



Quarterly Project Progress Report

Name of Project: Enhanced National Food Security in the context of Global Climate Change

Date of report: January to March, 2020

Name, Project Coordinator: Tererei Abete-Reema (Mrs) Project Assistants: Kiriten Oben/Maritere Baani/Ruka Tabuia/Titan Toani

Project Advocacy Officer: Bweneata Kaoti-Inatoa (Mrs)/Ms Maria Henry

Basic Project Information

(Basic information can be completed by UNDP before sharing the report with the partner)

Project Title: Enhanced National Food Security in the context of Global Climate Change	
Project Duration	60 months
Reporting Period	Quarter 1, 2020
Implementing Partners National collaborating agencies	Departments of Environment (ECD), Agriculture (ALD), both from MELAD, Fisheries (MFMRD), Meteorology (KMS-OB), Tourism (KNTO-MICTTD), Internal Trade (MCIC), Local Government (LGD) and Culture (CMD), both from Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) & Ministry of Education (MoE),
Other UN/International collaborating agencies	UNDP
Cost-sharing third parties	National and Local Government
UNDP Programme Officer/Programme Analyst	Mr Rusiate Ratuniata and Ms Vasiti Navuku

1. Project Implementation Status and Key Results

Implementation Status Summary *(This needs to be completed by project)*

❖ *Briefly assess how the project is progressing towards expected outcomes (UNDAF Outcome), highlighting any key activities or results during the reporting period. If project implementation is delayed, please indicate reason for delay and ways of resolving the issue, accelerating delivery in the next period.*

This first quarter activities were limited to activities proposed for last quarter that did not happen and spilled to this quarter due to unavailability of flights before xmas and new year. The first advance request was delayed till towards end of March

The Nonouti FEA was assessed in mid-January by a Fisheries official from base and was found to be performing satisfactorily based on feedback from the island council staff interviewed including the Acting Clerk and the Mayor, domestic airline agent, some fishermen and communities. Her informative monthly reports were also submitted on time. Her contract for the new year had been extended. The FEA continued to shoulder all Fisheries related tasks. During this visit, two Fisheries co-operatives/associations were established in one village on Nonouti

Culture team undertook its postponed trip to Maiana from last quarter, for duration of 2 weeks. Their activities include awareness raising on promoting local plantation and documenting traditional knowledge and skills found within island and to learn ways on how to utilize them for Food Security in building resilience against climate change. The Elders Cycle was consulted also to seek support towards enhancing livelihoods of these local communities using traditional preservation methods against the impact of climate change and the protection of cultural and natural sites. Existing dataset held with Culture from previous visits were updated, including positioning with GPS and revalidated as monitoring means to note. **Hands on practical training was conducted with villagers by demonstrating the skills and knowledge on planting different varieties of the 5 native food crops such as breadfruit, pandanus, coconut tree, swamp taro (babai) and fig tree.**

2. Project Management and Oversight

(This section should be completed by project in coordination with UNDP)

❖ *Briefly assess (<150 words) whether during the reporting period, management and oversight of the project was sufficient to support progress of the project.*

Consider the following questions:

- What M&E work was conducted during the reporting period (e.g. data acquisition, mid-term review...)*
- How identified risks in the project document or identified during the project are being managed, and did any new risks emerge?*
- What significant communications and advocacy efforts have been / are being undertaken in the project?*

PMU undertook recruitment exercises to select the Logistical Support Assistant (LSA), the Project Assistant (PA) and the Communication Assistant (CA) to assist the overwhelmed PMU. The LSA post had to be undertaken twice as the only successful candidate in first round did not know how to drive the manually driven project vehicle. There was only one successful applicant for the Project Assistant vacancy and she was taken on board for a probationary period of 3 months. A successful candidate for the CA vacancy turned down the offer, so it was offered to the second candidate, who had also secured a placement. The vacancy will be publicly advertised again next quarter, along with the Advocacy position which would be vacated next quarter by the current post holder.

Several other recruitments were undertaken for the Fisheries Component Manager and the two Fisheries GIS Officers. The latter were taken on board for a probationary period of 6 months, instead of recruiting a Local Consultant, thus building more local capacity with less project funding.

Agriculture reviewed all contracts issued in 2019, including the Local Consultant's at Maiana and Abemama, based on their end of year reports. Two contracts for Assistant Agricultural Assistants at Maiana and NONouti were renewed based on their weekly/monthly reporting and time sheet submissions including reports from various teams which visited the pilot islands, with the exception of the AAA for Abemama, due to complaints lodged against him and his poor monthly reporting.

This quarter did not have any new project activities rolled out, due to unavailability of fund. The main hold up was the acceptance of the costed work plan (CWP) by UNDP which was outside the project document, taking 2 months for revision through the RTA and the Project Analysts in the PaO office. This delay also resulted in project personnel not being paid for 2 months, causing political issues from pilot islands extension staff for unpaid salaries. KFSU acquitted the funding in mid-January and acquitted the remaining balance again in mid-March, before the advance request was finally approved. The lack of activities this quarter would further delay the project in implementation thus requiring project extension beyond 12 months.

The local consultant for the mid-term review visited the PMU office twice to collect additional information required by the newly appointed/recruited International Consultant whose draft report is yet to be shared.

• **Monitoring and Evaluation**

(Update indicators as per project document. Indicate how progress monitoring and acquisition of data from project interventions are being captured and utilized.)

No monitoring activity was undertaken this quarter.

The EMIS/AMAT back-up server has just been installed this quarter, after delays from customs release, but had not been turned on until a sustainable power supply (UPS) had been purchased with next fund replenishment

Project auditing for 2019 was undertaken in February (10-14) by an External firm which did the same in 2019. A report was submitted 2 weeks later and both PMU, KFSU and UNDP had responded to all issues raised.

Risk management

(Actual/ anticipated operational, political and environmental risks)

Environmental risk from excessive rain continued this quarter, making visits to farmers, difficult due to the main road condition (slippery and full of pools) at each pilot island. Flooded pits for giant swamp taro (babai) made planting so difficult, hence delay at some sites.

Operational risk is experienced from lack of funding due to late completion/approval of the AWP. This necessitates the AWP to be developed in October, so its consideration and approval would be done in November and December.

Communication and advocacy

(What significant communications and advocacy efforts have been/are being undertaken in the project?)

Due to only two activities undertaken this quarter, only 3 press releases were completed this quarter

PSC/Board meeting was convened on 13th March to consider and endorse the CWP2020/AWP2020 only. It was attended physically by the UNJP Project Analysts, based in-country while the Suva office team joined via skype. The presented document was approved in principle but needed amendment to add project targets.

- **Focus on gender equity and equality**

(highlight specific activities and achievements)

Following is the beneficiary information per island and output:

Table 1 Summary of beneficial details

island	outputs	total	Men	Women	Adult (%)	Youth (%)	Children (%)
Maiana							
Agriculture	2.3	211	126	85			4 th qtr
Agriculture	1.5						Non-reporting
Culture	1.2	222	108	114	100	0	0
Fisheries	1.5	84	75	9	100	0	0
Nonouti							
Fisheries	1.5	193	105	88			65% (J&F)
Agriculture	1.5	84	84	0			Late reporting
Abemama							

Agriculture	1.5						
Fisheries	1.5						Irregular reporting
Agriculture	2.3	457	197	260	20	50	(3 rd ,4 th & 1 st qtrs) Late reporting
Total		1,161	605	456	76%	24%	

Table 2. Plant varieties planted January at Maiana as reported by Culture team

Village name	Plants varieties				
	Breadfruit	Pandanus	Coconut	Babai	Fig tree
Tebikerai	1	3	2	0	0
Tekaranga	3				
Tematantongo	4	4	2	0	0
Aobike	3	5	5	5	1
Tebwanga	0	3	5	0	1
Temwangaua	1	5	1	0	0
Teora	0	2	5	0	0
Tebiauea	1	4	4	5	0
Buota	0	2	3	1	0
Bubutei Meang	2	2	4	5	1
Bubutei Nuuka	0	5	6	5	0
Bubutei Maiaki	0	5	5	5	0
	15	40	42	26	3

Table 3: Perennial crops planted at Maiana as reported by Local Consultant (quarter 4, 2019)

Villages	No. HHs	Banana	Papaya	Dwarf coconut	Pandanus	Breadfruit
Tebikerai	20	8	20	17	7	18
Tekaranga	21	11	24	17	11	12
Tematantongo	30	7	32	25	11	32
Aobike	18	4	15	9	2	14
Tebanga	30	-	14	6	-	10
Temwangaua	20	5	5	4	1	5
Toora	20	5	12	9	1	2
Tebiauea	30	19	15	8	-	11
Buota	20	9	15	9	5	9
Bubutei meang	20	10	11	9	11	11
Bubutei Nuuka	20	11	11	11	11	11
Bubutei Maiaki	20	15	14	14	14	14
totals	249	104	188	138	74	149



Fig 1. Fisheries Regulation poster

Table 4 Lists of Plants materials provided from Kauma High School (LDCF) Center at Abemama as reported by Local Consultant

NO	Village/ward Name	Number of crops	Name of variety	Total	Comments
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1	Kabangaki	5 breadfruit	(5 Boeke)		
	Tabokenna	47 cassava	tapioca		
		40 bele cuttings			
		15 Lime cuttings			
		1pkt cabbage			
		1pkt tomato			
		1pkt beans			
		40 pandanus			
		36 taro			
		14 fig trees	bero		
		235 kumara	235 cuttings s/potato		
		30 breadfruit	15 yuley cuttings & 4 yuley shoots & 11 bukiraro		
		15 drumsticks	(15 cuttings)		
		30 chaya	(30 cuttings)		
2	Katia Community ward & Primary school	15 Bele			
		6 casava	(6 tapioca)		
		1pkts tomato			
		2pkts cabbages			
		1pkts egg plants			
		10 nambele			
		5 drumstick cuttings			
3	Tebanga Maiaki	15 bele			
		50 sweet potato	50 cuttings		
		15 tapioca			
		1pkts cabbage	cabbage		
4	Tebanga Nuka	30 kumara	s/potato cuttings		
		6 cassava cuttings	tapioca		
5	Tarakaimaiu	15 nambele	Nambere cuttings		
		10 cassava	Tapioca cuttings		
		20 kumara	s/potato cuttings		
6	Chavelliar secondary school	1pkt cabbage			
		1 pkt tomato			
		1 pkt eggplants			
7	Taotin hotel	5 bele cuttings			
		2 cassava cuttings	tapioca		
8	Nursery center	10 cassava cuttings	tapioca		
		10 Nambele	nambele		
9	Tabontebike	10 cassava	tapioca		

		10 nambele	nambele		
10	Reina	8 cassava cuttings	tapioca		
11	Baretoa	10 bele cuttings	bele		
12	Bukiraba	15 bele cuttings	bele		
		10 cassava	tapioca		
13	Tekatirirake	20 bele cuttings	bele		
		6 tapioca cuttings	tapioca		
		120 kumala cuttings	s/potato		
		5 drumstick cuttings	drumstick		
		3 fig trees	bero		
		2 breadfruits	1 bokeke & 1 yuley		
14	Taribo church (SDA)	100 cuttings	s/potato		
		4 bele			
		1 fig tree			
		1 lime			
15	Whole Nation church	2 breadfruit	(1 bokeke & 1 yuley)		
		1 fig tree	(bero)		
		3 coconut	(Dwarf variety)		
		1 shoots	Breadfruit (bokeke)		
		1 shoots	Breadfruit (yuley)		
		1 Fig tree	(bero)		
		30 kumara cuttings	s/potato		
16	Tanimainiku	2 cassava cuttings			
		2 bele cuttings	tapioca		
		1 breadfruit shoot	(yuley)		
17	Tebaintaake	3 breadfruit	(3 Yuley)		
		5 banana			
		6 kumala cuttings	s/potato		
		10 Bele cuttings			
		2 drumsticks			
		4 chaya			
		3 lime			
18	Alfred Sadd Memorial secondary school	2 pkts cabbage			
		10 bele			
		8 cassava	tapioca		
		2pkts tomato	tomato		
		1pkt eggplant	eggplants		

19	Tetongo Primary School (Tanimainiku)	5 breadfruit	(2 bokeke & 2 yuley, 1 seeded)		
		8 Nambele			
		6 cassava	tapioca		
		3 coconut	(dwarf)		
20	Tabiang Meanga	1 breadfruit	(1 yuley)		
		6 fig tree	bero		
		2pkts cabbage	Chinese		
21	Abatiku village	11 breadfruit	(1 yuley & 5 bokeke & 5 bukiraro)		
		10 pandanus			
		15 nambele			
		10 s/potato	tapioca		
		20 cassava cuttings	s/potato		
		13 lime	3 & 5 fruits & 5 cuttings)		
21	Abatiku Primary School (Islet)	6 banana			
		3 breadfruit	bukiraro		
		1pkt cabbage			
		1pkt eggplant			
		2 fig trees			
22.	Ainen week in Abemama	10 cassava cuttings	Tapioca		
		15 cuttings	Nambere		
		40 cuttings	s/potato		

Round 1 and 2 demonstration plants for training and people interest involved in LDCF food security program from July 2019 toward March 2020.

Table 5

Plants distributed and planted on Nonouti (Jan – March, 2020)

Village/ward	plant	quantity	variety	# of Households
Temotu	breadfruit	1	1 (yuley)	1
	coconut	109	unknown	5
	Fig tree	1	1	1
Tenanoraoui	breadfruit	2	1 (bukiraro)	2
	banana	34	1	1
Taboiaki	breadfruit	5	2 (yuley & bukiraro)	5
	coconut	10	unknown	1
	pandanus	5	unknown	1

	papaya	7	unknown	1
Tebatabuki	pandanus	22	2	1
	coconut	50	unknown	1
	breadfruit	5	2 (yuley & bukiraro)	5
Matang	cabbage	27	chinese	1
	spinach	3		1
	kumala	5		1
	Breadfruit	7	2 (yuley & bukiraro)	2
	Papaya	3	1	1
	banana	1	1	1
	coconut	10	unknown	1
Autukia	Cabbage	23	chinese	1
Rotimwa	Cabbage	66	chinese	4
	coconut	121	unknown	4
	banana	16	2 (lady's finger & plaintain)	7
	breadfruit	6	2 (yuley & seeded)	5
	kumala	6		1
Teuabu	breadfruit	11	3 (yuley & bukiraro & seeded)	6
	papaya	6	unknown	1
	banana	4	Lady's finger	1
Temanoku	breadfruit	15	3 (bokeke, yuley & seeded)	7
	cassava	7	1	2
	cabbage	24	1 (Chinese)	1
	cococnut	76	(unknown)	2
	spinach	3	1	1
	kumala	4	1	1
Tebuange	coconut	68	(unstated)	2
	breadfruit	3	2 (bokeke & seeded)	2
Abamakoro	pandanus	2	unknown	1
	Papaya	1	1	1
	Banana	1	1	1
	breadfruit	1	1	1

3. Financial Management

Financial Information Summary (against valid AWP) (first 4 columns can be pre-filled and project will report remaining columns.)

Reporting Period: Quarter 1, 2020 (had been provided on Faceform for January and March)

Outcome	Activities	Source of Funding	Activity Budget (USD) Amount from 2019 AWP (a)	Expenditure of the current reporting period (convert to USD) Amount from FF (b)	Accumulated Expenditure by the current reporting period (USD) b + amount reported from last quarter (c)	Delivery Rate of the current reporting period (%) (b/a) X 100	Accumulated Delivery Rate by the current reporting period (%) (c/a) X 100
Outcome 1		UNDP/LDCF					
Outcome 2		UNDP/LDCF					
Project Management		UNDP/LDCF					
Total							

Financial Information Summary (against Project Document / Budget)

Reporting Period: 2020 (to be updated once acquittal had been done)

Outcome	Output	Source of Funding	Activity Budget (USD) PROJECT DOCUMENT BUDGET	Accumulated Expenditure of the current reporting year period (USD) from table c above once entered	Accumulated Expenditure by previous years (USD)	Delivery Rate of the current reporting year (%)	Accumulated Delivery Rate since start of project (%)
Outcome 1	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	UNDP/LDCF					
Outcome 2	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6	UNDP/LDCF					
Project Management		UNDP/LDCF					
Total							

4. Provide details on key Output/Activity during the reporting period in below table.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>1. Percentage of households and communities that have stable or increased food security in the face of climate change</p> <p>CFD ALD CMD</p>	<p>Current trajectory of resource use signifies increased future food insecurity (actual household food security will be defined during Year 1 of project and presented as gender-disaggregated data)</p> <p>Current trajectory of resource use signify increased future food insecurity (actual household food security will be defined during Year 1 of project and presented as gender-disaggregated data)</p>	<p>By the end of the project 100% of men, women and children of targeted islands (Nonouti 2,744), have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p> <p>[2015 census information added to target during inception phase for clarity]</p>	<p>Progress 65%</p> <p>Nonouti Fisheries</p> <p>600 clams and 100 sandfish were deployed at Nonouti</p> <p>Translocation of 300 arc shells (Te Bun) from Abemama to Nonouti (villages) was carried out this November 2019 to restock the lagoon with the depleted bivalve.</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>CFD and MISE team visited Nonouti on the 14-21 November 2019 to complete the sluice gate work of the existing fishpond however work was not completed as the woods sent over to the Island went missing few days before the team arrived.</p> <p>Milkfish farming continued, training was provided by Fisheries on</p>	<p>Progress: 65%</p> <p>Fisheries:</p> <p>Development of Video clip on deployment of clams and sandfish at Nonouti Island undertaken last quarter continued.</p> <p>Developing terms of reference (TOR) for Sandfish Consultancy to assist with preparing feed for the sandfish hatchery. This was shared with UNDP for comments</p> <p>This was planned for April and most likely to be postponed due to covid 19 pandemic.</p> <p>Plans for this quarter (2nd Quarter) are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement of equipment for mini-hatcheries on three pilot islands 2. Site selection for mini-hatchery and consultation with the Island Council for agreement. 	<p>Overall Progress 60 %</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Results of health clinic surveys undertaken at each pilot island were provided at the request of PMU but the narrative component (Annual bulletin of the pilot islands) is yet to be shared.</p> <p><i>Nonouti 70%</i></p> <p>Preparation with the ark shell (te bun) translocation to Nonouti is planned for next quarter. It will be collected from Abemama and translocated to Nonouti for the purpose of restocking the wild.</p> <p>A team from base visited from 5th -16th September to monitor and evaluate Home-Garden Competition which has 40% households/farmers registered. 45 plantlets of</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>Average # of outboard motor boats = 0.234 & canoes = 0.148.</p> <p>By catch volume, bonefish accounts to 217775 kg or 42% of annual finfish catch</p> <p>'te bun' (arkshell) = 0% due to lack of bivalve on island</p> <p>% of gears for finfish species employed by fishers = 58 (leading figure) for gillnets, hand-line accounted to 25 %, deep-bottom fishing.</p> <p>For invertebrates, diving = 40% & gleaning = 60%.</p> <p>Accessibility of resource is easy.</p> <p>Per capita of fish consumption on the island is portrayed by the following</p>		<p>milkfish management and milkfish food production during this trip to 5 milkfish owners on the island</p> <p>The Catch Monitoring activity has commenced this quarter to assess the effectiveness of the CBFM implemented since 2019. The results of catch monitoring assessment undertaken in Autukia, Nonouti within a 2 weeks period, Also, it describes methods that are used in carrying out catch monitoring, i.e. methods used for data collection and clarification of those data. The result, however, will be used as a source of comparing fluctuations of catch data between different years of catch monitoring assessment within the MPA..</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>A trip to Nonouti in November was based on Consultation of island council on the implementation of ALD target workplan for the island, recruitment of 2 Is for the 2-pilot village on livestock production. A baseline survey was conducted during the trip for the 2-pilot village for livestock production.</p> <p>Consultation for this pilot village about the implementation of the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Establishment of mini-hatchery on the three pilot islands 4. Follow-up visit to Nonouti, Abemama, Maiana for evaluation and monitoring of previous clam and sandfish deployed last year. 5. Pond survey and pond management workshop to be conducted on the three piloted islands and pond selection which is best for culturing milkfish at each pilot islands 6. Spawning training <p>Recruitment of a CFD Component Manager and 2 GIS officers has been done, now currently working at the Coastal Fisheries Division under the supervision of the Director.</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>A Draft Contract and TOR for ISs are now ready need further comment before finalizing it. also recruiting the rest of ISs for village that are not been yet recruited in Abemama and Nonouti. Hence this will be done during the trip plan that proposed next quarter.</p>	<p>Breadfruit (Bokeke variety) were distributed to all villages (9) from Temoti to Tebuange except the islet. Extension staff were assisted by the team to collect additional planting material:</p> <p>150 Breadfruit-Bukiraro, 100 Fig Trees, 150 Banana) that were basically limited in numbers at some households. These were collected for sowing at the Nursery area in Matang (capital) village. Training of 198 (KUC) Youth on agricultural planting know-how from different islands (Betio, Maiana, Kuria, Aranuka and Nonouti) attending a church convention was also a main highlight of the team's visit.</p> <p>A survey for Abamwakoro islet showed need for more breadfruit, banana, pandanus and fig trees, and fencing to ward off scavengers (pigs).</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>representation; finfish is almost 4 times (3.9 of frequency) a week, invertebrates' consumption is 0.93 or almost one time a week.</p> <p>Fishpond contribution to food security: Current level 0%</p>		<p>activity plan was also done during this trip. A baseline survey was also conducted during this trip for existing food crop and livestock for the 2-pilot village. 50% existing crop and 40% livestock production. The 2-pilot village was planned at these pilot villages (Rotima and Abwamakoro).for commencement next year</p> <p>Youth as Inventory Stocktakers (ISs) were recruited for each pilot island to each respective village. This IS will assist AAA and AA for more food production at their respective village.</p> <p>A draft TOR was developed and contract was not yet done. They would be ready to start on 1st quarter 2020 if their contract and TOR are ready.</p>		
		By the end of the project	Abemama 50%	Abemama: 55%	Abemama 45 %

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		<p>100% (3,299) of men, women and children of Abemama have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p>	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>The same visit in November was undertaken to consult island council for identification of the two pilot villages on the island. At same time, the recruitment of 2 youth as Inventory stocktakers was conducted from those pilot villages.</p> <p>Consultation of the pilot village for livestock production was also carried out during the trip.</p> <p>AAA managed to mass produce only 30 banana shoots and 39 vegetables this quarter.</p> <p>As reported by the Local Consultant, not much planting could be done this quarter due to excessive rain on the island. The main road for travel was not safe for transporting seedling and visit communities or even avoid flooding of planting plots</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>141 traditional food crops (54 coconuts, 23 breadfruits, 33 pandanus, 20 babai & 11 fig trees)</p>	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>The Local Consultant continued her training with communities (and HHs) as well as schools on the island and undertook to mass produce planting materials both vegetables (household and school gardens) and perennial crops (coconut trees, breadfruit, pandanus & fig trees). Interested individuals, schools and communities were given free planting material from the KHS nursery which was proposed as the LDCF centre to serve the needs for planting material (refer to Table 4 above) of the island. However monitoring of these planting materials is yet to be done..</p> <p>In exchange the project is expected to provide fencing for the planting material centre of the school garden and support its irrigation system</p> <p>Co-Finance</p> <p>Fisheries</p> <p>SPC creel survey, biological sampling on bonefish</p> <p>Recurrent budget provides for fisheries data collection, marine product, landing, creel survey)</p>	<p><i>Refer to Health Statistics</i></p> <p>On-going creel survey conducted by FEA at each pilot sites and submitted on a monthly basis but yet to be analysed.</p> <p><i>Co-finance</i></p> <p>Milkfish fries support to pond owners in Abemama and Nonouti is on-going noting the interest of local farmers on the two islands.</p> <p>A contract had been signed in July by an Agricultural Local Consultant and commenced work with extension staff, extending planting to all wards of island including islet Abatiku on Abemama. Fuel shortage on island had hampered making round 1 incomplete halfway through</p> <p>Co-finance:</p> <p>IFAD project personnel and the LC and AAA of LDCF combined forces to do training and planting together at all villages</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>were planted at all villages/wards from Kabangaki to the islet Abatiku</p> <p>Fisheries</p> <p>136 giant clams and 78 sandfish were safely and successfully deployed at Reina, Kariatebike and Tabontoibike villages at Abemama. 3 sandfish pens and 9 tables altogether constructed at each potential sites, were deployed at Abemama.</p>		
		<p>By the end of the project 100% (1,981) of men, women and children of Maiana have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p>	<p>Maiana 60%</p> <p>Fisheries</p> <p>Pond assessment to Bubutei and Tekaranga villages' fishponds was conducted on the 11-13 October 2019. Scope of work and costing is currently developed by MISE.</p> <p>Need to co-finance with Office of President (OB) as they were also working on the same ponds</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>A trip to Maiana on last November was also based on the consultation of island council for the 2-pilot village that been proposed, by ALD However, the island council proposed 4- pilot</p>	<p>Maiana: 60 %</p> <p>Co-finance:</p> <p>Enforcement efforts of MIC is also co-finance</p>	<p>Maiana 60 %</p> <p><i>Refer to Health Statistics</i></p> <p>Fisheries 60 %</p> <p>Courtesy Meeting with Te Bau ni Maiana and Full Council to support restocking of marine invertebrates – A consultation on giant clam and sandfish farming trial has been successfully conducted on the 3rd September 2019 with the positive feedback from Te Bau ni Maiana in supporting the initiative with village targeted include Tebikerai,</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>village(Tebikerai, Temantantongo, Buota, and Bubutei Maiaki) so now there are 4 pilot villages for livestock section on the island and also the recruitment of 12 Inventory Stocktakers (ISs) from each village in order to achieve a 80%HH to have at least 5 varieties of perennial crop.</p> <p>The island Agricultural Assistant (AAA) hired by the project reported that 150 coconut trees had been mass produced from July to October. Another 30 were produced and distributed again in November. Within the same time period 58 breadfruits were distributed but 52 survived, 184 sweet potato seedlings but 40 died, 10 papaya produced but only 1 survived, 20 chaya distributed and all survived, 30 vegetables (egg plant, cucumber & tomato) were distributed but only 11 survived.</p> <p>The Farming Association had been established earlier in the year. The Local Consultant, AAA and Nurseryman undertook more training to members of the Association on papaya marcotting</p>		<p>Tekaranga and Bubutei for clam program while Temantongo, Aobike and Tebanga for sandfish.</p> <p>For restocking purposes, there were 200 <i>T.maxima</i> deployed close to Bubutei village and another 100 were deployed closer to Tebikerai Islet in May and monitoring was conducted on the 14 September. Restocking also took place replacing dead stock (130) observed during the monitoring.</p> <p>Agriculture (60 %)</p> <p>In July, Extension staff distributed 18 kumala cuttings, leafy plants (laaro & iamai) to farmers, delivering planting materials pandanus cuttings, lime plantlets, banana suckers, coconut dwarfs, tomato and egg plant and breadfruit seedlings to more farmers.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			and preparing compost beds for home gardening.		<p>In August, Extension staff distributed more coconut seedling, banana suckers, kumala cuttings, pandanus cuttings breadfruit maggots, creeping (kangkong) vegetables, and train more farmers on cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers egg plant and pawpaw shoots' he met with the newly established farmers association (23 members) from various villages.</p> <p>In September Extension staff, visited Women's associations in some villages (Tekaranga, Tebanga, Aobike, Tebangetua) and conducted training on compost, sowing seeds and Visit RAK community Tekaranga and do the training on composting, sowing seed and introduced papaya and breadfruit marcotting. He continued with distribution of coconut, breadfruit,</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
					<p>pandanus, lime, seedlings and kumara cuttings, cabbages, tomatoes, chillies, lemon grass, nambele, spinach, kangkong and cucumbers</p> <p>The second LC planned for Maiana had signed his contract and is due to leave for the pilot island early next quarter</p>
<p>2. Number of bonefish (Albula glossodonta) increasing and/or stable.</p> <p>* Bonefish are the main protein source for I-Kiribati and an indicator of over-all coastal zone fishery health.</p>	<p>Nonouti</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>2017 baseline: Mean catch =54.6875 fish</p> <p>Mean weight = 31.17 kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = 3.59375 hrs</p> <p>CPUE by number = 16.5 fish /hr/trip</p>	<p>Nonouti</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>Progress: 55 %</p> <p>Creel survey continued this quarter but analysis took time to be completed by Fisheries Statistics.</p> <p>Report from FEA indicated that bonefish was the common catch in the lagoon (144kg) while other reef fish were less than 50kg. However fishermen indicated that they noticed the numbers and sizes of their catch are decreasing.</p> <p>The new FEA continually undertook data collection, but these were not relayed to FS.</p>	<p>Progress is 55%</p> <p>FEAs continually collect data from their respective islands however some data have not been communicated to the appropriate Fisheries Statistics.</p> <p>Since the raw data provided from FEAs in this quarter is low on marine and landing data, hence cannot be analysed.</p> <p>Follow up to pilot islands on socio-economic surveys undertaken in 2017 would be undertaken 3 years later to record the changes.</p>	<p>Progress 55%</p> <p>Monthly submission of reports from FEA on creel survey is on-going. Data for this quarter will be analysed at the end of the month and trend to be observed.</p> <p>SPC expert recently send her request for tender in the monitoring program which needs to be shared with PMU in the coming week.</p> <p>Nonouti: 55 %</p> <p>No activities specifically on bonefish apart from creel</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
CFD	CPUE by weight = 8.75 kg/hr/trip		<p>Raw data provided by FEA in November showed that its Fish Centre had frozen fish. Mostly tuna (1266kg) and then bonefish (348kg) and the rest were other reef fish below 100 kg</p> <p>A new set up will be established where landing data from Extension Staff submitted to Statistics (SLL) and Creel survey to Research and Monitoring Unit (RMU)</p> <p>Fisheries will use the TAILS App (via tablet and wifi) by Extension staff that feeds directly to TAILS database at base (CFD-HQ)</p> <p>3 weeks at different weather conditions to determine the level of catch during different climatic conditions</p>	<p>Formulation of TOR for local consultancy to undertake marine spatial planning of all pilot islands.</p> <p>This was also shared with UNDP.</p> <p>The MSP consultancy was changed to getting two fulltime GIS officers for 6 months probationary period, instead.</p> <p>Nonouti – %</p> <p>In February FEA stated that highest number of marine species sent to Tarawa is bonefish with total weight of 426kg, caught by fishermen from different villages such as Temwanoku, Taboiaki, Teuabu and Matang and Tebuange.</p> <p>She also stated that Bonefish is still the common fish species stored at the Fish center, with total weight 284kg.</p> <p>There is no creel data analysis since Research and Monitoring Unit (RMU) haven't received data from FEA</p>	<p>surveys, however consultation on community based fisheries management assist in setting up MPAs beside Autukia community to increase the size of the fish recovery area (planned closed areas and closed seasons during spawn runs) which will also allow bonefish to recover from overfishing</p> <p><i>Unavailability of Coastal Fisheries Research team to provide adequate input, hence assumed no progress due to lack of report</i></p> <p>Through communication, PMU had expressed interest to NIWA for assistance in this area for out- source since fisheries may not be able to achieve the planned target before project closure, but this is delayed due to unresponsiveness of Fisheries to provide information to NIWA.</p> <p>PMU continued to pursue this interest which was positively answered by NIWA.</p>
	Abemama	Abemama	Progress 55%	Progress is 55%	Progress is 55%

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>2018 Baseline</p> <p>Qualitative estimates are that populations at all islands are overharvested.</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>Mean catch = 45.28 fish</p> <p>Mean weight = 37.12 kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = 3.61 hrs</p> <p>CPUE by number = 20 fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 13.72 kg/hr/trip</p> <p>For 2018 creel survey data on bonefish which was</p>	<p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>Data submission for analysis seems to slack this quarter, but SPC surveys were done</p> <p>Data can be hard to obtain since the most effective fishing method to catch bonefish, splashing, had been banned</p> <p>Creel data analysis for bonefish creel survey at Abemama was first conducted by SPC with the assistance of fisheries staff in 2013 and results obtained from 12 landings for bonefish fishing shows that ;</p> <p>Mean number of fishers per trip was 2.08 ± 0.08,</p> <p>mean fishing trip was 3.75 ± 0.7 hours,</p> <p>mean catch was 100.92 ± 16.52 fish,</p> <p>CPUE by number = 39.70 ± 9.44 fish/hr/trip or</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 23.29 ± 4.70 kg/hr/trip</p> <p>Project boat has reached the island and official handing over was held with the Island Council in December, with signing of the</p>	<p>Creel data analysis for bonefish creel survey at Abemama obtained from 4 data set in the 1st quarter shows that:</p> <p>Mean number of fishers per trip was 2.33</p> <p>Mean fishing trip hours was 4 hours</p> <p>Mean catch was 1.50 ± 1.49</p> <p>CPUE by number = 0.75 per hr per /trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 0.75kg fish/hr/trip</p> <p>These new data set showed a decline as compared to the 2019 data set</p>	<p>Ongoing creel survey was undertaken by project extension staff (FEA) but yet to be analysed.</p> <p>CFBM has increased its effort, jointly with Tourism, in designating another MPA, Reina to increase the size of fishery recovery habitat.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>conducted by fisheries staffs and FEA on Abemama, the results shows that;</p> <p>Mean number of fisher per trip was 2.17 ± 0.12,</p> <p>mean trip time was 3.61 ± 0.82 hours,</p> <p>mean catch was 45.28 ± 7.8 fish,</p> <p>CPUE by number = 20 ± 3.52 fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 13.72 ± 2.6 kg/hr/trip</p>		<p>MOU between Government (Fisheries & LGD) and the Island Council (AIC)</p> <p>The break-in of engine and training to motorman was also conducted</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Creel survey were undertaken in Qtr 2 (April) and Qtr 4 (Nov) to collect data supported by SPC. Results are yet to be provided</p> <p>Collected more biological samples on bonefish and other finfish (peacock hind, sprangled emperor, green jobfish, etc) for the purpose of finding out genetic resources (Make-up), and connectivity across the islands as well as maturity age of fish, at S/Tarawa (most affected), Onotoa (southern) and Abemama (central).</p>		
	<p>Estimated number of bonefish: (May, 2018)</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or</p>	<p>Progress 65%</p> <p>Creel survey was first conducted by fisheries staffs and FEA on the</p>	<p>Progress :65%</p> <p>Creel data analysis for bonefish creel survey shows that:</p>	<p>Progress is 65%</p> <p>Creel survey continues but its data remains to be analysed.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>Mean number of fisher = 2.89 ± 0.27,</p> <p>Mean catch = 161.77 ± 25.3 bonefish</p> <p>Mean weight = 65.81 kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = 4.4 ± 0.34 hrs</p> <p>CPUE by number = 39.95 ± 6.85 fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 16.58 ± 2.45 kg/hr/trip</p>	<p>increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>island in May 2018. The following shows the 2018 result from May to June (baseline) and from July to December respectively;</p> <p>Data collected from July- Dec (2018)</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>Mean catch = 123.1 fish</p> <p>Mean weight = 47.29 kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = 2.9 hrs</p> <p>CPUE by number = 41.88 fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 14.52 kg/hr/trip</p> <p>Due to low catch of bonefish (obtained from landing data) during many fishing trips, throughout the entire year, collected through creel survey, there is only one analysis undertaken.</p> <p>2019 all year data collected</p> <p>Data can be hard to obtain since the most effective fishing method to catch bonefish, is splashing during</p> <p>Plan for 2020:</p>	<p>Mean number of fishers per trip was 1.33 ± 0.33</p> <p>Mean fishing trip hours was 4.7 hours</p> <p>Mean catch was 47 ± 9.27</p> <p>CPUE by number Handlining = 12.33 ± 2.03</p> <p>CPUE by number Gillnetting = 8.56 ± 2.10</p> <p>CPUE by weight Handlining = 2.72 ± 0.35</p> <p>CPUE by weight Gillnetting = 4.13 ± 1.7</p> <p>These data analysis were obtained after analyzing 14 creel survey data from Maiana FEA showing and given CPUE of the two different fishing method used to harvest bonefish.</p> <p>Like Abemama, there is a marked decline in catch</p>	<p>No return has been made yet to the island for MPAs to be established since last quarter.</p> <p>However both the MIC and the Elders circle (Te Bau) are effectively enforcing the ban of destructive fishing methods, as evidenced by imposing high fines to fishermen using destructive fishing methods.</p> <p>Plans to establish 3 to 4 MPAs on the island will assist for fishery recovery, including bonefish</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			Intensive creel survey for 2 to 3 weeks in a month for every quarter Plan to provide incentive to extension staff for quality creel submissions		
	South Tarawa Estimated number of bonefish: TBD	South Tarawa Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline		Progress is 50%	Progress is 55% Co-finance Creel survey is maintained
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Update at end of December, 2019		
3. Percentage of Kiribati population covered by the enhanced early warning system KMS	The existing communication systems are inadequate to send early warning message in timely manner	At least 95% of Kiribati population (109,693, of which 55,591 are women) receives early warning in a timely manner using one of the multiple communication lines	Progress 95% No further activity to date since fixing the technical problem at Abemama last quarter	Overall progress is 95% No reported updates this quarter	Overall progress 95% Technicians from KMS had flown to Abemama to fix the technical problem with the battery (solar powered) and the main server at KMS had managed to recover all the missing data since it last failed to send hourly reports.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		[Minor revisions to target during inception phase for clarity and addition of 2015 census information] Nonouti			The second (but third pilot island) island is yet to be visited next quarter to attend to another type of technical problem Co-finance Out of NIWA good will, it sponsored the domestic travel of the KMS staff, and continued to provide technical backstopping to KMS, over and above the contract terms and period.
		Abemama & Maiana			Same as above
The progress of the objective can be described as: on track		The average % progress for 3 indicators is 70%			
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level			
4. GoK provides annual financial support (in-kind and/or grant) to maintain of national	GoK annual support for AMAT: 0 Investment in current monitoring system TBD.	GoK annual support for AMAT: AU\$ 25,000 (26pprox.. US\$ 18,000)	Overall progress 45 % 3 desktops have been purchased and collected at ECD. These would serve as EMIS servers on the 3 pilot islands. The installation of these desktops to pilot islands will eventuate once the database	Overall progress is 47% Only one stakeholder (HIU-Health) had been visited for identification of key environmental related data to feed into the EMIS. Templates has been designed for collection of these data from HIU once the MOU has	Overall progress is 45 % Data collection has slowed down with only marine invertebrates at Abemama but ECD ceased follow-up work this quarter due to other pressing commitments.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>adaptation and monitoring tool.</p> <p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p> <p>ECD CFD ALD</p>		<p>[Target amended during inception phase to AU\$ 25,000; original target was US\$ 25,000]</p>	<p>has been finalized and installed into these desktops.</p> <p>The EMIS backup server has been purchased also and soon to be delivered to the office upon its arrival from abroad..</p> <p>Stakeholders have been visited (except CFD, KOIL, PUB) for their comments and inputs to the Data protocol and MOU.</p> <p>The draft MOU and Data protocol need to be represented again to these stakeholders for their verification and approval. Kiribati Oil Company (KOil) and Public Utilities Board (PUB) are to be revisited next, whereas Fisheries (CFD) needs their Secretary to give approval first.</p> <p>Once the data protocol and MOU has been finalized and signed, EMIS will be feed from stakeholders as per agreed in the MOU.</p>	<p>been signed by both Health and Environment Directors.</p> <p>Other sectors would be visited that might be willing to share their data upon signing of MOU, and without the need to wait for endorsement of the data protocol by Cabinet.</p> <p>These sectors are MET, Agriculture (ALD) which will seek Cabinet's approval and endorsement on the data protocol.</p> <p>There is an issue with the Dev info software which will be used for data storage for other stakeholders.</p> <p>EMIS team is now currently designing another database which could function similarly but better than the DEV info.</p> <p>Other information and data (besides mangrove data) which has been feed into the EMIS has been collected in a form of database, in which EMIS team now worked on for full operation at ECD divisional level.</p> <p>Other available data (turtle database, green house inventory, ODS, etc) and design the database for proper storage and easy analysis for reporting.</p> <p>The MOU for data collection and analysis for pilot islands has been drafted, with more</p>	<p>The procurement for the back-up machine for the EMIS server continued in consultation with CB II (co-finance) consultant</p> <p>Procurement for the computer hardware for data entry to the EMIS server plus the 3 systems to be installed at the pilot islands had commenced</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>The data protocol concept was presented by a local consultant to 40 participants attending a workshop. Same time an international consultant presented the devpro software, currently used for the EMIS. He also trained a new data entry Technician to keep updating the system.</p> <p>The workshop proposed development of a data protocol to urge other stakeholders to share. The draft protocol would be presented at a follow-on workshop, tentatively</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>consultations to be made for finalizing it next quarter, internally and with project stakeholders.</p> <p>The 3 desktops for use at the pilot islands will be tested and filled with database and questionnaires for input from outer islands, however the setup of these desktops will be based on the agreement after consultation with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Nonouti: no progress todate</p>	<p>scheduled next quarter when done.</p> <p>Once the EMIS is set up, it will be used for AMAT, hence a stepping stone for this indicator for replication at the pilot island but at a simpler level suitable for extension and Council staff</p>
		Abemama,	No progress yet	Abemama: NO progress todate	No visits were undertaken to pilot island yet
		Maiana	No progress todate	Maiana Still no progress todate	No visits were undertaken to the pilot island yet
5. Coastal Zone Fisheries Regulation adopted based upon increased level of national awareness about links between improved	0: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted	1: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted	<p>Progress = 90%</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>All efforts in getting the Regulation developed, consulted and endorsed are under co-finance arrangements.</p>	<p>Progress is 100%</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>The Fisheries (Conservation and Management of Coastal Marine Resources) Regulation 2019 has been endorsed and launched on the 21st of February,2020.</p>	<p>Progress 90 %</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>The Fisheries (Conservation and Management of Coastal Marine Resources) Regulation 2019 has been endorsed by Cabinet on the 9th August 2019.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
coastal ecosystem management and sustainability and resilience of subsistence coastal fisheries 29ivelihood. CFD			<p>Fisheries (Conservation and Management of coastal marine resources) Regulation 2019 has been endorsed with enforcement kick off in mid-2020.</p> <p>Work on development of posters, comm strategy, pull up banners, handbook on the new regulation earmarked to be ready by Jan,2020.</p> <p>Awareness programs on-going through fortnightly radio Mamautari program, 50 program and launching of regulation planned for this first quarter.</p> <p>Establishment of Coastal MCS and E unit within the CFD and continue upskilling of staffs through support of SPC and MPI under funding support by TW. Materials produced such as SOPs have completed to assist in the enforcement work.</p>	<p>Continue awareness raising on the regulation with noted activities achieved are listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National launching at Bairiki Square on 21st February 2. Awareness materials finalized and awaiting shipment in mid April - Regulation poster - community fisheries management (3) - pull up banners, Video clips (2) 3. In progress - 2 Community Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) posters - comments have being submitted to SPC, rulers and stickers yet to be finalized and regulation guide (80% complete) 4. Mamautari radio program aired fortnightly featured the regulation 5. Church notices dispatched to all churches on the capital (South Tarawa and Betio) – 70 + letters dispatched and reached almost the entire population on South Tarawa (capital) and Betio (urban centres). 6. Information shared on the regulation during community visits to Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Kuria, Tab North, Aranuka, Maiana, South Tarawa and at 	<p>Review for polishing Regulation has been completed and had been submitted to President's office for signature.</p> <p>A Training on Basic MCS and E skills and competencies conducted from 20-24 August,2019 from SPC and MPI.</p> <p>The training provided basic skills for fisheries officers in areas of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Powers of authorized officers - Questioning techniques - MCS interventions - Others important in the area of enforcement of the Fisheries Act and regulations. <p>The training involved MCS staffs, extension staff, CBFM and Police officers</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				fishermen workshops – Teaoraereke and Betio.	
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December, 2019	Update as of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 Update
6. Cohort of eight extension officers increase capacity score as a result of project training program based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge). ALD CFD ECD	Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3 Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3 * Score range: 0 – 15	Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15 Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15 * Score range: 0 – 15	Progress is 80 % Government extension staff based at each pilot island are still absent from their stations and hence the project hired personnel are filling in their void. Agricultural Assistants are still missing at Maiana, while Fisheries Assistants positions at Nonouti and Maiana are still not manned. Agriculture 80% A retreat for Agriculture key staff was held in October. The retreat was based on the following; 1) Going through the progress of AAA in the 3-pilot island 2) Going through the 4 th quarter Costed workplan.	Progress is 80 % FISHERIES Assessment of FEA Nonouti: In January 2020 assessment of FEA was undertaken. The Clerk, Mayor, fishermen, community members and others who had worked closely with the FEA were interviewed. This could assist in knowing the FEA's performance, including data collection and how much people understand climate change and its effect on them. Other information that will help the project to reach its aim were also obtained All interviewees stated that there was great determination of their FEA with great commitment to her work since she carried	Progress 80% Fisheries 75% Based on the monthly report submission by FEA, there is a need to improve on their performance in carrying out their respective jobs on the ground. Therefore performance assessment for 2019 will be conducted within the last quarter to identify areas that need improvements and supported for next year. Areas that are already identified is the need of training on professional report writing skills and

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>3) Creating a workplan for CWP2020</p> <p>Based on the lack of submission of Monthly progress and report from staff visited the 3-pilot village, it was found out that some of the AAA need to improve their performance.</p> <p>There is a suggestion for the trip plan to assess their performance early 1st quarter 2020.</p> <p>The Local Consultant began on-the-job training with the AAA and the Nurseryman at Maiana on mass production of seedlings for distribution</p> <p>Environment: 50%</p> <p>No training for environment activities carried out to Extension staff in this last quarter. The refresher training to extension officers would be part of ECD team program during upcoming plan trips to the pilot islands</p> <p>Fisheries 75%</p> <p>Assessment of the FEAs.</p> <p>Fisheries Extension Unit staff managed to visit both Maiana and Abemama to assess the project</p>	<p>out all the work by herself without a Government Fisheries Assistant.</p> <p>However, there were also areas of improvement identified</p> <p>There is a proposed plan for next quarter that the Fisheries Extension unit has developed a Capacity Building training to boost FEA's capability. This training will focus on report writing, communicating skills and other recommendations raised after the assessment trip. Also, consideration of Extension staffs' needs for more equipment/tools to empower and facilitate their work.</p> <p>Environment:</p> <p>There is no recent refresher training to extension officers as no trips were made last quarter. However, this will be part of this quarter outer island activities as well.</p> <p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Progress 80%</p> <p>Government extension staff (AA) based at each pilot island are now ready but await availability of transportation cost to transfer to their island stations.</p>	<p>procurement of appropriate tools</p> <p>The travel plan for Extension Performance Assessment for the 3 pilot island is yet to be finalized and submitted to PMU as well as the training program on reporting writing skills</p> <p>Procurement of required tools still struggling in finding good/suppliers from abroad that could provide genuine and good quality waterproof camera, portable projector and digital weighing scale, scanner/printer and other equipment that are not available in-country.</p> <p>Nonouti:</p> <p>There is still no Government Extension staff (FA) on island since beginning of 2019. New Trainee recruits s are being trained at base (CFD office)</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>hired personnel (FEA). Interviews were held with both the Mayors and Clerks of the Island Council, airline staff, various fishermen fisherwomen, members of their fishing Associations and made visits to communities which FEAs had been working closely with, including mangrove planting competing groups. The FEAs had reached varying capacity levels (closer to 10/15) according to the UNDP-GEF scorecard, but their research capacity is still low</p> <p>All interviewees spoke highly of the FEAs' commitment to work, since they were doing work of Government Fisheries Assistants who are not in station yet.</p> <p>The Assessment of both FEAs was rated satisfactory for renewal of their contract in the new year.</p> <p>Assessment of the Nonouti FEA will be undertaken next quarter when flight bookings allow.</p>	<p>Agricultural Assistant is still not stationed at Maiana yet but is anticipated to be stationed once recurrent fund of government has been replenished.</p> <p>Abemama has now got a new Agricultural Assistant (AA), who has been already working with Local consultant, since beginning of year.</p> <p>A contract for Assistant to Agricultural Assistant (AAA) hired by the project has now been renewed for Maiana and Nonouti islands except AAA on Abemama island whose contract was not renewed</p> <p>Procurement of Motorcycle tires for Maiana is still in progress for both tire and inner tube, as this may slow down the progress of Extension staff, the same need is experienced at both Nonouti & Abemama islands.</p> <p>Laptop at Maiana had also malfunctioned and hence also need repair. Fixing the laptop will be done next quarter</p>	<p>since 2018 prior posting to outer islands.</p> <p>The involvement of FEA in every fisheries program implemented on island has been very helpful in building competence of an FEA in the field relevant to the TOR. To date, CBFM team has been involving FEA in all community outreaches when visit the island which has been helping in building competence of FEA.</p> <p><i>Co-finance (Fisheries)</i></p> <p>Fisheries Recurrent budget supports the 2 years training of Fisheries Trainees</p> <p>Fisheries Recurrent budget and Tobwan Waara project budget supports the 2 years training of 4 Fisheries Trainees at the USP local campus</p> <p>Agriculture (80 %)</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
					<p>Local Consultant for both Abemama had commenced with extension staff training amongst their responsibilities. She has started on-the-job training for extension staff (Nurseryman) on Abemama, Government extension staff (AA) on island has not arrived but arrangements are being made to have her stationed before end of year.</p> <p>A 3 men technical support team from Agriculture base spent 2 weeks in Nonouti training the Govt extension staff (Agricultural Assistant & Nurseryman) and the project personnel (AAA), amongst other tasks.</p> <p>Co-finance (Agriculture)</p> <p>Soil Health Project Fund for the capacity building for AA for all outer island Extension officer from Makin to Arorae of the Gilbert Group, and</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
					Kiritimati Island in Line Group with the involvement of extension officers as refresher course, was conducted on 16th to 21 Sept 2019.
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
7. Number of project beneficiaries (includes people engaged in training, awareness-raising and education, pilot villages, delivery of project initiatives, stakeholder meetings and project governance) ALL	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	10,000 (of which at least 60% are women)	Progress is ~98 % This quarter 5,121 people were reached, 2,237 were men and 2,804 (55%) were women. This brings the total number of beneficiaries thus far to 14,740 , of which 7117 (48%) were women	Progress ~ 98 % This quarter 1,161 beneficiaries were met, 605 were men and 456 were women. This brings the total number of people to 15,901, of which 7,573 (48 %) were women	Overall progress is 96.2% but have yet to reach almost 1, 680 more women. An additional 2,256 beneficiaries were reached this quarter. Of which 1187 (53 %) are women and 453 (20%) are youth The total beneficiaries reached to date stands at 9,619 of which 4,313 (45%) are women (refer to Table 1)

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
The progress of the objective can be described as: on track		Average progressive %			
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress up to December, 2019		
8. Management of land in accordance with land use/resource management plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation: i) Hectares of island territory under land use plan/revised land use plan ii) Number of villages managing land in accordance with land use plans i) LGD	i) and ii) i) Nonouti 0 ha ii) Total hectares of island territory managed according to land use plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management	i) Nonouti Area with EBA land use plan: 2,000 ha ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.	Progress 70% The earmarked international consultant for EBA management guidelines is unavailable until June, hence Environment (ECD) will work further on the draft guideline and to seek the IC's assistance online prior her visit to the country for physical work on EBA.	Progress: 70% The draft TOR for the IC (EBA) engagement is in place, together with the alternate approach for stakeholder inclusion meetings or workshops for their input/contributions to the guideline. Some revisions had been made to the draft guideline, however the team see the need for the IC guidance and stakeholders engagement as well for success completion of an EBA since it will be a national document, which is still subject to further consultation Nonouti i).Local Government have arranged for the engagement of local consultants to undertake the review and polish up exercise on the three draft ISPs. However despite the pre-arrangement on this, the polish up of the ISP Nonouti did not eventuated due to lack of funding .	Progress is 70 % Due to heavy commitment of the GIZ -IC, efforts are being made to seek an international consultant to assist with the EBA Management guidelines All completed ISPs have been translated during a retreat during 1 weekend in August, engaging non-Stakeholders (public service, police, public works and social development) beside the traditional 8 Stakeholders. More fine tuning would be required by a Local consultant before launching at each pilot island this quarter or early 2020. The natural resources component of these ISPs are planned to be rolled out next year by the respective sectors (agriculture, fisheries & environment)

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>ii) ECD ii) ALD</p>			<p>Nonouti:</p> <p>The planning for the launching of the Nonouti ISP was initiated this quarter. The launching was planned to be held in quarter 1 2020.</p> <p>However for the implementation, LGD team work closely with sectors concerned this quarter to convert Nonouti ISP into sector workplan for 2020.</p> <p>Polishing of ISP by local consultant was planned this quarter but was not possible due to unavailability of recommended consultants</p> <p>This will be undertaken next quarter prior the launching of the ISP at island level.</p> <p>The ecological land-use plan is yet to be completed</p> <p>ii) CBMMP/CBGRP: 10%</p> <p>there is no visit made to Nonouti for CBMMP formulation, hence this is planned for the 1st quarter 2019 toward the end of Jan</p>	<p>The ecological land-use map is yet to be completed</p> <p>ii). CBMMP:10%</p> <p>visiting the island was impossible this quarter due to lack of funding, this would be prioritized next quarter</p>	<p>Nonouti (70-80%)</p> <p>i) 75%</p> <p>Development and finalization of the ISP was completely undertaken from mid to end July through consultations with the selective participants involving representatives from Youth, women, church, elders, schools and all elected Councilors with all senior Council staff, followed by a village by village presentation and then finally endorsed by the Full Island Council meeting.</p> <p>ii). 10%</p> <p>there has not been any progress todate</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	Abemama 0 ha	Abemama i) Area with EBA land use plan: 2,700 ha ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.	i) Progress 90% The planning for launching the ISP Abemama was conducted this quarter. The ISP was planned to be launched early next year A revalidation workshop was conducted this quarter with the Abemama full council members and other concerned officials stationed on the island. The workshop was to revisit the draft ISP to align to the project targets and objectives. To ensure for the full implementation of the ISP, the LGD team together with the concerned sectors worked closely to translate the ISP into sector workplans for 2020. Monitoring of implementation is every 4 months	i) Progress is 90% ISP Abemama; Polishing the draft Abemama ISP is the final step prior launching the document. However the polishing work did not happen due to lack of funding The ecological land-use map is yet to be completed ii) >80	i) Progress is 90 % Same progress at Nonouti as with status of ISP ii) >100% Target had already been reached and these same communities with terrestrial management are now been set up as MPAs within the marine jurisdiction

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>The ecological land-use plan is yet to be completed</p> <p>ii) Progress is 80%</p> <p>4 CBMMPs were completed and handed over to each community in 2018.</p> <p>However effective implementation is yet to be monitored. Rolling it out at village/community level has deteriorated due to lack of follow-up visits from Government. Most mangrove plants already planted did not survive over time and community own efforts to enforce their CBMMP has weakened</p> <p>follow up visit to Abemama was not possible this quarter</p>	<p>No progress to date to monitor progress of the completed CBMMPs</p> <p>However, a draft template is also in place for monitoring Community-Based Mangrove Management Plans (CBMMPs). More work is needed to be done to finalize and improve this template for success monitoring of CBMMPs</p>	
	Maiana 0 ha	Maiana i) Area with EBA land use plan: 1,350 ha	<p>Progress is 90%</p> <p>i) 90%</p> <p>The LGD team revisited Maiana to meet with the Elders Circle (Te Bau ni Maiana) in October. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce and seek the support of the Elders' circle towards the ISP completed last May, given The</p>	<p>Progress is 80%</p> <p>i) 90%</p> <p>No progress as for Nonouti and Abemama</p>	<p>Progress is 85%</p> <p>i) 90%</p> <p>same progress as Abemama and Nonouti</p> <p>plans to consult the Elders Circle (Te Bau) was not possible this quarter due to Parliamentary commitments in August and then in</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		<p>ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.</p>	<p>Elders' strong influence in decision making at island level</p> <p>Whereas the launching of the ISP was also planned this quarter. The launching was rescheduled to first quarter 2020.</p> <p>Translating the ISP into sector workplan for 2020 would be done next quarter</p> <p>The ecological land-use plan is yet to be completed</p> <p>iii) 90%</p> <p>Community based Mangrove management Plan</p> <p>The draft CBMMP with its constitution for Te Bau n Maiana and full council has been finalized toward the end of December.</p> <p>The plan will be translated first and then handed over to the island for their endorsement and implementation. This is planned for the first quarter of 2020. The CBMMP cover both marine and terrestrial resources management and protection on the island.</p>	<p>ii) 91 %</p> <p>Plans to travel to the island this quarter to hand-over the final CBMMP was cancelled due to lack of funding.</p> <p>The CBMMP has been translated and reviewed. Another final round of review needs to be made prior producing booklets in both vernacular and English versions.</p>	<p>September, there was no funding. Next quarter is targeted for this pending and important task</p> <p>ii) 80%</p> <p>Visitation of the CBMMPs were not made this quarter due to overcommitment of ECD</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
<p>9. Number of vulnerability assessments completed.</p> <p>ECD</p> <p>[NEW indicator added during inception phase]</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	3 (one for each target island of Nonouti, Abemama, and Maiana)	<p>Progress 50 %</p> <p>There is no progress since last quarter for IVA.</p> <p>However, the draft IVA for Nonouti has been shared by Office of the President (OB) that was coordinated by the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG).</p>	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>Nonouti – 60 %</p> <p>The supplement IVA study will be conducted again based on the revised questionnaires from local consultant comment and further revision.</p> <p>This exercise will be made once tablets are in place and questionnaires are completely designed into an e-copy or the study proceed with the hard copies with designed e questionnaires in the laptop for fast data entry and analysis.</p>	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>Nonouti – 60%</p> <p>There is no progress as no funding was used for this indicator nor any progress report submitted this quarter.</p> <p>OB spearhead the IVA study but its report is fragmented, the HH statistical analysis and the PRA. Part of this study is doing and ISP and since an ISP has been done, compiling a report remains to be done. This compilation requires the coserted efforts of Kribati National Expert Group on Climate Change, but is also an issue, when it could convene to do it. A retreat for 1 or more weekends has been suggested but todate</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
					nothing has been forthcoming. PMU plans to involve NIWA for peer review so the report could be credible and scientifically sound for use by IPCC in upcoming assessment reports.
		Abemama	Progress is 70 % There is a need to follow up with Office of President (OB) for the final version of the IVA for Abemama that was coordinated and undertaken by the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG).	Progress is 70% Only narrative version with few analysis with no full IVA. Need further follow up from OB and the same case as Nonouti will also apply here.	Progress is 70 % Same situation as with Nonouti
		Maiana	Progress 40 % For IVA Maiana, ECD had undergone further revision to the current IVA questionnaire for use at Maiana. This is planned toward the end of the next quarter.	Progress is 40% Same case as for Nonouti	Progress remains 40% Nil progress todate
10. Hectares of coastal zone: i) Regulated through fishing management	i) and ii) Nonouti 0 ha	i) Nonouti	Progress 80 % Nonouti i) 85%	Overall Progress:80 % Nonouti i) 85%	Overall Progress: 80% ,

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>zoning system as a result of national regulatory tool adopted by GoK.</p> <p>ii) Protected in fish recovery zones developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management.</p> <p>i) LGD</p> <p>ii) CFD</p>	<p>Abemama 0 ha</p> <p>Maiana 0 ha</p> <p>Hectares of coastal zone fishing management areas regulated through zoning system</p>	<p>Regulated fishing area: 40,000 ha</p> <p>Abemama Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha</p> <p>Maiana Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha</p> <p>ii) At least 10% of area under zoning on each island:</p>	<p>The ISP is yet to be implemented at each pilot islands. ISP will be finalized by a Local Consultant and launched once complete</p> <p>Transportation of marine patrol boat to the island was made this quarter, but the proper hand-over is yet to be undertaken next quarter.</p> <p>The Marine Spatial Plan is also pending, awaiting recruitment of a consultant</p> <p>iii) 70%</p> <p>A CBFM team visited the island to review the first CBFMP in 2017 for Autukia, and completed two additional CBFMPs for Temotu and Teuabu villages</p> <p>A catch monitoring team started its first survey at the Autukia MPA.</p>	<p>The ISP is yet to be implemented at each pilot islands. ISP will be finalized by a Local Consultant and launched once complete</p> <p>Transportation of marine patrol boat to the island was made last quarter, and the planning on the handing over of this patrol boat to the Island Council has already been set.</p> <p>However, due to airline overbooking to Nonouti, formal hand-over was not possible</p> <p>The Marine spatial plans will now be developed as two GIS officers had been taken on board this quarter instead of hiring a local consultant</p> <p>ii) 70%</p> <p>No activity this quarter, however, tentative Plan is:</p> <p>Revisit island for next quarters will be finalizing Abamwakoro islet and Matang village (CBFM) management plans and seeking island council endorsement for management plans that has been finalized for Autukia, Temotu and Teuabu villages.</p>	<p>The three patrol boats for the three islands (Maiana, Nonouti and Abemama) has arrived and were kept at the CA office (CFD camp a Betio) for safekeeping prior hand over to respective island council.</p> <p>The training on operating these boats has also been completed last week</p> <p>Nonouti</p> <p>i) 85 %</p> <p>A 10-days consultation produced the draft Island Strategic Plan in second half of July, starting with an island workshop for 3 days to develop the ISP framework, followed by village consultations on the content of the ISP and concluded by a full island council meeting for endorsement</p> <p>Conducted Resource mapping during the ISP workshop for a clear understanding at every village fishing sites and MPA sites has been completed</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>The survey is planned 3 times a year to monitor the impacts of the closed areas and seasons</p> <p>Temotu's CBFMP first goal aims to revive fisheries resources within 4 years in order to boost livelihood benefits and tourism attraction to the village, while its second goal aims to make Temotu's shore the cleanest shore on all of Nonouti. The management plan is to be effective from January 1st 2020 and subjected for further review every 4 years</p> <p>Like Temotu's management plan, Teuabu village's CBFMP also have two goals with different targets. The first goal in Teuabu's management plan aims to recover marine resources in the village's lagoon and reef in a three-year period to boost livelihood benefits, while the second goal aims to have Teuabu's shore the cleanest in all of Nonouti. This will be effective on February, 2020.</p> <p>A 4th village, Abamakoro, which is the only inhabited islet, had also a CBFMP which is yet to be finalized. Management measures for habitats includes banning the harvesting of Bonefish, Mulletts,</p>	<p>Propose for color printed copies of management plans for Autukia, Temotu and Teuabu</p>	<p>ii) 60%</p> <p>Conducted community consultations to Temotu, Matang, Teuabu and Abamakoro Islet for the first visitation on hearing concerned species, translocation of Ark shells, and the development of management plans and also part of training for FEA has been completed.</p> <p>Follow up on the implementation of Management plans for Autukia and hearing issues encountered during the implementation.</p> <p>Household surveys in each visited villages is also successfully conducted</p> <p>Awareness on fisheries management and fisheries measures was also carried out on the island drawing interest for setting up closed areas/MPAs</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			Nimariri (Species of fish to be confirmed) Crabs and Lobsters during spawning seasons and protecting Mangroves from unregulated deforestation, the replanting of seagrass at a designated site and banning the use of corals as ingredients for a local drug mixture (tobacco drug), banning a fishing method which lift corals and rocks and management of the village's garbage at shoreline areas.		
	Abemama i) & ii) 0 ha	Abemama i) Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,500 ha	i) 85% The ISP is yet to be implemented for the island The marine patrol boat was properly handed over to the Island Council by the LGD and CFD combined team with the signing of the MOU governing the use of the boat primarily for fisheries activities, law enforcement and also transporting all travels to the islets by each project team from various sectors The marine Spatial Plan is also pending	Progress: 80% i) 80% ISP is complete and endorsed at island level but is yet to be translated to English (80%) The ISP regulates the entire land area and sea (island jurisdiction 100% of total land and sea area). Its marine spatial plan is still undone, however fulltime GIS Officers had just commenced work this March ii) >100 %	Overall Progress: 90 % i). 85 % ISP is same status as the Nonouti ISP – having been translated. ISP jurisdiction is from reef to ridge The marine spatial plan remains undone ii). >100 % Conducted Community Based Fisheries Management

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>iii) >100 %</p> <p>The community based fisheries management plan for Abatiku islet was finalized this quarter. There are 2 spots for their MPAs. Their first and large one is close to the islet close to the boat channel to enter the lagoon, of almost 2 hectares, in area. The site is rich with many sponges, coral varieties and many finfish and invertebrates.</p> <p>Establishment of the CBFM committee was also made this quarter, of 6 members, to act as enforcement officers.</p> <p>Follow-up visits to Baretoa, Tabiang and Tebwanga Meang communities for their CBMPs were also undertaken. The selected sites are well known for areas of spawn for many finfish (bonefish, goatfish), and rich with invertebrates (bivalves and shells, Land crab (Batinana) and ark shells, hippopus clams, clams and giant clams). Baretoa has approximately 10 hectares, planned for closure for 5 years to recover the many declining marines resources. All 3 CBMPs</p>	<p>No activity this quarter</p> <p>Revisit planning for quarters 2 & 3 and 4 to finalize community management plan for Tabiang and seeking island council endorsement for management plans that has been finalized in Abatiku islet, Reina and Baretoa village</p> <p>The next visit to the three pilots islands Abemama, Nonouti and Maiana will involve mapping management plan boundaries (MPA, etc) using GPS with the assistance of a newly recruited GIS officer.</p>	<p>introductory awareness community in more villages (Tebwanga Maiaki, Tebwanga Meang, Tekatirirake, Tabiang Meang and Tabiang Maiaki) in early Sept.</p> <p>In August, Abatiku has a finalized management plan and declared MPA. Coordinates for MPA site has been captured awaiting demarcation with Marker buoys. Mapping out of MPA site will also be provided.</p> <p>Baretoa has MPA proposed and coordinates captured awaiting demarcation</p> <p>Reina and Tabontebike have MPAs but need assistance in coordinates definition</p> <p>Tebwanga South was also visited and expressed great interest in fisheries management.</p> <p>Joint efforts are being made with Tourism to complement the eco-tourism initiative on gamefishing with a cultural package at these communities.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>for their MPAs will be finalized during the next visit.</p> <p>There was also an opportunity to visit the Reina community to review its CBMP and monitor its implementation. Reina</p> <p>Demarcation of Abatiku MPAs boundary had been done but installing its boundary markers are yet to be done</p>		<p><i>Demarcation of the Abatiku islet MPA was completed early August and the underwater cave within the lagoon, but require markers as physical boundaries accompanied by assessment of the islet invertebrates using Reef Benthos transects and found the site to be an important habitat for giant clam (<i>T.maxma</i>, <i>H.hippopus</i>, <i>T. squamosa</i>)</i></p>
	<p>Maiana</p> <p>i) & ii)</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>i) Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha</p> <p>ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,000 ha</p>	<p>i) 85%</p> <p>The ISP is yet to be implemented for the three pilot islands</p> <p>The marine patrol boat was transported to the island during the Fisheries vessel charter to all pilot islands in November, however a proper hand-over ceremony planned this quarter was not possible due to airline overbooking during the planned weekend</p>	<p>Progress: %</p> <p>i) – 85%</p> <p>Same situation as in Nonouti</p> <p>ii) CBFMP/MPAs</p> <p>The next visit to Maiana will involve mapping management plan boundaries (MPA, etc) using GPS with the assistance of a newly recruited GIS officer.</p>	<p>Progress:</p> <p>i). 85 %</p> <p>ISP has same progress as Abemama and Nonouti</p> <p>Marine spatial plan is not complete yet</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>The marine Spatial Plan is also pending</p> <p>ii) CBFMs</p> <p>No visits were made to the island by the CBFM team this quarter. However the Fisheries Extension Assistant (FEA) visited these CBFMP communities</p> <p>During the assessment of the FEA performance, some community members from Bubutei, Tematantongo and Tekaranga concluded with updates about the progress of their fisheries management plan which is progressing well and they were very grateful for the assistance from the Fisheries and Environment as now they realized the importance of managing their marine resources for their own benefit. The FEA was very supportive and committed in guiding and pushing them to complete their management plan so it can be included in the Island By-law.</p> <p>Some other villages including Tebwanga, Aobike, Temwangaua and Tebiauea were also</p>		<p>ii. >100 %</p> <p>3 to 4 sites are being finalized at Bubutei, Tebikerai and Tekarakan, but additional sites (Aobike) have been added as endorsed by both Island Council and the Elders Cycle (Te Bau) for restocking with clams and sandfish</p> <p>Bans enforced from last quarter are still being observed with penalization of offenders by the Elders Cicle.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			expressing their interest in becoming part of the CBFM as they now realized the importance of managing fisheries and marine resources after the FEA's awareness. Therefore, interested villages are to be consulted next year, in anticipation of CBMPs as well.		
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
11. Increase in hectares of mangrove habitat as reported annually by Island Councils using the national adaptation and monitoring tool ECD.	Nonouti Mangrove (ha): TBD	Nonouti Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline [Targets revised during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were for a 10% increase on baseline]	Progress 55 % Mangrove planting competition for Nonouti is being delayed due to communication with Nonouti FEA. The update of this competition is not clear to date hence this would be followed up in the CBMMP formulation visit to the island later toward the end of Jan	Progress: 55% Nonouti Still no mangrove report from Nonouti to update on mangrove competition initiative due to communication issues to the island and vice versa. Co-Finance Re-demarcation of mangrove habitats on each island of the Gilbert Group was undertaken, that also includes the 3 project pilot islands. Tedious task but this was necessary (based on MacBio-TA's advice) to give a correct/realistic coverage of mangrove habitat per island. The previous demarcation attempts had elevated the area of mangrove habitat	Progress is 55% Planning for a competition was "discussed" this quarter at each island initially with youth but some women and communities wished to join. Nonouti 60 % Some mangrove (>100) planting at Nonouti last July took place in a day with school children during the ISP consultations. During a Youth convention in September, 1,500 seedlings were planted at Autukia.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				unrealistically, hence the revised hectares is anticipated to decrease mangrove habitat/area from previous estimates, including baselines. These revisions would be complete next quarter	Another 3035 seedlings were picked and planted by the community at Teuabu village
	Abemama Mangrove (ha): TBD	Abemama Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline	Progress 55 % Planting competition for mangroves on the island has not been reported. this would need further follow up to the FEA on Abemama, given also their budget for the competition has not been updated as per advised.	Progress 55% Mangrove planting has not been reported from Abemama this quarter, while the template has been shared to FEA. The report from December last year showed mangrove planting but with no number of seedlings planted. This could be verified during the on-site visit and mapping for updating mangrove coverage, to check the mangrove coverage target.	Abemama 55 % The mangrove competition had already commenced with picking and planting by some communities and villages Around 1,500 were planted by the islet people (Abatiku), and 3 other communities (unknown momentarily). Abatiku has no natural mangrove strands hence this is a trial. They needed more seedlings from other islands in order to pass the competition criteria on the number of seedlings planted
	Maiana Mangrove (ha): 273	Maiana Mangrove (ha): >285	60% progress FEA Maiana has initiated mangrove competition. First monitoring has been done as per reported through FEA weekly	Progress: 62 % Mangrove planting on Maiana has been reported, however these are subject to verification and monitoring of the team once on the island, and for demarcation as well for these new planted mangroves for	Maiana (55%) Mangrove planting competition is still at the planning stages, with only few women's, youth's groups and communities, with less than

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>report, however this need further clarification</p> <p>There were 740 approximate number of mangrove seedlings that were already planted on the island as of November. There were 105 mangrove trees planted at Bubutei village, 320 mangrove planted at Tebwangitua and 315 mangrove planted at Tekaranga village.</p> <p>There was also an issue with the delay in DW processing to Maiana for her operation in regards to the competition.</p> <p>Another 1500 mangrove seedlings were also planted in Maiana during the last CBMMP trip in December made by the ECD.</p> <p>However, by end of December, about 14,015 were planted by 10 communities which participated in the mangrove competition as reported by the FEA for December</p> <p>Approximately 250 men participated in ECD activities (Maneaba consultation, mangrove and buibui construction workshop) in the last</p>	<p>updating the mangrove coverage area on the island.</p> <p>Total number of mangroves planted as reported by FEA is 12,129 seedlings planted in different villages on the island, as part of mangrove competition initiative.</p> <p>Monitoring mangroves- have many problems as seen on the island with mangroves planted since 2018 that had been destroyed by storms which brought in algae to suffocate all mangroves planted last December that none survived in this March.</p> <p>About 50 % mangrove plants survived from the 14, 015 planted last quarter at 12 sites along the island.</p>	<p>1,000 seedlings picked and planted.</p> <p>They needed more seedlings from other islands in order to pass the competition criteria on the number of seedlings planted</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			quarter on Maiana, 100 women and 70 youth		
	South Tarawa			<p>There is a mangrove nursery newly established at base (ECD yard) which will be useful to all the three pilot islands. This was intended to make transplant trials on S/Tarawa first to increase mangrove hypocotyls' survival rate, using transplanting techniques at various planting sites which have low survival rates.</p> <p>The nursery establishment is 71% which need further work to fully complete the nursery shed (growing mangrove seedlings and then, transplant to pilot islands).</p> <p>300+ seedlings has been transplanted on South Tarawa so far with more seedling/hypocotyls are on standby for future transplant activities to pilot islands, that is subject to clearance from Quarantine (ALD)</p>	
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
12. Number of by-laws on fisheries conservation adopted on each target island.	Nonouti 3	Nonouti 6	<p>Progress 50 %</p> <p>No progress was made to date on the pending fisheries by-laws since 2017.</p> <p>However the LGD team planned to revisit the pending draft with the</p>	<p>Progress: 50 %</p> <p>Local Government would spearhead the project team to revisit the pending draft with the Fisheries and Legal Office this quarter and other planned consultations and meetings did not eventuate due to lack of funding</p>	<p>Progressive remains at 50%</p> <p>Consultations had not commenced yet between Local Government, Fisheries and office of Attorney General but this will start once a Local Consultant had been hired to provide recommendations to</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
LGD CFD all			<p>Fisheries and Legal Office in early 2020.</p> <p>However the planning was also initiated this quarter on further developments to bye-laws not restricting the focus on fisheries bye laws but to expand to other concerned and food security related areas such as agricultural activities, environmental management etc.</p> <p>This applies to all three islands. The plan is to initiate the consultations and meetings on this at next quarter 2020.</p>	<p>The LGD intends to meet with concerned sectors to stock take on the bye laws which has to be developed in line to the Island Strategic Plan of the concerned Island Council.</p> <p>The focus is to expand the activity target not restricting to fisheries bye law but also to look at other relevant food security related areas such as agricultural activities, environmental management, cultural preservation, tourism and others.</p> <p>The consultations and meeting will be conducted once the project fund become available</p> <p>Deliberations on areas for inclusion in the bye-laws had already been documented from the fisheries summit held May 2019, however there is need to progress in this area noting the Regulation has been endorsed which could guide further work on the island level bye-laws.</p> <p>3 bye-laws have been drafted for the pilot island and need further review to ensure that fisheries issues do not overlap with the Fisheries Regulation.</p>	<p>avoid further hold-ups at the OAG again.</p> <p>With the completion of the Fisheries Regulation, there is an easier task ahead.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	Abemama 3	Abemama 5	Progress: 50% No activities this quarter	Progress = 50% Same situation as Nonouti	No activities again this quarter
	Maiana 1	Maiana 4	Progress: 60 % No activities this quarter	Progress = 60 % Same situation as Nonouti	Progress 60% Effective enforcement of a fisheries byelaw against the splashing destructive fishing method is yet to proceed to court hearing by MIC Traditional law ruling had already fined a religious community with \$500
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December, 2019		
13. Number of existing commercial fishing operators with permits allocated and monitored based upon implementation of coastal zone fisheries conservation by-laws. CFD, LGD	Nonouti Commercial Permits: 0	Nonouti Commercial Permits: 3 [Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 5 permits per island]	Progress: 40% The commercial fishing licences would be progressed in parallel with the bye-law formulation. Both Fisheries and Tourism would be advising Island Councils during consultations for bye-law next quarters	Progress: 40 % Tourism – No activity this quarter. Awaiting confirmation of by-law consultations with MIA and Fisheries No progress on Tourism proposed tourism levy per Tourism Act 2018. Fisheries and Council consultations would be resumed in second quarter. Co-finance: Fisheries had been working in close collaboration with Tourism for developing Mauri Dive Compliance Standards.	Progress remains at 40% Recreational Fishing is also mentioned under Section 14B of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2015. License permit for recreational operations has been well established and await applications from interested operators. Need to work together with Tourism in case clashes or conflict of roles under the two

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
TAK				There are permit for commercial fishing available at the Coastal Fisheries Division. Review of Fisheries Trade Regulation 2019 had been done within Ministry. Consultation with relevant stakeholder on this regulation has been completed earlier this year. This review includes license permit for all commercial fishing operations	Acts (Fisheries Act and Tourism Act)
CFD TAK	Abemama Commercial Permits: 0	Abemama Commercial Permits: 3	Progress: Same progress as in Nonouti. Roll out the ISP for implementation would facilitate this process	Same progress as Nonouti Fly fishery assessment to be conducted in Q2.	Same progress as Nonouti
	Maiana Commercial Permits: 0	Maiana Commercial Permits: 3	Progress Same progress as in Abemama. Roll out the ISP for implementation would facilitate this process	Same progress as Nonouti	Same progress as Abemama
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December, 2019		
14. Capacity score of Fisheries Conservation Field School participants increases based upon GEF Capacity	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: 1 * Score range: 0-15	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: At least 10	Progress 65% Nonouti 70% CMD Documentation of traditional food preservation methods and other knowledge and skills vital in	Overall Progress is 65 % NONouti: 70% No progress this quarter FAD deployment is planned to be executed next quarter at the 3 pilot islands including the training on FADs construction,	Progress is 60% Nonouti: 60% List of recipes covered in the hands-on training demonstration

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge).</p> <p>CFD MCIC CMD MoE TAK ALD ECD</p>		<p>[Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 15 for each FCFS]</p>	<p>building resilience against climate change.</p> <p>The team managed to work with knowledge holders to film traditional skills (theory & practical) on making local preserved foods, local medicines, local handicrafts and other knowledge and skills vital in earning income like making local smoke (“nimoko”) and many more. As observed, people who assisted the team and involved during the filming were motivated and were willing to share their knowledge and skills as they appreciate the notion that sharing is a key to reducing hunger and poverty to the island especially that our country is facing climate change. The documented knowledge and skills will then be used for teaching resources and promotional video clips at times of international event where Kiribati will participate in.</p> <p>One book (draft) on traditional knowledge and skills for Nonouti Island is now being finalized at National Museum (Te Umwanibong)</p> <p>Fisheries</p>	<p>deployment, site selection for deploying FADs, deployment preparation and the importance of FAD.</p> <p>Developing FAD management plan and committee selection.</p> <p>Post-harvest training for its second round will resume next quarter</p>	<p>during the second round of training on post-harvest in July are:</p> <p>Sea weed jelly jam from pumpkin, pawpaw and “te non”</p> <p>Fish ball/Meat ball; Pickle clam/sea worm and bivalve (Koikoi) in bottle, fish in tomato sauce in bottle, by visiting more than 15 communities from end of island to end, including islet</p> <p>Commerce facilitator shared the importance of the cooperatives and on how to start any business using marine resources and local produce on land such as coconut or copra.</p> <p>Refer to progress at Indicator 6</p> <p>A community based fisheries management consultation was undertaken at a number of villages, mapping the various</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>Catch monitoring at Nonouti at the CBFM community, Autukia, is building the capacity of the community to know how the impacts of harvesting (over) is impacting their future resources, on which their livelihood depends on.</p> <p>Restocking the Nonouti lagoon with sandfish, clams and ark shell, is involving community members to be stewards of these finite resources for management purposes.</p> <p>CBMP consultation and finalization is also building the communities capacity to be good managers of their own finite resources within their adjacent waters within their jurisdiction.</p> <p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Consulting the Island Councils for piloting 2 villages on livestock production will elevate the community's capacity to have additional sources of food during rough seas</p>		<p>habitats of the marines finfish resources, especially during spawning in order to plan closed areas (MPAs) and closed seasons.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>Abemama – 55%</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>The tourism package outcome of the training was to equip the participants with improved knowledge and skills in the trained areas and which will finally assist them to withstand the issues they will encounter and help them to enhance their food security in the face of climate change.</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Documentation of traditional skills and knowledge that contribute to increasing food was part of CMD activity in this last quarter. The number of traditional skills and knowledge documented so far is approximately 30, which includes planting and cultivation skills and techniques, traditional food preservation methods, fishing and navigational skills, and other cultural practices that also contribute to enhancing food security and building capacity of local communities in cultural practices and local agricultural activities.</p> <p>Draft book for these skills will be available soon.</p>	<p>Abemama: 55%</p> <p>No progress this quarter</p>	<p>Abemama: 50 %</p> <p>A second round of training on financial literacy, virgin oil production and handicraft making was conducted at every village/ward on the island in August.</p> <p>The second round of post-harvest training at each village and wards is planned next quarter</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>Maiana – 55%</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Participants from each village had been trained on mangrove picking and planting plus “buibui” construction for coastal protection (soft measures) during the CBMMP trip in December to Maiana</p>	<p>Maiana – 56%</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Refer to training activities undertaken by Culture (indicator 16) for the 5 native food crops</p>	<p>Maiana 50%</p> <p>A second round of training on setting up cooperatives, handicraft making and virgin oil production in July did eventuate.</p> <p>Two positive impacts:</p> <p>An agricultural association was established</p> <p>Some of the handicraft trainees produced many handicrafts which were presented at the national trade fair at Capital.</p> <p>An awareness and training on Business ideas and entrepreneurial skills, was conducted in August to participants who are mainly Cooperatives reps, young couples, Single mothers, youths & Women groups (most disadvantage & vulnerable group):</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
					<p>Expectations after training workshop are:</p> <p>understand business concept for sustainable living through forming part of the farming and poultry Cooperatives</p> <p>learnt to save money and budget preparation for better education through forming part of the Credit Union</p> <p>increased knowledge on financial literacy in terms of using money wisely, compare income with expenditures so communities save money for medicine and sustainable health conditions so can continuously plant food crops and farming to support their families.</p> <p>learnt to develop financial account and book keeping for better management of funds</p> <p>These broaden knowledge and skills of each gender</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
					groups and vulnerable communities to identify potential business ideas for sustainable living with better education and health and be more resilient and less vulnerable to tough conditions of climate change. 6 communities were trained in monitoring (cleaning and ward off destructive activities) marine resources (giant clam and sandfish) that were restocking their lagoon resources.
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
15. Amount of revenue generated annually (including Island Councils and target communities) from the non-consumptive use of coastal	Nonouti AU\$ 0	Nonouti AU\$ 15,000 (US\$ 11,200)	Progress 65% Nonouti remains at 100% as of Q3 Road show Local famil (tour operators, local travel agents (in-bound), AKL PMU & TAK, Diplomatic Missions) at all pilots islands will be undertaken next quarter while the international	Progress is 65 % 3 scheduled trips by Tie N Fly for April – May, June-July and August-September 2020 pending COVID-19 clearance. Local FAMIL intended to engage local travel agents, AKL, inbound tour operators and expatriates to experience Nonouti tour package. This is planned to be carried out in Q2.	Overall progress: 60 % Nonouti: 100% A 7 days preparatory trip was undertaken at the island in late August to improve the cultural sites which is part of the gamefishing package to foreign anglers. This involves beautification of the shrines

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>zone resources.</p> <p>TAK</p> <p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p>			<p>(fishing tour operators) famil will be in second quarter of 2020.</p> <p>Fishing trips tentatively in 2020: one in April-May (2 weeks), June-July (2 weeks) (end of Sept-2 weeks)</p>	<p>International familiarisation postponed till further notice pending COVID-19 clearance</p> <p>Training on boat safety, first aid and tour guiding, and baking scheduled to be carried out in May 2020. (Target date 19-26th).</p> <p>Business planning and consultation during bylaw consultations with MIA and Commerce around June</p>	<p>and other cultural sites to be visited by the anticipated gamefishing team.</p> <p>Some 7 anglers plus an agent (TienFly) who had an MOU with the Nonouti Island Council (NIC) to promote gamefishing abroad, visited the island in mid-September.</p> <p>The total revenue obtained was 16, 473.60 as provided by the NIC, from return domestic airfares, accommodation, meals & drinks, tour guiding, cultural tours, transport and fuel, departure tax and tips to boatmans & tour guides.</p>
	Abemama AU\$ 0	Abemama AU\$ 5,000 (US\$ 3,750)	<p>Progress 65%</p> <p>Community Based Cultural Package of Reina Village, Abemama did a trial of cultural night and local culinary experience. Revenue generated to the village from 12 customers x \$5 each, plus \$50 tip from KHIFA .</p> <p>Total revenue in October for this complementary tour package is \$110.</p>	<p>Progress: 65%</p> <p>Local FAMILiarisation intended to engage local travel agents, AKL, inbound tour operators and expatriates to experience Abemama tour package. This is planned to be carried out next quarter.</p> <p>International familiarisation postponed till further notice pending COVID-19 clearance</p> <p>2nd Fishing assessment utilizing a local qualified fishing guide planned to be carried</p>	<p>Progress: 60 %</p> <p>Report for the Flying fishing assessment last Sept was finally presented to the Island Council (AIC).</p> <p>In addition, a joint effort was made between Tourism and Community based Fisheries to establish the Abatiku islet as a MPA to establish the bone fish conservation area in line with the</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>After this visit, another visit was undertaken in December, providing training on tour guiding, customer service, front office, housekeeping and baking to villages of Reina and Baretoa and to the existing accommodation providers on the island that were not involved in the training organized and led by SPITHI last June.</p> <p>Baretoa village was attending the training because they were having a MPA which they can develop and organize their activities within and for the future safeguarding of the marine protected areas for their future benefits.</p> <p>The training on tour guiding itself helped the participants to understand more on ecotourism and how to organize and develop their ecotour programs as well as the itinerary and the costing. This training surely helped them in designing their own cultural and tour packages which will look at enormous benefits to be derived from the land and marine environments and taking into consideration the safety and security of the natural resources.</p>	<p>in March was rescheduled to from 5-15th May 2020 due to lack of fund this quarter.</p> <p>Abemama port preparedness training will be conducted in October in preparation for the November cruise ship call.</p> <p>Business planning and consultation during bylaw consultations with MIA and Commerce</p>	<p>recommendation of the Bonefish assessment report</p> <p>This initiative will be of great assistance and timely, in conserving and regenerating the number of bonefish that has been declining over the years due to overfishing and using fishing gears and methods that are unsustainable</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>The training on Customer Service, Front Office, House Keeping and Baking was provided to help and complement the plan which these villages have in developing their own tour packages and community guest houses later on.</p> <p>Planned activities next quarter are Sport fishing assessment in quarter 1 (in relation to famil), fishing guide and tour guide trainings and first aid</p> <p>Preparation in January prior the domestic famil program,</p>		
	<p>Maiana AU\$ 0</p>	<p>Maiana AU\$ 5,000 (US\$ 3,750)</p>	<p>Progress = 40%</p> <p>Maiana remains the same as Q3</p> <p>Fishing Guide training in, agritourism survey, first aid and boat safety training for are all in quarter 1</p> <p>Business planning and training to commence in quarter 1</p>	<p>Progress: 40%</p> <p>Still no progress</p> <p>Trainings to be conducted on First Aid, boat safety, pastry and tour guiding was postponed to next quarter (19-26th April 2020) due to lack of funding.</p> <p>Local FAMIL intended to engage local travel agents, AKL, inbound tour operators and expatriates to experience Maiana tour package. This is planned to be carried out next quarter.</p>	<p>Progress remains at 40%</p> <p>There is no progress as no visits were made to the island.</p> <p>There were plans to bring the same consultant to continue his assessment from last Sept but he decided to restrict his visit to Nonouti when he did not accept the lowering of his rate by Tourism.</p> <p>Efforts are being made to bring in similar flyshop</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>International familiarisation postponed till further notice pending COVID-19 clearance</p> <p>Business planning and consultation during bylaw consultations with MIA and Commerce</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Special Easter packages were initially developed to attract overseas visitors to engage in tourism activities including game-fishing and other complementary activities on offer.</p> <p>However due the international flight lockdown as a result of COVID-19 the office has opted to concentrate on areas that are closer to Tarawa and have reliable boat transfers to and from South Tarawa to engage in short holidays or getaways during Easter,</p> <p>This mainly targets the domestic visitors and expatriates that are still in the country during this crisis</p>	wholesalers to familiarize with what the islands offer, in order to promote this eco-tourism initiative abroad
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December, 2019	Level as of March 2020	Level as of September, 2019
16. Number of food crops, including traditional food crops, planted	Surveys indicate that villages on target islands	Nonouti At least 5 varieties per village	Progress 55% A new approach has commenced for engaging a Youth per village/ward at each pilot island to	Progress: 60% Agriculture Progress 85%	Overall progress is 55 % The agriculture LC for Abemama started work in July and had completed her

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>at each target village.</p> <p>ALD</p> <p>CMD</p> <p>MoE</p>	<p>typically have 2 crops planted.</p>		<p>collect data and assist with achieving the target.</p> <p>Recruitment has commenced this quarter at each island.</p> <p>These Youth inventory Stocktakers (ISs) will be on contract which will be finalized next quarter and also pending for next recruitment of other IS for other villages for Nonouti and Abemama.</p> <p>Co-finance:</p> <p>Providing farming tools (Wheelbarrow, Spade, Shovel) for active farmer to all inhabited islands including 3 pilot islands of project</p> <p>This would assist farmers for planting.</p> <p>Nonouti 70%</p> <p>4 varieties of Breadfruit (Maikeang, Bukiraro, Uray, Maikora), 5 pandanus, 1 bero, 10 coconut varieties, 2 fig tree and that were distributed to different village and School.</p> <p>CMD visited in November and continued conducting village based consultation and training on</p>	<p>Refer to Table 5 above as reported by Agricultural Assistant for additional planting on Nonouti</p> <p>A Draft Contract and TOR for ISs are now ready needing further comment before finalizing it. Will also be recruiting the rest of ISs for villages that are not been yet recruited in Abemama and Nonouti. Hence this will be done during the trip plan that is planned next quarter.</p> <p>A Contract has been signed by AAA for Abemama and Nonouti and has been approved for the renewal of their contract except Abemama's AAA contract which will not be renewed.</p> <p>Preparation of 738 breadfruit trees (Bokeke) planted in Tanaea (national) gene bank for distribution to outer island. 150 have been distributed to Maiana in late December and now 588 breadfruit trees (Bokeke) remaining. This mass production will continue to meet the requirement of pilot island for food crop that are not available on the island.</p> <p>Procurement of rodent control, Crater for pig material are now in progress.</p> <p>The procurement of fence material is also needed for garden fence especially boarding schools on Abemama, Nonouti. 4 boarding schools on Abemama, 1 in Nonouti.</p>	<p>first round of consultations for each of the 13 villages/wards plus the islet Abatiku</p> <p>The LC for Maiana had been briefed and signed his contract. He is due to depart for Maiana once project fund had been replenished.</p> <p>Nonouti – 70%</p> <p>Awareness was repeatedly raised to promote local agricultural activities at HH level and sustained traditional skills and knowledge to enhance food security in the face of climate change and to develop and support cultural industries on island.</p> <p>The overall progress for the planting activity contributed by CMD is 86%. This is because, the 10 villages of Nonouti from Temotu to Benuaroa and Abamakoro must plant at least 5 varieties of the breadfruit, coconut tree, pandanus tree, swamp taro and at least one variety of fig tree. So in this term, the whole island must plant at least 210 plants and must ensure that the different</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>planting native crops/trees since some varieties of the long term native plants died.</p> <p>From a monitoring survey undertaken by CMD, 5 varieties of coconut and pandanus trees had been planted at every village on island, hence target achieved for both food crops. Because there is only one variety of fig tree, all villages have been planted with this perennial crop, but only few (1-5) had been planted at 6 villages out of the 10 villages. The 5 varieties of breadfruit plants had been planted hence target achieved at 4 villages. The 5 varieties of swamp taro (babai) had also been achieved at 8 villages except at the only smallest village, Autukia and the islet where underground water is usually brackish. These would continually be monitored during upcoming visits and more efforts would be made to plant more varieties against the target.</p>	<p>No trip has been done during this 1st quarter but there are plans for next (2nd) quarter to conduct training and signing contracts for Inventory Stocktakers (ISs), recruiting remaining ISs and also training farmers on the respective pilot villages which are:</p> <p>Abatiku islet and Tanimainiku at Abemama Abamwakoro Islet and Rotima village Tebikerai islet, Temantongo, Buota and Bubutei Maiaki (South)</p> <p>Those selected pilot villages and selected farmers will be well trained for piggery and poultry management and also a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between farmers, Council and MELAD (Agriculture) will be signed</p>	<p>varieties exist within this number and so far, the team from CMD has planted 181 plants and ensuring that the 5 varieties of the four plants except for the local fig exist.</p>
	<p>Abemama 2 crops per village</p>	<p>Abemama At least 5 varieties per village</p>	<p>Progress 50% Abemama 55% LC continued with her training on SMART agriculture and forming an</p>	<p>Progress is 55% Same progress as Nonouti, However, refer to Table 4 (July 2019 to March 2020) which showed planting</p>	<p>Progress is 45 % The LC recruited on SMART agriculture had commenced her first round of</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>association which would help achieving the target goal on the island that 80 % HH/Village should have at least 5 varieties of perennial crop.</p> <p>Due to unavailability of monthly data for update progress could have been >50%</p> <p>in late October, CMD team continued with hands-on training on planting and cultivating long-term native crops/plants with local communities. As a result, there were 141 in total planted of which 56 coconut trees, 33 pandanus trees, 20 breadfruit trees, 20 swamp taro and 12 fig trees.</p> <p>Before the trip, the team managed to get 45 root cuttings of bokeke and yuley varieties from the Agriculture office, which are now under the care of the nurseryman on island</p> <p>The monitoring of plants planted during the previous trips was conducted in only 7 wards from Kabangaki to Reina, and it was confirmed that only 6 trees (5 coconut tree, 1 breadfruit tree – Bokeke) were lost due to flooding and very hot season which affects the sites in Kabangaki, Tekatia</p>	<p>material being made available by LC from the proposed LDCF nursery centre at Kauma High School (KHS) Compound to interested household (HH) members, communities and villages. The survival rate of these planting material is yet to be monitored by LC.</p> <p>Training on planting was also undertaken by the LC covering more than 457 individuals in every village and some schools (57 % of which are women), from end of island to other end.</p> <p>However, the LC recommended (amongst other issues) a Facilitator to do follow-ups to these trainees so they become confident and provision of more agricultural tools to assist these new trainees at each village.</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>IFAD Phase II project on island is another source of additional food crops and vegetables grown on the island to improve the island supply of fresh food crops.</p>	<p>consultations from one end of island to the other.</p> <p>She could not start with training and planting as a pre-requisite, that is communities need to prepare burrow pits and plant food first, drawing interest from >100 participants from 9 villages. She will start round 2 in next quarter, once gardening tools, planting materials and potable water is more accessible.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>and Tebwanga Maiaki. Team planned to monitor the remaining sites in the next visit.</p> <p>KOIWFP-IFAD Project</p> <p>The IFAD project is moving to its second phase and continue on the island</p>		
	<p>Maiana</p> <p>2 crops per village</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>At least 5 varieties per village</p>	<p>Progress</p> <p>Maiana 65%</p> <p>338 Breadruit (Bokeke was sowed at Agriculture base, Tanaea) and 150 was distributed to Maiana to meet the demands from various HHs on island.</p> <p>66 perennial crops were distributed by AAA to different village and school.</p> <p>The LC Maiana was also carrying out training (Margot, Compost, etc) to each community/village in need for planting of different varieties of perennial crop.</p> <p>Total number of leaflets distributed out to the general public is as follows;</p>	<p>Progress is</p> <p>Maiana – 67%</p> <p>Details of the number of food crops planted are provided in tables 2 (Culture) and 3 (Agriculture) on page 5 above.</p> <p>Table 3 is a breakdown of the distributed plants last quarter, which does not show how many actually survived to date.</p>	<p>Progress is 60 %</p> <p>Cultivation of the 5 traditional food crops</p> <p>The overall target is to plant at least 5 varieties of native crops (bero, nii, mai & kaina) and 1 fig tree in all 12 villages.</p> <p>During the visit, only 91 varieties in total were planted in all 12 villages and the expected number of trees to plant is 252 in order to achieve the target.</p> <p>In summary, the target was achieved in three villages namely Tebikerai, Tematantongo and Aobike. In Buota village, only the target</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>1. 220 Leaflets - "moa ni kaabung" (breeding hens)</p> <p>2. 220 Leaflets – "kain amwarake aika rinano (low crops)</p> <p>3. 220 leaflets – "cassava"</p> <p>4. 220 leaflets – "kawaka man te mwanga" (marcotting)</p> <p>Number of leaflets distributed reflected number of training conducted, to support and reinforce concepts and topics discussed during training.</p> <p>The planned CMD trip in December was re-scheduled to early Jan 2020 due to heavy rain that would spoil planting efforts.</p> <p>CMD team have liaised with Agriculture office and extension officers on the island for seedlings. AAA confirmed that some seedlings are now available in their nursery area with some from stakeholders. Agriculture offices confirmed that only seedlings for short-term plants (eggplant, etc) are available with them.</p>		<p>for pandanus tree was achieved.</p> <p>During this visit, the Culture team managed to plant 31 varieties of pandanus tree, 30 coconut trees, 28 breadfruit tree and 7 fig tree. There is no swamp taro planted during this visit.</p> <p>Other efforts undertaken by Extension staff had been added to Indicator and Target 1 (page 8-14)</p>
<p>The progress of this Objective is: off track</p>	<p>For indicators/targets the % progress is</p>				

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of March 2020	Quarter 3, 2019 update

Management Responses and Recommendations

(To be completed by project in coordination with UNDP)

- Update on the implementation of audit, Spot Check recommendations & management responses to project evaluation
- Highlight if there is any key issue that requires the attention of management / steering committee in the next quarter.

Project audit for 2019 was undertaken from 10-14 February by an External Auditor.

There were 4 issues highlighted by the Auditor, 2 on programme management, 1 on Human Resource and 1 on Finance.

These issues had been responded to by IP to clear all issues.

5. Annex/s

(Example of annexes attached to the report as the following, more annexes can be added as appropriate)

- ❏ Combined Delivery Report (provided by UNDP)
- ❏ Implementation Progress Matrix – (pages 8 – 66)
- ❏ Financial Report – Had already been submitted separately
- ❏ Faceform for next quarter advance request had been submitted with FR

PREPARED BY PM.....*Abdul Ra*.....

Date: *14/05/20*.....

APPROVED BY NPD.....*[Signature]*.....

Date: *15.05.2020*.....

RECEIVED AND REVIEWED BY UNDP

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Date:.....