



## Quarterly Project Progress Report

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

Date of report: January to March, 2019

Name, Project Coordinator: Tererei Abete-Reema (Ms)

Project Assistant: Arawaia Moiwa (Mr)

### Basic Project Information

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

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

Project Duration	60 months
Reporting Period	Quarter 1, 2019
Implementing Partners	Departments of Environment, Agriculture (MELAD), Fisheries (MFMRD), Meteorology (OB), Tourism (MICTTD), Internal Trade (MCIC), Local Government and Culture (MIA) & Ministry of Education (MoE),
National collaborating agencies	
Other UN/International collaborating agencies	UNDP
Cost-sharing third parties	National and Local Government

UNDP Programme Officer/Programme Analyst

Mr Rusiate Ratuniata and Ms Vasiti Navuku

## 1. Project Implementation Status and Key Results

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

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

Due to low funding in the first month of the quarter, activities commenced in February with the first round of visits to Maiana and Abemama by the Kiribati Meteorology Services (KMS) team, to sort out siting of the climate early warning system (CLEWS). This was followed by the second round in March, during which all automated weather stations (AWS) were installed at all three pilot islands, with the assistance of their international consultant from NIWA.



Figure 1a. AWS at Maiana and 1b. Maiana AWS – 1b) Screen with air temperature and humidity sensor, Licor solar radiation on top right



Figure 2a) Maiana AWS – datalogger enclosure with Hughes satellite modem, NRT logger, barometric pressure sensor 2b) Maiana AWS – datalogger enclosure wiring box



Figure 3 Nonouti AWS – tipping bucket rain gauge

Figure 4 Abemama AWS – tipping bucket rain gauge in foreground, Fairmount screen on left, and mast behind.



Fig.5 Real time display on the outer islands (15k) 5 for each island. Every 3 seconds

Tourism (KNT0) visited Nonouti to meet the Island Council to sort out some critical issues regarding game-fishing, issues from both, the Island Council and the Tour Guides.

This quarter, when a new batch of funding (432,868.12) had been received by the Kiribati Fiduciary Support Unit (KFSU) in February, few activities started to roll out.

A third round of GIS/GPS training was conducted in early January attracting 12 participants that was convened for beginners within 6 days.

## 2. Project Management and Oversight

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

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

*Consider the following questions:*

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

The project management and oversight were sufficient at all levels, namely through the project management unit (PMU), the Environment and Conservation Department (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD) and Treasury in close coordination and collaboration with KFSU. The coordination and collaboration between the PMU's finance personnel, Treasury and KFSU ensured the release of funds and processing of all payments due. The financial acquittal process took more than a week. An independent audit sanctioned by the UNDP Pacific Office (PaO) was undertaken on the project from 18<sup>th</sup> to the 31<sup>st</sup> of March.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

The Regional Technical Advisor visited the PMU and advised staff on a number of critical issues related to the budget management and preparation before the mid-term review. A matrix of schedule on submissions of the required products was developed, to return the project implementation back to the project document (prodoc).

PMU did not have time to undertake monitoring this quarter due to visits from abroad. However, it will undertake its monitoring trips to the pilot islands in the next quarter.

- **Risk management**

*(Actual/ anticipated operational, political and environmental risks)*

There was an operational risk experienced by stakeholders (Government sectors) as many were in-active this quarter due to other competing priorities.

No environmental and political risks were experienced

**Communication and advocacy**

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

A 3-days second level communication training workshop was held again in March, led by the UNDP PaO Communication Specialist, drawing more than 20 participants, including two outer island participants, the extension staff from Maiana and Nonouti. A majority of these participants came from Fisheries that are Fisheries Extension trainees. The draft project communications strategy (PCS) was reviewed again by the participants and an Action Plan was developed.





Figure 6 Participants of the Second Communication Training Workshop: March 2019

The PaO Communications Specialist assisted with the recruitment of the Project Advocacy Officer.

The Advocacy working group met for the first time this year to go through the production of the project free giveaways (lavalavas) and also spent time reviewing the PCS and its Action Plan. More than 50 lavalavas were distributed at Abemama this quarter.

PSC did not meet this quarter but would meet next month

- **Focus on gender equity and equality**  
*(highlight specific activities and achievements)*

Following is the beneficiary information per island and output:

Table 3 Summary of beneficial details

island	outputs	total	%men	%women	%adult	%youth	%children
<b>South Tarawa</b>							
Communications	1.3 & 2.4	31	32 (10)	68 (21)	100		
GIS/GPS Training	1.1 & 1.3 & 2.4	12	33 (4)	67 (8)	100		
<b>Maiana</b>							
Meteorology	1.1	100	78 (78)	22 (22)	100		
Agriculture	2.3	7	71 (5)	29 (2)	100		
	1.5	145	46 (67)	54 (75)			
<b>Nonouti</b>							
Tourism	2.7	16	75 (12)	25 (4)	100		
Meteorology	1.1	30	90 (27)	10 (3)	100		
agriculture	2.3	8	63 (5)	34 (3)	100		
	1.5	112	59 (66)	41 (56)			
Fisheries	1.5	7	58 (4)	42 (3)	100		
<b>Abemama</b>							
Meteorology	1.1	30	83 (25)	17 (5)	100		
agriculture	2.3	9	60 (6)	40 (3)	100		
Total		511	60 (309)	40 (202)	100		



### 3. Financial Management

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

Reporting Period: Quarter 1, 2019

Outcome	Activities	Source of Funding	Activity Budget (USD) Amount from 2019 AWP (a)	Expenditure of the current reporting period (convert to USD) Amount from FF (b)	Accumulated Expenditure by the current reporting period (USD) b + amount reported from last quarter (c)	Delivery Rate of the current reporting period (%) (b/a) X 100	Accumulated Delivery Rate by the current reporting period (%) (c/a) X 100
Outcome 1		UNDP/LDCF	AUD\$521,995.70	AUD-\$211.10	AUD-\$211.10		
Outcome 2		UNDP/LDCF	AUD\$1,339,120.20	AUD\$118,121.33	AUD\$118,121.33		
Project Management		UNDP/LDCF	AUD\$64,868.12	AUD\$18,715.39	AUD\$18,715.39		
<b>Total</b>			AUD\$1,925,984.02	AUD\$136,625.62	AUD\$136,625.62		

**Financial Information Summary (against Project Document / Budget)**

Reporting Period: 2018 (to be updated once acquittal had been done)

Outcome	Output	Source of Funding	Activity Budget (USD) PROJECT DOCUMENT BUDGET	Accumulated Expenditure of the current reporting year period (USD) from table c above once entered	Accumulated Expenditure by previous years (USD)	Delivery Rate of the current reporting year (%)	Accumulated Delivery Rate since start of project (%)
Outcome 1	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	UNDP/LDCF	1,000,000.00	AUD\$604,605.95	AUD (\$221.10)		
Outcome 2	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6	UNDP/LDCF	3,226,210.00	AUD\$129,273.23	AUD\$118,121.33		
Project Management		UNDP/LDCF	220,000.00		AUD \$18,715.39		
<b>Total</b>							

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

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
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)	By the end of the project 100% of men, women and children of targeted islands  (Nonouti 2,744), have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change  [2015 census information added to target during inception phase for clarity]	Progress is 20%.  Fisheries socio-economic surveys at household levels had been undertaken on all 3 pilot islands. In Nonouti, 30 % of the household was covered,  Reports had been completed; indicating that that fisheries resources (finfish, invertebrates) is still abundant for the island population  Gender disaggregation in these surveys, is disproportion and in favor of males since they are traditionally tasked in fishing.  Agricultural surveys had been undertaken at all islands with only 70 households at selected villages. Finding includes a weak base for natural food source due to the aging trees with no new trees planted annually.  However, an in-depth analysis of these reports has yet to be	Progress is 25 %  No additional surveys had been undertaken lately to determine the level of food security for each village.  Some project activities continue this quarter at the island and community levels as part of daily life on the islands.  The national monitoring program on fisheries resources (output 1.3) has not commenced due to over-commitment of the Fisheries sector  <i>Any co-finance activities?</i>  The IFAD project on food security focusing on nutritionally balanced diet, thus focusing on home gardening.  Information on food security will be gleaned from IVA HH surveys, Fisheries socioeconomic

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
			<p>completed, awaiting the training for database designing and analysis.</p> <p>These Agricultural surveys involved 70 households in Nonouti with 49 % were women and 51% men;</p> <p>General statistics information by National Statistics (NSO) was also collected at each pilot island, covering 10% of each village. Data entry is being undertaken and has yet to be analysed. This is a component of the vulnerability assessment, but could yield similar results of both the Fisheries and agriculture HH surveys.</p> <p>Collection of data by health clinics were not undertaken by project but all health clinics have data on all visits made to them, indicating the cause of their visits. Needed information have yet to be extracted from these annual reports from the Ministry of Health</p>	<p>surveys and confirmed by health clinics reports for years 2017 and 2018</p>
		<p>By the end of the project 100% ( 3,299) of men, women and children of Abemama</p>	<p>Fisheries socio-economic surveys at household levels had been undertaken Abemama, covering 30 % of the household</p> <p>Agricultural surveys had been undertaken with only 70 households at selected villages. Finding includes a weak base for natural</p>	<p>Progress is 25%</p> <p>Only 3 villages were visited by PMU to determine the extent of progress. Within the 3 villages, only 30 % households were vegetated with leafy vegetables, root crops and fruit trees. However, the quality desired at the household level had been reached. Households in these 3 villages are establishing home gardens of</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
		<p>have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p>	<p>food source due to the aging trees with no new trees planted annually. However, an in-depth analysis of these reports has yet to be completed, awaiting the training for database designing and analysis. ; in Abemama 46% were women and the rest were men.</p>	<p>vegetables (cabbages, lambele, parsley, Chaya, and other green and dark leaves), root crops (cassava, dalo and kumara) and food trees (coconut, breadfruit, fig tree, pandanus).</p> <p>Four schools (2 primary &amp; 2 Senior Secondary) were already establishing their school gardens</p> <p>The KOIWFP (IFAD) project is also running food security activities on the island</p>
		<p>By the end of the project 100% (1,981) of men, women and children of Maiana have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p>	<p>Fisheries socio-economic surveys at household levels had been undertaken on Maiana with 70% covered. Agricultural surveys had been undertaken at all islands with only 70 households at selected villages involving 59% women and 41 % men Finding includes a weak base for natural food source due to the aging trees with no new trees planted annually. However, an in-depth analysis of these reports has yet to be completed, awaiting the training for database designing and analysis.</p>	<p>Progress is 25 (%)</p> <p>Same reasoning as for Nonouti</p> <p><i>Any co-finance activities to complement?</i></p> <p>No similar project on food security is known to run same time</p>
<p>2. Number of bonefish (Albula</p>	<p>Nonouti</p>	<p>Nonouti Estimated number of</p>	<p>Progress is 20%</p>	<p>Progress is 25%</p> <p>Since no creel surveys are on-going at Nonouti, due to termination of the Fisheries Extension</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
<p>glossodonta) increasing and/or stable.</p> <p>* Bonefish are the main protein source for I-Kiribati and an indicator of over-all coastal zone fishery health.</p>	<p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p>	<p>bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>Marine (biological assessments) surveys and creel surveys with fishermen at the 3 pilot islands had been undertaken.</p> <p>Technical reports of each research is still being finalized. However, there is a notable decline in fish abundance obtained from fish counts and the information provided by fishermen who had to spend more time fishing further from the coast. The findings would be use as the baseline estimate.</p>	<p>Assistant on the island in 2018, it is not easy to know any improvement or further decline after both the HH surveys and marine assessment in 2017. In 2020, another major survey and monitoring will be undertaken</p>
	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p> <p>Qualitative estimates are that populations at all islands are overharvested.</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>		<p>Progress is 30 %</p> <p>The creel surveys continue but the analysis are not complete yet.</p> <p>Reports on Laboratory samples sent overseas are yet to be returned</p> <p>Any co-finance activities to complement?</p> <p>None known</p>
	<p>Maiana</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing</p>		<p>Progress is 30 %</p> <p>Creel surveys continue but analysis is not complete yet</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
		compared to baseline		
	South Tarawa Estimated number of bonefish: TBD	South Tarawa Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline		Progress is 30 % Same situation as in the pilot islands, but the sizes of landing catch seen at the local markets is below adult size
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
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	At least 95% of Kiribati population (109,693, of which 55,591 are women) receives early warning in a timely manner using one of the multiple communication lines  [Minor revisions to target during inception phase for	Progress is 15%. The installation of three climate monitoring stations (CMS) at each three pilot islands had been delayed due to procurement delays of the fencing requirements. However the CMS will be installed in the second half of 2018 once project funds had been replenished. All materials for the CMS had been purchased assembled and shipped to the Kiribati Meteorological Services (KMS) office, awaiting the installation process.  While awaiting the installation process, the CLiDE system, installation of customized product user interface fully compatible with the CLiDE database (preferably	Progress is 90 % All AWS had been installed at each island with the technical assistance of NIWA from New Zealand. The data (climate parameters- wind speed, solar, rainfall, temperature, etc) are collected and sent automatically to KMS at base on capital every hour, or near real time reporting.  These informations are analysed and shared during daily broadcast of weather outlooks  Any co-finance source to complement?  None known



Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
		clarity and addition of 2015 census information]  Nonouti	ClIDEsc) to develop and generate example sector-specific products, had been undertaken. Support and work with KMS and key stakeholders to develop an initial suite of climate service and sector-specific early warning decision-making products, with a focus on critical information to support food security information needs had also been rolled out.	
		Abemama & Maiana		Progress is 100 % Same situation as above Any Co-finance to complement? None known todate

**The progress of the objective can be described as: On Track**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start	Level at March 2019
4. GoK provides annual financial support (in-kind and/or grant) to maintain of national adaptation and	GoK annual support for AMAT: 0  Investment in current monitoring system TBD.	GoK annual support for AMAT: AU\$ 25,000 (approx. US\$ 18,000)  [Target amended	Progress is 20%.  Data collected for the selected indicators is still in raw format and is yet to entered into the database. Database design and analysis training planned in first half of 2018 is not complete and would be ready in the next 6 months.	Progress is 25%  Much of the data collected had yet to presented properly in a GIS format as a map.  Beach profiling data set undertaken in previous quarters had yet to be presented in a meaningful format.  The EMIS to be established awaits the international consultant.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
<p>monitoring tool.</p> <p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p>		<p>during inception phase to AU\$ 25,000; original target was US\$ 25,000]</p>	<p>The Maiana and Abemama ecological land-use maps had been produced but more data related to key biodiversity areas of global significance still need to be included into the maps. A similar map for Nonouti is still being developed.</p> <p>Collecting beach profiles of severely eroded sites and demarcation of mangrove swamps had also been done at each pilot site.</p> <p>Much of the data collected in other outputs (1.3, 2.3, etc) from other sectors (agriculture, fisheries, culture etc,) would contribute to this data collecting and monitoring.</p> <p>The Monitoring system has not been set up but the existing Environment Management Information System (EMIS) will be developed based on a product of the Capacity Building (CB-II) project. .</p>	<p>Its TOR was developed under the CB II project. A second server, to be procured under the project is being processed following national procurement procedures. This will act as a back-up for the raw data and GIS maps produced by the project. Sectors collecting data under output 2.4, 2.1 and other outputs that would feed into the envisaged EMIS are being stored separately</p> <p>Output 1.3 activities to feed this system, had not commenced yet</p>
		<p>Abemama, Maiana &amp; Nonouti</p>		<p>These systems will be set up once the EMIS is up and running at base on capital (ECD)</p>
<p>5. Coastal Zone Fisheries Regulation</p>	<p>0: National Coastal Zone Fishing</p>	<p>1: National Coastal Zone Fishing</p>	<p>Progress is 55%.</p>	<p>Progress is 60 %</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
<p>adopted based upon increased level of national awareness about links between improved coastal ecosystem management and sustainability and resilience of subsistence coastal fisheries livelihoods.</p>	<p>Regulation adopted</p>	<p>Regulation adopted</p>	<p>Final draft of Regulation is complete as work begun in 2014.</p> <p>Further consultation on the draft regulation happened (2 days) in April under co-finance support.</p> <p>Discussions involved deciding on setting up protected and conservations areas and introducing destructive fishing methods that would be banned either at national or island levels, amongst other issues.</p> <p>Technical Advisors came from the University of Wollongong (UOW, SPC) which includes legal experts to push forward the finalisation process of the regulation. The final draft had been sent to Office of the Attorney General (OAG) for endorsement by Cabinet this year.</p>	<p>No concrete step of its being adopted by Cabinet, but further refinement and polishing is done at the OAG with technical inputs from CFD/MFMRD</p> <p>There is positive indications that it would be presented to Cabinet asap</p>
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till end June 2018	Level as of March 2019
<p>6. Cohort of eight extension officers increase capacity score as a result of project training program based upon GEF</p>	<p>Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3</p>	<p>Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15</p>	<p>Progress is 40%.</p> <p>4 agricultural extension personnel (3 Project Assistants and 1 Government Extension officer from Maiana Island) attended the 25-day training. 3 days were taken up by environment conservation and protection; 1 day was led by Commerce and Intra-trade and</p>	<p><b>Progress is 70%</b></p> <p>The formal training of all extension staff had been completed in 2018, both at Fisheries and Agriculture bases on capital.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge).	Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3  * Score range: 0 - 15	Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15  * Score range: 0 - 15	another day was facilitated by Culture & Museum Division. The in-depth trainings with shorter period may require for these extension personnel in the subsequent years. The project staffs are back at their pilot islands for the roll out of agricultural activities, with communities, schools and island level leaders (elders at Maiana island).  The same training was also planned in May for 6 fisheries extension officers. A rehearsal bewas carried out by all presenters. However, due to depletion of project funding in late May, the training has been postponed indefinitely .	However, knowing how these trainings would be applied at the community level is yet to be known.  On-the-job training would be done at each pilot island in months to come.  The new FEA for Nonouti will undertake her training next quarter since the former FEA had been terminated in 2018, due to improper behavior under influence of alcohol
		Nonouti Abemama Maiana	A training workshop was conducted on financial literacy and business related components (networking, planning & budgeting, etc). It included two additional trainings on making traditional handicrafts and production of virgin oil to supply the local markets and promote intra-trade.	<b>Progress is 30 %</b>  The first round of training at the community level has been completed for all pilot islands. Another round of training, including monitoring will commence next quarters
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till end June 2018	Level as of March 2019

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
7. Number of project beneficiaries  (includes people engaged in training, awareness-raising and education, pilot villages, delivery of project initiatives, stakeholder meetings and project governance)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	10,000 (of which at least 60% are women)	Progress is 30%.  In addition to more than 1,500 people reached at each island in the first PIR, another 2, 573 people had attended the consultations, the trainings in the third and fourth quarters of 2017 and in first quarter of 2018. More than 30% of these participants are women.	<b>Progress is 60%</b>  In addition to the 4,073 beneficiaries reached by end of June 2018, another, 1,488 beneficiaries had been reached, of which 41 % are women by end of 2018, bringing the total to 5,561, with less than 40% are women). This quarter only 511 beneficiaries were reached, of which 40% are women.  The total beneficiaries is now 6,072 of which 40 % are women (2,426.4)

**The progress of the objective can be described as: On Track**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
8. Management of land in accordance with land use/resource management plans developed	i) and ii)  i) Nonouti  0 ha	i)  Nonouti  Area with EBA land use plan: 2,000 ha	Progress is 25%.  This component had not been rolled out due to over-commitment of the responsible stakeholders (Environment Authority) but will commence in weeks to come.	<b>Progress is 0%</b>  Nonouti  i) The progress is nil as its Island Strategic Plan (ISP) is yet to be developed in the third quarter.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
<p>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 plans</p>	<p>ii) Total hectares of island territory managed according to land use plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management</p>	<p>ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.</p>	<p>Only one (1) community on Nonouti had formulated a community based fisheries management plan (CBFMP) for the 2020 target, covering waste, formal education and others apart from fisheries management). there was interest by the entire full island council that all villages/communities are involved but this community was first chosen as a pilot area.</p>	<p>ii) <b>Progress is 50%</b></p> <p>Only one community/village (Autukia) had completed its community based (fisheries) management plan</p> <p>Plans to revisit the island for a whole of island approach to develop their CBMP is planned in second half of year</p>
	<p>Abemama</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>i) Area with EBA land use plan: 2,700 ha</p> <p>ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.</p>	<p>Four (4) CMMPs had already been developed and approved but these were supported by another project (also GEF funded) which is now winding down for closure.</p>	<p>i) <b>Progress is 80 %</b></p> <p>The ISP had been formulated but is yet to be rolled out by the Island Council</p> <p>ii) <b>Progress is 200%</b></p> <p>Four communities had completed their CBMPs but monitoring is yet to be undertaken in next quarters</p>
	<p>Maiana</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>i) Area with EBA land use plan: 1,350 ha</p>	<p>On Maiana, the same interest arose for all villages to be involved but this would be resolved when the island is actually visited by the</p>	<p>i) <b>Progress is 0 %</b></p> <p>The ISP would be formulated next quarter.</p> <p>ii) <b>Progress is 80%</b></p>



Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
		ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.	Environment and Fisheries Authorities.	<p>The entire island had completed their community-based management plan, getting every village to be involved since no village would not like to be left behind, this involved both the Island Council and the Elders Association (Te Bau ni Maiana) which is the only island in the entire country that still has an intact elders circle which is very powerful to rule the island, much more powerful than the Island Council. The Elders agreed to work on declaring their island an organic island in months to come</p> <p>The draft plan is yet to be finalized this year in consultation with the Island Council and Association of leaders</p>
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019
<p>9. Number of vulnerability assessments completed.</p> <p>[NEW indicator added during inception phase]</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	3 (one for each target island of Nonouti, Abemama, and Maiana)	<p>National Statistics (NSO) was also collecting at each pilot island, covering 10% of each village. Data entry is being undertaken and will be analyse. This is a component of the vulnerability assessment, but could yield similar results of both the Fisheries and agriculture HH surveys</p> <p>The IVA for Maiana is planned as soon as project fund had been replenished</p>	<p><b>Progress is 50 %</b></p> <p>The IVA (consultation &amp; HHs) at Nonouti had been done but its HHs statistical analysis report is completed but yet to be presented. The PRA has not been done too.</p> <p>The physical assessment to verify this draft report is yet to be undertaken.</p> <p>A technical interpretation of the statistical analysis is also yet to be undertaken</p>
		Abemama		<b>Progress is 40 %</b>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
				<p>The IVA (HHs and PRA) has also been undertaken at Abemama but its report is yet to be finalized.</p> <p>The physical assessment has also been undertaken and its ecological landuse map is in progress</p>
		Maiana		<p><b>Progress is 25 %</b></p> <p>The HHs surveyed had been undertaken, and its statistical analysis is in progress.</p> <p>The technical interpretation of the report will need to be undertaken as well.</p> <p>The PRA component IVA at Maiana is yet to be done, most probably in second half of 2019.</p> <p>The physical assessment drawing in its ecological map is almost complete</p>
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019
10. Hectares of coastal zone:  i) Regulated through fishing management zoning system as a result of national regulatory tool adopted by GoK.	i) and ii)  Nonouti 0 ha  Abemama 0 ha	i)  Nonouti  Regulated fishing area: 40,000 ha  Abemama	Progress is 5%.  Consultation with the communities on each pilot island to develop an island strategic plan (ISP) is yet to be undertaken as all data collection (output 1.1), research and monitoring activities (outputs 1.3, 2.1,etc) must be completed first. Upon completion of all reports, a presentation of the results (with	<b>Progress is 40 %.</b>  As in 8) above, one ISP had been formulated from reef to ridge, having both a terrestrial and marine component for Abemama  The ISP for Maiana and Nonouti would be developed in second and third quarter respectively.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
<p>ii) Protected in fish recovery zones developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management.</p>	<p>Maiana 0 ha</p> <p>Hectares of coastal zone fishing management areas regulated through zoning system</p>	<p>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>recommendations) will be made to each island to develop the ISP.</p> <p>From the ISP, regulated fishing areas on each island would be determined by the island communities (both island council and people to be consulted).</p> <p>This could be possible in second half of 2018.</p>	<p>The Marine Spatial Planning is a component of these plans to designate specific areas for regulated fishing areas and fish recovery zones</p>
	<p>Abemama i) &amp; ii) 0 ha</p>	<p>Abemama i) Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha</p> <p>ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,500 ha</p>		
	<p>Maiana i) &amp; ii) 0 ha</p>	<p>Maiana i) Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha</p> <p>ii) Fish recovery</p>		

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
		zones: 1,000 ha		
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019
11. Increase in hectares of mangrove habitat as reported annually by Island Councils using the national adaptation and monitoring tool.	Nonouti Mangrove (ha): TBD	Nonouti Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline  [Targets revised during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were for a 10% increase on baseline]	Progress is 10%.  Replanting of mangroves on South Tarawa under co-finance still continue.  In Q3/2017, there are >6,000 seedlings were planted on S/Tarawa by a Primary school (Buota) students under co-finance arrangements. More than 20 students were involved on S/Tarawa  In Q4/2017, 1,620 mangroves seeding were planted. The activity covered the total area of 40,300 squared meters. There are 36 people (20 women and 16 men) involved in the activity.	<b>Progress is 20-30 %</b>  Co-finance activities on South Tarawa: 1,272 seedlings planted at Nanikaai, plus , 5, 987 seedlings planted at Ananau causeway. The area rehabilitated is unknown but this will be measured next quarter  Nonouti mangrove replanting has not continued todate but this would commence in third quarter
	Abemama Mangrove (ha): TBD	Abemama Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline	In Q3/2017, there were >3,000 mangrove seedlings at Abemama  Around 50 people were involved on Abemama's replanting activity, with 50-50 represented in each gender	164 Abatiku and 1250 hypocotyls planted in Baretoa, Tanimainiku and Tabontebike (Abemama Island)  coverage of mangroves found after demarcation in 2018 was 0.61632km <sup>2</sup> while 0.6045 km <sup>2</sup> in 2013, an increase of 0.0118 km  There is almost 2 % increase in mangrove habitat since 2013. This gives a <b>40% progress</b>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
	Maiana Mangrove (ha): 273	Maiana Mangrove (ha): >285	442 hypocotyls were planted at Tematantongo village in Nov 2018  60 seedlings done for transplantation using noodle packs instead of polybags (on trial) as nursery  <i>No reports had been provided for survival rates and transplanting at intended sites in first quarter of 2019</i>	In 2013, mangrove coverage was 456.2 acres whereas in 2018, the coverage for mangrove that was obtained through demarcation process was 577.2 acres, an increase of 121 acres.  There is a 26 % increase already, hence this may mean a <b>500% progress</b> if a 5 % increase is the target as with the other 2 pilots islands
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019
12. Number of by-laws on fisheries conservation adopted on each target island.	Nonouti 3	Nonouti 6	Progress is 25%.  The first round of consultations on each pilot island had been undertaken to review and consider the draft fisheries by-law. a first round of reading began with the full Island Council, followed by consultation with all villages/wards to get views on the proposed by-law. a second reading of the draft by-law with modifications as proposed and endorsed by the full Island Council. This draft by-law for each pilot island are now with the Office of the Attorney General.	<b>Progress 25%</b>  Progress is delayed due to hold up at OAG since 2017 but the ISP development may hasten the process
	Abemama 3	Abemama 5		<b>Progress: 35%</b>  Same situation as in Nonouti, but it's ISP has been completed and 4 CBMPs had been

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
				endorsed, which had observed proper management of destructive fishing methods (splashing and crab burrow habit destruction), etc
	Maiana 1	Maiana 4		<b>Progress:30%</b> Same situation at Nonouti, but its CBMP for entire island had been drafted. Return to island to verify the CBMP is planned in third quarter
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019
13. Number of existing commercial fishing operators with permits allocated and monitored based upon implementation of coastal zone fisheries conservation by-laws.	Nonouti Commercial Permits: 0	Nonouti Commercial Permits: 3 [Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 5 permits per island]	Progress is 5%.  The fishing permits are ready but await passing of the fishing regulation first, then the by-law endorsement	Progress: 10%  Due to delay in bye law endorsement due to legal issues, fishing permits for game fishing issued to foreign anglers has commenced on the island as per the MOU between the IC and the TienFly flyshop
	Abemama Commercial Permits: 0	Abemama Commercial Permits: 3		<b>Progress: 0%</b> No reported progress
	Maiana	Maiana		<b>Progress %</b> No reported progress



Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
	Commercial Permits: 0	Commercial Permits: 3		
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019
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  * Score range: 0-15	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: At least 10  [Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 15 for each FCFS]	Progress is 10%.  Training on Maritime Safety and OBM training provided to approx. 700+ fishermen through co-finance which included South Tarawa and Maiana. Evaluation of the training provide baseline on the level of knowledge and understanding of OBM and Maritime safety by participants.  Post-harvest and value-added techniques training provided to 9 islands through co-finance including target islands. A total of 307 participated (including 217 females and 123 males).  Joint programs with BAAP Team (Boutokan Amwarake aika Balance Project) . KPC women training (60+ KPC womens' grp) and MCIC Cooperative Day (50+ Cooperative members, 12 active cooperatives attended including South Tarawa and 2 outer islands)  Public displays – Tuna Day (100+ people attended and learnt seafood recipes) and seagrape processing	<b>Progress is 30-50%.</b>  This quarter no activity has commenced in any capacity building workshops at the pilot islands but some are being planned for quarters and 3 at Maiana.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
			<p>and marketing workshop – 37 women from church groups and community in South Tarawa)</p> <p>2 Fishing Technology and FAD fishing trainings conducted for South Tarawa and Abemama. Approx 40 fishermen participated and practical fishing in Abemama attended by 20+ fishermen</p> <p>Repair of Aluminium boat trainings with around 30 boats repaired with basic skills transfer to fishermen on welding and repair work.</p>	
	Abemama FCFS Scorecard CR2: 1	Abemama FCFS Scorecard CR2: At least 10		Same situation as in Nonouti
	Maiana FCFS Scorecard CR2: 1	Maiana FCFS Scorecard CR2: At least 10		Same situation as in Abemama
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019
15. Amount of revenue generated annually (including	Nonouti AU\$ 0	Nonouti AU\$ 15,000 (US\$ 11,200)	<p>Progress is 5 %</p> <p>Initial consultation with the Island Council on Nonouti to revive the gamefishing initiative. full support was given by Island Council. a first</p>	<p><b>Progress is 40%.</b></p> <p>A revisit of the island was made by Tourism team to resolve issues which the Island Council has with the TienFly (gamefishing flyshop) firm,</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
<p>Island Councils and target communities) from the non-consumptive use of coastal zone resources.</p> <p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p>			<p>meeting with tour guides (5 men) was also undertaken. a contract is being finalised for a refresher course on tourguide for gamefishing. a TOR is being finalised for a trainer on hospitality, both planned for Nonouti in third quarter</p> <p>Hospitality training had been conducted at Nonouti island and was attended by 49 participants (9 males &amp; 36 females). Game fishing tour guide training had also been undertaken for 6 men at Nonouti. The next tour guide training would be undertaken again this June but was pushed back to September due to lack of funding. The training was supposed to bring in 6 to 10 anglers as a promotional trip, organised by the International Consultant (IC) from Brisbane. The IC revisited a MOU and fishing package for the game fishing, in consultation with the Nonouti island Council (NIC) for revision purposes. The MOU had been signed by the NIC recently prior the IC's next visit.</p>	<p>and also to resolve issues raised by trained Tour Guides.</p> <p>The TienFly flyshop was deterred from being pro-active, due to late payment of their consultancy fee.</p>
	Abemama AU\$ 0	Abemama AU\$ 5,000	Abemama would be visited in the next trip of the IC, to assess the	<p><b>20 % progress</b></p> <p>The assessment of the island had been undertaken in third quarter of 2018, but the</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
		(US\$ 3,750)	potential of the island for game fishing.	abundance of bonefish was not encouraging. However, this could be reversed if a marine protected area (MPA) is declared around the islets (Abatiku & Biike). Consultations on this began in November, 2018 when the ISP was formulated. A draft CBFMP is being developed after consultation with the Abatiku community in late 2018.
	Maiana AU\$ 0	Maiana AU\$ 5,000 (US\$ 3,750)	The same IC visited Maiana Island last February to assess the potential of the island for game fishing, by assessing the bonefish, trevally, trigger fish and others and it was found to be somewhat better than Nonouti. The IC was supposed to visit Maiana again this July to map the fishing flats and could undertake tour guide training same time, but due to lack of fund, this had been postponed to September.	30% The potential for the island is high but using fishing nets needs to be discouraged and minimized as a fishery management approach Another potential flyshop firm is being searched in order to have different consultancy firms support these eco-tourism activities, but todate none had been forthcoming
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019
16. Number of food crops, including traditional food crops, planted at each target village.  [	Surveys indicate that villages on target islands typically have 2 crops planted.	Nonouti At least 5 varieties per village	Progress is 15%.  Nine (9) schools on Nonouti and 5 schools on Abemama, were visited and consulted to get support towards setting up of school gardens. Next visit is the setting up of school gardens.  Agricultural Extension personnel recruited by the project are now	<b>Progress is 30 %</b>  CMD had visited Nonouti late 2018, undertaking practical training to plant the 5 traditional perennial crops as follows:  39 coconut trees 17 babai (swamp taro) 8 pandanus trees

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
			<p>assisting the setting up of these school gardens through training of teachers and students and provision of plant cuttings and seedlings to plant.</p> <p>After training of Agricultural Extension Officers last March, work at the island level had commenced and set up gene banks.</p> <p>Culture &amp; Museum (CMD) had continued its consultation at Nonouti. Consultations at Nonouti began with a mini-workshop with Heads of Church Groups, NGOs, Women and The Mayor of the Island Council to share the importance of their communities' participation in reviving cultivation of the five (5) traditional food trees (coconut, pandanus, fig tree, breadfruit &amp; swamp taro-babai) and preservation of local food from land and sea.</p>	<p>8 breadfruit trees 3 fig trees</p> <p>Due to slow progress of Extension staff at station, reports had been delayed with minimal data/info</p>
	Abemama 2 crops per village	Abemama At least 5 varieties per village	<p>On Abemama, from one of island to its end and islet, all villages/wards had undergone this cultural training resulting in number of trees as follows:</p> <p>Coconut: 22; Breadfruit: 10; Pandanus: 14; Fig trees: 14; babai: 36</p>	<p><b>Progress is 25%</b></p> <p>Only 3 villages (out of 12) are actively engaged but not all HHs are replanting their land and house plots.</p> <p>5 schools were visited, one of which is already an established gene bank, while the other two schools are getting close to the project target. Another school had planted the following</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update
			Five (5) schools were visited and consulted to get support towards setting up of school gardens. Next visit is the setting up of school gardens.	10 pandanus 10 dwarf coconut palm (2 varieties) 3 native fig 2 varieties of breadfruits (4) but the survival rate was low
	Maiana 2 crops per village	Maiana At least 5 varieties per village	On Maiana, the Island Elderly (Unimane) Council had given its piece of land to be cultivated as one gene bank. Culture & Museum had continued its consultation at Maiana).	<b>Progress is 35 %</b>  The Extension staff reported 115 kumala cuttings were distributed and survived 60 coconut seedlings distributed and all survived plus 11 breadfruit cuttings also survived  Many cabbage seedlings distributed (10 per HHs)
<b>The progress of this Objective is: off track</b>				



#### 4. Management Responses and Recommendations

*(To be completed by project in coordination with UNDP)*

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

Efforts had been made to adjust business as usual to the Audit's recommendations on time sheet and asset keeping.

Since beginning of April, all project personnel started filling in time sheets at PMU and the extension staff based at the pilot islands.

Handover of the project assets purchased in 2018 had been done and new assets purchased in 2019 were also handed over to Stakeholders who needed such in the first place, so PMU would no longer be held responsible for these assets.

Formal notification to central Treasury had been issued from MELAD to cease payment of project personnel salary, since the Kiribati Fiduciary Support Unit (KFSU) will start to do this, so all project fund is central at one place instead of having two accounts within central Treasury, during the time of audit.