



Quarterly Project Progress Report

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

Date of report: July to September, 2019

Name, Project Coordinator: Tererei Abete-Reema (Ms) **Project Assistant:** Arawaia Moiwa (Mr)

Project Advocacy Officer: Bweneata Kaoti (Ms)

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 3, 2019
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 quarter had many activities undertaken mostly at Nonouti island while few activities that were also conducted at both Abemama and Maiana.

A team from Commerce (MCIC) spent a week at Maiana to conduct a second round of training in early July on coconut virgin oil, handicraft and establishing co-operatives.

In mid-July, the LGD led the Island Strategic Plan (ISP) team and began its 9 days consultation with Nonouti Island communities, firstly with a workshop which was followed by a consultation with each village/ward on the draft framework which was later endorsed by the full council meeting. Almost every Stakeholder (Environment, Fisheries, Commerce, Tourism, Agriculture and Education) attended this island wide consultation to present their survey findings and influence the scope of the ISP. They also found time to do follow-ups on their last visits to monitor progress.

At the same time another Fisheries team conducted a second round of post-harvest training by visiting all villages/wards on Nonouti. A representative from Commerce (MCIC) joined the team to raise awareness on how communities can formulate co-operatives to market their surplus local food for intra-trade. This was followed up by another Fisheries team making a second round of consultations with communities to gather support for community-based fisheries management, MPAs and other closed areas and seasons. Two additional MPAs were established with draft management plans.

Simultaneously, the Culture team also spent 2 weeks on Nonouti, doing a second round of practical training and planted the five traditional food crops with many households at each village and wards on the island.

The incomplete demarcation of the MPA at Abatiku islet on Abemama was undertaken in August. This was followed by a joint visit by both Fisheries and Tourism to consult two communities (Abatiku & Baretoa) which were interested to establish MPAs. At the same Tourism presented the findings of the gamefishing assessment conducted last September and initiated preparations with interested communities of the upcoming cruiseline visit of tourists in November 2020.

Two Commerce (MCIC) teams visited both Maiana and Abemama for their second and third rounds of trainings respectively, going to each village and ward on financial literacy, virgin oil and handicraft production in August. A Local Consultant on smart and sustainable agricultural and livestock started at Abemama to assist the extension staff in planting more food crops. The consultancy is for 3 months but the LC is paid per delivery and not on time sheets.

Education team visited its schools at Nonouti for a week in August, and witnessed their schools competition on tidiness and planting of food crops within the school compounds, with support from the school committee members.

Same time, the three ISPs were translated from the vernacular to English during a weekend retreat by a multi-task team led by LGD, involving non-Stakeholders based on the ISP contents.

Another Fisheries team went to Maiana in August to commence consultations with communities (full council meeting & Elders cycle) for the restocking of their lagoon and released some invertebrates (clam & sandfish) at the MPA sites and additional sites agreed by the Elders and Council aligned with the ISP. The advocacy team took footage of these activities to turn into a video clip.

In September, a team from Agriculture went to Nonouti and spent 2 weeks to assist their extension team in supplying more plant seedlings and attended to plants which were difficult to survive and made presentations during a church youth convention held on the island.

Around the same time, Tourism team went to the same island to prepare the ground for both the gamefishing and cultural package before the first team (7) of foreign anglers which arrived same month.

Activities ceased in September due to fund shortage for entire month.

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?*

The project management and oversight were sufficient at all levels, through the project management unit (PMU), the Environment and Conservation Department (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD) and Kiribati Fiduciary Support Unit (KFSU) as Treasury. PMU took time to meet bilaterally with several stakeholders (Tourism, Fisheries, Environment, Local Government, Education, Agriculture and Education) before and after the MTR to provide advice and information in their reporting but at same time urged and pushed them for more efforts to reach the project targets.

• 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.)

Data collection still continued this quarter and remained scattered with different stakeholders as the server had not been procured yet due to final selection of the Supplier, awaiting the advice of the CB II international Consultant.

PMU undertook monitoring visits to Maiana and Nonouti in July. Coverage of the islands by food crops planting seems to be more extensive at both islands compared to Abemama, however in terms of quality, some villages in the latter have many varieties, in both perennial and home gardening of vegetables and fruits. CBMPs (both mangrove and fisheries) implementation at Maiana seems to be felt at the island level, however Nonouti has just one MPA.

At Nonouti, new planting of the five traditional crops improved this quarter, due to incentives provided in terms of project lavalavas and purchase planting seedlings (\$1.00/seedling). Attendance of trainings and consultations was noted to draw in large crowds than usual, because of the issuance of project lavalavas to every attendee.

At Maiana, a fishing team from a Roman Catholic community was caught using long gillnetting with the destructive splashing method. And were traditionally fined \$500 by the Elders cycle while the Island Council court has yet to hear their case

MTR was undertaken in August for around 3 weeks. The MTR team went to Abemama for 5 days and then Maiana for a week. The third island could not be visited due to uncertainty with flight bookings, but communication via email was used instead.

Risk management

(Actual/ anticipated operational, political and environmental risks)

There were still few operational risks such as budgetary and equipment needed by extension staff but these were not conveyed from both Fisheries and Agriculture to PMU.

However, the entire month of September had no activities as financial acquittal was delayed from KFSU that took 2 weeks, while exchanging with UNDP to accept, then one week for UNDP-PaO to consider approval of the next advance transfer, resulting in reducing the 0.5M requested to 0.2 M transferred and then the Kiribati ANZ Bank took a week to confirm receipt of fund and deposit into the project bank account. This 4 weeks delay could have seen many activities done, reaching many beneficiaries, and drawing closer to the targets.

There was no political risk experienced however, as noted by the MTR team, most Government extension staff (FAs and AAs) at each pilot island were not at base to support the project staff people (FEAs and AAAs).

Communication and advocacy

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

Today, 5 press releases had been issued to 2 national papers, radio announcement, 4 articles for twitter and Environment (ECD) website uploads. Tourism monthly newsletters continue to feature tourism activities at the pilot islands, 6 press releases are in drafts awaiting further information from the stakeholders, 1 video clip in draft and still in the process of finalization.

Project free give-away lavalava, had also been distributed at both Maiana (250), Nonouti (450) and Abemama (300) this quarter

A meeting was convened for the Project Advocacy Task Committee recently for the WORLD FOOD DAY/WEEK outreach program preparation for the 3 pilot islands.

PSC had missed its planned meeting in late July but it has rescheduled its next meeting to late October, 2019.

- **Focus on gender equity and equality**

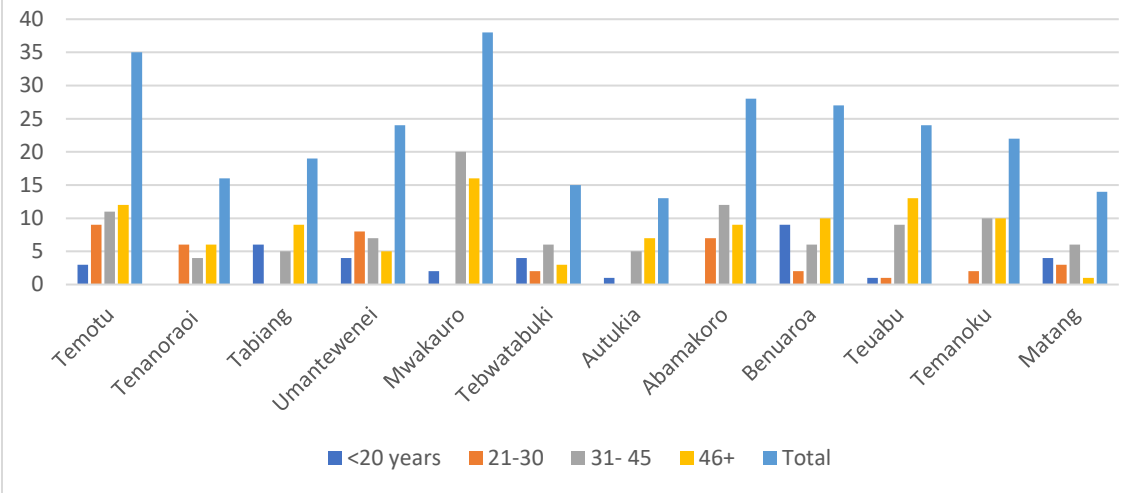
(highlight specific activities and achievements)

Following is the beneficiary information per island and output:

Table 1 Summary of beneficial details

island	outputs	total	Men (%)	Women (%)	Adult (%)	Youth (%)	Children
Maiana							
Commerce	1.5	73	35	38	100		
Agriculture	1.5	115	60	55	90		25
commerce	1.5	221	52	169	92	3	5
Fisheries	2.6-Aquaculture						
	1.5	190	112	78			
PMU	M & E	108	79	29	100		
Nonouti							
Fisheries	1.5	61	49	12	30		31
	2.6 postharvest	275	82	193	100		
	2.6 CBFM	111	53	58	100		
	2.2 Mangrove	18	4	14	1	0	99
Agriculture	1.5						
	2.3	318	208	110			210
Education	2.6	54	9	45	65		35
Tourism	2.7	65	19	46	50		15
Tourism	2.7	66	25	41			11
PMU	M & E	51	38	13	100		
Abemama							
Agriculture	1.5						
	2.3	179	63	116	100		
Fisheries	2.4	10	7	3	100		
	1.5	37	18	19			
	2.6 CBFM	133	51	82	100		
Commerce	1.5						
Tourism	2.7	42	34	40	54		22
PMU	M & E	97	71	26	100		
Total		2256	1069	1187			453

Age of participants at Nonouti Post-harvest training



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, 2019

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: 2018 *(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							

Annex 1

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

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
1. Percentage of households and communities that have stable or increased food security in the face of climate change CFD ALD ECD	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) 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)	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 [2015 census information added to target during inception	Progress is 25 % No additional surveys had been undertaken lately to determine the level of food security for each village. Some project activities continue this quarter at the island and community levels as part of daily life on the islands. The national monitoring program on fisheries resources (output 1.3) has not commenced due to over-commitment of the Fisheries sector CO-FINANCE The IFAD project on food security focusing on nutritionally	Progress is 50 % A TOR and a contract was developed for a Local Consultant for each pilot island to assist the single-handed AAA to cover all villages and schools, whether Government or private. The final draft of the contract will be cleared with the Secretary, MELAD, and 2 LCs had been identified and are ready to start at both Maiana and Abemama. The third LC for Nonouti is yet to be confirmed by ALD. Nonouti 60% Translocation of ark shell (<i>A. maculosa</i>) pre-survey and assessment with community consultation were completed last April. Now awaits the	<i>Overall Progress 60 %</i> Co-finance 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. <i>Nonouti 70%</i> 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. Agriculture (70%) 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 Breadfruit (Bokeke variety) were distributed to all

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	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>phase for clarity]</p>	<p>balanced diet, thus focusing on home gardening.</p> <p>Information on food security will be gleaned from IVA HH surveys, Fisheries socioeconomic surveys and confirmed by health clinics reports for years 2017 and 2018</p>	<p>actual translocation of the ark shell in second half of year.</p> <p>9 villages/wards, (with the exception of the islet, Abamakoro), had reached their target of many young food crops (coconut, pandanus, breadfruit, fig trees and giant swamp taro, banana, pumpkin, pawpaw, kumara) already planted compared to the other 2 pilot islands. They may not need a local consultant to assist to achieve 80% HHs to have all these varieties of crops</p> <p>CO-FINANCE</p> <p>Fishpond (milkfish) rehabilitation is almost complete (under co-finance: ~90 K), awaits installation of the sluice gate</p> <p>Island Council had banned fishing of under-size milkfish</p>	<p>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>

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	<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>and starts issue fines to culprits</p> <p>Co-finance: IFAD food security project making outreach to many HHs easier. Their HHs were not visited during the monitoring visit as the project extension staff had not been working with them.</p>	
		<p>By the end of the project 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>Progress is 25%</p> <p>Only 3 villages were visited by PMU for monitoring to determine the extent of progress. Within the 3 villages, only 30 % households were vegetated with leafy vegetables, root crops and fruit trees. However, the quality desired at the household level had been reached. Households in these 3 villages are establishing home</p>	<p>Abemama: 40%</p> <p>Invertebrate survey at intertidal zones, rolled out this April. IT was incomplete due to fuel shortage, to reach all points on island, especially islet</p> <p>The second monitoring visit of PMU took place at 6 more villages (Abatiku islet, Tabontebike, Kabangaki, Tebanga N & S, and Tekatia Primary School.</p> <p>Except for Tabontebike, all these villages have not seen any additional plantings even though there is an IFAD food</p>	<p>Abemama 45 %</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</p>

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			<p>gardens of vegetables (cabbages, lambele, parsley, Chaya, and other green and dark leaves), root crops (cassava, dalo and kumara) and food trees (coconut, breadfruit, fig tree, pandanus).</p> <p>Four schools (2 primary & 2 Senior Secondary) were already establishing their school gardens</p> <p>The KOIWFP (IFAD) project is also running food security activities on the island</p>	<p>security project on the island. The AAA had not been to these villages hence there is zero progress on land.</p> <p>Tabontebike, and 2 other villages may have reached the project target, even though only 3 HHs were visited.</p> <p>This certainly require more manpower to shoulder this challenging task of preparing ground for planting</p> <p>Co-Finance</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>IFAD food security project had been on the island prior project inception. Their HHs were not visited during the monitoring visit as the project extension staff had not been working with them.</p>	<p>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	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		<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>Progress is 25 (%) Same reasoning as for Nonouti</p> <p><i>Any co-finance activities to complement?</i></p> <p>No similar project on food security is known to run same time</p>	<p>Maiana: 50 %</p> <p>Re-stock of giant clam, at two strategic sites was undertaken this May after consultation with the island communities on community-based fisheries management planning (CBFMP) in April. There is now a ban on gleaning the clam on entire island</p> <p>Culture team managed to plant several native food crops (5), reaching only 35% of the project target and also under took food preservation from ripe pandanus fruits as it was peak season.</p> <p>Recently the Elders Circle (Te Bau ni Maiana) had passed a number of ban rulings in taking finfish (all inshore species) during spawn runs, to allow release of eggs first during different phases of the moon.</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, 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</p>

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				<p>A second round of post-harvest and value-added training on marine resources was conducted this April to increase training hence beneficiary coverage.</p> <p>Planting perennial (food) trees and few leafy plants (Chaya, spinach, kumara, pumpkin, etc) had started at all 12 villages, but still >50% of all households per village have yet to join planting.</p> <p>A LC would be engaged to assist in the planting efforts</p> <p>Co-finance:</p> <p>The translocation of ark shell (<i>Anadara maculosa</i>) was done in 2017 and so gleaning was banned for 2 years now and will continue for another 3 before opening for gleaning, as advised by Coastal Fisheries and enforced by both Council and Elders circle.</p>	<p>(130) observed during the monitoring.</p> <p>Agriculture (60 %)</p> <p>In July, Extension staff distributed 18 kumala cuttings, leafy plants (laaro & iamaii) to farmers, delivering planting materials pandanus cuttings, lime plantlets, banana suckers, coconut dwarfs, tomato and egg plant and breadfruit seedlings to more farmers.</p> <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</p>

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				<p>The Maiana Island Council (MIC) provides fuel to enforcement individuals (Councillor, Village Warden and Special Constable) to the only islet (Tebikerai village) to catch those from the island and other islanders (S/Tarawa) who “creep” in after dark to the mouth of the lagoon to lay their gillnetting for hundreds of metres, to catch the spawn runs of bonefish and other finfish species, catching many under-size fish, but so far no one had been caught.</p> <p>Enforcement efforts of MIC is also co- finance</p>	<p>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, 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>
2. Number of bonefish (Albula glossodon ta) increasing	Nonouti Estimated number of bonefish: TBD	Nonouti Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing	Progress is 25% Since no creel surveys are on-going at Nonouti, due to termination of the Fisheries Extension Assistant on the island	Progress is 50% Co-finance Operational cost (fuel and communication) undertaken by extension staff is provided	<i>Progress 55%</i> 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.

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<p>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>ECD</p>		<p>compared to baseline</p>	<p>in 2018, it is not easy to know any improvement or further decline after both the HH surveys and marine assessment in 2017. In 2020, another major survey and monitoring will be undertaken</p>	<p>by recurrent budget of Fisheries at all pilot islands, for fisheries data collection, marine product (including going to seaport and airport), landing, creel survey</p> <p>National monitoring program other than at the pilot areas has been on hold but Coastal Fisheries had started discussions with SPC to assist in this effort.</p> <p>Nonouti – 60%</p> <p>Await the second round of marine assessment and HH surveys in 2020.</p> <p>First round of creel survey completed, yielded that</p> <p>As gillnetting is the main fishing method used accompanied by the splashing (<i>te ororo</i> which is one destructive fishing method) on island, bonefish is 48% (largest) of the species</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 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>

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				<p>abundance while 66% by weight of species caught.</p> <p>The mean catch per trip was 54.69 fish or 31.17 kg. Average CPUE was 16.5 fish per hour per trip or 8.75 kg per hour per trip.</p> <p>Fisher perceptions indicated that they had seen little change in the fishery over the last five years in which 60% of all respondents mentioned that the number of fish caught were the same however 67% claimed that the size of fish caught was decreasing compared to five years ago. When asked if concerned about their resources, fishers claimed that there were still plenty of fish.</p> <p>A first Marine Protected Area had been established at Autukia (2017) that had recovered its marine</p>	<p>PMU continued to pursue this interest which was positively answered by NIWA.</p>	

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				<p>resources (finfish and invertebrates) abundance</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries Extension Assistance through creel survey</p>	
	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p> <p>Qualitative estimates are that populations at all islands are overharvested.</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>Progress is 30 %</p> <p>The creel surveys continue but the analysis are not complete yet.</p> <p>Reports on Laboratory samples sent overseas are yet to be returned</p> <p>Any co-finance activities to complement?</p> <p>None known</p>	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>First round of creel survey completed and yielded that</p> <p>Like Nonouti gillnetting is the main fishing method used on island, bonefish is 34% (largest) of the species abundance while 66% by weight of species caught.</p> <p>The mean catch per trip was 45.28 fish or 37.12 kg. This equates to an average CPUE of 20 fish per hour of a trip or 13.72 kg per hour of a trip.</p> <p>Fisher (men) perceptions collected from landings indicate that 83% reported</p>	<p>Progress is 55%</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	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
				<p>that there was no change in quantity which means that still the usual or average amount of catch experienced however, there was a decrease in catch size as 67% claiming that the catch size are smaller than those compared to 5 or 10 years ago</p> <p>An MPA had been established at Baretoa with a management plan. Same time Abatiku is also prepared to be a second site for MPA, to conserve fishing ground around this islet for gamefishing since it is not easy to sight bonefish during an assessment last</p> <p>MPA Management plan is yet to be completed</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries Extension Assistance continues</p>		

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				Under co-finance arrangements, the SPC had undertaken creel survey and biological sampling on bonefish this June on the island. Results are yet to be analysed and shared later	
	Maiana Estimated number of bonefish: TBD	Maiana Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline	Progress is 30 % Creel surveys continue but analysis is not complete yet	Progress is 60 % Creel survey 50% complete ISP is completed through support from Island Full Council, but support was not sought from the Elders' circle which is more powerful. FAD deployment and training on FAD fishing and deep bottom fishing to diversify pressure from lagoon fishing however FADs had not been deployed yet – await additional construction material from abroad, delayed due to procurement process. Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries	Progress is 65% Creel survey continues but its data remains to be analysed. No return has been made yet to the island for MPAs to be established since last quarter. 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. Plans to establish 3 to 4 MPAs on the island will assist for fishery recovery, including bonefish

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
				<p>Extension Assistants continued through creel surveys.</p> <p>No MPAs had been proposed yet maybe because entire island has a draft CBMMP</p> <p>However, from responses of those CBFM and CBMMP sites/villages, all reported that all bans are being observed and fines had been set for culprits (eg gleaning ark shell fine-\$100, netting undersize milkfish - \$20, and requested project to consider provision of a sluice gate to minimize flooding casing overwash during heavy rain. Bonfish splash fishing totally ban by the Elders Circle (Te Bau ni Maiana)</p>		
	<p>South Tarawa</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p>	<p>South Tarawa</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing</p>	<p>Progress is 30 %</p> <p>Same situation as in the pilot islands, but the sizes of landing catch seen at the local</p>	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>All co-finance activities</p> <p>Ongoing creel survey</p>	<p>Progress is 55%</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Creel survey is maintained</p>	

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		compared to baseline	markets is below adult size	<p>Training on fishing gears making and deep bottom fishing techniques</p> <p>Draft Fisheries (conversation and management of coastal marine resources) Regulation 90% complete</p> <p>Establishment of Coastal MCS and E unit within the CFD</p>	
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update		
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 [Minor revisions to	<p>Progress is 90 %</p> <p>All AWS had been installed at each island with the technical assistance of NIWA from New Zealand.</p> <p>The data (climate parameters- wind speed, solar, rainfall, temperature, etc) are collected and sent automatically to KMS at base on capital</p>	<p>Overall progress is 90%</p> <p>There are some technical problems with the Maiana and the Abemama AWS.</p> <p>NIWA and KMS are working on fixing the problem, giving capacity training to local staff, providing new sets of equipment which fail to function properly</p>	<p>Overall progress 95%</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The second (but third pilot island) is yet to be visited next quarter to attend to another type of technical problem</p>

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
		target during inception phase for clarity and addition of 2015 census information] Nonouti	every hour, or near real time reporting. These informations are analysed and shared during daily broadcast of weather outlooks		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 situation as above Any Co-finance to complement? None known todate		Same as above	
The progress of the objective can be described as: On Track		There are 3 major indicators with progress as follows: 60, 55, 95, respectively. Average + 70%				
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level at March 2019			
4. GoK provides annual financial support (in-kind and/or grant) to	GoK annual support for AMAT: 0	GoK annual support for AMAT: AU\$ 25,000 (approx. US\$ 18,000)	Progress is 25% Much of the data collected had yet to presented properly in a GIS format as a map.	Overall progress:40% Data has been collected on the following: A second visit to monitor the coastal change of the 7 villages was again conducted in May, 2019.	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	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>maintain of national adaptation and monitoring tool.</p> <p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p> <p>ECD</p>	<p>Investment in current monitoring system TBD.</p>	<p>[Target amended during inception phase to AU\$ 25,000; original target was US\$ 25,000]</p>	<p>Beach profiling data set undertaken in previous quarters had yet to be presented in a meaningful format.</p> <p>The EMIS to be established awaits the international consultant.</p> <p>Its TOR was developed under the CB II project. A second server, to be procured under the project is being processed following national procurement procedures. This will act as a back-up for the raw data and GIS maps produced by the project. Sectors collecting data under output 2.4, 2.1 and other outputs that would feed into the envisaged EMIS are being stored separately</p>	<p>Data on Water Quality monitoring particularly on Salinity of the groundwater was also collected through the assistance of Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE)</p> <p>The second report of the IC on AMAT has just been made available to PMU for review.</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>EMIS (instead of AMAT) had set up its suite of environmental indicators but the actual operationalization awaits its IC getting on board next quarter.</p> <p>A local consultant is training some staff (Environment) on statistical analysis, starting from designing questionnaire to data entry to analysis using CPro. This training also</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 scheduled next quarter when done.</p> <p>Once the EMIS is set up, it will be used for AMAT, hence a stepping</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			Output 1.3 activities to feed this system, had not commenced yet	covered the IVA data collection needs and statistical analysis Nonouti Data collection as in Objective 2 above	stone for this indicator for replication at the pilot island but at a simpler level suitable for extension and Council staff
		Abemama,	These systems will be set up once the EMIS is up and running at base on capital (ECD)	Abemama: Data collection continued (as in Objective 2 above) but more regularly by Fisheries extension staff	No visits were undertaken to pilot island yet
		Maiana		Maiana More than 10% households on island were given questionnaires based on Solid Waste Management and Biodiversity. The analysis of these is in progress. Not only HH questionnaires but also verification of trees not bearing fruits at about 10% of the total household on Maiana. 10% Household's ground water were tested (Salinity) at each village.	No visits were undertaken to the pilot islands yet

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>5. Coastal Zone Fisheries Regulation adopted based upon increased level of national awareness about links between improved coastal ecosystem management and sustainability and resilience of subsistence coastal fisheries livelihoods.</p> <p>CFD</p>	<p>0: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted</p>	<p>1: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted</p>	<p>Progress is 60 %</p> <p>No concrete step of its being adopted by Cabinet, but further refinement and polishing is done at the OAG with technical inputs from CFD/MFMRD</p> <p>There is positive indications that it would be presented to Cabinet asap</p>	<p>Progress is 70%</p> <p>The final draft of the regulation and the roadmap for coastal fisheries submitted for Cabinet approval. Roadmap has been approved while the regulation is on hold and to be discussed by the Development Coordinating Committee (DCC) first before submitting to Cabinet for final consideration and adoption</p> <p>Ongoing capacity building training for Maritime Compliance Safety and Enforcement staff with SPC</p> <p>Final version of Fisheries regulation presented during the Coastal Fisheries Summit this May.</p> <p>Follow up work to support enforcement through Regional training on further legal drafting which was organized by SPC and attended by 2 officials from Kiribati (Fisheries and OAG).</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> <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.

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
				<p>Further work required for institutionalization of MCS team and capacity building to address staff enforcement capacity to support enforcement of the regulation</p> <p>Two staff already recruited with 1 Senior enforcement staff earmarked by end of July MCS in-country training scheduled for August 19-23 with MCS staffs, Extension staff and FEAs plus invitations to Environment, Internal Affairs and Police.</p>	The training involved MCS staffs, extension staff, CBFM and Police officers	
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 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	<p>Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3</p> <p>Cohort of eight fisheries extension</p>	<p>Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15</p> <p>Cohort of eight fisheries</p>	<p>Progress is 70%</p> <p>The formal training of all extension staff had been completed in 2018, both at Fisheries and Agriculture bases on capital.</p>	<p>Progress is 70 %</p> <p>Trainings of the Fisheries and Agricultural Extension staff and were completed in 2018.</p> <p>But what is seen is that further on-the-job is</p>	<p>Progress 80%</p> <p>Fisheries 75%</p> <p>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.</p>	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>program based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge).</p> <p>ALD CFD ECD</p>	<p>officers CR2 capacity score: 3</p> <p>* Score range: 0 - 15</p>	<p>extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15</p> <p>* Score range: 0 - 15</p>	<p>However, knowing how these trainings would be applied at the community level is yet to be known.</p> <p>On-the-job training would be done at each pilot island in months to come.</p> <p>The new FEA for Nonouti will undertake her training next quarter since the former FEA had been terminated in late 2018, due to improper behavior under influence of alcohol</p>	<p>necessary to these extension staff.</p> <p>However, individual attributes either apply these trainings on field and learn more from experience or lack of passion hinder personal development</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Fisheries Recurrent budget supports the 2 years training of Fisheries Trainees.</p> <p>Coastal Fisheries Summit as part of capacity building training to extension staff</p> <p>Capacity building training for Fisheries Extension Officers from the pilot sites (6 weeks)</p> <p>Ongoing evaluation for extension staff performance</p> <p>Ongoing involvement of all fisheries programs conducted on the island</p> <p>- CBFM</p>	<p>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 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>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Postharvest and value adding - Research monitoring activities - FAD fabrication and fishing technology training - Pond survey - Creel survey - Seaweed farming - Clam farming - Data collection (landing and marine product) <p>ECD staff from different units spent time with the newly recruited Fisheries Extension staff from Nonouti – Theory and Practical (mangrove planting & environment enforcement) exercise were part of this training.</p> <p>The Agriculture and Livestock Local consultant planned to be engaged in second half of this year will train them further with on-the-job</p>	<p>There is still no Government Extension staff (FA) on island since beginning of 2019. New Trainee recruits are being trained at base (CFD office) 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>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>training (at least 3 months) and make further assessment at the conclusion.</p>	<p>Agriculture (80 %)</p> <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 Kiritimati Island in Line Group with the</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
					involvement of extension officers as refresher course, was conducted on 16th to 21 Sept 2019.	
	FCFS	Nonouti Abemama Maiana	Progress is 30 % The first round of training at the community level has been completed for all pilot islands. Another round of training, including monitoring will commence next quarters	Progress is 50 % <i>Nonouti</i> No training was done on island this quarter except as in Objective 1 to consult and make pre-assessment of the island for the translocation of ark shell later in the year. Abemama: No training was done on island Maiana: Second round of post-harvest accompanied by start your business and improve your business which were held at each of the 12 villages and wards.	Progress is 55% Nonouti A joint training by Fisheries and Commerce on post-harvest and national procedures and requirements of setting up co-operatives (business) was conducted at every village and community in July. A community based fisheries management consultation was undertaken at a number villages, mapping the various habitats of the marines finfish resources, especially during spawning in order to plan closed areas (MPAs) and closed seasons. Abemama A second round of training on financial literacy, virgin oil production and handicraft making	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
					<p>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> <p>Maiana</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>	
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 2019	Level as of June 2019		

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>7. Number of project beneficiaries</p> <p>(includes people engaged in training, awareness-raising and education, pilot villages, delivery of project initiatives, stakeholder meetings and project governance)</p> <p>ALL</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>10,000 (of which at least 60% are women)</p>	<p>Progress is 60%</p> <p>In addition to the 4,073 beneficiaries reached by end of June 2018, another, 1,488 beneficiaries had been reached, of which 41 % are women by end of 2018, bringing the total to 5,561, with less than 40% are women). This quarter only 511 beneficiaries were reached, of which 40% are women.</p> <p>The total beneficiaries is now 6,072 of which 40 % are women (2,426.4)</p>	<p>Overall progress is 70%</p> <p>but only 50%, are women who had been reached</p> <p>In addition to the 6,072 total beneficiaries last quarter, another 1,291 beneficiaries were reached, 661 (51.2%) of which are women.</p> <p>The total number of beneficiaries reached todate is 7,363 people, of which only 3,126 (42.4%) are women (refer to Table 1)</p>	<p>Overall progress is 96.2%</p> <p>but have yet to reach almost 1,680 more women.</p> <p>An additional 2,256 beneficiaries were reached this quarter. Of which 1187 (53 %) are women and 453 (20%) are youth</p> <p>The total beneficiaries reached todate stands at 9,619 of which 4,313 (45%) are women (refer to Table 1)</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as: On Track</p>		<p>There are 4 indicators, reaching varying levels of progress, but the average comes to 77.8% almost 80%</p>			

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start	June 2019 update	
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/revis	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 is 0% Nonouti i) The progress is nil as its Island Strategic Plan (ISP) is yet to be developed in the third quarter. ii) Progress is 10% Only one community/village (Autukia) had completed its community based (fisheries) management plan Plans to revisit the island for a whole of	Progress is 60% Draft EbA guideline has been developed and is still in drafting through the assistance of a GIZ-TA (co-finance). Two (2) series of meetings have been convened to discuss this for further improvement and 1 internal meeting with Environment staff. Way-forward for this is to have finalized this from ECD level before end of this year and then reach out to key sectors such as MELAD-LMD, MFMRD and MELAD-ALD. A meeting was also held in this quarter with LMD regarding the development of the Land Use Plans but will await their plans to be done in Maiana first for consultation.	Progress is 75 % 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) Nonouti (70-80%) i) 90% Development and finalization of the ISP was completely

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>ed land use plan</p> <p>ii) Number of villages managing land in accordance with land use plans</p> <p>i) LGD</p> <p>ii) ECD</p>			<p>island approach to develop their CBMP is planned in second half of year</p>	<p>NONOUTI-</p> <p>i) 30 %</p> <p>Preparation for the ISP happened in 2 stakeholders meeting led by LGD, as they prepare for the Maiana ISP trip</p> <p>ii) 10%</p> <p>Only 1 CBFM (village) site had been established in 2017. They also covered waste management and education amongst other aspirations</p>	<p>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 to date</p>
	<p>Abemama</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>i) Area with EBA land use plan: 2,700 ha</p> <p>ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.</p>	<p>i) Progress is 80 %</p> <p>The ISP had been formulated but is yet to be rolled out by the Island Council</p> <p>ii) Progress is 200%</p> <p>Four communities had completed their CBMPs but monitoring is yet to be</p>	<p>i) Progress is 85%</p> <p>Translation of the vernacular is progressing, and there has been no progress with its marine spatial plan nor its land-use plan</p> <p>ii) >100 % (~200)</p> <p>1 CBMMP community (Reina) had already protected their beach with mangrove and “buibui” protection, resulting in at least 3 metres of beach nourishment, protection of</p>	<p>i) Progress is 90 %</p> <p>Same progress at Nonouti as with status of ISP</p> <p>ii) >100%</p> <p>Target had already been reached and these same communities with terrestrial management are now been set up as MPAs</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
			undertaken in next quarters	land crab habitats (coastal fronts) from destructive harvesting method had ceased, resulting in getting more lands in each burrow hole, traditional communal work had been revived with HHs assisting each other with difficult tasks (eg digging giant swamp taro pits closer to the water table) so each HH owns at least one giant swamp taro pit useful as ceremonial food, All 3 CBMMP communities (Reina, Tabontebike, Baretoa) have planted their perennial food crops (coconut, giant swamp taro or babai, pandanus, breadfruits, fig trees) around HH and on land plots		
	Maiana 0 ha	Maiana i) Area with EBA land use plan: 1,350 ha	i) Progress is 0 % The ISP would be formulated next quarter. ii) Progress is 80% The entire island had completed their community-based management plan,	Progress is 80% i) 80% ISP was formulated in April, spending 2 weeks on the island. Led by LGD with representatives from Fisheries, Agriculture, Culture, Tourism, Commerce, Environment), Initially a workshop was held with	Progress is 85% i) 90% same progress as Abemama and Nonouti plans to consult the Elders Circle (Te Bau) was not possible this quarter due to Parliamentary commitments in August and then in September, there was no	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		<p>ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.</p>	<p>getting every village to be involved since no village would not like to be left behind, this involved both the Island Council and the Elders Association (Te Bau ni Maiana) which is the only island in the entire country that still has an intact elders circle which is very powerful to rule the island, much more powerful than the Island Council. The Elders agreed to work on declaring their island an organic island in months to come</p> <p>The draft plan is yet to be finalized this year in consultation with the Island Council and Association of leaders</p>	<p>Councillors with some selected representatives to develop a draft, then village consultations were made to seek inputs from all the 12 villages/wards on island.</p> <p>There is concern that the ISP may not get the full blessing of the Elders Cycle (Te Bau ni Maiana) which is more powerful than the full Island Council and so there is plan to go back and consult this paramount circle of Elders.</p> <p>Translation of the ISP began. The actual land-use plan and the accompanying marine spatial plan are both yet to be completed.</p> <p>ii) 80 %</p> <p>A number of these land management issues (alien invasive species spoiling native biodiversity, waste management, bush fires, free defecation, etc) are not activities that could happen over-night but require gradual support from all communities and Government over time</p>	<p>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>

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
				<p>Construction of soft measure coastal protection defences such as modified “Buibui” and mangrove planting is practiced by some villages (Bubutei & Buota) continued to minimize the impacts of coastal erosion but brings severe erosion to the adjacent land plots.</p> <p>The draft CBMMP for entire island has not be revisited for finalization</p>		
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 2019			
9. Number of vulnerability assessments completed . ECD [NEW indicator added during	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	3 (one for each target island of Nonouti, Abemama, and Maiana)	<p>Progress is 50 %</p> <p>The IVA (consultation & HHs) at Nonouti had been done but its HHs statistical analysis report is completed but yet to be presented. The PRA has not been done too.</p> <p>The physical assessment to verify this draft report is yet to be undertaken.</p>	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>Nonouti – 60 %</p> <p>IVA for Nonouti – OB finds it difficult to analyze and produce a report for Nonouti given a different methodology (manual) used compared to Abemama (tablet used) but the data has been entered into an excel sheet, had been completed.</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</p>	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
inception phase]			A technical interpretation of the statistical analysis is also yet to be undertaken	<p>On the other hand, MELAD-ECD has also undergone trainings conducted by a Local Consultant (LC) with financial assistance from CBII project. The training enabled staff to use a CSPRO software to enter raw data collected through HH questionnaire on integrated vulnerability assessment (IVA).</p> <p>Until now, all questionnaire for Nonouti have been entered by staff into the CSPRO while the statistical analysis is done by LC. A draft report had also been completed but the final version will soon be produced.</p>	<p>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 nothing has been forthcoming.</p> <p>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.</p>	
		Abemama	<p>Progress is 40 %</p> <p>The IVA (HHs and PRA) has also been undertaken at Abemama but its</p>	<p>Progress is 70%</p> <p>Preliminary report is 100% complete, but further improvement is required</p>	<p>Progress is 70 %</p> <p>Same situation as with Nonouti</p>	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
			<p>report is yet to be finalized.</p> <p>The physical assessment has also been undertaken and its ecological landuse map is in progress</p>	<p>Complete data (HHs & PRA) collection. Analysis report is complete</p> <p>IVA data for Abemama– Household questionnaire and PRA data have been analyzed for Abemama through the assistance of OB. A report had been produced on this.</p>		
		Maiana	<p>Progress is 25 %</p> <p>The HHs surveyed had been undertaken, and its statistical analysis is in progress.</p> <p>The technical interpretation of the report will need to be undertaken as well.</p> <p>The PRA component IVA at Maiana is yet to be done, most probably in second half of 2019.</p> <p>The physical assessment drawing in its ecological map is almost complete</p>	<p>Progress is 40%</p> <p>HH survey as a component of IVA was done in Maiana while the PRA is yet to be undertaken.</p> <p>The first coastal assessment was done in Nov 2018 where 7 villages on Maiana were covered (Tematantongo, Toora, Tebiauea, Buota, Bubutei Meang, Bubutei Nuuka and Bubutei Maiaki) through MELAD-LMD assistance. The 5 remaining villages will be assessed in future visits</p> <p>A second visit to monitor the coastal change of these 7</p>	<p>Progress remains 40%</p> <p>Nil progress to date</p>	

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				<p>villages was again conducted in May, 2019.</p> <p>More than 10% households on Maiana were given questionnaires based on Solid Waste Management and Biodiversity. The analysis of these is in progress. Not only HH questionnaires but also verification of trees not bearing fruits at about 10% of the total household on Maiana.</p> <p>10% of Household's ground water were tested (Salinity) at each village.</p>	
<p>10. Hectares of coastal zone:</p> <p>i) Regulated through fishing management zoning system as a result of national</p>	<p>i) and ii)</p> <p>Nonouti</p> <p>0 ha</p> <p>Abemama</p> <p>0 ha</p> <p>Maiana</p>	<p>i)</p> <p>Nonouti</p> <p>Regulated fishing area: 40,000 ha</p> <p>Abemama</p> <p>Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha</p>	<p>Progress is 40 %.</p> <p>As in 8) above, one ISP had been formulated from reef to ridge, having both a terrestrial and marine component for Abemama</p> <p>The ISP for Maiana and Nonouti would be developed in second</p>	<p>Overall Progress:70 %</p> <p>Nonouti: Progress is</p> <p>i) 40 %</p> <p>Preparation has been undertaken prior the visit to Nonouti in quarter 3 to develop the ISP</p> <p>ii) 50%</p> <p>MPAs- one established in Autukia village and demarcated using local</p>	<p>Overall Progress: 80%</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>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>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>0 ha</p> <p>Hectares of coastal zone fishing management areas regulated through zoning system</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha</p> <p>ii) At least 10% of area under zoning on each island:</p>	<p>and third quarter respectively.</p> <p>The Marine Spatial Planning is a component of these plans to designate specific areas for regulated fishing areas and fish recovery zones</p>	<p>materials (poles) and management plan completed</p> <p>It was learned from the community members that the closure of their fishing ground since 2017 had really seen the recovery of many finfish species and some bivalves which are naturally found within the vicinity of the reserve</p>	<p>i) 85 %</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> <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>

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	<p>Abemama</p> <p>i) & ii)</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>i) Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha</p> <p>ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,500 ha</p>		<p>Progress: 80%</p> <p>i) 80%</p> <p>ISP is complete and endorsed at island level but is yet to be translated to English (80%)</p> <p>The ISP regulates the entire land area and sea (island jurisdiction 100% of total land and sea area).</p> <p>Its marine spatial plan is still undone</p> <p>ii) >100 % (~500%)</p> <p>2 islets (Abatiku & Biike) are to be declared MPAs</p> <p>MPAs are yet to be demarcated and accompanied by marine spatial plans</p> <p>The 3 CBMMPs (Reina, Tanimainiku, Tabontebike) also have marine components.</p> <p>The fishing ground at these communities had been observed from destructive fishing methods by the community members but other village members still practice the splashing (te ororo)</p>	<p>Overall Progress: 90 %</p> <p>i). 85 %</p> <p>ISP is same status as the Nonouti ISP – having been translated.</p> <p>ISP jurisdiction is from reef to ridge</p> <p>The marine spatial plan remains undone</p> <p>ii). >100 %</p> <p>Conducted Community Based Fisheries Management 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>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>without respecting these CBMMPs but the occurrence is not regular as in previous years. Communities require patrol boats to chase the culprits.</p> <p>Co-finance: Island Council support to prepare communities for consultation</p> <p>Translation support from Government (LGD-MIA) of the vernacular version to English</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> <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 (T,maxma, H.hippopus, T. squamosa)</i></p>
	Maiana i) & ii)	Maiana		Progress: 70% i) - 70%	Progress: i). 85 %

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	0 ha	i) Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,000 ha		<p>ISP had been formulated this April, but yet to be translated from vernacular to English version.</p> <p>100% of total land and sea area. The ISP regulates the entire land area and sea (island jurisdiction)</p> <p>A retreat is planned next quarter to complete the translation</p> <p>The Island Council and the Elders Circle are already banning fishing of finfish species during their spawn run at different phases of the moon prior the release of their eggs. Patrolling the lagoon mouth close to Islet Tebikerai is done by the village Councillor, special constable and village warden to catch both islanders and other islanders (S/Tarawa) from not observing these bans</p> <p>ii) >100 % (~600 %) 2 CBFM sites and all 12 villages have community based management plans)</p>	<p>ISP has same progress as Abemama and Nonouti</p> <p>Marine spatial plan is not complete yet</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</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>MPAs – 3 spots (Tebikerai Islet, navigational channel, Bubutei, plus 5 villages closed for ark shell recovery – 5 years since 2017)</p> <p>Giant clam re-stocking was undertaken at 2 CBFM sites in May after CBFM consultations with Island Council and communities this April. Ban for clam harvesting is now strictly observed.</p> <p>Draft CBMMP for entire island (3 miles) – verification is yet to be undertaken this year.</p> <p>Co-finance Staff time, transportation, office space, office equipment (printer, overhead project during ISP consultations)</p>	<p>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 Cycle.</p>
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 2019		
11. Increase in hectares of mangrove	Nonouti Mangrove (ha): TBD	Nonouti Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase	Progress is 20-30 % Co-finance activities on South Tarawa: 1,272 seedlings planted at Nanikaai,	Overall progress is 50% In Nonouti, a coverage of 333 ha have been demarcated in 2018 with no recent	Progress is 55% Planning for a competition was “discussed” this quarter at each island initially with youth but some

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>habitat as reported annually by Island Councils using the national adaptation and monitoring tool</p> <p>ECD.</p>		<p>compared to baseline</p> <p>[Targets revised during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were for a 10% increase on baseline]</p>	<p>plus , 5, 987 seedlings planted at Ananau causeway. The area rehabilitated is unknown but this will be measured next quarter</p> <p>Nonouti mangrove replanting has not continued to date but this would commence in third quarter</p>	<p>demarcation undertaken in this year.</p> <p>No reported mangrove replanting has started this quarter.</p> <p>Seems like increase in mangrove habitat is due to natural growth rather than human induced growth</p>	<p>women and communities wished to join.</p> <p>Nonouti 60 %</p> <p>Some mangrove (>100) planting at Nonouti last July took place in a day with school children during the ISP consultations.</p> <p>During a Youth convention in September, 1,500 seedlings were planted at Autukia.</p> <p>Another 3035 seedlings were picked and planted by the community at Teuabu village</p>
	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Mangrove (ha): TBD</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline</p>	<p>164 Abatiku and 1250 hypocotyls planted in Baretoa, Tanimainiku and Tabontebike (Abemama Island)</p> <p>coverage of mangroves found after demarcation in 2018 was 0.61632km² while 0.6045 km² in 2013, an increase of 0.0118 km²</p> <p>There is almost 2 % increase in mangrove habitat since 2013.</p>	<p>No new planting of mangrove hypocotyls commenced this quarter</p> <p>Those planted last year still survive at two CBMMP sites (Tabontebike & Reina)., while 2 sites (Baretoa & Tabontebike) did not survive.</p> <p>Additional mangrove plantings (200++) at Tabontebike in quarter 1 had about 30% survival rate.</p>	<p>Abemama 55 %</p> <p>The mangrove competition had already commenced with picking and planting by some communities and villages</p> <p>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.</p> <p>They needed more seedlings from other islands in order to pass the</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			This gives a 40% progress		competition criteria on the number of seedlings planted
	Maiana Mangrove (ha): 273	Maiana Mangrove (ha): >285	<p>In 2013, mangrove coverage was 456.2 acres whereas in 2018, the coverage for mangrove that was obtained through demarcation process was 577.2 acres, an increase of 121 acres.</p> <p>There is a 26 % increase already, hence this may mean a 500% progress if a 5 % increase is the target as with the other 2 pilots islands</p>	<p>Mangrove Demarcation that was done at Maiana last year – gave a 233.58 Hectare (excluding the recently planted seedlings in 2019). No demarcation has been done this year, hence, only 233.58 was an anticipation of increase in coverage.</p> <p>This April, there was replanting at Tekaranga, Tematantongo, Tebangetua and Bubutei villages. All survived except the ones planted at village capital (Tebangetua)</p> <p>Although mangrove replanting is NOT continually done, stretches of existing natural mangrove remain intact as the Elders circle laid a strict ban several years back NOT to destroy any mangrove tree,</p>	<p>Maiana (55%)</p> <p>Mangrove planting competition is still at the planning stages, with only few women’s, youth’s groups and communities, with less than 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>

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 2019		
12. Number of by-laws on fisheries conservati on adopted on each target island. LGD CFD	Nonouti 3	Nonouti 6	Progress 25% Progress is delayed due to hold up at OAG since 2017 but the ISP development may hasten the process.	Progress: 50 % Await the endorsement of Fisheries regulation The proposed fisheries bye law has been submitted to the Office of the Attorney in 2017 for finalization and clearance. However the bye laws are rejected on the ground that the proposed bye laws duplicate the provisions of the Fisheries Act and issues has been captured under this legislation. However to move forward on this, an intervention has been made recently to OAG to explore how to work further and improve on this bye laws.	Progressive remains at 50% Consultations had not commenced yet between Local Government, Fisheries and office of Attorney General but this will start once a Local Conculant had been hired to provide recommendations to avoid further hold-ups at the OAG again. With the completion of the Fisheries Regulation, there is an easier task ahead.
	Abemama 3	Abemama 5	Progress: 35% Same situation as in Nonouti, but it's ISP has been completed and 4 CBMPs had	No activities again this quarter	No activities again this quarter

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
			been endorsed, which had observed proper management of destructive fishing methods (splashing and crab burrow habit destruction), etc			
	Maiana 1	Maiana 4	Progress:30% Same situation at Nonouti, but its CBMP for entire island had been drafted. Return to island to verify the CBMP is planned in third quarter	Progress is 60% Despite the hold up of getting new bye-laws adopted, traditional law which is more powerfully enforced on island than bye-law s now being observed on prohibition of destructive fishing methods and having closed seasons for fishing (refer to objective 2 above)	Progress 65% 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	
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 2019			
13. Number of existing commercial fishing operators with permits allocated and	Nonouti Commercial Permits: 0	Nonouti Commercial Permits: 3 [Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic;	Progress: 10% Due to delay in bye law endorsement due to legal issues, fishing permits for game fishing issued to foreign anglers has commenced on the	Progress: 40 % No progress again this quarter since it awaits adoption of the National Regulation, Bye-laws prior operationalization of the draft Commercial Permit.	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	

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
monitored based upon implemen tation of coastal zone fisheries conservati on by- laws.		original targets were 5 permits per island]	island as per the MOU between the IC and the TienFly flyshop	The progress towards the finalization and adoption of the National Regulation is reflected in this target.	from interested operators. Need to work together with Tourism in case clashes or conflict of roles under the two Acts (Fisheries Act and Tourism Act)
CFD TAK	Abemama Commercial Permits: 0	Abemama Commercial Permits: 3	Progress: 0% No reported progress		Same progress as Nonouti
	Maiana Commercial Permits: 0	Maiana Commercial Permits: 3	Progress % No reported progress		Same progress as Abemama
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 2019		
14. Capacity score of Fisheries Conservat ion Field School participan ts	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: 1 * Score range: 0-15	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: At least 10	Progress is 30-50%. This quarter no activity has commenced in any capacity building workshops at the pilot islands but some are being planned for	Overall Progress is 50 % Post harvest and value adding Techniques training program along with financial literacy training, virgin oil and handicraft making trainings	Progress is 60% Nonouti: 70% List of recipes covered in the hands-on training demonstration during the second round of training on post-harvest in July are:

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<p>increases based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge).</p> <p>CFD MCIC CMD ECD</p>		<p>[Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 15 for each FCFS]</p>	<p>quarters 2 and 3 at Maiana.</p>	<p>were undertaken at all pilot islands.</p> <p>Training programs targeted wide range of audiences including women groups, youths, fishermen associations, church groups.</p> <p>Follow up training conducted in Maiana this Aril/May,2019 involving 10 wards in Maiana</p> <p>Target audience mainly women</p> <p>Additional programs at Coastal Fisheries (CFD) base include:</p> <p>Training also encompass fish handling and value adding techniques</p> <p>Skills shared on - Vertical long line,Trolling, DBF,Balu hai</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>one fishing survey conducted end of June to evaluate</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 villages, mapping the various habitats of the marines finfish resources, especially during spawning in order to plan closed areas (MPAs) and closed seasons.</p> <p>Abemama: 60 %</p> <p>A second round of training on financial literacy, virgin oil</p>

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				<p>fishing techniques with Fishermen association at Betio, on South Tarawa (joint program with JICA Expert)</p> <p>List of other programs supported (Co-finance) to address the goal of LDCF project:</p> <p>Maritime Safety and Outboard motor (OBM) trainings – targeted fishermen and fishermen associations</p> <p>Program also included as part of the Fisheries Awareness program which show case:</p> <p>Engine trouble shooting</p> <p>Messages shared during short skits on maritime safety</p> <p>Mamautari news includes use of maritime safety equipment</p> <p>Repair of Aluminium boat</p> <p>Around 20 boats repaired with basic skills transfer to</p>	<p>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> <p>Maiana 60%</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</p>

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				<p>fishermen on welding and repair work</p> <p>Remain to concentrate in South Tarawa (due to lack of Argon gas)</p> <p>Abemama: 50%</p> <p>Maritime safety & OBM training</p> <p>Second round of training (as in Nonouti) will be undertaken this August</p> <p>Maiana: 50 %</p> <p>Training for FADs construction at Maiana but deployment awaits cement slab completion, as anchor</p> <p>Post-harvest second round training at all villages/wards at Maiana following the first round undertaken at the Fish Centre (April, 2018).</p> <p>Second round of financial literacy including virgin oil production and handicraft</p>	<p>Cooperatives reps, young couples, Single mothers, youths & Women groups (most disadvantage & vulnerable group):</p> <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>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>development and business start-ups will follow this July</p> <p>Co-finance Additional Progress:</p> <p>School resources on fisheries have developed under TW programme funding support with follow up work on TOT trainings to Outer islands schools and distribution.</p> <p>2 Year 9 syllabus on Kiribati Community Studies and Science includes topics of fisheries such as fisheries management, post harvest techniques, marine biology and other related fisheries opportunities</p> <p>Consultation with Curriculum and Education team is still in progress for follow up work and official handing over of school kit</p> <p>Radio fortnight program 'Te Mamautari' and utilize of</p>	<p>These broaden knowledge and skills of each gender 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.</p> <p>6 communities were trained in monitoring (cleaning and ward off destructive activities) marine resources (giant clam and sandfish) that were restocking their lagoon resources.</p>

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				<p>other media outlets still in progress.</p> <p>Information sheets on fisheries management already developed by SPC with translation yet to be completed – 70% completion of 3 posters provided by SPC</p> <p>Outreach and community education programs still in progress to support awareness on the new coastal fisheries regulation</p> <p>Communities consulted on the new regulation as part of the ISP work and maneaba consultation program (Mamautari news)</p> <p>Programs also involved extension staff (FEA) active participation on community outreach – Maiana community consultation on lobster and mantis prawn management measures as highlighted in new regulation</p>		

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Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 2019		
<p>15. Amount of revenue generated annually (including Island Councils and target communities) from the non-consumptive use of coastal zone resources .</p> <p>TAK</p> <p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p>	Nonouti AU\$ 0	Nonouti AU\$ 15,000 (US\$ 11,200)	<p>Progress is 40%.</p> <p>A revisit of the island was made by Tourism team to resolve issues which the Island Council has with the TienFly (gamefishing flyshop) firm, and also to resolve issues raised by trained Tour Guides.</p> <p>The TienFly flyshop was deterred from being pro-active, due to late payment of their consultancy fee.</p>	<p>Progress is 50 %</p> <p>Gamefishing – anticipating first team starting Sept.</p> <p>Trained tour/fishing Guides conduct their training on their own, while waiting for this Sept team of anglers.</p> <p>NIC was supposed to establish a separate bank account to receive the package fund. The need of having this bank account ready was discussed during the KNTO & Island council meeting earlier this year where the Island council was tasked to work on this urgently and to keep updating the KNTO on the progress. There were no updates received yet from the Island Council. This will be discussed again during the Nonouti ISP this month.</p> <p>Two set of foreign visitors visited the island this quarter</p>	<p>Overall progress: 65 %</p> <p>Nonouti: 100%</p> <p>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 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>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
				<p>as collected from the Guesthouse caretaker.</p> <p>The first is a GIZ-TA who was on holiday to visit the island but informed everyone that he was not a gamefishing angler.</p> <p>A second visitor came from UK who came to find out more about gamefishing on the island. Through misunderstanding, he was not given a trained tour guide but just an ordinary fisherman.</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>The only resort owned by the NIC had improved having a 24 hour electricity coverage, hence fans and charging phones and laptops were a major improvement for the anglers comfort.</p> <p>There is also a fridge and a freezer working for the guests and the NIC workers community</p>		
	Abemama AU\$ 0	Abemama AU\$ 5,000	<p>20 % progress</p> <p>The assessment of the island had been</p>	<p>Progress: 50 %</p> <p>Report for the Flyfishing assessment in Sept 2018 has</p>	<p>Progress: 60 %</p> <p>Report for the Flying fishing assessment last Sept was finally</p>	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		(US\$ 3,750)	undertaken in third quarter of 2018, but the abundance of bonefish was not encouraging. However, this could be reversed if a marine protected area (MPA) is declared around the islets (Abatiku & Biike). Consultations on this began in November, 2018 when the ISP was formulated. A draft CBFMP is being developed after consultation with the Abatiku community in late 2018.	not been presented to the Abemama Island Council (AIC) Hospitality training for two weeks was conducted in later part of June, facilitated by SPITHI, an IC and attended by 47 participants Proposal to set up a MPA (bonefish conservation) at Abatiku islet There is a plan to do another exploratory trip to assess the other gamefishing species bringing in anglers this September.	presented to the Island Council (AIC). 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 recommendation of the Bonefish assessment report 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
	Maiana AU\$ 0	Maiana AU\$ 5,000 (US\$ 3,750)	30% The potential for the island is high but using fishing nets needs to be discouraged and minimized as a fishery management approach Another potential flyshop firm is being	Progress: 40% Hospitality training for 2 weeks in first half of June, 2019 was facilitated by an IC, SPITHI and attended by 24 participants. Consultations for the ISP had urged for more focused conservation of finfish (including bonefish) spawn runs	Progress remains at 40% There is no progress as no visits were made to the island. 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

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			searched in order to have different consultancy firms support these eco-tourism activities, but todate none had been forthcoming	Co-finance	the lowering of his rate by Tourism. Efforts are being made to bring in similar flyshop wholesalers to familiarize with what the islands offer, in order to promote this eco-tourism initiative abroad
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of March 2019	Level as of June 2019	
16. Number of food crops, including traditional food crops, planted at each target village. ALD CMD MoE [Surveys indicate that villages on target islands typically have 2 crops planted.	Nonouti At least 5 varieties per village	Progress is 30 % CMD had visited Nonouti late 2018, undertaking practical training to plant the 5 traditional perennial crops as follows: 39 coconut trees 17 babai (swamp taro) 8 pandanus trees 8 breadfruit trees 3 fig trees Due to slow progress of Extension staff at station, reports had	Overall progress is 50% A contract to hire local consultants to work at each pilot island to assist the extension staff was drafted. Final approval by Secretary is pending Nonouti – 60 % Despite the lack of activities this quarter, a monitoring visit was undertaken due to under-	Overall progress is 55 % The agriculture LC for Abemama started work in July and had completed her first round of consultations for each of the 13 villages/wards plus the islet Abatiku The LC for Maiana had been briefed and signed his contract. He is due to depart for Maiana once project fund had been replenished. Nonouti – 70% 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

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>been delayed with minimal data/info</p>	<p>reporting of the extension staff.</p> <p>Planting of many perennial crops and home gardening (vegetables and leafy plants) had reached 9 villages of the 10 villages. The only last village was the islet Abamakoro and it was reported that the traditional giant swamp taro can not be planted due to brackish water at the surface.</p> <p>All of these nine villages have reached the number of varieties per village of three perennial crops (coconut, pandanus and fig tree) and other fruits (banana, pumpkin, kumara, etc) and some leafy plants (spinach).</p> <p>This could bring the island to > 50% Progress.</p>	<p>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 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</p> <p>2 crops per village</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>At least 5 varieties per village</p>	<p>Progress is 25%</p> <p>Only 3 villages (out of 12) are actively engaged but not all HHs are replanting</p>	<p>Progress is 40%</p> <p>Visits to 4 additional villages, one islet and 2 schools confirmed that there has been</p>	<p>Progress is 45 %</p> <p>The LC recruited on SMART agriculture had commenced her first round of consultations from one end of island to the other.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
			<p>their land and house plots.</p> <p>5 schools were visited, one of which is already an established gene bank, while the other two schools are getting close to the project target. Another school had planted the following</p> <p>10 pandanus 10 dwarf coconut palm (2 varieties) 3 native fig 2 varieties of breadfruits (4)</p> <p>but the survival rate was low</p>	<p>little progress from the extension staff.</p> <p>However. the IFAD food security project (Co-finance) had been active in urging people to plant new vegetables in many villages as could be seen at many HHs</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>	
	<p>Maiana</p> <p>2 crops per village</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>At least 5 varieties per village</p>	<p>Progress is 35 %</p> <p>The Extension staff reported 115 kumala cuttings were distributed and survived</p> <p>60 coconut seedings distributed and all survived plus 11</p>	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>Monitoring visit confirmed that all 12 villages had been planted with new/young food trees and vegetables, some had been harvested, hence some plants varieties (coconut, fig tree,) had been reached, while pandaus and breadfruit are getting close to the 5 varieties</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</p>	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
			<p>breadfruit cuttings also survived</p> <p>Many cabbage seedlings distributed (10 per HHs)</p>		<p>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 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 9 indicators/targets the average is 58.8%</p>				

4. 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.*

5. Annex/s

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

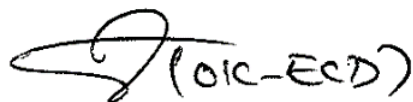
- ❖ Combined Delivery Report (provided by UNDP)
- ❖ Implementation Progress Matrix – Annex 1 (p8-62)
- ❖ Financial Report – Had already been submitted separately
- ❖ Accumulated list of other detailed project information (brochure).
- ❖ Faceform for next quarter advance request had been submitted with FR

PREPARED BY PM



Date: 06/12/19

APPROVED BY NPD



Date: 06/12/19

RECEIVED AND REVIEWED BY UNDP

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Date: