

i) Promoting the use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the convention.

- Information and communication technology (ICT) is one of the most important tools used by anticorruption agencies in the country to implement the public awareness and reporting of anticorruption contraventions. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, the use of ICT for reporting and public education on the latter activities has been beneficial, where the public are encouraged to lodge their complaints using ICT (with internet access).

Additionally, the creation and implementation of the Kiribati Learning Passport platform has allowed for the continuous delivery of required subjects to students, including moral education as part of the teaching curriculum during this long pandemic lockdown.

Recognizing the importance of ICT, the government is intending to create a Freedom of Information platform to ensure that the public are provided with information essential for them to know about the government processes and decisions.

ii) Challenges to and good practices in anticorruption awareness-raising, education, training, and research.

- In line with the comprehensive strategy on public awareness and education, the government has allowed the integration of integrity and moral education in the education curriculum to teach children at an early stage the principle of corruption and anti-corruption, as well as current practices /mechanisms to fight corruption. Subsequently, the public awareness and education programs continue to be implemented by existing anti-corruption agencies including, the Public Service Office, the Leadership Commission to name a few, to re-engineer public perceptions on corruption."

Challenges:

Resourcing was one of the issues highlighted during the Pacific Unity Against Corruption conference. This is more prevalent in small island countries with narrow resource base, and it was viewed as one of the major impediments to the fight against corruption and in meeting members obligations to UNCAC. The absence of financial and technical supports was a concern that could hamper national efforts of Pacific Island Countries to meeting the goals of Teieniwa Vision.