



2020
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



Kiribati Food Security LDCF

Basic Data.....	<i>Empowered lives.</i>
Overall Ratings.....	<i>Resilient nations.</i>
Development Progress	5
Implementation Progress	40
Critical Risk Management	41
Adjustments	42
Ratings and Overall Assessments	44
Gender	51
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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	4570
GEF ID	5414
Title	Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change
Country(ies)	Kiribati, Kiribati
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Climate Change Adaptation
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>Kiribati is a nation comprised of 33 atolls (21 inhabited) spread across a vast Pacific Ocean territory. The people of rural Kiribati are largely reliant upon a limited land base and coastal zone fisheries for both nutrition and livelihood.</p> <p>As the population grows and climate change advances, the security of island resources will be challenged. Already, the ecosystem integrity upon which islanders depend for climate change resilience is being eroded. This is evinced by many factors including deteriorating quality of near-shore fisheries, degraded lagoon health, and reduced freshwater quality. The primary reason for this is that current management regimes for both atoll and lagoon resources are defined by open resource access. There is very little active management, research, and/or regulation to make certain use of lagoon resources is maintained within sustainable limits. The nation has very little experience with the design and implementation of community-based management regimes to incentivize improved and more innovative management techniques. There are few tools in place to support better management of lagoon resource in light of expanding economic use and demand for these resources. This situation challenges resource management both within the lagoon and on the atoll. Climate change will certainly exacerbates an already very high level of vulnerability.</p> <p>The project objective is to build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Kiribati communities to ensure food security under conditions of climate change.</p> <p>To address these challenges and reach the project's objective, the LDCF investment will support the realization of two components and related activities. Both components will be closely aligned so that national and site-based activities are designed to build synergies, increase awareness, and generate much more informed and strategic use of natural resources so that ecosystem integrity is able to continue to function as the foundation of food security needs.</p> <p>Under Component One, the project will assist Kiribati to address urgent institutional capacity building needs primarily on the national level. This will include helping to set in place an improved regulatory environment, strengthened institutional planning and policy frameworks, and generation of data required to support informed decision-making.</p> <p>Under Component Two, the project will assist Kiribati to address climate change vulnerabilities by implementing and demonstrating community-based adaptation measures. The project will work on a select number of atolls to set in place models for land and lagoon resources management that is predicated upon informed planning and management processes. The general awareness of rural communities regarding fisheries management and climate change impacts will be increased. Community-based monitoring systems will be established. This will be used to inform decision-making, serve as an early warning system for climate change impacts, and be linked to island-wide vulnerability assessments. The monitoring system will be linked to national level programming so that national level decision-making benefits from more broad-based information sources. The project will support the generation, adoption, and implementation of model council by-laws designed to be ecosystem inclusive and enhance ecosystem integrity. This will include model regulations for the management of fisheries, including permit and reporting mechanisms for both subsistence, commercial and tourism use of lagoon resources. The project will work with extension officers responsible for both agriculture and fisheries resources. This will include building the capacities of officers, responsible government agencies, island councils, and rural stakeholders through formal training programs utilizing fisheries field schools. Model programs for more sustainable and climate resilient practices will be tested, assessed, and ready for national replication.</p> <p>All project activity will target the reduction of food security issues by setting in place capacities required for local communities.</p>

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B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	moderate

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Kiribati communities to ensure food security under conditions of climate change.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
1. Percentage of households and communities that have stable or increased food security in the face of climate change	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)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	By the end of the project 100% of men, women and children of targeted islands (Nonouti 2,744, Abemama 3,299, Maiana 1,981) have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change [2015 census information added to target during inception phase for clarity]	Overall Progress is 50% A TOR and a contract was developed for a Local Consultant for each pilot island to assist the single-handed Extension staff (AAA) to cover all villages and schools, whether Government or private to plant food crops in all villages. Creel survey continued to be undertaken by the Fisheries Extension staff (FEAs) at each pilot island and analysis is ongoing by Coastal Fisheries with the assistance of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Results of the HHs survey in 2017 on food security is yet to be extracted for use as baseline data, along with annual reports of the Island clinics periodically prepared by the Ministry of Health (MHMS). Co-Finance: Recurrent budget provides for fisheries data collection, marine product, landing, creel survey) NONOUTI: 60% progress Translocation of ark shell (A. maculosa) pre-survey and assessment with community consultation were completed last April. Now awaits the actual translocation of the ark shell in	Overall implementation progress: 60 % Further review and analysis of available data is required to calculate baseline and to report % of the population of target islands that have stable and/or increased levels of food security, increasing their resilience against climate change. This review is planned to take place in Q3 and Q4 2020 by a team of international and local Health and Nutrition experts. Various indicators and project activities under outcome 1 and 2 are on track and contributing towards this indicator: - Mini-hatcheries are being established on 3 pilot islands. - Fishfarming, translocation and deployment of clams, sandfish, ark shells on 3 pilot islands - Introduction of livestock - Planting of perennial crops, vegetables and crops (indicator 16) - Training of Inventory stocktakers (IS) and Youth Inventory Stocktakers to assist Agricultural extension officers and assistants to produce more food/saplings. - Increase in home-gardening - Capacity development of communities related to food preparation and preservation Nonouti 60%:

			<p>second half of year.</p> <p>Fishpond (milkfish) rehabilitation at Nonouti, is almost complete (under co-finance: ~AU\$90 K), awaits installation of the sluice gate. Island Council had banned fishing of under-size milkfish and starts issue fines to offenders.</p> <p>The Cultural Affairs team of the Ministry of Internal Affairs team visited Nonouti last December to commence their training in traditional planting of the five native food trees (coconut, breadfruit, pandanus, fig tree & giant swamp taro) at each village, resulting in more new plants added to the existing food base. 9 villages/wards, with the exception of the islet, Abamakoro, had reached their target of many food crops (coconut, pandanus, breadfruit, fig trees and giant swamp taro, banana, pumpkin, pawpaw, kumara) compared to the other 2 pilot islands. They may not need a local consultant to assist to achieve 80% HHs to have these varieties of crops</p> <p>Co-finance: IFAD food security project</p> <p>Abemama: 50% progress</p> <p>Invertebrate survey at intertidal zones, survey to demarcate MPAs, was incomplete due to fuel shortage last April for 3 months.</p> <p>Out of 10 villages and 6 schools, only 3 villages (Reina, Baretoa and Tabontebike) and 3 schools (out of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 600 clams and 100 sandfish were deployed at Nonouti lagoon - Translocation of 300 ark shells (Te Bun) from Abemama to Nonouti - Catch Monitoring activity has commenced to assess the effectiveness of the Community-Based Fisheries Management Plan (CBFM) implemented since 2017. - Milkfish farming and related training continued - Home-Garden Competition with 40% households/farmers registered. - 45 plantlets of Breadfruit, 150 Breadfruit-Bukiraro variety, 100 Fig Trees, 150 Banana) - 198 youth trained on agricultural planting know-how - recruitment of 2 Inventory Stocktakers and Youth Inventory stocktakers to assist AAA and AA for more food production at their respective village for the 2-pilot villages, baseline survey for existing food crop and livestock production for the 2-pilot villages (Abamakoro islet and Rotimwa), yielding 50% existing crop and 40% livestock production. - Abemama: 50% progress - On-going creel survey - 136 giant clams and 78 sandfish deployed at Reina, Kariatebike and Tabontoibike villages. 3 sandfish pens and 9 tables constructed at each site - Milkfish support to pond owners in Abemama and Nonouti is on-going noting the interest of local farmers on the two islands. - training related to both
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			<p>8) are close to planting the targeted 5 varieties of food trees for their villages and schools respectively. The remaining 9 villages and 5 schools have yet to start.</p> <p>Fuel shortage also contributed to inactivity at these villages and schools. The fuel shortage inhibited the transportation and distribution of seedlings.</p> <p>Co-finance IFAD food Security project</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). There is now a ban on gleaning the clam on entire island.</p> <p>The Cultural Affairs team of the Ministry of Internal Affairs managed to plants 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>The Maiana Island Council (MIC) provides fuel to enforcement individuals (Councillor, Village</p>	<p>planting food crops (perennial and home gardening) and livestock management, mainly piggery development (combined efforts with IFAD project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of the two pilot villages on the island and recruitment of 2 youth as Inventory stocktakers <p>Maiana: 60%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Giant clam and sandfish farming trial consultations (Tebikerai, Tekaranga and Bubutei for clam program while Temantongo, Aobike and Tebanga for sandfish) - Restocking of 200 T.maxima deployed, monitored and replaced close to Bubutei village and another 100 were deployed closer to Tebikerai Islet - Pond assessment to Bubutei and Tekaranga villages' fishponds - Various seedlings and cuttings distributed to farmers along with - newly established farmers association (23 members) from various villages - Trainings and distribution of seedlings and cuttings for Women's associations in some villages (Tekaranga, Tebanga, Aobike, Tebangetua) and Women Church Group (RAK) community Tekaranga, on compost, sowing seeds and introduction of new varieties - training to members of the Farming Association on papaya marcotting and preparing compost beds for home gardening 4- pilot villages selected based on request from island council (Tebikerai, Temantantongo, Buota, and Bubutei
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			<p>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>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. Farmers from two of the villages complained that they had started planting food crops and vegetables such as sweet potato (kumara) and green leafy plants but brackish water flooding from the adjacent swampy areas resulted in over-wash (heavy rain and high tides) that wiped out every seedlings planted. The plants included breadfruits, the staple carbohydrate dietary intake for the villages, besides the imported rice and flour.</p> <p>Co-finance: 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</p>	<p>Maiaki) for livestock initiation - recruitment of 12 Inventory Stocktakers (ISs) from each village in order to achieve a 80%HH to have at least 5 varieties of perennial crop.</p>
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				gleaning, as advised by Coastal Fisheries and endorsed by both Council and Elders circle. Enforcement efforts of MIC is also co-finance.	
<p>2. Number of bonefish (<i>Albula glossodonta</i>) increasing and/or stable.</p> <p>* Bonefish are the main protein source for I-Kiribati and an indicator of over-all coastal zone fishery health.</p>	<p>Nonouti Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p> <p>Abemama Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p> <p>Maiana Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p> <p>South Tarawa Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p> <p>Qualitative estimates are that populations at all islands are overharvested.</p> <p>[Qualitative information added to baseline during inception phase for clarity]</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Nonouti Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p> <p>Abemama Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p> <p>Maiana Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p> <p>South Tarawa Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>Overall Progress is 50%</p> <p>Conserving bonefish is a real challenge since these 3 islands consume bonefish the most, as food and cash income as well, compared to other lagoon finfish.</p> <p>The marine (biological assessments) survey and creel surveys had been completed and the results of laboratory (offshore) testing and analysis of biological samples of bonefish (2017 & 2018) abroad have not been completed yet for all pilot islands.</p> <p>Operational cost (fuel and communication) undertaken by extension staff is provided 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 due to both misunderstanding of the Fisheries authority to restrict surveys at the pilot islands only, and over-commitment of its staff to roll out project activities.</p> <p>Discussions had started with SPC to assist in the effort to expand the national monitoring nationwide.</p>	<p>Overall implementation progress: 60 %</p> <p>Observations from the pilot islands show decline in the number of bonefish since the beginning of the project. The project is supporting ongoing monitoring of bonefish on all pilot islands through creel surveys by MFMRD and SPC, however insufficient data is available to report reliable results. Compilation and review of project results will be a priority in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Through project support, the national level Fisheries regulation (indicator 6) endorsed by Cabinet in 2019, and island-specific bye-laws (indicator 12), fishing permits (indicator 13) and protection zones (indicator 8) will all support the sustainable management of coastal fisheries. With time (over a period of more than 2 years), these measures are expected to help replenish fish species where decline have been observed, such as bonefish, however the stabilization /increase may not be achievable within the project lifetime.</p> <p>Nonouti 60% - Monthly submission of reports from FEA on, landing data and marine product is on-going. Disruption in communication with island staff (internet and phone</p>

				<p>Nonouti: 60% progress</p> <p>First round of creel survey (2017) was completed with an analysis draft report which is yet to be peer reviewed.</p> <p>As gillnetting is the main fishing method used accompanied by the splashing (te ororo which is one destructive fishing method) on island, bonefish is 48% (largest) of the species abundance while 66% by weight of species caught.</p> <p>Information collected through creel surveys done in 2017 and 2018 plus through ongoing surveys done by fisheries extension staff, 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 resources (finfish and invertebrates) abundance.</p>	<p>connectivity limited) cause frequent delays, as well as database issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation on community based fisheries management to set 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 - Observations indicated that bonefish is the common catch in the lagoon (144kg) while other reef fish were less than 50kg. However, fishermen indicate numbers and sizes of their catch are decreasing. - Highest number of marine species sent to Tarawa is bonefish <p>Abemama: 55% progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - marked decline in catch observed, even though splash-fishing has been banned. - ongoing creel survey undertaken by project extension staff (FEA) - SPC surveys - Project boat handed to the Island Council in December, with training of motorman - Samples of bonefish and other finfish collected (peacock hind, sprangled emperor, green jobfish, etc) for the purpose of finding out genetic resources, and connectivity across the islands as well as maturity age of fish. <p>Maiana: progress 65%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marked decline in catch observed by fishermen - Bonefish splash fishing method is totally banned and enforced by the Elders cycle (Te Bau ni Maiana) by imposing high
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			<p>Abemama: 50%</p> <p>First round of creel survey completed with a draft report yet to be peer reviewed. 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. Fisher (men) perceptions collected from landings indicate that 83% reported 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 is for game-fishing since it is not easy to sight bonefish during an assessment last September for game-fishing potential. A draft CBFM has been completed last November.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>finer to fishermen using destructive fishing methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing monitoring of bonefish continued through creel surveys - Plans to establish 3-4 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) on the island for fishery recovery, including bonefish, however not yet in place, but the entire island has a draft CBMMP - FAD construction 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. - Follow- up marine survey for monitoring of finfish and invertebrate resources, using Soft Infauna Quadrat (SIQ), Reef Benthos Transect (RBT) and underwater Visual Census-(UVC) - Fisheries Extension staff on creel survey using new method (Tails app). - Geographical data collected to compile a resource map for the island, the initial stages needed to construct a GIS map for marine spatial planning.
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				<p>Maiana: 50%</p> <p>Creel survey is 50% complete. Bonefish splash fishing method is totally banned by the Elders cycle (Te Bau ni Maiana)</p> <p>FAD construction 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.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries Extension Assistants on all pilot islands continued through creel surveys. No MPAs had been proposed yet maybe because entire island has a draft CBMMP.</p>	
3. Percentage of Kiribati population covered by the enhanced early warning system	The existing communication systems are inadequate to send early warning message in timely manner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>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</p> <p>[Minor revisions to target during inception phase for clarity and addition of 2015 census information]</p>	<p>Progress is 90 %</p> <p>Installation of the Automated Weather Stations (AWS) had been completed at each pilot island last March.</p> <p>Near-real time (last hour reading) data had been received at the KMS every hour on Neon display, while at the AWS site, real time readings can be viewed.</p> <p>The Climate Early Warning System (CLEWS) is now operational at each pilot island since mid-March. However, at two pilot islands, there had been issues since installation, On Maiana, the battery power is slowly decaying and is likely due to increased shading of the solar panel at the first quarter of the year and</p>	<p>Implementation progress: 98 %</p> <p>The Automated Weather Stations (AWS) are operational at the 3 pilot islands. The system sends near-real time (last hour reading) data with the Kiribati Meteorological Services every hour, while real time readings can be viewed at the AWS site. Based on information of the AWSs, the Climate Early Warning System (CLEWS) is operational at each pilot island, covering 100% of the population of the 3 project islands. Improvements will be made in Q3 and Q4 2020 to exhibit real time data, data sharing and communication protocols, and signboards at the AWS sites.</p>

				heavy rain. On Abemama the station suddenly went off air after a few months of operation and this may have to do with alignment of the satellite antenna as there is no sign of activity remotely. This needs further training of the KMS staff so that they can resolve this kind technical difficulties in future, but this planned capacity building depends on fund availability since budget allocation for this activity was over-spent.	Co-finance: The New Zealand based National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Limited (NIWA) was a contracted international consultancy firm engaged to install the AWS. NIWA and to provide support and technical backstopping to KMS staff over and above the contract terms and period as co-finance.
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The progress of the objective can be described as: Off track

**Outcome 1
Institutional capacity development to reduce vulnerability to climate change-induced food shortages**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
4. GoK provides annual financial support (in-kind and/or grant) to maintain of national adaptation and monitoring tool. [Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]	GoK annual support for AMAT: 0 Investment in current monitoring system TBD.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	GoK annual support for AMAT: AU\$ 25,000 (approx. US\$ 18,000) [Target amended during inception phase to AU\$ 25,000; original target was US\$ 25,000]	Progress is 40% Data collection continued last November on the following: a) A 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 the assistance of Lands Management Division. The 5 remaining villages will be assessed in future visits b) A second visit to monitor the coastal change of these 7 villages was again conducted in May, 2019. Data on Water Quality monitoring particularly on Salinity of the groundwater was also collected (co-finance) through the assistance of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE).	40% Apart from the recurrent support to on-going ad hoc data collection during routine visits of various Sectors to non-pilot islands, GoK has not committed any funding to the envisaged Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT), since the AMAT is not yet operational. This is due to both delays in hardware equipment and pending clarity with regards to the need and requirements of AMAT. Several other national level databases exist, mainly the Environmental Management and Information System (EMIS) and the Kiribati IVA database (KIVA database). The AMAT has therefore been developed to be integrated with the EMIS, already hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Lands and

				<p>The second report of the consultancy on AMAT has just been made available to PMU for review. Much of the raw data are still scattered with partners (stakeholders) but once the second server had been purchased which would act as a back-up for all data sets, including GIS maps, the project data would be centralized. Once the EMIS is set up, establishment of the same at the pilot islands will follow.</p> <p>Co-finance EMIS (instead of AMAT) had set up its suite of environmental indicators but the actual operationalization awaits its consultant 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 CSpPro. This training also covered the IVA data collection needs and statistical analysis. The total estimated costing over the years of efforts done by the various government ministries, departments and divisions, should be collated and measured against the end of project target value for an appropriate and accurate percentage progress towards the DO.</p>	<p>Agricultural Development (MELAD). With AMAT becoming a subset of EMIS, it's sustainability would be ensured, not being restrictive to the pilot islands after the project but extend to other non-pilot islands since EMIS would be maintained to assist with national reporting to MEAs.</p> <p>The AMAT structure has been developed with initial focus on data generated under the project; i.e. indicators for each key sector to contribute to the AMAT have been identified, and templates designed for data-collection initiated (Health) Hardware equipment has been procured for national AMAT server and pilot islands servers Training related to DevPro software, currently used for the EMIS, conducted.</p> <p>Clarification related to (non-project-related) data-sharing between sectors is required, and therefore a draft MOU umbrella and date protocols have been prepared. Establishment of AMAT at pilot islands initiated, with preparation for server operationalization at Maiana. The AMAT will be established with a simpler set-up suitable for extension and Council staff needs for pilot islands.</p>
[Indicator moved] Total hectares of island territory managed according to land use plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management	[moved]	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	[moved]	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

[Indicator moved to Outcome 2 during inception phase to improve fit to project activities and outputs]					
[Indicator moved] Hectares of coastal zone fishing management areas regulated through zoning system as a result of national regulatory tool adopted by GoK. [Indicator moved to Outcome 2 during inception phase to improve fit to project activities and outputs]	[moved]	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	[moved]	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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.	0: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	1: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted	<p>Progress is 70%</p> <p>This component had not used any of project funding yet. A considerable amount of work has been done towards achieving the adoption of the National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation. This is evident in both getting the regulation passed in cabinet and in proactively preparing the capacity to enforce the regulation.</p> <p>A final version of Fisheries regulation was again presented during the Coastal Fisheries Summit this May that was attended by all (23) Island Council Mayors and their Clerks, 2 representatives of the Elders (old men and women) and 1 representative from youth.</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</p>	<p>Target 100% achieved –</p> <p>The Fisheries (Conservation and Management of Coastal Marine Resources) Regulation 2019 has been endorsed by Cabinet in August 2019 and launched on the 21st of February 2020</p> <p>This national level regulation aims, amongst others, to conserve fisheries resources through banning of destructive fishing methods (splash fishing) and stipulates closed seasons during spawn run of certain species (bonefish, flying fish and goldfish) which had been monitored through on-going research. Based on this regulation, specific island bye-laws and conservation zones are being developed with support of the project that would assist finfish recovery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Banning of Splashing fishing method ('te ororo') 2) Restrictions on the length and mesh size of fishing nets

			<p>Coordinating Committee (DCC comprises of all Government Secretaries who are highest ranking in any Ministry) prior re-submission to Cabinet for final consideration and adoption</p> <p>Ongoing capacity building training for Maritime Compliance Section (MCS) and Enforcement staff with SPC. 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>Final work will continue outreach program incorporated under coastal fisheries awareness programs. 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> <p>Follow up work on island council by-laws awaiting finalization of national regulation which could guide work on the review of areas more specific at island level.</p> <p>Island Strategic Plans also have Marine spatial maps to assist in</p>	<p>3) Closure of spawning season 4) Size limit on finfish</p> <p>These measures are expected to help replenish fish species where decline have been observed (such as bonefish, project indicator 2). Awareness and capacity building for enforcement officers at island level will be undertaken towards end of 2020.</p> <p>Co-finance: Awareness on the regulation covering both the capital and most outer islands (posters, comm strategy, pull up banners, handbook on the new regulation, radio announcements, church notices) Capacity building of MFMRD (Fisheries) staff, extension staff, police officers and CBFM in areas of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Powers of authorized officers o Questioning techniques o Monitoring Compliance Surveillance and Enforcement (MCS&E) interventions o Other important aspects of enforcement of the Fisheries Act and regulations. <p>Establishment of Coastal Monitoring Compliance Surveillance and Enforcement (MCS&E) Unit within the Coastal Fisheries Division (CFD) of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD).</p>
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				further work on marine closures and habitat mapping.	
6. Cohort of eight extension officers increase capacity score as a result of project training program based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge).	<p>Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3</p> <p>Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3</p> <p>* Score range: 0 - 15</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15</p> <p>Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15</p> <p>* Score range: 0 - 15</p>	<p>Progress is 70%</p> <p>Agricultural training manual (phase I) is complete and extension staff are regularly assessed as evaluation of the participants' application of training.</p> <p>The Local consultant planned to be engaged in second half of this year will train them further. Fisheries manual is currently being compiled and e-copies have been shared with trainees.</p> <p>Some islands do not have Government Extension staff stationed and hence the project Assistants (AAs & FEAs) are assisting through on-the-job training. Three Fisheries Assistants (FAs) and three Project Assistants (FEAs) from pilot islands plus another six Fisheries Trainees were trained.</p> <p>They also joined the 2 communication trainings (1 week) supported by the project 4 males and 8 females were trained last August hence 12 in total. All trainees are below 40 years of age.</p> <p>As co-finance, recurrent government budget supports the 2 years training of Fisheries Trainees.</p> <p>Coastal Fisheries Summit is part of capacity building training to extension staff. Capacity building training for a new Fisheries</p>	<p>Implementation progress: 80 %</p> <p>The CR2 capacity scores of MELAD and MFMRD extension officers will be measured by the end of the project. An internal assessment by the PMU in August 2020 estimates capacity score of extension officers to be 9-11, based on GEF CR2 scorecard.</p> <p>Project-related theory and practical training was conducted in 2018 by Fisheries (1 month), Agriculture (1 month) and Environment (1-2 weeks) to supplement the 1-year government training of Agricultural Assistants (AA) and Fisheries Extension Assistants (FEA). For some topics manuals were issued but mostly pamphlets and handouts were issued, besides hands-on training. The project supports on-the-job training at pilot islands and refresher courses is conducted at pilot islands during visits from the sector ministries.</p> <p>There was limited refresher training to extension officers in Q1 and Q2 2020 due to limited island visits (fund release delays in Q1 and COVID19 Q2). MFMRD (Fisheries) and MELAD (Agriculture) plan to improve extension staff capacity through more frequent island missions and focus on improving reporting and monitoring skills. Remote communication difficult due to limited internet and phone</p>

				<p>Extension Officers from the pilot sites (1 week) took place this June</p> <p>Ongoing evaluation for extension staff performance.</p> <p>Ongoing involvement of all fisheries programs conducted on the island CBFM; 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> <p>Agriculture had already completed training of its extension staff (Agricultural Assistants) for a year in February 2018 for posting at various outer islands, however there is still a need to recruit more AAs.</p>	<p>connectivity.</p> <p>The project has provided support to extension officers in terms of equipment for land/coastal/sea monitoring, laptops, motorcycles, boats for monitoring, etc.</p> <p>The turnover rate of staff/unfilled government positions pose a risk to the achievement of the target. The project is therefore supporting assistant extension staff positions to fill gaps. At the end of Q2 2020, the staffing situation is:</p> <p>Nonouti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Assistant (AA): - Assistant to Agricultural Assistant (AAA-project): - Agriculture Nurseryman - Fisheries Extension Assistant (FEA -project) <p>Abemama:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Assistant (AA): - Agriculture Nurseryman: - Fisheries Assistant: - Fisheries Extension Assistant (FEA) <p>- Local consultants (Q4 in 2019 and Q1 in 2020)</p> <p>Maiana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Nurseryman - Assistant to Agricultural Assistant (AAA) - FEA - Local consultant (Q4 in 2019 & Q1 in 2020): <p>Efforts are being made by both Fisheries and Agriculture departments to post new staff and conduct on-the-job training as each team visit the pilot islands.</p>
7. Number of project beneficiaries	0	<i>(not set or not</i>	10,000 (of which at	Progress is 70% but with women	Target 100% achieved and

<p>(includes people engaged in training, awareness-raising and education, pilot villages, delivery of project initiatives, stakeholder meetings and project governance)</p> <p>[NEW indicator added during inception phase]</p>		<i>applicable)</i>	least 60% are women)	<p>coverage, it is only 50% Further to the June 2018 number of 4,073, (>1,222 are women) there were another 1, 488 by end of 2018 of which 589 (40%) were women By the end of quarter 1, 2019 an additional 511 people had been reached by the project, 202 (40%) are women. [6,072 of which around 2,100 are women] refers to above, March 2019 By end of June, 2019, a total of 1291 reached of which 561 are women overall total, there are now 7, 363 beneficiaries, (as minimum since some extension staff omitted to count their audiences) been reached, of which 2,661 (36%) were women.</p>	<p>surpassed</p> <p>Number of project beneficiaries: 14,740 (7,623 men and 7,117 women), counting people directly involved in project training, awareness, consultations, and other project field activities. Double counting of beneficiaries is unavoidable in the way the indicator has been established, since individuals involved in multiple project-related activities are being recorded as beneficiaries several times. As reference, the total population of the 3 pilot islands is 7,987 (3,998 men and 3,989 women, 2015 census). Comparatively, the project has had a direct impact on 48% women against 52% men. With 7,117 women reached of the total target of 10,000 beneficiaries, 71% women beneficiaries have been reached.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as: Off track

**Outcome 2
Implementation of community adaptation measures to increase food security**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>8. Management of land in accordance with land use/resource management plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation:</p> <p>i) Hectares of island territory under land use plan/revised land use plan</p> <p>ii) Number of villages managing land in accordance with land use</p>	<p>i) and ii)</p> <p>Nonouti 0 ha</p> <p>Abemama 0 ha</p> <p>Maiana 0 ha</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>i)</p> <p>Nonouti Area with EBA land use plan: 2,000 ha</p> <p>Abemama Area with EBA land use plan: 2,700 ha</p> <p>Maiana Area with EBA land</p>	<p>Overall Progress is 60 %</p> <p>A draft EbA guideline has been developed and is still in drafting through co-finance (technical assistance) support from GIZ</p> <p>Two (2) series of meetings have been conducted to discuss this for further improvement</p> <p>This needs further polishing prior holding a national workshop</p>	<p>Overall progress: 85%</p> <p>i) Hectares of island territory under land use plan/revised land use plan: 100% island territory covered</p> <p>Island Strategic Plans for each of the 3 pilot islands finalized and translated. The plans cover the entire land and sea territories of the 3 pilot islands:</p> <p>Nonouti: 2,010.08 ha (target 2,000)</p> <p>Abemama: 2,935.39 ha (target</p>

<p>plans</p> <p>[Indicator revised during inception phase; originally the indicator was under Outcome 1, and was moved to Outcome 2 for better fit and split into two parts for clarity]</p>			<p>use plan: 1,350 ha</p> <p>ii) At least two villages on each of the three target islands managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.</p> <p>[Targets revised during inception phase: i) target for Maiana corrected; was originally 2,700 ha which is not the size of the island; ii) targets established during inception phase]</p>	<p>An initial consultation with the key stakeholder (Land authority) was held in quarter 2, 2019 for the development of the Land Use Plans. but actual roll out at Maiana first, is on hold.</p> <p>Instead of doing top-down from national guidelines to ISP and then CBMPs, we now have a bottom up approach from CBMPs to ISP and lastly national guidelines</p> <p>Nonouti: 25 % i).Area with EBA land use plan: 2,000ha – 0 % the ISP has not been formulated but will be developed in quarter 3. ii). At least two villages on each of the three target islands managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan. 50% Autukia village has a CBFMP which also includes terrestrial coverage (waste & education) There are plans for more CBFM and CBMMP sites to be established early 2020, if not this remaining part of the year.</p> <p>Abemama 80 % i)Area with EBA land-use plan: 2,700 ha - progress 60% ISP has been formulated last November but its land-use map is yet to be completed ii) >100% 4 CBMMPs (Tanimainiku, Baretoa, Reina & Tabontebike) had been officially handed over to 4 villages/communities by a Government Minister (Justice) last November and implementations are at different levels by these 4 villages.</p>	<p>2,700) Maiana: 1,528.88 ha (target 1,350)</p> <p>ii) Number of villages managing land in accordance with land use plans (completed community-based mangrove (natural resources) management plans): Nonouti: 1 village (target 2) Abemama: 4 villages (target at least 2) Maiana: 12 villages (target at least 2)</p> <p>To complement the above, the project is supporting development of Ecological land-use plans in Q3 and Q4 2020. Further, the project will support formulation of national EBA-guidelines to support implementation and monitoring of Island Strategic Plans and community-based plans. This was delayed due to COVID-19, and planned with remote expert assistance in Q3 and Q4 2020. The outcome of the GEF 7 National Dialogue held in February 2020 will contribute to the EBA guideline formulation, based on inputs from islands participants (Elders, Mayors, Youth, Traditional Healers and Fishermen/Farmers).</p>
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<p>9. Number of vulnerability assessments completed.</p> <p>[NEW indicator added during inception phase]</p>	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	3 (one for each target island of Nonouti, Abemama, and Maiana)	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>Data entry had been completed by 4 data encoders who were hired for 3 months towards end of 2018, to undertake the daunting exercise for all completed data collection exercises at both Nonouti (late 2017) and Abemama (early 2018). All questionnaire results for Nonouti have been entered into the CSPro database Both IVAs, spearheaded by Office of the President (OB), used different</p>	<p>Progress 60%</p> <p>Vulnerability assessments conducted at 2 islands (Abemama in 2018 and Nonouti in 2017) and initiated at Maiana, however reports are incomplete. The project is supporting the procurement of tablets to support electronic data collection. This will be completed once logistical arrangements due to COVID-19 are addressed. Nonouti and Abemama: 60-70%</p>

			<p>methodologies. Abemama used tablets hence easier analysis) while Nonouti require manual recording and entry where many assumptions had to be made.</p> <p>Ecological land-use maps are still incomplete which needs to insert new data collected by other sectors during island visits for integration purposes.</p> <p>Analysis reports for both Nonouti and Abemama are around 60 % complete with support from co-finance (OB) sources, with complete statistical analysis but technical analysis on the extend of vulnerability of each island for mapping is still undone.</p> <p>Maiana vulnerability is yet to be assessed/undertaken, however consultations with both the Island Council and Elders Cycle. last November, also undertook HH surveys to improve the IVA study, and in addition the pre-survey for organic farming. The PRA is yet to be done.</p> <p>More than 10% households on Maiana were given questionnaires on Solid Waste Management and Biodiversity. The analysis of these is in progress.</p> <p>Environment authority (ECD) which is responsible for this output/activity plans to make a different approach to Maiana IVA based on lessons learned on completing reports of the other 2 islands and training by a local consultant (co-finance) on use of a CSPRO software to enter raw data collected and statistical</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports pending completion and finalization by the multi-stakeholder Kiribati National Expert Working Group on Climate Change, tentatively, planned before end of 2020 - Supplement IVA study will be conducted based on revised questionnaires once tablets and e-questionnaires are in place (alternatively proceed with hard copies with designed laptop e-questionnaires for fast data entry and analysis). Maiana: 45% - Revised questionnaire piloted in Maiana. All 12 villages participated through six participants from each village (fishermen, traditional healers, local weavers, gardeners, traditional builders, and youth representatives). Need for some revisions to further improve the questionnaire. - Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) workshop.
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				analysis through IVA HH questionnaire. This output/target is integrated with target 4 above.	
<p>10. Hectares of coastal zone:</p> <p>i) Regulated through fishing management zoning system as a result of national regulatory tool adopted by GoK.</p> <p>ii) Protected in fish recovery zones developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management.</p> <p>[Indicator revised during inception phase; originally two separate indicators, one under Outcome 1 and one under Outcome 2, which were merged]</p>	<p>i) and ii)</p> <p>Nonouti 0 ha</p> <p>Abemama 0 ha</p> <p>Maiana 0 ha</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>i)</p> <p>Nonouti Regulated fishing area: 40,000 ha</p> <p>Abemama Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha</p> <p>Maiana Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha</p> <p>ii) At least 10% of area under zoning on each island:</p> <p>Nonouti Fish recovery zones: 4,000 ha</p> <p>Abemama Fish recovery zones: 1,500 ha</p> <p>Maiana Fish recovery zones: 1,000 ha</p> <p>[Targets for ii) amended during inception phase to represent a set 10% of area under zoning on each island; original targets were 4,000 ha per island]</p>	<p>Progress: 70%</p> <p>Nonouti: i) 30 %</p> <p>i)CBMPs – 1 village estimated to be 10% of target, is yet to be demarcated.</p> <p>Consultations on ISP and considerations of more CBMPs (fisheries or mangrove) for entire island is in preparation mode</p> <p>ii)Fish recovery zones - 50% one established in Autukia village and demarcated using local materials (poles) and management plan completed in 2017. Monitoring visit in June reported that finfish and invertebrates resources recovered after closure in 2017</p> <p>MPAs – these could be further considered after formulation of ISP and CBMPs</p> <p>Abemama: 80 % progress</p> <p>i)Island Strategic Plan is complete- 80 % which is 100% of total land and marine area of island. The ISP regulates the entire land and sea area (under the island jurisdiction). Its translation to English (co-finance) is 80 % complete.</p> <p>but its Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) is yet to be demarcated.</p> <p>ii) >100% (~300 %)</p> <p>4 communities (Tabontebike, Reina, Baretoa and Tanimainiku villages/wards) have established CBMPs (mangrove) covering reef to ridge and being rolled out at various levels</p> <p>2 islets (Abatiku & Biike) are to be</p>	<p>Progress 80% (i 100%, ii 60%)</p> <p>i) The 3 pilot islands are 100% regulated through fishing management zoning system as a result of the adoption of the Island Strategic Plans for each of the 3 pilot islands, covering the entire land and sea territories (lagoon plus 3 nautical miles from island oceanward)</p> <p>ISPs contain plans/intentions to regulate the type of fishing methods that are destructive, ban fishing during spawn runs, designate protected areas, closing areas where restocking of bivalves and sea cucumber had been released, etc, all to be reflected in a bye-law. Hectares of coastal zone regulated through fishing management zoning system:</p> <p>Nonouti: total 128,138 ha (Lagoon: 58, 110 ha, 3 nautical miles 70, 028 ha)</p> <p>Abemama: total 65,112 ha (Lagoon: 18,999 ha, 3 nautical miles 46,113 ha)</p> <p>Maiana: Total 51,920 ha (Lagoon: 14,288 ha, 3 nautical miles: 37,632 ha)</p> <p>- The project is supporting the development of Marine spatial plans, initiated by GIS officers.</p> <p>- Island council fisheries monitoring and regulation enforcement is supported through</p>

				<p>declared as MPAs. MPAs are yet to be demarcated but had been fully endorsed at the community levels.</p> <p>Maiana: 80%</p> <p>i) 80 %</p> <p>Island Strategic Plan is complete and endorsed last April but its MSP is yet to be demarcated.</p> <p>Like Abemama, it stretches from its marine jurisdiction (3 miles surrounding the island) to encompass its total land mass. It's translation to English is 50 % completed and a retreat is planned in quarter 3 to complete its translation, along with the Nonouti and Abemamam ISPs</p> <p>ii). >100% (~500%)</p> <p>All its villages and entire lagoon, plus 3 miles of island territorial fishery limit is under ban from destructive fishing. Their draft CBMMP (entire island) was developed last November and yet to be revisited second time for final endorsement, involving both the full Island Council and the Elders Association (Te Bau ni Maiana)</p> <p>In addition, 2 villages (Bubutei: a 3 wards village and Tekaranga village) have developed their CBFMPs last April and was followed by restocking of their clam by Fisheries. The CBMMP and the CBFMs are all in draft form but implementation is already happening.</p>	<p>marine patrol boat and training of boatmen on safe handling of the boat and maintenance.</p> <p>ii) Overall progress 60%</p> <p>Hectares protected in fish recovery zones developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management: Coverage uncertain but estimated below. Exact coverage and GIS-information is being developed in Q3 and Q4 2020.</p> <p>Nonouti: Estimated 1,172.8-2,000 ha (25-40%)</p> <p>3 villages (Temotu, Teuabu, Autukia) and 1 islet (Abamakoro) have developed community-based fisheries management plans, but sizes of MPAs are not known yet (estimated 1,172.8 ha for 3 CBFMs and another two CBFMs are yet to be calculated)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community consultations and household surveys in Temotu, Matang, Teuabu and Abamakoro Islet for the development of community management plans (CBFM) - Awareness on fisheries management and fisheries measures such as setting up closed areas/MPAs - Monitoring surveys planned 3 times a year to monitor the impacts of the closed areas and seasons - In addition to these specific sites, there are also seasonal closures during spawn run within the Island 3 miles marine jurisdiction in addition to the lagoon.
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<p>11. Increase in hectares of mangrove habitat as reported annually by Island Councils using the national adaptation and monitoring tool.</p>	<p>Nonouti Mangrove (ha): TBD</p> <p>Abemama Mangrove (ha): TBD</p> <p>Maiana Mangrove (ha): 273</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Nonouti Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline</p> <p>Abemama Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline</p> <p>Maiana Mangrove (ha): >285</p> <p>[Targets revised during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were for a 10% increase on baseline]</p>	<p>Overall Progress is 50 %</p> <p>Nonouti:30 % progress</p> <p>No planting of mangrove hypocotyls this year but a coverage of 333 ha have been demarcated in 2018 with no recent follow-up for demarcation again this year.</p> <p>Abemama: 40 % progress</p> <p>Mangrove replanting took place last November during the hand-over of the CBMMPs to the 4 communities, however during the monitoring visit this June, only about 60 % survived at 2 CBMMP villages (Reina & Tanimainuku), additional mangrove hypocotyls (100++) planted last February and about 50++ survived at another CBMMP community (Tabontebike) while another set of hypocotyls (100++) planted, all did not survive as it was a play ground for kids and soccer during low tide. The two areas had different survival rates due to the first being monitored and cleaned from marine borers/parasites and algae by the planter while no one monitored the set that did not survive, to keep the kids away and ban soccer from the site.</p> <p>There were also planting of mangrove hypocotyls last November in 2018 but none survived at Tabontebike</p> <p>Maiana: 60% progress</p> <p>Mangrove demarcation was undertaken in 2018, coming to 233.58 Hectare that excludes the recently planted seedlings in 2019. Those planted in Nov 2018 survived at Tekaranga (3 plots at CBFMP</p>	<p>Implementation progress: 58%</p> <p>Increase in hectares of mangrove habitat as reported annually by Island Councils using the national adaptation and monitoring tool: uncertain (estimated between 0-1%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 19,500 Seedlings transplanted in total at the 3 pilot islands - Nonouti: 0.00 ha (0 %) no prior visit to island to demarcate - Abemama: 0.036 ha (0.01%) - Maiana: 0.14 ha (0.04% if 5 % increase is used) - Accurate change in mangroves coverage (ha) is uncertain due to lack of information and incorrect baseline - Generally, mangroves transplanted at pilot islands have very low survival rates due to storms and algae - The project will compile lessons learned and results for consideration in future - Baseline incorrect. Re-demarcation of mangrove habitats on each island of the Gilbert Group was undertaken, that also includes the 3 project pilot islands (co-finance). Previous demarcation had unrealistically high mangrove habitat, hence the revised demarcation is anticipated to decrease mangrove habitat/area baseline. - New mangrove nursery established at South-Tarawa (ECD yard) with more than 1,500 seedlings for translocation. Trials done at S/Tarawa to increase
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				<p>village and Tematantongo (2 plots). The few (20) planted at Tebangetua (Government centre) all died. The Fisheries Extension Assistant attempted to plant >100 mangrove hypocotyls at the request of one old man at Bubutei village (second CBFMP community) but all could not survive as playful children plucked them off the tidal flat. No demarcation has been done this year, hence, only 233.58 ha was only covered.</p>	<p>mangrove hypocotyls' survival rate, using improved transplanting techniques at various planting sites.</p> <p>Nonouti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangrove plantation competition planned but delayed - 1,500 seedlings planted at Autukia. - 3035 seedlings planted at Teuabu village <p>Abemama:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mangrove competition initiated - Around 1,500 seedlings planted at Abatiku islet, that has no natural mangrove strands hence this is a trial. <p>Maiana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangrove competition ongoing - Mapping of surviving replanted mangroves carried out (50% survival rate or less) - 14,015 seedlings planted by 10 communities.
<p>12. Number of by-laws on fisheries conservation adopted on each target island.</p> <p>[NEW indicator added during inception phase]</p>	<p>Nonouti 3</p> <p>Abemama 3</p> <p>Maiana 1</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Nonouti 6</p> <p>Abemama 5</p> <p>Maiana 4</p>	<p>Overall Progress is 50 %</p> <p>The adoption of all draft bye-laws is still on hold since legal advice from OAG was that the present draft Fisheries Regulation has these same provisions covered. Once the Regulation had been endorsed Island Councils will consider what else that had not been covered that the ISP urged for developing, and then will start formulating that again, hence another second round of all island consultations for new bye-laws. Planned training for the Fisheries</p>	<p>Overall progress 50%</p> <p>Number of by-laws on fisheries conservation adopted on each target island: 0 endorsed (3 draft)</p> <p>With the endorsement of the National Fisheries Regulation in February 2020, this output will be a priority in the next reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 bye-laws have been drafted for the pilot islands and need further review to ensure that fisheries issues do not overlap with the Fisheries Regulation

				<p>Regulation at each pilot island will also train Island Enforcement officers for bye-law compliance. The level of fisheries bye-law compliance differs at the pilot islands. At Abemama, (40% progress) enforcement is weak due to the community attitude of being very lenient and kind. Secondly not having a patrol boat to chase the offenders. The project boat for each island had been ordered and may arrive in country by quarter 3</p> <p>At Maiana (80 % progress), other boats provided by Government (co-finance) to the Islet population for transport purposes to the mainland, is now used as patrol boat, while the Island Council provide fuel (co-finance) for patrol by the Islet enforcement team.</p> <p>Although the bye-law are taking time to be processed, both the ISP, CBMMP and CBFM are already operational, most probably under traditional law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidation of current bye-laws and identification of gaps-consultations held June 2020 - Deliberations on areas for inclusion in the bye-laws documented from the fisheries summit held May 2019 - Enforcement initiated at Maiana banning against the splashing fishing method (pending court hearing of one case, but Elders Circle had fined offenders with AUD500).
13. Number of existing commercial fishing operators with permits allocated and monitored based upon implementation of coastal zone fisheries conservation by-laws.	<p>Nonouti Commercial Permits: 0</p> <p>Abemama Commercial Permits: 0</p> <p>Maiana Commercial Permits: 0</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Nonouti Commercial Permits: 3</p> <p>Abemama Commercial Permits: 3</p> <p>Maiana Commercial Permits: 3</p> <p>[Targets amended during inception phase to be more</p>	<p>Progress is 40%</p> <p>This is the third corner of the triangle (regulation, bye-law and permit) dependent on the adoption of the bye-law, which also depend on the Fisheries Regulation but since the latter could override the bye-law provisions, the draft commercial permits are also on hold for issuance and could be validated under the Regulation when endorsed</p> <p>Progress with the draft fisheries regulation also triggers progress on these permits.</p>	<p>Progress: 40%</p> <p>Number of existing commercial fishing operators with permits allocated and monitored based upon implementation of coastal zone fisheries conservation by-laws: 0</p> <p>With the endorsement of the National Fisheries Regulation in August 2019, bye law would be developed in which the number of commercial fishing licences/permits would be stated</p> <p>Once bye-law had been endorsed, the permits would form basis for</p>

			realistic; original targets were 5 permits per island]	No consultation or set of activities are needed for this target. ISPs and CBMPs are adequate for proper and appropriate consultations.	issuance. Draft permits are ready but await endorsement of bye-law to be legalised The new Fisheries Act has provision to manage recreational activities, of which game-fishing is one example. The bye-law will manage these at island level on the basis of the gamefishing management plan already developed (yet to be endorsed), including how many fishing permits would be issued annually - Fisheries Trade Regulation 2019 reviewed, including license permit for all commercial fishing operations - License permit for recreational operations has been established and await applications from interested operators. Fisheries need to work together with Tourism in case clashes or conflict of roles under the two Acts (Fisheries Act and Tourism Act) - Fly fishery assessment conducted at Abemama, with discouraging results (not enough bonefish available for flyfishing). - Tourism levy proposal awaiting Cabinet approval
14. Capacity score of Fisheries Conservation Field School participants increases based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge).	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: 1 Abemama FCFS Scorecard CR2: 1 Maiana FCFS Scorecard CR2: 1	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: At least 10 Abemama FCFS Scorecard CR2: At least 10 Maiana FCFS	Overall Progress is 50% Main Target Audience Fishermen, Fishermen associations, women group, and youths. Post harvest and value adding Techniques training program along with financial literacy training, virgin oil and handicraft making trainings	Progress: 60% Capacity score of Fisheries Conservation Field School participants increased to score 9-11 based upon GEF Capacity Result 2, internal assessment by PMU in August 2020. Detailed assessment pr. Island required by the end of the

	* Score range: 0-15		<p>Scorecard CR2: At least 10</p> <p>[Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 15 for each FCFS]</p>	<p>were undertaken at all pilot islands. First round of these trainings were done in November 2018 and the second round of training at all pilot islands had been started in quarter 2.</p> <p>Training programs targeted wide range of audiences including women groups, youths, fishermen associations, church groups. Follow up training conducted in Maiana this Aril/May,2019 involving 10 wards in Maiana. Target audience mainly women.</p> <p>Additional programs at Coastal Fisheries (CFD) base include: -Extension staff training programs – 3 Marine Science new graduate students and 1 newly recruited FEA undergo fisheries training program at CFD to support area of capacity building (March to June) Training also encompass fish handling and value adding techniques. Fishing Technology and FAD fishing: delay trainings due to provision of new FAD materials yet to be ordered</p> <p>One practical fishing carried out at Maiana (11-25/11/2018 attended by 34 fishermen plus FA and FEA (94% male and 6% female)</p> <p>Skills shared on - Vertical long line,Trolling, DBF,Balu hai</p> <p>Through co-finance, one fishing survey conducted end of June to evaluate fishing techniques with Fishermen association at Betio, on</p>	<p>project. Project Communication Working Group established June 2020 by PMU to address coordinated and integrated outreach programs.</p> <p>Nonouti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint training by Fisheries and Commerce on post-harvest and setting up co-operatives (business) was conducted at every village and community in July, 2019. - community based fisheries management consultation mapping various habitats of the marine finfish resources, especially during spawning in order to plan closed areas (MPAs) and closed seasons. - Church Youth Group (YCL) visited the island at every village and schools to promote the project activities in commemoration of World Food day in Q4 of 2019, focusing of the WFD theme, attracting more than 2,000 spectators - Documentation of traditional food preservation methods and other knowledge and skills vital in building resilience against climate change (filming of traditional skills related to making local preserved foods, local medicines, local handicrafts and other knowledge). The documented knowledge will be used for teaching resources and promotional at international events. - Book (draft) on traditional knowledge and skills for Nonouti Island is now being finalized at the National Museum (Te Umwanibong) - Catch monitoring at Nonouti at the CBFM community, Autukia, is building the capacity of the community to know how the impacts
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				<p>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 fishermen on welding and repair work</p> <p>Remain to concentrate in South Tarawa (due to lack of Argon gas)</p> <p>Nonouti: 60%</p> <p>Second round of post-harvest training on marine resources integrated with starting businesses and co-operatives (processes and procedures)</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</p>	<p>of overharvesting is impacting their future resources, on which their livelihood depends on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restocking the Nonouti lagoon with sandfish, clams and ark shell, involving community members - CBMP consultation and finalization is building the communities capacity to be good managers of finite resources within their adjacent waters under their jurisdiction. - Consultations for piloting livestock production in 2 villages to diversify food options <p>Abemama:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - post-harvest and value adding training for the communities to diversify their products and address sustainable livelihood and food security options through hands on demonstrations - draft Video clip has been produced. - Monitoring of sandfish and clams deployed undertaken, however high mortality rates (50 giant clams survived from the 180 deployed) and sandfish pens were destroyed. Rough sea conditions was experienced in the entire country from Dec 2019- Jan 2020 - Awareness related to sandfish, farming management practices conducted and are identified for mini-hatchery set up - second training on financial literacy, virgin oil production and handicraft making conducted at every village/ward - Tourism package training last December - Documentation of traditional
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			<p>at all villages/wards at Maiana following the first round undertaken at the Fish Centre (April, 2018). First round of training (Nov2018) by Commerce for financial literacy to business community and first timers in local produce (post-harvest) marketing on island and off-island. This includes local handicraft and virgin oil production training. Second round of financial and business start-ups will follow this July</p> <p>Co-finance Additional Progress: 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 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</p>	<p>skills and knowledge that contribute to increasing food. The number of traditional skills and knowledge documented so far is approximately 30, which includes planting and cultivation skills and techniques, traditional food preservation methods, fishing and navigational skills, and other cultural practices that also contribute to enhancing food security and building capacity of local communities in cultural practices and local agricultural activities. Draft book for these skills will be available soon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Church Youth Group (YCL) visited the island at every village and schools to promote the project activities in commemoration of World Food day in Q4 of 2019, focusing of the WFD theme, attracting more than 1,000 spectators. >90 copies of project newsletter were distributed in Q1 <p>Maiana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of sandfish and giant clams deployed, however all 3 sandfish pens constructed at different villages (Temantantongo, Aobike & Tebanga) were destroyed. Only 20 clams of 200 survived. - Potential sited identified for mini-hatchery set-up for clams and sandfish - A communication, education and awareness raising program on different Environment Issues conducted and distribution of awareness materials –mainly 100 pamphlets and brochures - participatory rural appraisal workshop held with village resource mapping; problem identification;
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				<p>(Mamautari news). 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>	<p>SWOT analysis; weather and extreme events calendar; seasonal and non-seasonal plant harvesting calendar; marine resource (fish) spawning calendar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - second training on setting up cooperatives, handicraft making and virgin oil production in July did eventuate - agricultural association was established - handicraft trainees produced many items which were presented at the national trade fair at the capital - Awareness and training on sustainable living, business ideas and entrepreneurial skills, financial management conducted for Cooperatives reps, young couples, Single mothers, youths & Women groups (most disadvantage & vulnerable group): - 6 communities were trained in monitoring (cleaning and ward off destructive activities) of marine resources (giant clam and sandfish) that were deployed to restock their lagoon resources in September. - Church Youth Group (YCL) visited the island at every village and schools to promote project activities in commemoration of World Food day in Q4 of 2019, focusing of the WFD theme, attracting more than 1,500 spectators. >90 project newsletters were distributed in Q1.
15. Amount of revenue generated annually (including Island Councils and target communities) from the non-consumptive use of coastal zone resources.	<p>Nonouti AU\$ 0 Abemama AU\$ 0 Maiana AU\$ 0</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Nonouti AU\$ 15,000 (US\$ 11,200) Abemama</p>	<p>overall Progress is 50 % Nonouti: 60% Gamefishing – anticipating first team starting Sept 2018.</p>	<p>Overall progress 70% Amount of revenue generated annually (including Island Councils and target communities) from the non-consumptive use of coastal</p>

<p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p>			<p>AU\$ 5,000 (US\$ 3,750)</p> <p>Maiana AU\$ 5,000 (US\$ 3,750)</p>	<p>Trained tour/fishing Guides conduct their training on their own, while waiting for this Sept team of anglers. Revenue generated during the Sept 2018 trip was estimated to AUD \$4400.00 as collected from the charges on accommodation, departure tax, boat hire, truck hire, hiring of dancing groups, purchasing local handicrafts and others, not taking into account the other revenue generated which was going to air service providers, accommodation providers on South Tarawa and others.</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 KNT0 & Island council meeting last March where the Island council was tasked to work on this urgently and to keep updating the KNT0 on the progress. There were no updates received yet from the Island Council. This will be discussed again during the Nonouti ISP visit next quarter.</p> <p>An independent angler from Australia came to island and reported negatively about the gamefishing because he did not hire a trained fishing guide, hence the international consultant for promoting the gamefishing abroad is working on repairing this negative reputation, and aiming to bring some anglers (6) next September.</p> <p>Two other separate visitors to the island who were interested on fishing came in second quarter (different times) that did not take up the fishing package but still the</p>	<p>zone resources</p> <p>Nonouti: 110 % AU\$ 16,473.60 in 2019 – target achieved</p> <p>Abemama: 60% AU\$ 3,000 in 2018 (2019 data not available)</p> <p>Maiana: 40% AU\$ 2,000 in 2018 (2019 data not available)</p> <p>2020 targets are being challenged by COVID19 travel restrictions and cancellation of planned game-fishing tourism-trips. Domestic/Expat tourism packages are being promoted, and eco-tourism capacity development of communities built on the 3 pilot islands.</p> <p>In the next reporting period, Eco-tourism plans will be developed in consultation with communities at the pilot islands.</p> <p>Implementation progress: 65%</p> <p>Nonouti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 scheduled trips by IC (Tie N Fly) for April – May, June-July and August-September 2020 have been delayed due to COVID-19 travel restriction. - Local FAMIL intended to engage local travel agents, AKL, inbound tour operators and expats to experience Nonouti tour package. This is postponed until domestic flights normalizes and travel restrictions are lifted. - 7 anglers plus an agent (TienFly) visited the island in mid-September for gamefishing <p>Abemama:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local and international FAMIL intended to engage local
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			<p>target revenue for the island is already reached</p> <p>Abemama Progress: 50 %</p> <p>Flyfishing assessment report (Sept 2018), not yet presented report to Abemama Island Council (AIC) to be presented this August</p> <p>Assessment team sighted bonefish in the shallow but the school rapidly disappeared, maybe hide in the deep water due to splashing fishing method.</p> <p>However, the report did not indicate a potential for bonefish because these were not seen much, probably due to heavy fishing and disturbances by the local fishermen, but there is potential for other gamefishing species (bluefin trevally and trigger fish).</p> <p>The actual revenue estimated to have been received by the AIC, transport providers, including airline and accommodation providers, just to host 3 anglers is >AUD3,0000.</p> <p>Hospitality training was held on the island conducted by an International Consultant (IC), for 2 weeks in second half of June</p> <p>Proposal to set up a MPA (bonefish conservation) at Abatiku islet which CFD has already commenced working on in consultation with the Islet communities</p> <p>Planning to have another exploratory visit next/this September, bringing more anglers</p> <p>Co-finance: The Abemama Island Council (AIC) provided logistical support for the hospitality training provided including a venue free of charge</p>	<p>travel agents, AKL, inbound tour operators and expats to experience Abemama tour package. This is postponed until domestic flights normalizes and travel restrictions are lifted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2nd Bonefish Flyfishing assessment conducted by qualified local fishing guide. The assessment confirmed scarcity of bonefish within the lagoon due to overfishing, and insufficient bonefish stock for gamefishing. Assessment recommends species recovery in PMA and by banning splash/fishing, that should allow recovery within 2 years - joint effort between Tourism and Community based Fisheries to establish the Abatiku islet as a MPA for bone fish conservation area in line with the recommendation of the Bonefish assessment report - Community Based Cultural Package of Reina Village, Abemama did a trial of cultural night and local culinary experience. Revenue generated to the village from 12 customers x \$5 each, plus \$50 tip. Total revenue in October for this complementary tour package is \$110. - Training on ecotourism, tour guiding, customer service, front office, housekeeping and baking to villages of Reina and Baretoa and to the existing accommodation providers <p>Maiana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings on ecotourism, First Aid, boat safety, pastry and tour guiding completed - Cultural rehabilitation
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			<p>Cruise tourism is planned to commence November, 2020-2022, visiting the MPAsss and other CBMP villages</p> <p>Maiana Progress is 60%</p> <p>This had been assessed twice, in February and September 2018. There is potential for gamefishing but the IC needs to make more exploratory visits during different phases of the moon and conduct tour guide training</p> <p>The report indicated that Maiana has great potential not only as an international gamefishery site since it's lagoon is populated with many bonefish, giant and bluefin trevally and a great wealth of targeted reef fish by fly fishers but it also attractive to tourists to dive and see its stunning lagoon with many "Nemos"</p> <p>The accommodation service providers (Island Council and 1 private operator) had improved their facilities according to the Mauri Standard (Tourism Quality standards).</p> <p>The Hospitality with special Hygiene and cookery training was conducted in early June by the same IC at Abemama.</p> <p>The last September exploratory conducted a preliminary tour guide training with few guides. The estimated revenue obtained is >AUD3,000 from the two anglers brought in hence revenue generated by these two and the IC.</p> <p>KNTO is now seeking other Flyshop operators for competitiveness.</p>	<p>consultation with Culture (CMD) was carried out on 15-19 June 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community sustainable tourism consultation and training on tourism product packaging and pricing was also conducted 22 – 27 June 2020 - Local and international FAMIL intended to engage local travel agents, AKL, inbound tour operators and expats to experience Maiana tour package. This is postponed until domestic flights normalizes and travel restrictions are lifted. - Special Easter packages were initially developed to attract overseas visitors to engage in tourism activities including game-fishing and other complementary activities on offer (co-finance). However due the international flight lockdown as a result of COVID-19 the office has opted to concentrate on areas that are closer to Tarawa and have reliable boat transfers to and from South Tarawa to engage in short holidays or getaways during Easter for expatriates and domestic visitors.
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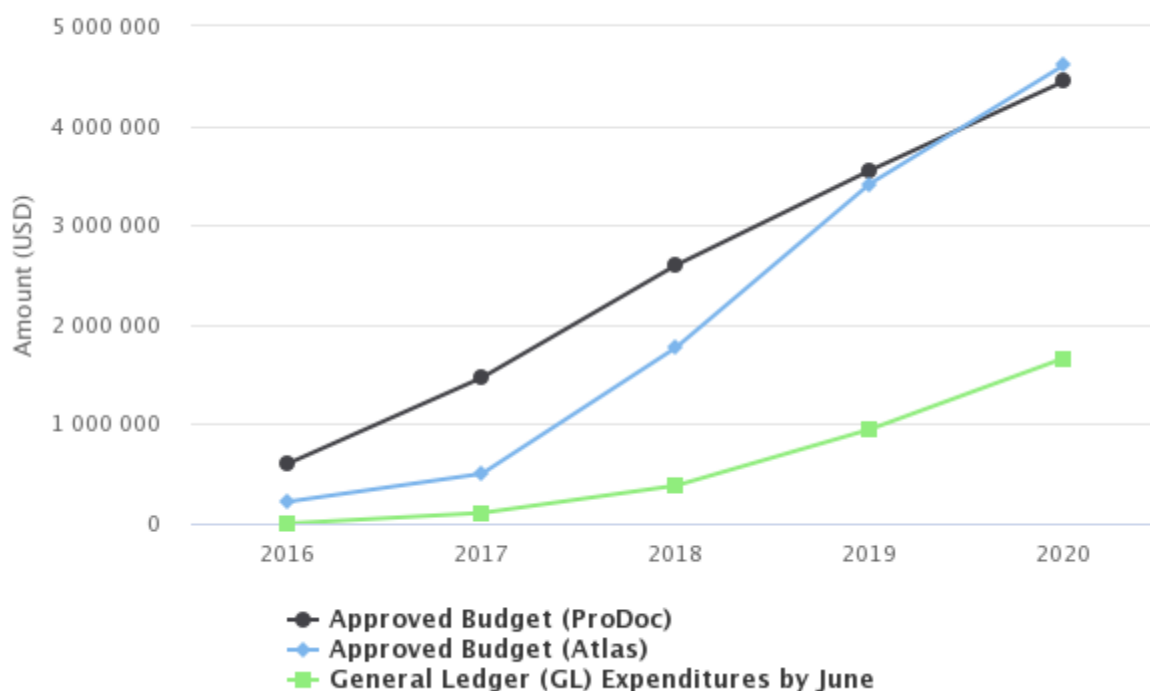
<p>16. Number of food crops, including traditional food crops, planted at each target village.</p> <p>[NEW indicator added during inception phase]</p>	<p>Surveys indicate that villages on target islands typically have 2 crops planted.</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Nonouti At least 5 varieties per village</p> <p>Abemama At least 5 varieties per village</p> <p>Maiana At least 5 varieties per village</p>	<p>Overall Progress is 50%</p> <p>A contract for a local consultant (3 months) at each of the pilot islands to assist the Extension staff is almost finalized for roll out in quarter 3.</p> <p>The contract does not only aim for the 5 varieties plants (including livestock) at communities and schools but also target at 80% coverage per village/ward.</p> <p>Monitoring and confirmation of registered households to compete in best farmer competition will be conducted in new quarter then the best farmer competition will roll out. Preparation for it began in quarters 1 and 2</p> <p>Two of the problems of slow progress is from fuel shortage and slow processing of operational budget for the Agriculture extension staff</p> <p>Nonouti: 60 %</p> <p>The island had been distributed with 170 coconut seedlings by Agriculture team,</p> <p>Culture team conducted its training last December on traditional planting of the 5 perennial trees (breadfruit, coconut, pandanus, fig tree and giant swamp taro):</p> <p>Their total number of trees planted are:</p> <p>36 coconut trees; 17 baibai plants; 3 fig trees; 8 breadfruit and 8 pandanus trees.</p> <p>Plans had been firmed for the same but second round this July</p> <p>Co-finance: IFAD food security project</p>	<p>Overall progress: 80%</p> <p>>5 varieties of traditional crops (eg coconut, breadfruit, pandanus & swamp taro) per village of all villages of the 3 pilot islands is almost reached.</p> <p>In addition, the project has supported home gardening with plantation of 15 varieties of vegetables and fruits at household and schools to further increase the production of food</p> <p>-Consultations and awareness was conducted for all villages on pilot islands related to farming/gardening</p> <p>In order to sustain plantation efforts, monitoring surveys are regularly undertaken to assess survival of seedlings and fill gaps. The project has engaged Inventory stocktakers in villages (Maiana) to support Agriculture Extension staff, as well as Youth stocktakers in each village/ward at the 3 pilot islands to collect data and assist with sustaining the target.</p> <p>-</p> <p>-Preparation of seedlings in Tanaea (national) gene bank for distribution to outer islands is ongoing.</p> <p>- Preparations for establishment of piggery and poultry farming in response to ISPs proposals</p>
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			<p>Abemama: 40 % Only 3 villages (Reina, Tabontebike & Baretoa) of all the 14 villages/wards, are very close to the 5 varieties of plants (swamp taro, coconut, pandanus, fig tree, breadfruit) target from perennial trees to vegetables (kumara, cassava, taro) and fruits (pawpaw, pumpkin, banana, spinach, lambele, Chaya, cabbages) In addition more seedlings had been planted recently at another village (Kabangaki) as follows: 23 kumara, 13 pumpkin, 2 coconut, 13 cassave, 6 banana, 35 taro, 10 lambele, 3 lime trees, 6 fig trees and 7 breadfruit trees (4 varieties). Monitoring will be after 3 weeks At another village (Kareken te Kabaia) planting activities had already commenced with the following perennial seedlings: 2 varieties of pandanus 3 varieties of coconut 2 varieties of breadfruit 4 varieties of kumala, 2 varieties of cassava and some fig trees (1 variety in entire nation): plus pawpaw pumpkin and banana crops</p> <p>Co-finance: IFAD food security project Maiana: 50% Environment undertook HH pre-survey for 2 days at the guidance of their Local Consultant, prior the initiation of the Organic and Participatory Guarantee System (OPGS). Not only HH questionnaires but also verification of trees not bearing fruits at about 10% of the total household</p>	
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				<p>Last April, Culture team undertook the same training resulting in achieving only 36 % of the project target of the 5 native food crops (coconut, pandanus, breadfruit, fig tree and giant swamp taro)</p> <p>The gene bank continues with distribution of 22 breadfruit trees on island by Agriculture team.</p> <p>The PMU monitoring survey this quarter found that 12 villages/wards have almost reached their perennial trees (breadfruit, coconut, pandanus) 5 varieties targets, from 3 to 4, including kumara, pawpaw (papaya) and pumpkins. However other vegetables and the leafy plants (spinach, lambele, Chaya, hot chilli pepper) is low as 1 to 2 every village.</p> <p>Two villages (Tekaranga & Tematantongo) claimed they had planted root crops and vegetables but the brackish water flooding from saltwater overwash had destroyed their plants and await technical assistance from Natural Disaster Relief program (Office of President)</p>	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			

D. Implementation Progress

Cumulative Disbursements



Highcharts.com

Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	37.38%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	37.38%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	1,662,160

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	120,000
GEF Grant Amount	4,446,210
Co-financing	7,140,000

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Jul 3, 2013
CEO Endorsement Date	Mar 10, 2015
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Jan 20, 2016
Date of Inception Workshop	Jul 8, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Sep 30, 2020
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	(not set or not applicable)
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Oct 20, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Jan 20, 2021
Revised Planned Closing Date	(not set or not applicable)

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)	
2019-11-27	
2020-03-13	

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Operational	<p>The COVID-19 induced travel restrictions caused an overall dip in the project's implementation progress. The inbound tourists specifically targeted for the fly-fishing aspect of the project were not allowed in-country. The early warning systems (EWS) IT equipment and related hardware supplies were greatly delayed in reaching Kiribati. The suspension of all international flights not only delayed the EWS hardware supplies and the tourism aspect of the project, it also restricted the personnel to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Fisheries.</p> <p>The project has responded to the tourism challenge posed by the pandemic in encouraging the beneficiaries to expand their boundaries beyond tourism. This is by utilizing the hospitality and food preparation skills acquired through trainings to target the local population. For the Ministry of Fisheries, they have been encouraged to use the virtual platforms available to engage the personnel that they have acquired to provide technical assistance.</p> <p>The pandemic's international travel restriction has also negatively affected the domestic travel as well. Flights to the outer islands, which includes the pilot islands have been suspended. In working a way around this hurdle, the project has brokered partnerships and coordinated travels between the co-stakeholders to co-share in chartering vessels to go to the pilot islands, transporting project equipment/materials and to implement project activities.</p>
Operational	<p>The considerable 8 months delay of the project's mid-term review (MTR) from when it first started. The initial MTR consultant left the consultancy work after the field mission to Kiribati. False promises from the same kept the CO from considering the hiring of another international consultant team lead. The procrastination on hiring the replacement team lead and the procurement process of actually hiring both the international team lead and the local consultant contributed to the considerable delay.</p> <p>However, we now have a MTR team leader on board and the local consultant re-hired. They have submitted the first draft of the MTR report and are waiting for responses from the PMU, the CO and the RTA. Having an excellent first draft, it is anticipated that there will not be substantial changes to it. The final MTR report with the UNDP management responses is expected at the end of this September month.</p>

F. Adjustments

Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.

Operational

Operational

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

Mid-term review:

The PMU met and assisted the MTR team in August-September 2019, when both national and island consultations were held. Initial findings of the MTR were presented by the international lead consultant in September 2019, however after leaving Kiribati the consultant did not finalize the report. Despite follow-up the MTR report has still not been finalized, but the PMU is now responding to queries of a new international consultant engaged by UNDP to finalize the report, with support of the same national consultant. UNDP has been overseeing the procurement of experts and conduct of the MTR, that was delayed from the previous PIR reporting period but initiated at the beginning of this reporting period. Unfortunately, the delay of the MTR has further hampered the project's ability to adapt to findings mid-way during project implementation. A request for 18-month no-cost extension has been submitted to UNDP by the government of Kiribati.

Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The MTR as previously alluded to in the risk management section as well as by the project manager was the single major delay. The initial MTR consultant left the work incomplete in the middle of the consultancy, after the field mission in Kiribati. The CO has procured another MTR consultant who is continuing with the MTR work. The CO has received an excellent first draft and we anticipate that there will not be any substantial changes to it. Therefore the targeted date of completion finalizing the MTR report with the UNDP management responses is put to the end of September.

UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The Mid-Term Review has been delayed initially due to delays in the procurement of the international consultant by the CO and subsequently, following fieldwork in August/September 2019, when the international consultant became non-responsive. The decision was made to procure an alternative international consultant to complete the MTR using the findings of the first consultant and the fieldwork conducted together with the national consultant. After delays in procuring the support of the second international consultant, a draft MTR is now awaiting inputs before finalisation.

The Terminal Evaluation which was scheduled to start 6 months before project closure is also delayed due to the project awaiting confirmation on whether an extension will be granted or not. The extension request has not been submitted yet and therefore the TE is also delayed considering the project as it stands now will close in January 2021.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Unsatisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>Overall, the project has achieved targets for 4 indicators, 9 indicators are progressing with delays, but cannot be completed by planned project closure, and 3 indicators are off track.</p> <p>For the 3 objective-level indicators, number 1 (Percentage of population with increased food security) lacks sufficient information for reporting, but considerable implementation progress is ongoing. Planned international Technical Advisor for analysis, review and survey design to allow reporting and tracking of this indicator has been delayed due to COVID19 but is planned as a priority through remote support in Q3 and Q4 2020. Indicator 2 (number of bonefish) is off track and available project survey information is insufficient. The project has not been able to reverse the trend of declining fish stocks. Indicator 3. (population covered by enhanced EWS) has been completed.</p> <p>Under outcome 1, 2 of 4 targets have been achieved. Indicator 4. (GoK support towards AMAT) is behind schedule due to the incompleteness of the AMAT due to staff turnover, technical problems, and limited technical capacity. Indicator 5 (National Fisheries Regulation endorsed) and 7. (Number of project beneficiaries) have been completed and surpassed. For indicator 6. (capacity of extension officers), implementation progress is on track (80%), and an internal overall assessment shows capacity score of 9-11 of 15 (detailed assessment to be made as part of Terminal Evaluation).</p> <p>Under Outcome 2, several targets have been fully or partially achieved. Indicator 8. (management of land) and 10. (protection of coastal zones) are either fully or partially achieved with the adoption of Island strategic plans and Community-Based Management Plans. This is being followed-up with formulation of Ecosystem Based Adaptation guidelines, delayed due to COVID-19, but now initiated through remote support. Finally, the target of indicator 16. (diversification of food crops) has been fully completed in all villages of the 3 pilot islands, however ongoing efforts are ensuring increased coverage and sustainability of efforts, also as contribution to project objective indicator 1. However, several targets are not progressing satisfactorily, notably indicators 8. (Island vulnerability assessments) which is pending due to lack of multiple involved co-implementors and 11. (mangrove replanting), where efforts are undertaken, however with a very low survival rate. Progress towards indicators 12. (formulation of bye-laws) and 13 (commercial fishing permits) have been stalled due to the pending endorsement of the National Fisheries Regulation and Island Strategic plans, that are now in place. Work can therefore proceed and be completed within the next 6-9 months. Indicator 15. is directly affected by COVID-19 flight restrictions due to limited/nil revenue generation from eco-tourism, but implementation progress on building skills of communities and developing eco-tourism plans has not lost its momentum.</p> <p>The project has produced a large number of news stories and updates (available on the UNDP project website), documentation of traditional knowledge, video documentation, and awareness materials, that are ready for further dissemination at the project islands and national level. Project results and lessons learned will be compiled in particular in relation to mangrove plantation and bonefish monitoring before the end of the project.</p> <p>Despite good progress as outlined above, the project will not be able to achieve key objectives before planned closure by January 2021. More time is needed to improve delivery and implementation towards several key targets. Therefore, a request for 18-month extension has been submitted to UNDP (June-July 2020). A prioritized action plan for 2020 and the requested extension period 2021-mid 2022 has been prepared and discussed with UNDP. The approval of an 18-month project extension is anticipated to give sufficient time for implementation of the priority action plan towards completion of 13 of 16 targets, and implementation of a sustainable exit strategy.</p> <p>From June 2020, the PMU has been expanded with an international advisor (remote support) and a number of measures have been initiated to strengthen</p>	

	<p>project implementation planning, oversight, monitoring, and reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly meeting between PMU and co-implementers by the end of each quarter for improved reporting and better planning of next quarter • Remote assistance/meetings by international TA and UNDP • Improved reporting against project indicators from the 2nd quarter 2020 QPR (new format) • Review of project progress against project indicators and formulation of priority action plan for 2020 and extension period • Other recommendations by the MTR are expected to be finalized, discussed, and implemented from Q3 2020. <p>Since March 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic has been challenging delivery towards all project indicators by restricting international flights, international transportation of goods, and also limiting in-country transport. Certain types of international TA can and is being done remotely, however 2 specific assignments have been postponed due to travel restrictions. Delays in transportation of materials and goods from abroad are expected to impact project delivery. With anticipated travel restrictions to be continued, the project is increasing remote support of international consultants, and chartering transport for island implementation and monitoring.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>As reported by the project management unit under the cumulative progress, there has been a considerable amount of work covered in 2019. However against the fact that it is the last year of implementation (even though the project is applying for an extension) and against the 2019 AWP the rating for both, the DO and IP, is moderately unsatisfactory. Majority of the activities that pertain to the enhancement of food security are at the start up stage. From the marine resources end, these are the setting of mini-hatcheries, seeding of edible marine invertebrates to assist with the livelihood and initiating fish-farms. On the terrestrial aspect, the supply of tradition food crop materials (breadfruit seedlings, fig cuttings and banana suckers) and the introduction of home-gardens competition are excellent activities that contribute to the project's objective of enhancing food security, yet its implementation was left late in the project.</p> <p>At year 4 of implementation it would have been Ideal to be documenting food enhancing initiatives (terrestrial and aquatic) that were successful. These success stories used as examples in ecosystem based adaptation management plans or island strategic plans would have been used to develop 'easy-to-use' or 'do-it-yourself' pamphlets/booklets that advocates the tested initiatives. Starting with these now, at the fourth year of implementation is the reason for the moderately unsatisfactory rating for both first the implementation progress and the progress against the development objectives.</p> <p>When both the DO and IP progress is set against the 2020 AWP, the two databases or IT systems to faithfully inform the population (individuals, families and communities) of the three pilot islands on the environmental factors affecting their everyday lives and livelihood, progress on both the EMIS and AMAT (output 1.1) are negligible. Output 1.2 the EBA is still in formulation at year 4, in the 2020 AWP it was to have been presented to stakeholders for review, edit to finalise and submitted to cabinet for endorsement. After which the project was to embark on a program to raise awareness on the EBA guideline. And from this EBA guideline develop the ISPs for the pilot islands. It seems to be that the ISPs are now developed even without the finalisation of the EBA guidelines. According to the 2020 AWP, activities of outputs 1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.6 have all stagnated. On the other hand activities of outputs 1.4 and 2.5 registered progress.</p> <p>The delay in the implementation progress that also translates into the progress against the development objectives can be attributed to two main factors. The</p>	

	<p>first of the significant delaying factor is the lack of commitment from the co-implementing partners to the implementation of the project activities under their direct responsibilities. The second significant factor is in the ambiguity of process/system in receiving and reporting funding advances. The project's implementing partner through a meeting with the UNDP CO senior management has reassured the renewed commitment that garnered from their meetings with the co-implementing focal points. These is substantiated with a commitment to hold weekly meetings within the main IP and the PMU, weekly meeting between the PMU and the UNDP support team, monthly between the IP and the co-IPs focal point and the quarterly meeting between the Secretary fo the IP and Fiji MCO senior management. These are for the intention of updating regularly on the implementation progress and troubleshooting issues on weekly/monthly basis.</p> <p>Concerning the second significant factor causing delay, the Fiji CO and the PMU in consultation has developed a system of requesting advances and reporting on the same. There is a mutual understanding of the turn around time required of each steps within the system. Each will now have to plan around these turnaround times to ensure a smooth and accelerated delivery moving forward.</p> <p>Against the COVID-19 induced travel restriction the most affected are the activities of output 2.7. This is due to its high dependency on the tourism aspect of the project. These will be addressed once the global pandemic subsides and travel restrictions eased.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the 4th PIR for the project and is due for closure in January 2021. The project had expressed interest in requesting for an extension, however the extension request has not been lodged yet and therefore it is not known whether an extension will be granted for the project or not. Therefore, this PIR is completed with the assumption that the project will end in January 2021. The project receives an "unsatisfactory" DO rating which is inconsistent with the Project Manager and CO Programme Officer's ratings of "Moderately Unsatisfactory". The rating is also different from last year's rating of "Moderately Unsatisfactory". The unsatisfactory rating is mainly due to the fact that the project is in its 4th year of implementation with half a year remaining in its lifetime and progress of both Outcomes to achieve their objectives are off-track. Furthermore, only 2 indicators out of 16 have been achieved thus far with a few (approximately 5 indicators) close to being achieved by the end of the project in January 2021 (over 80% achievement). Furthermore, the status of 2 out of 3 objective level indicators show only a 60% achievement of EoP targets at this</p>	

latter stage of the project. The Implementation Progress rating remains at “Unsatisfactory” which is the same as last 2 year’s rating but inconsistent with the CO Programme Officer’s rating.

The project is designed to build the adaptive capacity of the communities in Kiribati to address food security in the face of climate change through two interlinked outcomes, one focused on capacity building at the national level and second focused on implementing targeted adaptation measures at the community level.

PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)

The Unsatisfactory rating for the project is due to the fact that the project is off-track and is not expected to achieve its end of project targets by project closure in January 2021. It is recognised that project results may be partially achieved if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately, such as those that are being put in place currently. Overall progress towards the targets have improved since the last PIR, however the challenges remain similar to what has been reported in the last few years’ PIRs. This includes concerns related to the establishment of baselines and challenges with the speed in which components are being implemented, which appears not to have sped up, despite the need for this in order to achieve the development objectives by the end of the project.

For Objective level EoPs, the first target of achieving 100% population to have stable and/or increased level of food security increasing their resilience against climate change is a challenging indicator and difficult to monitor as have been raised as issues with the target in previous PIRs. Furthermore, the absence of a clear baseline has proven to be additional challenge in measuring this indicator. Data are still missing from clinics in the islands to inform progress, however indicator progress in Outcomes 1 and 2 have contributed to a certain level of understanding that the food security may be increasing in the islands. For instance, the target to reach 10,000 beneficiaries have been surpassed with a total of 14,740 (including 7,117 women) being reached through trainings, awareness, consultations and other project field activities. Furthermore, in addition to strengthened regulatory framework, coastal zones regulated through fishing management zoning systems and fish recovery zones are increasing and remains positive, all contributing towards the overall objective of the project. An important achievement for the objective level indicator on is almost 100% achievement of the target to have at least 95% of Kiribati population receiving early warning in a timely manner, through the instalment of Automated Weather Stations in 3 target islands as well as the operationalisation of the Climate Early Warning System (CLEWS). Noteworthy is the additional co-financed support received from New Zealand based company National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Limited (NIWA) for technical backstopping and operating and maintaining the systems. However, there are concerning indication that the number of bonefish are in fact declining since the beginning of the project. The aim of the project is to ensure that through support such as through the regulatory framework, such declines are mitigated. Furthermore, the challenges associated with the collection and analysis of data is also being addressed in the remaining time of the project.

Outcome 1 which is designed to improve institutional capacity through a combination of data management tools, regulation and direct training is off-track. For Outcome 1, 2 out of the 4 indicators have been achieved and one remains on-track to be achieved by the end of the project. Out of the two indicators that have been achieved, the Indicator 5 related to Fisheries (Conservation and Management of Coastal Marine Resources) Regulation have been endorsed by the Cabinet which will ensure the conservation of fisheries resources through banning of destructing fishing methods (such as splash fishing) and establishing closed seasons during spawn runs to protect certain species. This Regulation will immensely support the development and implementation of island specific bi-laws and the establishment of conservation zones to contribute towards sustainability and protection of resources for food security in the outer islands. The indicator related to number of project

beneficiaries have also surpassed the target as mentioned above. However, for the two remaining targets, one related to the establishment of the national Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT) is highly important for this outcome as a tool that will create a rigorous system for national agencies to monitor, track and assess basic information related to climate change, food security and maintenance of ecosystem-integrity. With little progress over the years on the AMAT, and given various other national level databases, the decision has been made by the GoK to integrate AMAT within the Environmental Management and Information System (EMIS) lead by MELAD. The project now needs to look at how to ensure the sustainability of the AMAT within EMIS, including data sharing protocols, MOUs between different Government entities so as to ensure the sustainability of the mechanism.

For the target related to the increased capacity of extension workers are on track with increased trainings provided however the risk of high staff turnover and unfilled government positions in some islands remain a risk to the achievement of the EoP target for this indicator, especially in this latter stage of the project.

Outcome 2 is focused on the direct implementation of community adaptation measures to increase food security through starting with vulnerability assessments and then moving on to zoning and establishing natural resource management mechanisms. The Outcome is off-track to achieve its intended objectives before the scheduled end of project date of January 2021. Some EoP targets have been achieved such as increased hectares of land under current or revised land use plans (part of Indicator 8), regulation of islands through fishing management zoning systems (completed for all three islands as part of Indicator 10), one island (Nonouti) achieved the EoP target of amount of revenue to be generated annually from the non-consumptive use of resources (part of Indicator 15). The endorsement of the Fisheries Regulation by the cabinet will now pave the way for the islands to implement bi-laws related to protection and conservation. However, the majority of the EoP targets are off track to be achieved. Commercial permits for fishing operators remain zero (indicator 13) but could be achieved by the end of the year once related bi-laws are endorsed (target 12) which appears to be off-track currently. Of concern are indicators related to increase mangrove habitats whereby transplantation of seedlings having found to have very low survival rates. The project will now support lessons learnt to ensure that future results are improved.

Overall, while the project is making progress, most of the targets are not on-track for achievement before the scheduled end of the project. The slow start and continuous implementation issues (as discussed below) as well as the dependency on low capacity multiple government stakeholders continue to hinder the speed and quality of implementation of the project. The project is under high risk of ending (without the approval of an extension) with the majority of EoP targets unachieved.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)

The Implementation Progress rating is "Unsatisfactory", which is different from the rating by the CO Programme Officer who reported "Moderately Unsatisfactory" rating and has been downgraded from last year's rating of "Moderately Unsatisfactory" as well. The implementation of a project is measured through 2 means, the achievement of the EoP targets and the financial delivery. The "Unsatisfactory" rating is due to the fact that implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones and management of critical risks are off track with major issues and concerns. The project has not been well supported in the past. The Risk Rating for the project is "substantial".

While progress is slowly being made, the project does not have the luxury of time to continue at the same pace in implementing the project. The cumulative

delivery rate is only 37.38% which is unsatisfactory after four and a half years of implementation and is a clear indication of the project's poor progress. Consistently over the years, the project has not been able to efficiently plan and achieve its Annual Work Plan targets due to various reasons, which over the years contribute to the weaker performance. In the past, there have been challenges with the level of understanding of the project's results framework during the earlier part of the project whereby project funds were used for activities not fitting the ProDoc's results framework. A major restructuring exercise for the results framework was done in mid-2017 to bring the project back on track. However, the project was then plagued with issues relating to the availability of funds due to challenges between the Government of Kiribati and UNDP's financial management mechanisms. The PMU and the CO worked hard and have been successful in addressing this issue through the use of the Kiribati Fiduciary Support Unit (KFSU) to manage the fund transfer between UNDP and the Government. This was done by the end of 2018. Despite these crucial adaptive management aspects of the project, the last year of project implementation has proven that the implementation rate has remained weak. COVID-19 has also impacted project progress in the latter part of the reporting period with travel restrictions internationally and locally. Remote support has been insufficient for some of the components of the project.

The project's MTR has been delayed substantially, initially due to procurement delays within the CO and subsequently due to the lack of response from the lead international consultant following the field missions, resulting in the discontinuation of the contract. Further delays within the CO in bringing a new lead international consultant onboard and continuation of the national consultant has led to the MTR still awaiting finalisation. The findings for the MTR was meant to provide clear guidance to the PMU and the Government partners on progress as well as measures to improve the performance of the project, including prioritisation of activities given the poor past performance. However, this is still pending.

The efficient use of the Project Steering Committee to guide the project has also not been evident. The project had 3 project steering committee meetings in this reporting period. There was a confusion over the use of Project Steering Committee over a Project Board as stipulated in the ProDoc. This was addressed during the last Project Steering Committee where it was decided to combine the two structures, given that the PSC already had all the members of the PB that was required. A note was shared with all the stakeholders on this matter. The individual activity-level thinking by the Govt partners and the lack of a CTA to guide the overall direction of the project has exacerbated the issues around implementation and the fragmented approach of the individual partners.

Progress in this reporting period include the engagement of an international Technical Advisory position to support and guide the PMU in planning and focusing on priority project activities given the short timeframe left in the project. Remote support has proven to be sufficient in this instance, although is not the case for some other project activities that are dependent on international consultant support. RTA has not been able to undertake crucial mission for the project in 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions as a measure that could have assisted the project and its partners to priorities project activities in the remaining part of the project.

The project had indicated interests to request for an extension in late 2019, however, the results of the MTR was important to justify the extension since the policies on extension approval require strong justifications especially for those projects with critical and persistent implementation challenges. The deadline for extension request has passed and the project (PMU and CO combined) have not been able to submit the extension request. It is difficult to ascertain at this point whether the planned 18-month extension would be granted.

The project continues to show good partnership with ongoing initiatives in the country in the form of co-finance for the outcomes. The coordination with OB on the implementation of IVAs, potential engagement with MELAD on EMIS and others are noteworthy here. More partnerships with community-based

organisations/NGOs at the island-level should be explored to boost project activities at the island-level.

The project has done well in monitoring the gender-balance and women's empowerment in the implementation of the project activities. Gender-disaggregated data are collected and where there are shortfalls with the level of women's participation, these are being noted and remedial actions to be taken, moving forward. A gender assessment and action plan is due for the project and has been delayed.

However, on a positive note, the Implementing Partner and UNDP have come to agreements at the highest level on steps that will be taken to improve the performance of the project. Between CO and the PMU (with the support of the new international Technical Advisor), more frequent engagement and clear steps to overcome financial issues, timely progress (including reporting and identifying risks), "traffic light" system of monitoring indicator progress and prioritising project activities are being undertaken. Furthermore, attempts are being made to improve the support from UNDP CO to the project as well as indication of renewed commitment to the project to both support an extension and improved performance in the short-time frame remaining in the project and (should the extension be granted) through the extension period as well.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: Gender Considerations of the Kiribati LDCF1 Project.pdf
Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: gender equality as significant objective
Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The project total number of beneficiaries by the end of Q2 2020 is 14,740 (7,623 men and 7,117 women). Comparatively, the project has had a direct impact on 48% women against 52% men. However, considering the high achievement in total number of beneficiaries, the target of reaching 60% women is surpassed (even though not relative to male beneficiaries) when considering the total population of the 3 pilot islands of 7,987 (3,998 men and 3,989 women) in 2015 (latest census). •In general, project activities related to fisheries and sea, attract more men than women, while cooking and food preservation techniques appeal more to women than men. Participation in activities related to crop cultivation and awareness is evenly distributed among men and women. •A community training at Abemama that focuses on sandfish cultivation and fish farming management practices surprisingly attracted more women (45) than men (5).
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fisheries and activities at sea are normally attended by a majority of men and few or no women. The community training at Abemama for sandfish cultivation show that women are interested and willing to change the norm. With the introduction of fish farming, women can take a more active part in sustainable fisheries practices, where traditional norms and gender roles are not restricting or discriminating women. This will also enable more active participation of women/headed households.
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
By increasing awareness of climate change and participation of women in diversifying food security and income-generating activities, women are being empowered to contribute towards improved

resilience. Enhanced skills and knowledge of both men and women are expected to lead to better understanding and behavior towards coastal protection, sustainable fisheries, management of perennial crops and cultivation of food crops, and sustainable land management. Traditionally, fishing is done by men, however women can use the knowledge and skills gained through project awareness and training to contribute towards sustainable fishing practices and alternate sources of household income.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

SESP: KiribatiLDCF ESSP.pdf
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
Yes
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
<p>Social risk: the establishment of protected areas and regulation of community fisheries management practices can potentially create tensions and divisions within communities, due to confrontations with business-as-usual attitudes, lack of awareness and alternative options.</p> <p>Response: The project's is implemented in a consultative and participatory manner to mitigate negative social impacts.</p> <p>In general, island communities are very cooperative and aware of the long-term benefits of the project, both in terms of ensuring food security, environmental protection, and increased resilience to climate change. However, with increased island regulation schemes being introduced, there is a risk of increased tension within communities or between island authorities responsible for law enforcement and community-members with business-as-usual attitudes or lack of awareness and alternative options. Community consultations and engagement strategies related to all project activities are ensuring that all community groups are consulted throughout the project and interventions planned in a participatory manner. In this manner, the project works closely with communities to develop and introduce socially acceptable measures and alternatives to unsustainable fisheries practices. The extensive reach and coverage of all villages of the project ensure broad participation and engagement of all inhabitants of the 3 pilot islands to mitigate social tension and ensure sustainable change.</p> <p>The project has no negative social or environmental impacts, and project deliverables contribute towards environmental protection and social welfare as anticipated. However, the project has not been able to reverse the highlighted environmental risk related to unsustainable community fisheries practices and trends observed prior to the project (indicator 2).</p> <p>With the endorsement of the National Fisheries Regulation in February 2020, the project can now increase focus on ongoing activities related towards improved community fisheries management and protection through: 1) Awareness and implementation of the National Fisheries Regulation, 2) Protection of coastal areas in fish management zones; 3) Development of specific bye-laws at pilot islands (ongoing); 4) Community awareness and consultations (ongoing); 5) Diversification of food security options (agricultural production and home-gardening, live-stock production, mini-hatcheries); and 6) alternative income-generation activities (sale of agricultural produce, tourism).</p>
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
Not applicable.

3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
Not applicable.
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
Not applicable.

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

Climate change is increasing the pressure on limited food resources at the remote islands of Kiribati, a small island nation state consisting of 33 islands (21 inhabited) in the vast Pacific Ocean. The project "Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change" is helping island communities to enhance food security and build resilience to climate change through diversification of food sources, a shift towards sustainable fisheries and land management, and enhanced awareness and skills for increased self-sufficiency and diversification of income-generating activities.

With support of the project, national and island regulations are being developed, and protected areas established, to set the framework for preserving Kiribati's environment and natural resources. Islands communities are working together to limit fishing periods and methods, protect fragile ecosystems, and to generate income from other sources than fisheries. Food options are being radically broadened from only fisheries and imported food to a broad range of perennial crops and different varieties of vegetables and fruits, as well as livestock production and fish farming, for increased self-sufficiency. These measures are welcomed as they help to ensure both food security, improved nutritional health, and new income-generating opportunities for island communities.

While generating new knowledge, for example for national monitoring of fish stocks and local food preservation skills, the project is also safeguarding and promoting traditional knowledge for food security and resilience.

Mayor of Abemama, one of the 3 pilot islands, Linda Ueanteang, expressed her gratitude following a training of 250 islanders in May 2020: "This project is useful as it teaches us the value of our environment and the importance of preserving and nourishing natural resources, so we can draw on them in times of natural disaster and a changing climate."

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.

Knowledge management activities:

- Awareness for the National Fisheries Regulation (endorsed in February 2020): national radio broadcast, church notice boards, national awareness event

Knowledge management products:

- "Knowledge Book" - traditional knowledge and skills for food security
- Video: 600 clams and 100 sandfish deployed at Nonouti lagoon.
- Video: Traditional knowledge and skills related to food security

Reports/assessments/survey:

1. Agriculture Project Monitoring and Evaluation at Nonouti : 5-17Sept, 2019
2. Agriculture visit to Abemama Island, 17 – 24th November, 2019
3. Agriculture Trip report for Nonouti Island: 25 – 02 December 2019
4. Maiana visit: 17- 24 Nov 2019
5. Agriculture LC at Maiana End of Contract Report, April, 2020
6. Agriculture LC at Abemama quarterly reports, 2019 & 2020
7. Agriculture Project Monitoring at Maiana: May 2020
8. Second round- post-harvest training at Nonouti: 15- 28Jul, 2019
9. Demarcation of Abatiku MPA and Invertebrates assessment, Abemama: 18th till 23rd August 2019

10. Second CBFM visit to Abemama: 5th to 9th of August, 2019
11. Deployment of sandfish and clams at Abemama: 31 Oct to 12 Nov, 2019
12. Deployment of Sandfish and clams at Nonouti, 15 -25 Nov 2019
13. CBFM consultations at Nonouti, 2-9 Dec, 2019
14. Autukia MPA Catch Monitoring , Nonouti, Dec, 2019
15. CBFM Consultations at Abemama, 15th to 22nd of November, 2019
16. Site survey for the Giant Clam Mini-Hatchery at Nonouti: 7th - 11th May 2020
17. Marine Assessment Survey and Resource Mapping Development at Maiana: 27th April to 11th May 2020
18. TRIP TO ABEMAMA FOR THE MONITORING OF GIANT CLAMS AND SANDFISH: 8-15 May, 2020
19. LDCF Post Harvest Trip Report for Abemama: 21 April to 10 May, 2020
20. Monitoring of Giant clam and sandfish trip at Maiana: 7 – 14 June, 2020
21. Culture Nonouti Activity Report. 15 to 29/ July 2019
22. Culture Activity Report, Abemama, MIA, 18th October – 1st November, 2019
23. Culture Monitoring Activity Report, Nonouti, Nov, 2019
24. ABEMAMA VISIT ACTIVITY REPORT, 18th October – 1st November, 2019
25. Maiana Activity Report, Culture (CCMD), MIA: 10th January-24th January 2020
26. Maiana Activity Report, CCMD, MIA: 7th June – 26th June 2020
27. CBMMP Activity Report, Maiana, 28TH October – 2nd November, 2019
28. CBMMP Activity Report, Maiana: 1 – 10 May, 2020
29. Seek support for ISP Activity Report, Maiana, 25-27 Oct, 2019
30. Handing over of the boats to the Abemama Island Council and the revalidation of the draft Abemama ISP Activity Report: 3 to 8 Dec, 2019
31. Handing over of the boat to Maiana Island Council Activity Report: 23-26 April, 2020
32. Handing over of the boat to the Nonouti Island Council Activity Report: 7 – 11 May, 2020
33. Conduct business (investment, quality, industry, trade) promotion awareness Activity Report: 30 June to 7 July 2019
34. Awareness and Training (basic accounting, financial literacy, start-up your business) Workshop Activity Report: 28th July – 4th August 2019
35. Abemama Business (handicraft & virgin oil) promotion awareness Activity Report, 4th July to 11th July 2019
36. Video production to strengthen the capacities of handicraft producers and handicraft vendors, Maiana, 10 Oct, 2019
37. Bone Fish Conservation Area Establishment in Abatiku, Abemama Activity Report: 4th -11th August 2019
38. Ground Preparatory activities prior 1st gamefishing trip to Nonouti Activity Reports: 2 to 9 Sept & 13th to 20 September 2019
39. Abemama Training (Tour Guiding, Customer service, Front office, hospitality, Baking) Activity Report, 1-15 Dec, 2019
40. TRAINING (BOAT SAFETY, FIRST AID, PASTRY, TOUR GUIDING) ACTIVITY REPORT, MAIANA 19-26 April, 2020
41. 2nd Abemama Atoll Fly Fishing Assessment (LC) Report, May 5th to 15th 2020
42. 2nd Fly Fishery Assessment & Agritourism, Abemama Activity Report: 5 May to 31 May, 2020
43. PMU First Monitoring report, Abemama: May 2019
44. PMU Second Monitoring Report, Abemama: June 2019
45. Maiana Monitoring Report, 1-7 July, 2019
46. Nonouti Monitoring Report, 15-15 July 2019

Project page on UNDP website: <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/kiribati-denancing-national-food-security-context-climate-change>

- News stories/press releases
- 'Virgin coconut oil and handicrafts training help boost climate resilience of Maiana communities', July 7, 2019
- 'Food for the future: Nonouti island develops plan for food security as climate change impacts deepen', July 30, 2019.
- 'Clam and sandfish farming program on Maiana Island' July 2019
- 'Life changing ways at Abemama as a result of LDCF-I Project – a food security project in the

context of climate change', June 5 2019.

- 'Adapting to climate change and boosting food security through traditional knowledge and skills on Maiana' July 2020
- 'Establishing a mini hatchery for giant clams and sandfish monitoring on Maiana Island' June 2020
- 'Post-harvest fisheries and value-adding training completed on Abemama island' May 2020
- 'Official Handover of Maiana's Resource Management Plan and Constitution to the Island Council' May 2020
- 'Enhancing resilience to climate change activities on Maiana island' May 2020
- News stories/press releases (available at environment.gov.ki and melad.gov.ki websites)
- Press release posted on July 14,2019: The deployment of Clam and Sandfish farming Program in Maiana to enhance the Marine Food Sources for Maiana Island Communities.
- Press release posted on July21,2019: CIZ-MACBIO-Programme at ECD: Two Training For GIS Map Establishment conducted at ECD in May & June 2019
- Press release posted on July 29, 2019: International Day for the Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystem.
- Press release posted on August 1, 2019: Food for the future: Nonouti island develops plan for food security as climate change impacts deepen.
- Press release posted on 20,2019: Ensuring food security under climate change: strategic plans to be made available to communities for LDCF-I Pilot islands; Maiana, Abemama and Nonouti.
- Press release posted on August 22, 2019: Food for the future: Nonouti island develops plan for food security as climate change impacts deepen
- Press release posted on August 28,2019: PACNEWS – Atoll nations require immediate action to combat impact of climate change
- Press release posted on November 14,2019: The final review on Maiana Island Strategic Plan (ISP) for enhancing food security in the face of climate change.
- Press release posted on December 18,2019: Preparation of the game-fishing initiative in Nonouti for the generation of income to enhance food security in the context of climate change.
- Press release posted on December 20,2019: The visit on the Community-Based Fisheries Management Plans in Abemama.
- Press release posted on December 23,2019: Stocktaking of tree crops and livestock on the the pilot islands of LDCF-I project for enhancing food security in the context of climate change.
- Press release posted on December 30, 2019: A weekend retreat to ensure a smooth implementation in 2020 for LDCF-I project activities
- Press release posted on January 13,2020: Giant clams and sandfish to support present and future lives of Abemama people in the face of climate change.
- Press release posted on January 13,2020: The finalization of the draft CBMMP and its constitution on Maiana Island.
- Press release posted on January 15,2020: The formal handing over of the boat to Abemama island council from LDCF-I to enhance the conservation of the marine resources.
- Press release posted on January 16,2020: Training to enhance the capacity of the vulnerable communities and established guest houses on Abemama on sustainable tourism.
- Press release posted on May 14, 2020: Handing over of LDCF-1 project donated boat to Maiana and Nonouti Island Councils.
- Press release posted on May 15,2020: Post-Harvest Fisheries and Value Adding Training at Abemama
- Press release posted on June 2, 2020: Abemama Fly Fishing Assessment and Agritourism Consultation
- Press release posted on June 11, 2020: Assessments of Marine Resources, Fisherman Demographic, and Resource Mapping for Maiana
- Press releases for a trip to Maiana 3: A survey for a Mini Hatchery and a Sandfish Monitoring at Maiana
- Press releases for a trip to Abemama: Sandfish Farming community consultation and clams and sea cucumber monitoring on Abemama
- Press release for a trip to Maiana: Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments Activities at Maiana

Twitter

- July 3, 2020: Welcoming our new Honourable Minister Mr Ruateki Tekaiara for the Ministry of

Environment Lands and Agriculture Development.

- June 29,2020: What will happen in 25 years from now on???
- June 22,2020: President election day for the I-Kiribati
- June 19, 2020: Mangrove planting by Betio Parish Youth
- June 15, 2020: The beauty of God's creation is unmeasurable
- June 12,2020: Friday's Clean up
- June 12,2020: Why seafoods are expensive than imported goods?
- June 10,2020: Keeping our Environment blue and green
- June 9,2020: My grandmother told me that rice was not part of their diet while the ground and ocean provided for them
- June 9,2020: Ocean's day commemoration
- June 9, 2020: Having a diet balance is a struggle for most locals in Kiribati as they don't see the essentials of it.
- June 5,2020: World Environment Day
- June 4,2020: Nanikai Village beach cleanup morning routine
- June 1,2020: We need water, trees need water and we need trees for food and other purpose
- June 1,2020: Exercising in the covid-free island
- May 28,2020: Food security is Matter
- May 28,2020: The beauties of what our land and marine have been offering us since the creation
- May 25,2020: Climate change has unified us to adapt to it impacts and learn how to survive.
- May 21,2020: Day 2 of celebrating the International Biodiversity week
- May 20,2020: World Biodiversity day
- May 20,2020: first day of activity in celebration the world biodiversity day
- May 9,2020: Chevalier students manage to collect seashells despite the 100-degree hot from the sun
- May 7,2020: Climate Change IEIA Workshop
- May 7,2020: The community based Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan and Constitution for Maiana island
- April 29,2020: Trainings with Villagers
- April 24: Cooking training on Abemama leads by Fisheries
- April 21,2020: Young ladies from the Kiribati ECD team celebrate Earth Day.
- April 20,202: Mangrove picking at Tanaea
- April 16,2020: Ongoing project, the quality of near-shore fisheries deteriorating, with climate change advancing, population still growing, Kiribati is an island nation consist of 33 atolls, Mangroves Replanting.

LinkedIn

- July 3,2020: Welcoming Mr Ruateki Tekaiara as our new Honorable Minister
- June 26,2020: President election for I-Kiribati people
- June 12,2020: Why do fishes are more expensive than exported meat?
- June 12,2020: Showcasing our Mangroves nursery home
- June 6,2020: Activities organized and carried out by two stakeholder Ministries in Kiribati
- 3weeks: world ocean day
- 3weeks: Maintaining a healthy food style is one of the struggles in Kiribati
- 1month: World Environment Day
- 1month: Nanikai Village cleanup routine
- 1month: part of LDCF project we engaged in public clean up
- 1 month ago: We are paving the future for our Children to enjoy the existence of God creation
- 1 month ago: Is food security an issue in Kiribati?
- 1month ago: The key for a success Environmental sustainability is island communities.
- 1month ago: World Biodiversity Day
- Instagram post:
- June 10,2020: Cover page
- June 10,2020: Keeping our environment blue and green
- June 12,2020: Fishes for life
- June 12,2020: Friday's clean up
- June 15,2020: Beauty of God creation
- June 29,2020: Seeing beyond the horizon.
- July 3,2020: Meeting our new Honourable Minister Ruateki Tekaiara.

- | | |
|---|---|
| - | Facebook post: |
| - | March 3,2020: Post Advertisement |
| - | June 5,2020: World Environment Day |
| - | June 9,2020: World Ocean Day |
| - | July 3: Meeting our new Honourable Minister Ruateki Tekaiara. |

Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. *Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.

If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

[Kiribati LDCF1 Food security project.kmz](#)

Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.

If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).

0.7337194

Longitude

174.4599

Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.

(not set or not applicable)

Minutes

(not set or not applicable)

Seconds

(not set or not applicable)

Coordinates description

This is the location of one of the pilot islands, the pilot island of Nonouti

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
Yes
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
Yes
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
Yes
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
No
CEO Endorsement Request: RESUBMISSION PIMS 4570 Kiribati LDCF CEO ER.docx
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
<p>National level stakeholder engagement: At national level, 9 different government departments are involved in project implementation. This makes project coordination a challenging task. The 2 main ministries involved and responsible for implementation of project activities, MELAD and MFMRD, are coordinating directly with the project coordinator.</p> <p>KNEG: At national level, the Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction serve as cross-cutting governmental advisory body.</p> <p>Island/community level: At the 3 pilot islands, both staff and communities are engaged in project activities, in particular during awareness, trainings, and monitoring activities. Transport of project personnel and transportation of materials of goods to the pilot islands continue to cause delays in implementation and is further aggravated by the global COVID-19 pandemic and border closure. Disruption in internet/phone connectivity also continue to challenge communication. Island Councils: Islands Councils are involved during all island visits and specifically in the formulation and monitoring of bye-laws.</p> <p>Extension officers: Agricultural and Fisheries extension officers are closely involved in the implementation of project activities at the 3 pilot islands and supported by assistants/consultants hired under the project (in the area of agriculture). In addition, teachers (MoE) are involved in implementation of project activities targeting schools.</p> <p>Community/village groups: Community/village groups are engaged and consulted during pilot islands visits, trainings and awareness activities, and contributing to such as traditional knowledge to improve food security/climate resilience</p>

NGO/CSO engagement:

Several NGOs/CSOs continue to contribute to and benefit from the project activities, in particular related to awareness raising at community-level and women-participation and empowerment:

- RARE
- Kiribati Climate Action Network
- Kiribati National Council of Churches: project information and notices related to new Fisheries regulation have been shared at Church notice boards on pilot islands
- Church-Based Women Organizations: marketing assistance to women members in the 3 pilot islands
- AMAK
- Live & Learn

Regional / International partners:

- SPC partnership: The SPC partnership contribute to research activities under Fisheries (MFMRD).
- SPC's support to research work at Fisheries is provision of databases called RFID (Reef, Fish, Invertebrates Database) for data entry and analysis. Density and common species (and family) for both finfish and invertebrates. Coral point count Database is used for coral cover and algae for identifying effects of climate change such as bleaching, eutrophication and coral recovery.
- Collection of biological samples by SPC on bonefish and other finfish (peacock hind, sprangled emperor, green jobfish, etc) for the purpose of finding out genetic resources (Make-up), and connectivity across the islands as well as maturity age of fish, at S/Tarawa (most affected), Onotoa (southern) and Abemama (central).
- Survey methods are also used in training staff to undertake data collection of marine species, both finfish and invertebrates
- Creel survey database is used to determine CPUE composition of fish. Provision of a TAILS application (program) in tablets is now being used
- Statistical data has a database named SEMCOS, which stores and generates socio-economic surveys collected during household (HH) socio-economic surveys.

ANCORS (UOW) Australia:

- CBFM project through ANCORS (UOW) in Australia,
- providing personnel to undertake CBFM consultations at pilot islands
- catch monitoring is to collect information on fishing activity, to help provide sufficient information/data that may contribute towards determination of the marine resource's status. The assessment also helps communities/villages monitor their fisheries management plan, such as understanding actions/behaviours that are harmful to the fishery resources and resolve them to meet the outcome of their management plan

Soil Health Project Fund:

- capacity building for Extension staff (AA) for all outer islands in nation with a refresher course, conducted in 2019.

KOIFAWP (IFAD):

- Joint agricultural training at Abemama and joint efforts at Nonouti & Abemama to sell local produce every fortnight at island capital to promote home gardening and nutritious food choices.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.