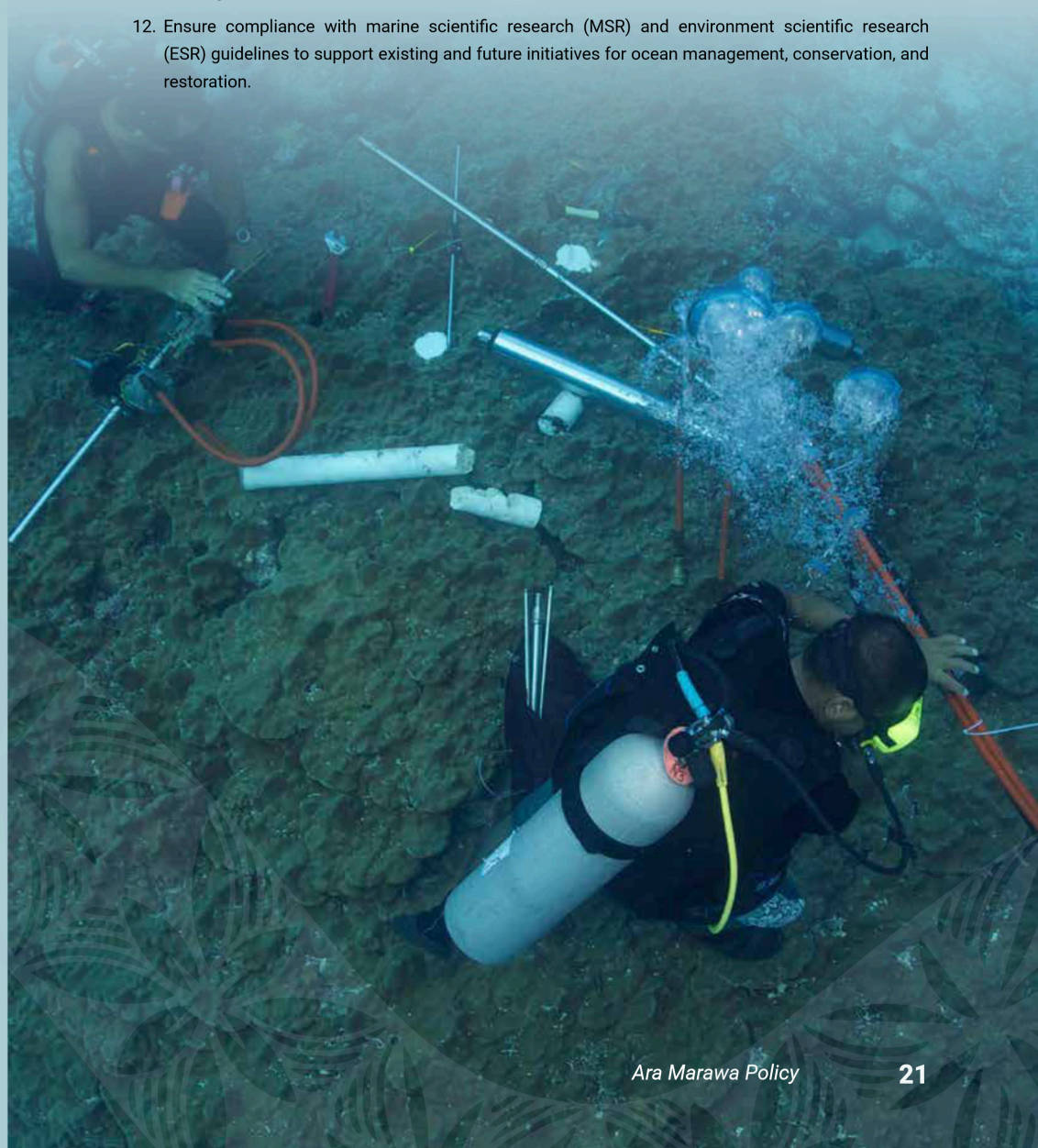


C. Ocean Management, Conservation and Restoration

Objective: Progress toward 100% Ocean Conservation and Management through Sustainable approaches, including protection, restoration and management of marine resources and ecosystems to ensure environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability of Ara Marawa.

Strategic actions include (inter alia):

1. Strive to implement sustainable ocean conservation and management measures that align with best international practices and comply with relevant existing and emerging national and international obligations.
2. Implement long-term monitoring and restoration programs for coastal and offshore ocean resources, in collaboration with government, NGOs, CSOs, encompassing coastal ecosystems and offshore resources, while promoting ecosystem-based management that integrates climate change adaptation, mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and the protection of historical and cultural values.
3. Strengthen environmental safeguards to mitigate and manage adverse impact of coastal developments and marine industries, compliance and enforcement of existing or relevant legislation to ensure the protection, management and sustainable utilization of living and non-living marine resources, ecosystems and species.
4. Develop a fit-for-purpose national ocean traffic plan to designate sea lanes and traffic separation schemes to manage marine routes for marine users and avoid collisions.
5. Promote and implement regulated catch-and-release practices as part of national ocean conservation efforts to protect and restore marine ecosystems, conserve vulnerable and endangered species, reduce bycatch, and sustain biodiversity.
6. Implement strategies to minimize plastic pollution by promoting the 3Rs; reduce, reuse, and recycle plastics, to curb plastic debris, national clean-up, alongside strengthening regular and strict inspection of all vessels to mitigate potential oil leaks, spill risks and solid waste, and clearing shipwrecks and related debris from coastal and nearshore areas.
7. Support community-based fisheries management approaches that enable all communities in Kiribati to actively manage coastal and atoll resources to achieve sustainable fisheries and marine biodiversity.
8. Integrate ocean related initiatives/priorities into the council strategic plans and strengthen the enforcement of byelaws on waste management, coastal resource utilization, pollution control, and other activities that affect ocean health at the island level.
9. Strengthen integrity and transparency of international trade of ocean resources through secure digital system, reducing risks, eliminating inefficiencies and enhancing trust in Kiribati exports.
10. Develop and implement sustainable marine tourism standards; including a National Marine Tourism Code of Conduct, supported by visitor controls and carrying-capacity measures and promote eco-tourism models that encourage tourism operators and Island Development Officers in reef restoration, blue-carbon initiatives, coastal clean-ups, and other ocean conservation activities.
11. Integrate traditional knowledge and practices into the sustainable management and use of marine resources, including eco-tourism by promoting Kiribati's unique culture through traditional sports and building of local canoes.
12. Ensure compliance with marine scientific research (MSR) and environment scientific research (ESR) guidelines to support existing and future initiatives for ocean management, conservation, and restoration.



D. Maritime Safety and Security

Objective: Enhance and enforce maritime safety standards, security, and surveillance to protect the lives of Kiribati's people, marine environment, the shipping sectors, infrastructure, and resources.

Strategic actions include (inter alia):

1. Improve navigational safety standards by providing small-scale vessels and boats, while improving aid to navigation with enhanced hydrographic data, navigational charts, and other necessary vessel safety standards.
2. Enhance surveillance, enforcement, and monitoring systems, including coordinated maritime and airspace domain awareness, through cooperation of relevant enforcement authorities to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of relevant national, regional and international legal frameworks
3. Conduct search and rescue (SAR) operations and improve its infrastructure and inter-agency coordination to ensure timely responses to maritime emergencies.
4. Build and strengthen national, regional and international cooperation on relevant initiatives that support and ensure a safe, sustainable and connected maritime transport of Kiribati.
5. Enhance enforcement, monitoring, control, and surveillance systems through the use of AIS and VMS and the adoption of relevant measures to ensure maritime security particularly to prevent unlawful[5] and unauthorized maritime activities and maritime safety.
6. Intensify interagency and international cooperation to enforce comprehensive national and international regulations to protect the marine environment from land- and ship-based sources of pollution and unlawful activities; prohibit nuclear testing, oppose militarization ocean space to safeguard a peaceful ocean; and combat drug trafficking and other forms of organized crimes in Ara Marawa.
7. Promote the transition to low-and zero emission maritime shipping through adoption of green technologies, renewable energy solutions, and strengthened compliance with IMO decarbonization standards to reduce ship-based emissions and support sustainable maritime operations.
8. Secure Kiribati maritime zones, continental shelf, and extended continental shelf claim.
9. Strengthen occupational health and safety and decent working conditions to protect the rights and safety of local workers in ocean-related activities, particularly seafarers and fishers on board vessels, to improve their welfare and safety, working conditions, working hours and adequate accommodations, including the ratification of the Cape Town Convention.
10. Ensure a secure maritime transport system that protects people, vessels, and infrastructure from physical, environmental, and cyber threats.
11. Support the development of safe anchorage sites for cruise and yachts on outer islands and provide targeted training and awareness programs for local businesses and ocean-based MSMEs on essential safety protocols.



E. Ocean Knowledge and capacity

Objective: Build national scientific, traditional knowledge, technical and institutional capacity to generate, share and apply ocean knowledge for both modern and indigenous to support informed decision making.

Strategic actions include (inter alia):

1. Strengthen and operationalize a centralized national ocean data and information system, with clear guidelines and protocols to integrate, manage commercialisation operations and share national and regional research, marine environment, and socio-economic and the broader ocean data.
2. Establish a National Ocean Centre of Excellence to enhance ocean and coastal mapping, data collection, the ocean and coastal mapping, data collection, bathymetric and hydrographic surveys, digital reporting tools, and monitoring to improve maritime safety, early warning system, ocean management, and climate resilience through collaboration with national, regional and international partners.
3. Increase knowledge about the deep ocean through promoting marine scientific research and exploration expeditions to conduct ocean mapping, resource assessments, naming seamounts and other bathymetric features within Kiribati EEZ.
4. Secure national, regional and international partnerships for progressing the establishment and operationalization of a National Ocean University for Kiribati.
5. Conduct national knowledge and capacity gap assessment to identify institutional and technical needs and inform targeted capacity-building efforts.
6. Strengthen the mandate and capacity of the designated national ocean institutions to conduct locally led research on priority topics.
7. Enhance and strengthen institutional and human resource capacity to ensure evidence-based ocean governance, including effective enforcement of island bylaws and ocean-related regulations within its jurisdiction.
8. Support the mainstreaming of ocean literacy across all levels of Kiribati's inclusive education and curriculum system. Support and implement community engagement and public awareness programs on ocean management, sustainable fishing practices, the importance of marine conservation, weather, climate and ocean information and the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems.
9. Promote and protect the use of traditional knowledge and cultural heritage, including navigational skills, food preservation, and medicinal skills by documenting and integrating indigenous and traditional knowledge into all innovative ocean research and development of ocean products, management and policy initiatives while ensuring appropriate recognition, safeguarding, and protection of associated patents and Intellectual Property (IP) rights.
10. Build local capacity and promote sustainable marine tourism by training tourism operators, youth and communities in marine guiding, hospitality, and small-boat operations, developing local specialists in marine tourism management, and supporting tourism operators to implement best practices in waste management to protect oceans and marine life.
11. Collaborate with research institutions to advance ocean-related innovations that supports sustainable commerce, livelihoods, and resource management.
12. Facilitate technology transfer under regional trade agreements to strengthen national technical capacity and adoption of sustainable ocean practices.
13. Strengthen the capacity and resources of the Marine Spatial Planning Coordinating committee to inform sustainable ocean decision making
14. Strengthen national, regional, and international collaboration to support integrated ocean research, resource management, climate adaptation, and sustainable development initiatives across all sectors.



F. Climate Ocean Resilience

Objective: Strengthen national and community resilience to climate change by securing maritime zones and affirming statehood, protecting ecosystems, and integrating both adaptation and mitigation measures in ocean governance.

Strategic actions include (inter alia):

1. Mainstream and align environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction into ocean policies and management plans and integrate ocean-based mitigation and adaptation measures in accordance with climate policies and Nationally Determined Contributions.
2. Domesticate relevant international and regional declarations including PIF Leaders Declarations and ruling of the international judgement of the International Court of Justice through the amendment of relevant law to preserve maritime boundaries and ensure statehood continuity in the face of climate change.
3. Develop high level strategic interventions to address shifting tuna migration patterns, safeguard maritime boundaries and statehood continuity to address impact of climate change under regional and international platforms.
4. Promote and scale up ecosystem-based adaptation and blue carbon initiatives, including through visitor and community engagement, in mangrove planting, coastal rehabilitation, and integration of grey and nature-based solutions for climate resilience.
5. Foster community engagement, education and awareness in ecosystem-based adaption and blue carbon initiatives to build awareness of climate change impacts and ocean health.
6. Expand and strengthen climate-resilient fisheries, aquaculture, marine protected areas (MPAs) and locally managed zones to protect biodiversity and enhance food-security.
7. Strengthen coastal climate resilience by creating safer grounds through land reclamation, seawall construction, and the integration of grey and nature-based solutions.
8. Promote the development of climate-resilient infrastructure, including tourism facilities, that utilizes eco-friendly materials, renewable energy sources and sustainable practices to support adaptation and mitigation goals.
9. Promote and strengthen access to fresh and potable water though sustainable supply systems, including investments in desalination projects and other smart innovations for communities and tourism operators.
10. Strengthen coordinated monitoring and analysis of drinking water and marine water quality and provide guidance on public health interventions to ensure safe water access in the context of climate change.
11. Strengthen gender equality in climate-ocean resilience efforts, including promoting women's economic empowerment in climate-resilient ocean industries, ensuring equal participation in adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development initiatives.
12. Encourage and promote green, energy-efficient, and low-carbon practices across sectors, including 100% maritime shipping decarbonization and resilient product imports.
13. Foster diversification into climate-adaptive industries that work with and within the marine environment, ensuring sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate impacts.
14. Strengthen early warning systems and integrate marine environment data and ocean-climate risk assessments into disaster planning and response, incorporating both traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge.



G. People and Community

Objective: Empower I-Kiribati communities as custodians and primary beneficiaries of Ara Marawa through the adoption of appropriate measures.

Strategic actions include (inter alia):

1. Strengthen local government, civil societies, registered6 NGOs, youth organization, private sectors and faith-based organizations to actively participate in island and community-based ocean governance.
2. Promote gender equality and inclusion, meaningful community engagement, youth participation and disability inclusion in ocean programs and relevant national ocean legal frameworks.
3. Embed human rights and intergenerational equity principles into national ocean legal frameworks, which will align with Human Right instruments.
4. Establish and enforc11e the development of appropriate procedures to ensure the protection of customary rights.
5. Promote decent employment opportunities, capacity development, and entrepreneurship in ocean-based industries, including tourism, value-added marine products, and blue economy ventures.
6. Support initiatives that strengthen cultural identity, heritage preservation, and environmental stewardship while enhancing community well-being, particularly for women, youth, and local communities.
7. Strengthen initiatives for ocean waste management, conservation programs, and other community driven environmental actions that reinforce local empowerment and sustainable practices.
8. Strengthen mechanisms for national participation and representation in regional and international ocean, maritime and fisheries management organizations to ensure that benefits, knowledge, and opportunities are reflected back to local communities.



H. Finance

Objective: Secure sustainable and diversified financing to implement ocean governance, conservation, and sustainable blue economy priorities.

Strategic actions include (inter alia):

1. Establish a national ocean finance framework that aligns sustainable blue economy initiatives and ocean conservation with national development priorities and leverages bilateral and regional and multilateral financing opportunities.
2. Establish a resilient Marawa Fund to support the coordination, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and periodic review of Ara Marawa Policy, including institutional strengthening and technical assistance, and to provide small grants and incentive-based financing accessible to communities actively protecting Ara Marawa.
3. Strengthen national capacity through training, workshops, and partnerships development to increase access to multilateral funding sources.
4. Strengthen partnerships for inclusive finance with relevant private sector and charitable organizations to promote their participation and investment in sustainable ocean programs.
5. Provide synergies and alignment to other existing financial mechanisms and institutions to allow accessibility of funds, including climate finance mechanisms.

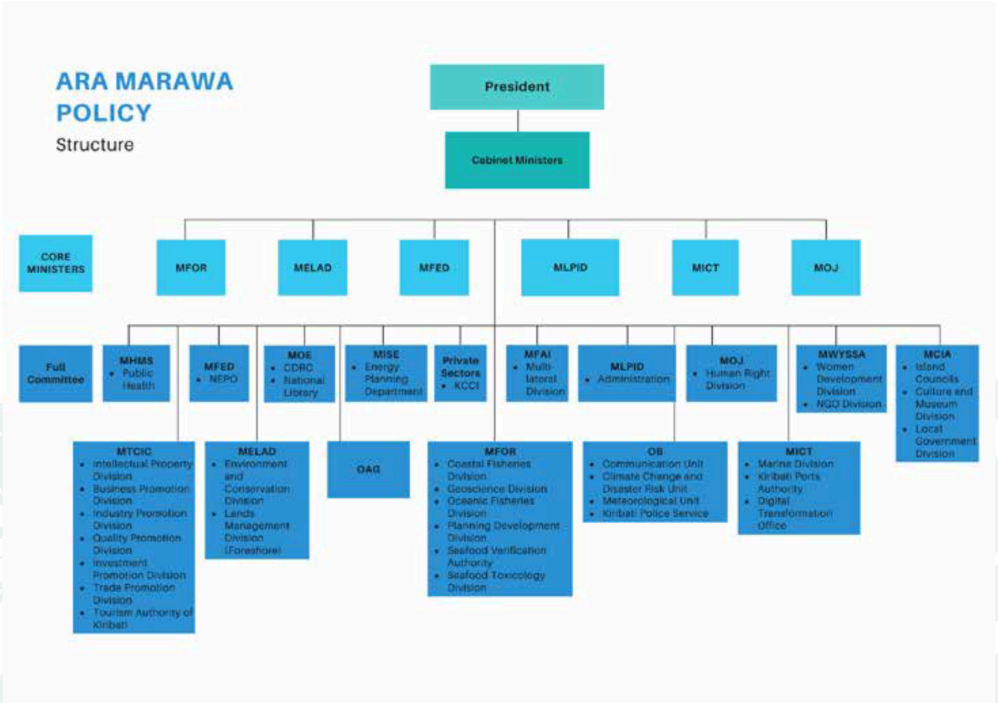


Implementation

Governance and Coordination

Ara Marawa Policy will be implemented within the existing mandates of relevant Ministries. Each Ministry will lead on strategic actions aligned within their portfolio and report progress to the AMCC. The AMCC will support overall coordination, receive reports from other relevant coordination committees, and ensure alignment across sectors.

Where issues arising from the AMCC require Ministerial consideration, the AMCC will report to the AMMC for decision. The Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources (MFOR) will serve as Secretariat to the AMCC, which will operate under the governance framework of the AMCC Terms of Reference.



Members of the National Ocean Coordinating Committee

Ministry	Division
MCIA	Culture and Museum Division
	Local Government Division
MELAD	Environment and Conservation Division
	Land Management Division
MFAI	Multilateral Division
MFED	Climate Finance Division
	National Economic Planning Office
MFOR	Corporate Service Division
	Coastal Fisheries Division
	Geo-Science Division
	Seafood Toxicology Laboratory Division
	Oceanic Fisheries Division
	Planning and Development Division
MHMS	Public Health Division
MICT	Marine Division
MISE	Energy Planning Department
MLPID	Administration Division
MOJ	Human Rights Division
MTCIC	Intellectual Property Division
	Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industry
	Tourism Authority of Kiribati
	Business Promotion Division
	Quality Promotion Division
	Investment Promotion Division
	Industry Promotion Division
	Trade Promotion Division
MWYSSA	Non-Government Division
	Women's Development Division
OAG	Drafting Unit
OB	Climate Change Unit
	Communication Unit
	Kiribati Meteorological Services
	Kiribati Police Service (Operation Unit)



Implementation Plans

The line Ministries will be responsible for the development of their implementation plans to deliver on specific strategic priorities and actions.

To ensure Ara Marawa Policy is effectively operationalized and leads to concrete results, the Vision of this Policy will be translated into measurable targets through a two-tier process. The AMMC will define a set of high-level national targets that articulate the intended long-term outcomes of the Vision and guide whole-of government coordination. The AMCC will develop corresponding technical targets and indicators that operationalize these outcomes across sectors.

These high-level and technical targets will form the core of the Implementation Plan and the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, providing a clear link between the Vision, implementation activities, and measurable progress.

As the designated coordinating body, MFOR will convene national consultations, through the AMCC, to consolidate the line Ministries' respective Implementation Plans on the relevant Ara Marawa Policy Strategic Actions and will also coordinate the development of the Policy's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

The policy implementation will be supported through existing financing mechanisms, including the national budget, overseas development assistance and additional ocean-related projects and aids that can be leveraged to fill resource gaps.

The Policy is recognized as a living document. The AMCC is empowered to adjust the Policy to address emerging issues and evolving national priorities. Regular reviews and updates will ensure the

Policy remains adaptive, relevant, and fit for purpose.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

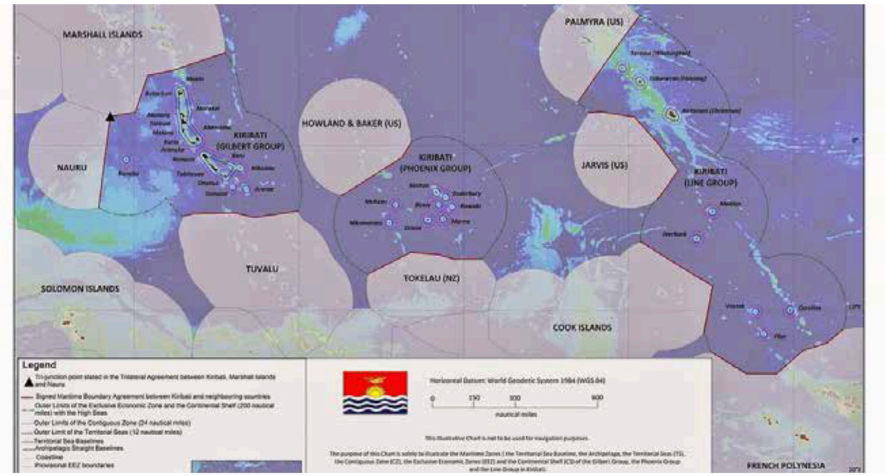
Ara Marawa Policy is a living document and should be regularly reviewed and updated to remain adaptive and fit for purpose.

An annual Progress Report shall be produced every year by MFOR as the Secretariat, based on updates and progress reported by AMCC stakeholders and relevant Ministries on the implementation of strategic actions. The report will outline progress in delivering the Policy, identify lessons learnt, highlight best practices, and point to future opportunities. The Annual Progress Reports will be submitted to the AMCC for review, validated by the AMMC, and then submitted to Cabinet. The reports will also be made publicly available online.

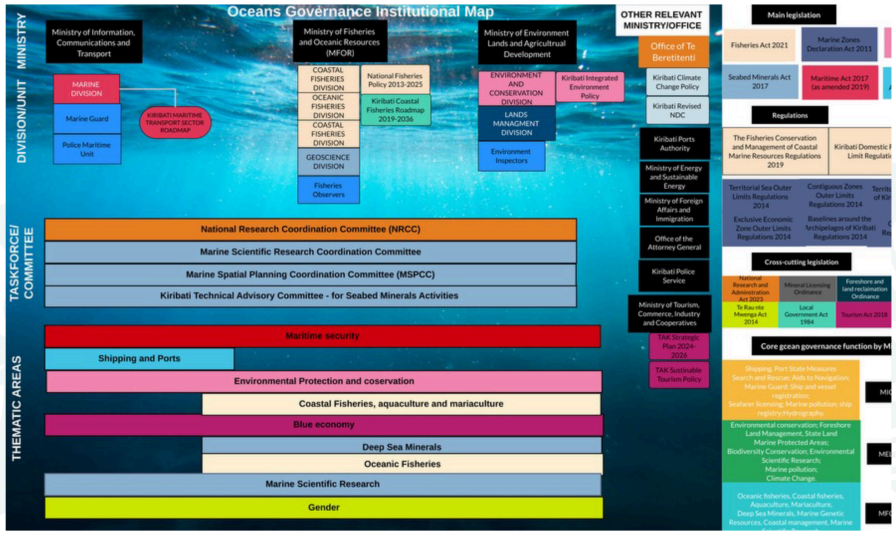
Ara Marawa Policy Review Report will be commissioned by the AMCC Secretariat every five years. The report will evaluate progress in achieving the Policy, report on relevant indicators, and capture emerging learnings, priorities, and issues. It should identify recommendations to enhance the Policy for consideration by the AMCC. The AMCC will respond to the Review Report, and any proposed updates will require endorsement by the AMMC. If endorsed, the Policy may then be updated through a consultative process with the AMCC before final validation. Annexes:



Annex 1: Map of the Republic of Kiribati Exclusive Economic Zone



Annex 2: Ocean Governance Institutional Map



Annex 3: List of relevant policies and legislation

National

- Fisheries Act 2021 & Regulations
- National Fisheries Policy 2013-2025
- Kiribati Coastal Fisheries Roadmap 2019-2036
- Seabed Minerals Act 2017 & Regulations
- Marine Zone Declaration Act 2011 & Regulations
- Wildlife Ordinance
- Environment Act 2021
- Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy 2021-2036
- Kiribati Climate Change Policy
- Kiribati Revised NDC
- Kiribati Development Plan 2024-2027
- Kiribati Vision for 20 Years
- Maritime Act 2017
- Kiribati Ports Authority Act 1990
- Kiribati Maritime Transport Sector Roadmap
- Small Craft Regulation
- Search and Rescue Act
- Umwanibong Act 2022
- Local Government Act 1984 (Amendment 2007)
- Te Rau nte Mwenga Act 2014
- Cultural & Traditional Knowledge (TK) Policy
- National Intellectual Property Strategy
- Patent Act
- Tourism Act 2018
- Mineral Licencing Ordinance
- Foreshore and land reclamation Ordinance
- Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy
- MET Act & Strategic Plan.
- Kiribati National Research and Administration Act 2023
- Incorporated Societies Act 20
- TAK - Kiribati Sustainable Tourism Policy
- TAK Strategic Plan 2024-2026
- Kiribati National Investment Policy Framework
- Kiribati Trade Policy Framework 2017-2027
- Kiribati National Energy Policy
- Energy Act 2022 & Regulations
- Kiribati Integrated Energy Roadmap
- E-transaction Act 2021
- Occupational Health and Safety Act

- Employment Industrial Relations Code
- Penal Code 2017
- Food Safety Act 2006
- Food Regulation 2014
- Incorporated Societies Act 2002
- Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Act 2019
- Data Protection Act 2025

Pacific Regional

- 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent
- Framework for Pacific Oceanscape
- Framework for Pacific Regionalism 2014
- Boe Declaration on Regional Security 2018 and Action Plan
- South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Rarotonga Treaty)
- Niue Treaty on Cooperation in Fisheries Surveillance and Law Enforcement in the South Pacific Region (Niue Treaty)
- Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the face of Climate Change-related Sea-Level Rise
- Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Declaration on the Continuity of Statehood and the Protection of Persons Affected by Climate Change-related Sea-level Rise
- Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Ocean Statement 2021
- Revitalised Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration
- The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017-2030
- Cleaner Pacific 2025-Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy 2016-2025
- Pacific Oceans Pollution Prevention Programme (PACPOL) 2015-2020
- Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (Trade in Goods)
- The Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme (Marine Species Programme) 2022-2026
- Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (IEPA, the Kiribati EU Regional Trade Agreement in Goods)
- PACER Plus Regional Trade Agreement
- Pacific Coral Reef Action Plan 2021–2030
- Pacific Islands Regional Marine Spill Contingency Plan (PACPLAN) 2019
- Pacific Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter 2018-2025
- Regional Strategy for Pacific Women in Maritime (2025-2030)
- Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2021-2025
- Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management 2021-2030
- A Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries
- New Song for Pacific Fisheries, Pathway to Change: The Noumea Strategy 2015
- Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy 2017 to 2026
- Pacific One Maritime Framework 2026-2050
- Pacific 2030 Sustainable Tourism Policy Framework

International

- United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- 1982 United National Convention on the Law of the Sea
- United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
- 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972
- Food and Agriculture Organization Agreement on Port State Measures
- International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling
- Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean
- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Annex 4: Existing Ocean-Related Subcommittees:

1. **Office of Te Beretitenti**
   - National Research and Coordinating Committee – To handle review, facilitate, manage, coordinate, and evaluate all research interests in Kiribati.
   - Government's Policy Communications Network – To facilitate information-sharing across ministries on national priorities and policies.
2. **Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry Cooperatives**
   - National Trade Advisory Committee – Coordinate trade and trade-related policies across Government.
   - Intellectual Property Rights Committee – Coordinate and implement the National Intellectual Property Strategy.
   - Investment Facilitation Committee – Developing a targeted incentive package to attract premium investments and support long-term sustainable growth.
3. **Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources**
   - Kiribati Marine Spatial Plan Coordinating Committee – To provide effective coordination and oversight for the development and implementation of a comprehensive Marine Spatial Plan for Kiribati.
   - Kiribati Seabed Mineral Technical Advisory Committee – To assist and advice on seabed mineral activities within and beyond national jurisdictions under sponsorship arrangements.
   - Marine Scientific Research Coordinating Committee – To evaluate MSR applications and provide recommendations to the National Research Coordinating Committee.
   - Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Committe - To oversee and coordinate all activities related to the Domestication and Implementation of the BBNJ Agreement in Kiribati.
4. **Ministry of Women, Youth, Social and Sports Association.**
   - Women Economic Empowerment Committee – To strengthen women participation in sustainable ocean-based livelihood, community resource management, blue economy opportunities.
5. **Ministry of Justice**
   - Kiribati National Human Right Taskforce – Advisory body to the government on ratifying Human Right Treaties, universal periodic review and Kiribati-related international human rights obligations.
6. **Ministry of Communication and Transport**
   - National Search and Rescue Committee – Oversee and coordinate the implementation of Kiribati's maritime search and rescue arrangements, include the development and use of the national SAR plan, relevant policies and strategies, and the continuous review of cooperation between SAR entities and the SAR Authority.
   - Marine Board Committee – Provide advice to the Minister on maritime matters, oversee investigations and decisions related to vessel casualties and maritime certificates, and carry out any additional functions assigned under the Maritime Act.
7. **Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs**
   - Island Council – Provide oversight roles and authority in ocean governance at the island level and ensure that commitments made at the national level are regulated, enforced, implemented, and sustained at the community and island level.
8. **Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development.**
   - National Chemical and Hazardous Waste Management Coordinating Committee - Strengthen the ban on solid and chemical hazardous wastes." "Engage with committee members in country-level trainings relevant to waste reduction and the prevention of marine pollution." "Review and implement initiatives that promote sound waste-management practices
   - National Biodiversity Planning Committee - Review, endorse, and implement the National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP), the Kiribati National Invasive Species Strategic and Action Plan (KNISSAP), and other biodiversity related National documents. Implement, review and monitor the progress of activities under the Biodiversity thematic area of the new KIEP 2021-2036, for every 4 year monitoring period. To review and endorse all National biodiversity related reports, policies, strategic plans, and other relevant national documents concerning biodiversity.
   - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Committee - Collect, Compile, Review, Validate and Finalize Data for UNFCCC Reports (BUR & TNC report.



Annex 5: Ara Marawa Policy Contributors List.

No	Full Name	Designation	Ministry	Divisions
1	Ms. Tebweretaake Henry	Ag Urban Management Officer	MCIA	Local Government Division
2	Ms. Eritina Benete	Senior Urban Management Officer		
3	Ms. Teraaiti Euta	Senior Museum Officer		Culture and Museum Division.
4	Ms Meere Kenana	Museum Curator Officer		
5	Mrs. Nenenteiti Ruatu	Director	MELAD	Environment Conservation Division
6	Mr. Mika Bita	Project Manager		
7	Ms. Kaaroti Henry	Senior Biodiversity Conservation Officer		
8	Ms. Victoria Hnanguie	EIA Officer		
9	Mr. Romano Reo	Director		Land Management Division
10	Ms. Bakatenuateaba. Katangateman	GIS Officer		
11	Mr. Arthur Binoka	Senior Environment Officer		Wildlife Division
12	Mr. Tearinaki Tanielu	Director	MFAI	Multilateral Division
13	Mr. Tioti Batuao	Desk Officer		
14	Ms. Tebete England	Deputy Director	MFED	National Economic Planning Office.
15	Ms.Tiebane Tiito	Sector Economist		
16	Mr. Choi Yeeting	Director and IFAN Advisor		Climate Finance Division
17	Mereta Terieta	Intern Officer		
18	Mr. Riibeta Abeta	Secretary	MFOR	Corporate Service Division
19	Mr. Tieri Tamoa	Deputy Secretary		
20	Mr. Teeta. Erikate	Senior Assistant Secretary		
21	Ms. Kabure Yeeting	Director		Geoscience Division
22	Ms. Joyce Uan	Principal Mineral Officer		
23	Ms. Tokabai Bauro	Marine Scientific Research Officer		
24	Ms. Maiango Teimarane	Offshore Mineral Officer		
25	Ms. Teereta. Kanoua	Environment Assurance Officer		
26	Ms. Marysia Kaburoua	ECOP		
27	Ms. Anameere Tennaba	ECOP		
28	Ms Catherine Paul	Principal Mineral Officer		
29	Mr. Toatu Amatia	Inshore Research Officer		
30	Ms. Turia Bokai	ECOP		
31	Mr. Karianako James	Graphic Designer/Media Officer		
32	Mr. Kaiea Awira	Project Manager, Cabsmart		GEPSCOEMCE
33	Ms. Tiein Taebo	Communication Officer		
34	Mr. Kaitaua Toakarawa	GIS Officer		
35	Ms. Teenari Tekeraoi	GIS Officer		
36	Ms. Katherine Maruia	Principal Verification Officer		Seafood Verification Division
37	Ms. Taati Eria	Director		Planning and Development Division
38	Ms. Bikeieta Aribita	Senior Inshore Economist Officer		
39	Ms. Tabeti Biritia	Senior Offshore Economist Officer		
40	Mr. Kobure Norman	Senior Licensing Officer		Oceanic Fisheries Division
41	Mr. Raubane Matiera	Licensing Officer		
42	Ms. Bwenatu Kefu	Fisheries Officer		Coastal Fisheries Division
43	Ms. Tarateiti Uriam	Project Manager		
44	Ms. Leslie Tearawabwebwe	Senior Fisheries Assistant Officer		
45	Mr. Manibua Rota	Senior Fisheries Officer		

46	Ms. Tarome K Tekawa	Senior Assistant Health Inspector.	MHMS	Public Health Services
47	Dr Marou Tikataake	Acting Communicable Disease Specialist		
48	Ms. Nikarawa Karoua	Chief Health Inspector		
49	Mr. Burenteun Terikaua	Legal Officer	MICT	Marine Department
50	Mr. Erirau Timeon	Surveyor technician		
51	Ms. Tebetiraoi Inatoa	Surveyor technician		
52	Mr. Mikaere Nemia	Civil Officer	MISE	Civil Engineering Department
53	Ms. Ueaniti Kiritimati	Energy Economist		Energy Planning Department
54	Ms. Miriam Toatara	Senior Energy Economist		
55	Mr. Ratu Nemani Tebana	Deputy Secretary	MLPID	Administration
56	Mr. Kiaueta Teboko	Assistant Business Officer		
57	Mr. Kaiea Ruitiata	Assistant Secretary		
58	Mr. Aretaake Ientaake	Director	MOJ	Human Right Division
59	Ms. Aileen Bauro	Human Rights Officer		
60	Ms. Tautongo Kaiteie	Senior Intellectual Property Officer	MTCIC	Intellectual Property Division
61	Mrs. Angoango Fakaua	Senior Trade Officer		Trade Promotion Division
62	Ms. Merari Nelson	Trade Officer		
63	Ms. Tekiataake Ruka	Senior Investment Officer		
64	Ms. Kiarake Karuaki	Tourism Officer		Tourism Authority of Kiribati
65	Mr. George Kumkee	Senior Marketing Officer		
66	Ms. Bebe O'Connor	Tourism Officer		
67	Ms. Tekimwau Kanoua	Outer Island Liaison Officer	MWYSSA	Women's Development Division
68	Ms. Mollie Akoia Bauro	Senior Community Development Officer		Non-Government Division
69	Ms. Tueti Tieri			

