



Quarterly Project Progress Report

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

Date of report: April to June, 2019

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

Project Advocacy Officer: Bweneata Kaoti (Ms)

Basic Project Information

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

Project Title: Enhanced National Food Security in the context of Global Climate Change	
Project Duration	60 months
Reporting Period	Quarter 2, 2019
Implementing Partners National collaborating agencies	Departments of Environment (ECD), Agriculture (ALD), both from MELAD, Fisheries (MFMRD), Meteorology (KMS-OB), Tourism (KNTO-MICTTD), Internal Trade (MCIC), Local Government (LGD) and Culture (CMD), both from Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) & Ministry of Education (MoE),
Other UN/International collaborating agencies	UNDP
Cost-sharing third parties	National and Local Government
UNDP Programme Officer/Programme Analyst	Mr Rusiate Ratuniata and Ms Vasiti Navuku

1. Project Implementation Status and Key Results

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

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

This quarter had many activities undertaken mostly at Maiana island while Fisheries activities were also conducted at both Abemama and Nonouti.

The incomplete invertebrates survey at the intertidal flats was continued by Fisheries under output 2.4 at Abemama in April. The team also planned to demarcate the MPA at Abatiku islet but due to fuel shortage on the island, the team could not complete its demarcation. Another Fisheries team went to Maiana to commence consultations with communities on CBFM, before its second team revisited the island to restock the clam population which had declined, after the agreement of the island communities on where to release these new stocks from Tarawa.

At the same time, the ISP team led by LGD began its 2 weeks long consultation initially with full Island Council, followed by a consultation with each village/ward on the draft framework, and was concluded by another full council meeting to endorse the ISP. Almost every Stakeholder (Environment, Fisheries, Commerce, Tourism, Agriculture and Culture) attended this island wide consultation to present their survey findings and influence the scope of the ISP.

Another Fisheries team conducted a second round of post-harvest training by visiting all villages/wards which is 12 in total. Other Stakeholders who joined the ISP team found time to follow-up on their last visit to monitor progress. Another Fisheries team undertook a pre-survey assessment of the ark shell abundance at Nonouti with a view to translocate in months to come.

Tourism conducted its 2 weeks training on Hospitality (Hygiene & cookery) at both Abemama and Maiana in June.

2. Project Management and Oversight

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

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

Consider the following questions:

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

The project management and oversight were sufficient at all levels, through the project management unit (PMU), the Environment and Conservation Department (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD) and Kiribati Fiduciary Support Unit (KFSU) as Treasury.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

Data collection still continue and much of these data are scattered with different stakeholders. Once the second server for back-up data have been purchased, all raw data, pilot island images and analysis reports would be centralised

PMU undertook monitoring visits to Abemama twice and will continue next quarter to the other two islands. The ground situation in terms of quality is pleasing to note but the quantity or coverage of the number of villages being planted with the 5 varieties of food crops, is far from satisfactory as only 4 villages (Reina, Tabontebike, Baretoa to a less extend at Tanimainuku. The islet Abatiku and the remaining 9 villages/wards had not been visited by the AAA. The other planting which the project brought in was led by the Culture team to every village on traditional planting in 2017 and 2018. Rolling out of the CBMMPs at the four communities is moderately happening but is greatest at Reina community with only 19 households, followed by Baretoa, then Tabontebike and lastly Tanimainuku. The survival of these hypotocyls bvaries from CBMMP to another.

At Reina, mangrove planting and “te Buibui” construction is resulting in beach nourishment for several metres along the coast. Banning destructive methods of crab gathering has seen the maintenance of the crab burrows, thus 3 to 4 crabs (“batinana”) could be obtained in each burrow. Providing communal support to difficult tasks of digging “babai” pits close to the water table, had been revived where households take turns to assist one farmer per day to dig the ground and plant swamp taro (Babai). A collection of households all closely related (blood ties) teach their youth on traditional chores like weaving mats, making house thatches, cutting toddy and dancing and plant their yards with vegetables and fruit trees while their land is planted with perennial trees. A group of 3 households invited the team for dinner which they had collectively put together from their gardens and seafood without any money spend at all from preparation to cooking. A traditional feast which was adequate to feed 20 people was offered to the team for helping with fingers, as there were no spoons, plates, basins or any imported stuff to be seen. This kind of hospitality is just right for foreign anglers or any tourist wishing to taste the traditional feasting and entertainment.

Other farmers visited at Baretoa proudly informed the team that they have been selling their local produce and have been saving much as most of their daily diet is from their gardens. One lady farmer who had been sharing how to make cassava plants survive, was enjoying having a variety of food crops to sustain her daily meals but she would not sell to anyone, but save money as she rarely needs to buy food stuff from the shops. Another farmer who is a diabetic case who looks like he is in his 70’s, claimed that he had not been taking medication for almost a year because he has been feeding on local produce from his wife and son’s garden. He added that with this kind of garden, he could go vegetarian during stormy days when it is not easy to catch fish, and still his entire family remain healthy, whereas eating rice require a protein source to make one really satisfied from a meal. He further stated that his household are now less dependent on imported food, especially rice, as three time a week, they will eat from their garden (pumpkin, kumara, cassava and leafy plants. Another farmer from Tabontebike indicated that his family now enjoys a healthy balanced diet on a daily basis while epidemics (eg flu, eye infection, etc) rarely hit his family members.

MTR would be undertaken in quarter 3

- **Risk management**

(Actual/ anticipated operational, political and environmental risks)

The target of 5 varieties of all types of food crops/trees per village lags behind, despite a co-finance planting support of IFAD project also at Abemama. The latter is phasing out and so a local consultant for all pilot islands has been identified to support the AAA on all pilot islands

Although many stakeholders were active this quarter, most of them except Fisheries and Tourism, had one activity at one island only. This shows low staffing at each respective implementing unit of the 7 Divisions. Notably this is a second quarter in which Education is in-active again.

Another operational problem is shortage of fuel on the pilot islands affecting the daily activities of the extension staff and other Stakeholders visiting, as in the case of the Fisheries invertebrates survey and MPA demarcation. PMU ordered a drum of benzene for each island, to be on standby for use only during fuel shortage. The Island Council Clerk is given this fuel to manage, but the Oil company (KOil) has set this aside for future fuel shortage for project activities only. Fuel shortage at Abemama was experienced from April to June, the entire quarter.

At Maiana, heavy flooding since xmas season in 2018 till now coupled by exceptional high spring tides in January and February, resulted in an overwash from both lagoon and ocean water meeting, which was experienced at some villages on both Nonouti and Maiana, spoiling new planted vegetables of many home gardens as well as perennial crops like breadfruit, coconut and pandanus varieties. All of these villages are naturally vulnerable areas with low elevation and thus are swampy areas, some are formerly mangrove habitats.

There was no political risks experienced

Communication and advocacy

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

The Project Advocacy Officer, who was recruited last quarter, came on board this quarter. She presented the Project Communication Strategy to the PSC meeting, after consultation with the Communication Working Group and the UNDP Communication Specialist (PaO).

Todate, 5 press releases had been issued to 2 national papers, radio announcement, articles for twitter and Environment (ECD) website uploads. The Tourism monthly (June) newsletter also featured its hospitality training activities at both Maiana and Abemama.

Project free give-away lavalava, had been distributed at both Maiana (300) and Abemama (200)

PSC meet once this quarter on April 15, that was attended by the UNDP PaO representatives.

- **Focus on gender equity and equality**

(highlight specific activities and achievements)

Following is the beneficiary information per island and output:

Table 1 Summary of beneficial details

island	outputs	total	%men	%women	%adult	%youth	%children
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South Tarawa							
Maiana							
local Government	1.2 & 2.2 (ISP)	167	117	52			
Agriculture	1.5	178	72	96	70	30	
Fisheries	2.6- Aquaculture	1	1				
	1.5						
	2.6 CBFMP	66	48	21			
	2.6 Postharvest	200	48	152			
Culture	2.3	205	123	82	153	53	
Commerce							
Tourism	2.7	24	11	13			
Nonouti							
Fisheries	2.4	nil					
Fisheries	1.5						
Agriculture	1.5	240	122	118	114	126	
Abemama							
Agriculture	1.5	82	36	47			
Fisheries	2.4	10	4	6			
Fisheries	1.5						
Tourism	2.7	43	12	31			
PMU	M & E	75	32	43			
Total		1,291	630	661			

3. Financial Management

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

Reporting Period: Quarter 1, 2019

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

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

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

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

2 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	Quarter 2, 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) Current trajectory of resource use signify increased future food insecurity (actual household food security	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	Progress is 25 % No additional surveys had been undertaken lately to determine the level of food security for each village. Some project activities continue this quarter at the island and community levels as part of daily life on the islands. The national monitoring program on fisheries resources (output 1.3) has not commenced due to over-commitment of the Fisheries sector CO-FINANCE The IFAD project on food security focusing on nutritionally balanced diet, thus focusing on home gardening.	Progress is 50 % A TOR and a contract was developed for a Local Consultant for each pilot island to assist the single-handed AAA to cover all villages and schools, whether Government or private. The final draft of the contract will be cleared with the Secretary, MELAD, and 2 LCs had been identified and are ready to start at both Maiana and Abemama. The third LC for Nonouti is yet to be confirmed by ALD. Nonouti 60% Translocation of ark shell (<i>A. maculosa</i>) pre-survey and assessment with community consultation were completed last April. Now awaits the actual translocation of the ark shell in second half of year.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
	<p>will be defined during Year 1 of project and presented as gender-disaggregated data)</p> <p>The average number of outboard motor boats surveyed is 0.234 and canoes reflect 0.148. By catch volume, bonefish accounts to 217775 kg or 42% of annual finfish catch whilst 'te bun' (arkshell) is zero percent due to lack of 'te bun' on the island</p> <p>Percentages of gears for finfish species employed by fishers is 58</p>		<p>villages. Finding includes a weak base for natural food source due to the aging trees with no new trees planted annually.</p> <p>However, an in-depth analysis of these reports has yet to be 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</p>	<p>Information on food security will be gleaned from IVA HH surveys, Fisheries socioeconomic surveys and confirmed by health clinics reports for years 2017 and 2018</p>	<p>9 villages/wards, (with the exception of the islet, Abamakoro), had reached their target of many young food crops (coconut, pandanus, breadfruit, fig trees and giant swamp taro, banana, pumpkin, pawpaw, kumara) already planted compared to the other 2 pilot islands. They may not need a local consultant to assist to achieve 80% HHs to have all these varieties of crops</p> <p>CO-FINANCE</p> <p>Fishpond (milkfish) rehabilitation is almost complete (under co-finance: ~90 K), awaits installation of the sluice gate</p> <p>Island Council had banned fishing of under-size milkfish and starts issue fines to culprits</p> <p>Co-finance: IFAD food security project making outreach to many HHs easier. Their HHs were not visited during the monitoring visit</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
	<p>(leading figure) for gillnets, hand-line accounted to 25 percent, deep-bottom fishing. For invertebrates, diving is 40 percent and gleaning is 60%.</p> <p>Accessibility of resource is easy.</p> <p>Per capita of fish consumption on the island is portrayed by the following representation; finfish is almost 4 times (3.9 of frequency) a week, invertebrates' consumption is 0.93 or almost one time a week.</p>		<p>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>as the project extension staff had not been working with them.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
	Fishpond contribution to food security: Current level 0%				
		By the end of the project 100% (3,299) of men, women and children of Abemama have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change	Fisheries socio-economic surveys at household levels had been undertaken Abemama, covering 30 % of the household Agricultural surveys had been undertaken 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 completed, awaiting the training for database designing and analysis.	Progress is 25% Only 3 villages were visited by PMU for monitoring to determine the extent of progress. Within the 3 villages, only 30 % households were vegetated with leafy vegetables, root crops and fruit trees. However, the quality desired at the household level had been reached. Households in these 3 villages are establishing home gardens of vegetables (cabbages, lambele, parsley, Chaya, and other green and dark leaves), root crops (cassava, dalo and kumara) and food trees (coconut, breadfruit, fig tree, pandanus). Four schools (2 primary & 2 Senior Secondary)	Abemama: 40% Invertebrate survey at intertidal zones, rolled out this April. IT was incomplete due to fuel shortage, to reach all points on island, especially islet The second monitoring visit of PMU took place at 6 more villages (Abatiku islet, Tabontebike, Kabangaki, Tebanga N & S, and Tekatia Primary School. Except for Tabontebike, all these villages have not seen any additional plantings even though there is an IFAD food security project on the island. The AAA had not been to these villages hence there is zero progress on land. Tabontebike, and 2 other villages may have reached the project

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			; in Abemama 46% were women and the rest were men.	were already establishing their school gardens The KOIWFP (IFAD) project is also running food security activities on the island	target, even though only 3 HHs were visited. This certainly require more manpower to shoulder this challenging task of preparing hr ground for planting Co-Finance SPC creel survey, biological sampling on bonefish Recurrent budget provides for fisheries data collection, marine product, landing, creel survey) IFAD food security project had been on the island prior project inception. Their HHs were not visited during the monitoring visit as the project extension staff had not been working with them.
		By the end of the project 100% (1,981) of men, women and children of Maiana have stable and/or increased	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	Progress is 25 (%) Same reasoning as for Nonouti <i>Any co-finance activities to complement?</i>	Maiana: 50 % Re-stock of giant clam, at two strategic sites was undertaken this May after consultation with the island communities on community-based fisheries management planning (CBFMP) in April. There is

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
		<p>levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p>	<p>households at selected villages involving 59% women and 41 % men</p> <p>Finding includes a weak base for natural food source due to the aging trees with no new trees planted annually.</p> <p>However, an in-depth analysis of these reports has yet to be completed, awaiting the training for database designing and analysis.</p>	<p>No similar project on food security is known to run same time</p>	<p>now a ban on gleaning the clam on entire island</p> <p>Culture team managed to plant several native food crops (5), reaching only 35% of the project target and also under took food preservation from ripe pandanus fruits as it was peak season.</p> <p>Recently the Elders Circle (Te Bau ni Maiana) had passed a number of ban rulings in taking finfish (all inshore species) during spawn runs, to allow release of eggs first during different phases of the moon.</p> <p>A second round of post-harvest and value-added training on marine resources was conducted this April to increase training hence beneficiary coverage.</p> <p>Planting perennial (food) trees and few leafy plants (Chaya, spinach, kumara, pumpkin,etc) had started at all 12 villages, but still >50% of all households per village have yet to join planting.</p>

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					<p>A LC would be engaged to assist in the planting efforts</p> <p>Co-finance:</p> <p>The translocation of ark shell (<i>Anadara maculosa</i>) was done in 2017 and so gleaning was banned for 2 years now and will continue for another 3 before opening for gleaning, as advised by Coastal Fisheries and enforced by both Council and Elders circle.</p> <p>The Maiana Island Council (MIC) provides fuel to enforcement individuals (Councillor, Village Warden and Special Constable) to the only islet (Tebikerai village) to catch those from the island and other islanders (S/Tarawa) who “creep” in after dark to the mouth of the lagoon to lay their gillnetting for hundreds of metres, to catch the spawn runs of bonefish and other finfish species, catching many under-size fish, but so far no one had been caught.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					Enforcement efforts of MIC is also co- finance
<p>2. Number of bonefish (Albula glossodonta) increasing and/or stable.</p> <p>* Bonefish are the main protein source for I-Kiribati and an indicator of over-all coastal zone fishery health.</p>	<p>Nonouti</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p>	<p>Nonouti</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>Progress is 20%</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>Progress is 25%</p> <p>Since no creel surveys are on-going at Nonouti, due to termination of the Fisheries Extension 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>Progress is 50%</p> <p>Co-finance</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 but Coastal Fisheries had started discussions with SPC to assist in this effort.</p> <p>Nonouti – 60%</p> <p>Await the second round of marine assessment and HH surveys in 2020.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					<p>First round of creel survey completed, yielded that</p> <p>As gillnetting is the main fishing method used accompanied by the splashing (<i>te ororo</i> which is one destructive fishing method) on island, bonefish is 48% (largest) of the species abundance while 66% by weight of species caught.</p> <p>The mean catch per trip was 54.69 fish or 31.17 kg. Average CPUE was 16.5 fish per hour per trip or 8.75 kg per hour per trip.</p> <p>Fisher perceptions indicated tat 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>

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					<p>A first Marine Protected Area had been established at Autukia (2017) that had recovered its marine resources (finfish and invertebrates) abundance</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries Extension Assistance through creel survey</p>
	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p> <p>Qualitative estimates are that populations at all islands are overharvested.</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>		<p>Progress is 30 %</p> <p>The creel surveys continue but the analysis are not complete yet.</p> <p>Reports on Laboratory samples sent overseas are yet to be returned</p> <p>Any co-finance activities to complement?</p> <p>None known</p>	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>First round of creel survey completed and yielded that</p> <p>Like Nonouti gillnetting is the main fishing method used on island, bonefish is 34% (largest) of the species abundance while 66% by weight of species caught.</p> <p>The mean catch per trip was 45.28 fish or 37.12 kg. This equates to an average CPUE of 20 fish per hour of a trip or 13.72 kg per hour of a trip.</p> <p>Fisher (men) perceptions collected from landings indicate that 83% reported that there was no change</p>

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					<p>in quantity which means that still the usual or average amount of catch experienced however, there was a decrease in catch size as 67% claiming that the catch size are smaller than those compared to 5 or 10 years ago</p> <p>An MPA had been established at Baretoa with a management plan. Same time Abatiku is also prepared to be a second site for MPA, to conserve fishing ground around this islet for gamefishing since it is not easy to sight bonefish during an assessment last</p> <p>MPA Management plan is yet to be completed</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries Extension Assistance continues</p> <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>

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	<p>Maiana</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>		<p>Progress is 30 %</p> <p>Creel surveys continue but analysis is not complete yet</p>	<p>Progress is 60 %</p> <p>Creel survey 50% complete</p> <p>ISP is completed through support from Island Full Council, but support was not sought from the Elders' circle which is more powerful.</p> <p>FAD deployment and training on FAD fishing and deep bottom fishing to diversify pressure from lagoon fishing however FADs had not been deployed yet – await additional construction material from abroad, delayed due to procurement process.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries Extension Assistants continued through creel surveys.</p> <p>No MPAs had been proposed yet maybe because entire island has a draft CBMMP</p> <p>However, from responses of those CBFM and CBMMP sites/villages, all reported that all bans are being observed and fines had been set for</p>

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					<p>culprits (eg gleaning ark shell fine-\$100, netting undersize milkfish - \$20, and requested project to consider provision of a sluice gate to minimize flooding casing overwash during heavy rain.</p> <p>Bonefish splash fishing totally ban by the Elders Circle (Te Bau ni Maiana)</p>
	<p>South Tarawa</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: TBD</p>	<p>South Tarawa</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>		<p>Progress is 30 %</p> <p>Same situation as in the pilot islands, but the sizes of landing catch seen at the local markets is below adult size</p>	<p>Progress is 50%</p> <p>All co-finance activities</p> <p>Ongoing creel survey</p> <p>Training on fishing gears making and deep bottom fishing techniques</p> <p>Draft Fisheries (conversation and management of coastal marine resources) Regulation 90% complete</p> <p>Establishment of Coastal MCS and E unit within the CFD</p>
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 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 clarity and addition of 2015 census information] Nonouti	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 CLiDEsc) to develop and generate example sector-specific	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	Overall progress is 90% There are some technical problems with the Maiana and the Abemama AWS. NIWA and KMS are working on fixing the problem, giving capacity training to local staff, providing new sets of equipments which fail to function properly

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			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-	GoK annual support for AMAT: 0	GoK annual support for AMAT: AU\$ 25,000	Progress is 20%. Data collected for the selected indicators is still in raw format and is	Progress is 25% Much of the data collected had yet to presented	Overall progress:40% Data has been collected on the following:

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
<p>kind and/or grant) to maintain of national adaptation and monitoring tool.</p> <p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p>	Investment in current monitoring system TBD.	<p>(approx. US\$ 18,000)</p> <p>[Target amended during inception phase to AU\$ 25,000; original target was US\$ 25,000]</p>	<p>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.</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</p>	<p>properly in a GIS format as a map.</p> <p>Beach profiling data set undertaken in previous quarters had yet to be presented in a meaningful format.</p> <p>The EMIS to be established awaits the international consultant.</p> <p>Its TOR was developed under the CB II project. A second server, to be procured under the project is being processed following national procurement procedures. This will act as a back-up for the raw data and GIS maps produced by the project. Sectors collecting data under output 2.4, 2.1 and other outputs that would feed into the envisaged EMIS are being stored separately</p> <p>Output 1.3 activities to feed this system, had not commenced yet</p>	<p>A second visit to monitor the coastal change of the 7 villages was again conducted in May, 2019.</p> <p>Data on Water Quality monitoring particularly on Salinity of the groundwater was also collected through the assistance of Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE)</p> <p>The second report of the IC on AMAT has just been made available to PMU for review.</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>EMIS (instead of AMAT) had set up its suite of environmental indicators but the actual operationalization awaits its IC getting on board next quarter.</p> <p>A local consultant is training some staff (Environment) on statistical analysis, starting from designing questionnaire to data entry to analysis using CSPro. This training</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			<p>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>also covered the IVA data collection needs and statistical analysis</p> <p>Nonouti Data collection as in Objective 2 above</p>
		Abemama,		These systems will be set up once the EMIS is up and running at base on capital (ECD)	Abemama: Data collection continued (as in Objective 2 above) but more regularly by Fisheries extension staff
		Maiana			<p>Maiana</p> <p>More than 10% households on island were given questionnaires based on Solid Waste Management and Biodiversity.</p> <p>The analysis of these is in progress. Not only HH questionnaires but also verification of trees not bearing fruits at about 10% of the total household on Maiana. 10% Household's</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					ground water were tested (Salinity) at each village.
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	1: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted	<p>Progress is 55%.</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</p>	<p>Progress is 60 %</p> <p>No concrete step of its being adopted by Cabinet, but further refinement and polishing is done at the OAG with technical inputs from CFD/MFMRD</p> <p>There is positive indications that it would be presented to Cabinet asap</p>	<p>Progress is 70%</p> <p>The final draft of the regulation and the roadmap for coastal fisheries submitted for Cabinet approval. Roadmap has been approved while the regulation is on hold and to be discussed by the Development Coordinating Committee (DCC) first before submitting to Cabinet for final consideration and adoption</p> <p>Ongoing capacity building training for Maritime Compliance Safety and Enforcement staff with SPC</p> <p>Final version of Fisheries regulation presented during the Coastal Fisheries Summit this May.</p> <p>Follow up work to support enforcement through Regional training on further legal drafting which was organized by SPC and attended by 2 officials from Kiribati (Fisheries and OAG).</p> <p>Further work required for institutionalization of MCS team and capacity building to address staff</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			regulation. The final draft had been sent to Office of the Attorney General (OAG) for endorsement by Cabinet this year.		enforcement capacity to support enforcement of the regulation 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.
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till end June 2018	Level as of March 2019	
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	Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3 Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3	Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15 Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15	Progress is 40%. 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 another day was facilitated by	Progress is 70% The formal training of all extension staff had been completed in 2018, both at Fisheries and Agriculture bases on capital. However, knowing how these trainings would be applied at the community level is yet to be known.	Progress is 70 % Trainings of the Fisheries and Agricultural Extension staff and were completed in 2018. But what is seen is that further on-the-job is necessary to these extension staff. However, individual attributes either apply these trainings on field and learn more from experience or

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
information knowledge).	* Score range: 0 - 15	* Score range: 0 - 15	<p>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).</p> <p>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 .</p>	<p>On-the-job training would be done at each pilot island in months to come.</p> <p>The new FEA for Nonouti will undertake her training next quarter since the former FEA had been terminated in late 2018, due to improper behavior under influence of alcohol</p>	<p>lack of passion hinder personal development</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Fisheries Recurrent budget supports the 2 years training of Fisheries Trainees.</p> <p>Coastal Fisheries Summit as part of capacity building training to extension staff</p> <p>Capacity building training for Fisheries Extension Officers from the pilot sites (6 weeks)</p> <p>Ongoing evaluation for extension staff performance</p> <p>Ongoing involvement of all fisheries programs conducted on the island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBFM - Postharvest and value adding - Research monitoring activities - FAD fabrication and fishing technology training - Pond survey - Creel survey

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seaweed farming - Clam farming - Data collection (landing and marine product) <p>ECD staff from different units spent time with the newly recruited Fisheries Extension staff from Nonouti – Theory and Practical (mangrove planting & environment enforcement) exercise were part of this training.</p> <p>The Agriculture and Livestock Local consultant planned to be engaged in second half of this year will train them further with on-the-job training (at least 3 months) and make further assessment at the conclusion .</p>
		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	Progress is 30 % The first round of training at the community level has been completed for all pilot islands. Another round of training, including monitoring will commence next quarters	Progress is 50 % <i>Nonouti</i> No training was done on island this quarter except as in Objective 1 to consult and make pre-assessment

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			traditional handicrafts and production of virgin oil to supply the local markets and promote intra-trade.		of the island for the translocation of ark shell later in the year. Abemama: No training was done on island Maiana: Second round of post-harvest accompanied by start your business and improve your business which were held at each of the 12 villages and wards.
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till end June 2018	Level as of March 2019	Level as of June 2019
7. Number of project beneficiaries (includes people engaged in training, awareness-raising and education, pilot villages, delivery of	<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	Progress is 60% 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	Overall progress is 70% but only 50%, are women who had been reached In addition to the 6,072 total beneficiaries last quarter, another 1,291 beneficiaries were reached, 661 (51.2%) of which are women.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
project initiatives, stakeholder meetings and project governance)			these participants are women.	reached, of which 40% are women. The total beneficiaries is now 6,072 of which 40 % are women (2,426.4)	The total number of beneficiaries reached todate is 7,363 people, of which only 3,126 (42.4%) are women (refer to Table 1)
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	June 2019 update
8. Management of land in accordance with land use/resource management plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation: i) Hectares of island territory under land use plan/revised land use plan	i) and ii) i) Nonouti 0 ha ii) Total hectares of island territory managed according to land use plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based	i) Nonouti Area with EBA land use plan: 2,000 ha ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.	Progress is 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. 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	Progress is 0% Nonouti i) The progress is nil as its Island Strategic Plan (ISP) is yet to be developed in the third quarter. ii) Progress is 50% Only one community/village (Autukia) had completed its community based (fisheries) management plan Plans to revisit the island for a whole of island approach	Progress is 60% Draft EbA guideline has been developed and is still in drafting through the assistance of a GIZ-TA (co-finance). Two (2) series of meetings have been convened to discuss this for further improvement and 1 internal meeting with Environment staff. Way-forward for this is to have finalized this from ECD level before end of this year and then reach out to key sectors such as MELAD-LMD, MFMRD and MELAD-ALD. A meeting was also held in this quarter with LMD regarding the

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
ii) Number of villages managing land in accordance with land use plans	adaptation management		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.	to develop their CBMP is planned in second half of year	development of the Land Use Plans but will await their plans to be done in Maiana first for consultation. NONOUTI- i) 30 % Preparation for the ISP happened in 2 stakeholders meeting led by LGD, as they prepare for the Maiana ISP trip ii) 50% Only 1 CBFM (village) site had been established in 2017. From monitoring visit, there is evidence of fish and bivalve recovery after closure from late 2017
	Abemama 0 ha	Abemama i) Area with EBA land use plan: 2,700 ha ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.	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.	i) Progress is 80 % The ISP had been formulated but is yet to be rolled out by the Island Council ii) Progress is 200% Four communities had completed their CBMPs but monitoring is yet to be undertaken in next quarters	i) Progress is 85% Translation of the vernacular is progressing, and there has been no progress with its marine spatial plan nor its land-use plan ii) >100 % (~200) 1 CBMMP community (Reina) had already protected their beach with mangrove and “buihui” protection, resulting in at least 3 metres of beach nourishment, protection of land crab habitats (coastal fronts)

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					<p>from destructive harvesting method had ceased, resulting in getting more lands in each burrow hole, traditional communal work had been revived with HHs assisting each other with difficult tasks (eg digging giant swamp taro pits closer to the water table) so each HH owns at least one giant swamp taro pit useful as ceremonial food,</p> <p>All 3 CBMMP communities (Reina, Tabontebike, Baretoa) have planted their perennial food crops (coconut, giant swamp taro or babai, pandanus, breadfruits, fig trees) around HH and on land plots</p>
	Maiana 0 ha	Maiana i) Area with EBA land use plan: 1,350 ha ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.	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 Environment and Fisheries Authorities.	<p>i) Progress is 0 % The ISP would be formulated next quarter.</p> <p>ii) Progress is 80% 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</p>	<p>Progress is 80% i) 80%</p> <p>ISP was formulated in April, spending 2 weeks on the island. Led by LGD with representatives from Fisheries, Agriculture, Culture, Tourism, Commerce, Environment), Initially a workshop was held with Councillors with some selected representatives to develop a draft, then village consultations weremade to seek inputs from all the 12 villages/wards on island.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
				<p>island in the entire country that still has an intact elders circle which is very powerful to rule the island, much more powerful than the Island Council. The Elders agreed to work on declaring their island an organic island in months to come</p> <p>The draft plan is yet to be finalized this year in consultation with the Island Council and Association of leaders</p>	<p>There is concern that the ISP may not get the full blessing of the Elders Cycle (Te Bau ni Maiana) which is more powerful than the full Island Council and so there is plan to go back and consult this paramount circle of Elders.</p> <p>Translation of the ISP began. The actual land-use plan and the accompanying marine spatial plan are both yet to be completed.</p> <p>ii) 80 %</p> <p>A number of these land management issues (alien invasive species spoiling native biodiversity, waste management, bush fires, free defecation, etc) are not activities that could happen over-night but require gradual support from all communities and Government over time</p> <p>Construction of soft measure coastal protection defences such as modified "Buibui" and mangrove planting is practiced by some villages (Bubutei & Buota) continued to minimize the impacts of coastal erosion but brings severe erosion to the adjacent land plots.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					The draft CBMMP for entire island has not be revisited for finalisation
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till June 2018	Level as of March 2019	
9. Number of vulnerability assessments completed. [NEW indicator added during inception phase]	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	3 (one for each target island of Nonouti, Abemama, and Maiana)	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 The IVA for Maiana is planned as soon as project fund had been replenished	Progress is 50 % The IVA (consultation & HHs) at Nonouti had been done but its HHs statistical analysis report is completed but yet to be presented. The PRA has not been done too. The physical assessment to verify this draft report is yet to be undertaken. A technical interpretation of the statistical analysis is also yet to be undertaken	. Progress is 50% Nonouti - 60 IVA for Nonouti – OB finds it difficult to analyze and produce a report for Nonouti given a different methodology (manual) used compared to Abemama (tablet used) but the data has been entered into an excel sheet, had been completed. On the other hand, MELAD-ECD has also undergone trainings conducted by a Local Consultant (LC) with financial assistance from CBII project. The training enabled staff to use a CSPRO software to enter raw data collected through HH questionnaire on integrated vulnerability assessment (IVA). Until now, all questionnaire for Nonouti have been entered by staff

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					into the CSPRO while the statistical analysis is done by LC. A draft report had also been completed but the final version will soon be produced.
		Abemama		<p>Progress is 40 %</p> <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>	<p>Progress is 70%</p> <p>Preliminary report is 100% complete, but further improvement is required</p> <p>Complete data (HHs & PRA) collection. Analysis report is complete</p> <p>IVA data for Abemama– Household questionnaire and PRA data have been analyzed for Abemama through the assistance of OB. A report had been produced on this.</p>
		Maiana		<p>Progress is 25 %</p> <p>The HHs surveyed had been undertaken, and its statistical analysis is in progress.</p>	<p>Progress is 40%</p> <p>HH survey as a component of IVA was done in Maiana while the PRA is yet to be undertaken.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
				<p>The technical interpretation of the report will need to be undertaken as well.</p> <p>The PRA component IVA at Maiana is yet to be done, most probably in second half of 2019.</p> <p>The physical assessment drawing in its ecological map is almost complete</p>	<p>The first coastal assessment was done in Nov 2018 where 7 villages on Maiana were covered (Tematantongo, Toora, Tebiauea, Buota, Bubutei Meang, Bubutei Nuuka and Bubutei Maiaki) through MELAD-LMD assistance. The 5 remaining villages will be assessed in future visits</p> <p>A second visit to monitor the coastal change of these 7 villages was again conducted in May, 2019.</p> <p>More than 10% households on Maiana were given questionnaires based on Solid Waste Management and Biodiversity. The analysis of these is in progress. Not only HH questionnaires but also verification of trees not bearing fruits at about 10% of the total household on Maiana.</p> <p>10% of Household's ground water were tested (Salinity) at each village.</p>
10. Hectares of coastal zone: i) Regulated through fishing management	i) and ii) Nonouti	i) Nonouti	Progress is 5%. Consultation with the communities on each	Progress is 40 %. As in 8) above, one ISP had been formulated from reef to	Overall Progress:70 % Nonouti: Progress is i) 40 %

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
zoning system as a result of national regulatory tool adopted by GoK. ii) Protected in fish recovery zones developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management.	0 ha Abemama 0 ha Maiana 0 ha Hectares of coastal zone fishing management areas regulated through zoning system	Regulated fishing area: 40,000 ha Abemama Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha Maiana Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha ii) At least 10% of area under zoning on each island:	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 recommendations) will be made to each island to develop the ISP. From the ISP, regulated fishing areas on each island would be determined by the island communities (both island council and people to be consulted). This could be possible in second half of 2018.	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. The Marine Spatial Planning is a component of these plans to designate specific areas for regulated fishing areas and fish recovery zones	Preparation has been undertaken prior the visit to Nonouti in quarter 3 to develop the ISP ii) 50% MPAs- one established in Autukia village and demarcated using local materials (poles) and management plan ompleted..... It was learned from the community members that the closure of their fishing ground since 2017 had really seen the recovery of many finfish species and some bivalves which are naturally found within the vicinity of the reserve
	Abemama i) & ii) 0 ha	Abemama i) Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha			Progress: 80% i) 80%

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
		ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,500 ha			<p>ISP is complete and endorsed at island level but is yet to be translated to English (80%)</p> <p>The ISP regulates the entire land area and sea (island jurisdiction 100% of total land and sea area).</p> <p>Its marine spatial plan is still undone</p> <p>ii) >100 % (~500%)</p> <p>2 islets (Abatiku & Biike) are to be declared MPAs</p> <p>MPAs are yet to be demarcated and accompanied by marine spatial plans</p> <p>The 3 CBMMPs (Reina, Tanimainiku, Tabontebike) also have marine components.</p> <p>The fishing ground at these communities had been observed from destructive fishing methods by the community members but other village members still practice the splashing (te ororo) without respecting these CBMMPs but the occurrence is not regular as in previous years. Communities require patrol boats to chase the culprits.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					<p>Co-finance:</p> <p>Island Council support to prepare communities for consultation</p> <p>Translation support from Government (LGD-MIA) of the vernacular version to English</p>
	<p>Maiana</p> <p>i) & ii)</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>i) Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha</p> <p>ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,000 ha</p>			<p>Progress: 70%</p> <p>i) - 70%</p> <p>ISP had been formulated this April, but yet to be translated from vernacular to English version.</p> <p>100% of total land and sea area. The ISP regulates the entire land area and sea (island jurisdiction)</p> <p>A retreat is planned next quarter to complete the translation</p> <p>The Island Council and the Elders Circle are already banning fishing of finfish species during their spawn run at different phases of the moon prior the release of their eggs. Patrolling the lagoon mouth close to tIslet Tebikerai is done by the village Councillor, special constable and village warden to catch both islanders and other islanders</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					<p>(S/Tarawa) from not observing these bans</p> <p>ii) >100 % (~600 %) 2 CBFM sites and all 12 villages have community based management plans)</p> <p>MPAs – 3 spots (Tebikerai Islet, navigational channel, Bubutei, plus 5 villages closed for ark shell recovery – 5 years since 2017</p> <p>Giant clam re-stocking was undertaken at 2 CBFM sites in May after CBFM consultations with Island Council and communities this April. Ban for clam harvesting is now strictly observed.</p> <p>Draft CBMMP for entire island (3 miles) – verification is yet to be undertaken this year.</p> <p>Co-finance Staff time, transportation, office space, office equipment (printer, overhead project during ISP consultations)</p>
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative since project start till 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	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
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.	Progress is 20-30 % 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	Overall progress is 50% In Nonouti, a coverage of 333 ha have been demarcated in 2018 with no recent demarcation undertaken in this year. No reported mangrove replanting has started this quarter. Seems like increase in mangrove habitat is due to natura growth rather than human induced growth
	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	164 Abatiku and 1250 hypocotyls planted in Baretoa, Tanimainiku and Tabontebike (Abemama Island) coverage of mangroves found after demarcation in	No new planting of mangrove hypocotyls commenced this quarter Those planted last year still survive at two CBMMP sites (Tabontebike & Reina)., while 2 sites (Baretoa & Tabontebike) did not survive.

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			50-50 represented in each gender	2018 was 0.61632km ² while 0.6045 km ² in 2013, an increase of 0.0118 km There is almost 2 % increase in mangrove habitat since 2013. This gives a 40% progress	Additional mangrove plantings (200++) at Tabontebike in quarter 1 had about 30% survival rate.
	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 500% progress if a 5 % increase is the target as with the other 2 pilots islands	Mangrove Demarcation that was done at Maiana last year – gave a 233.58 Hectare (excluding the recently planted seedlings in 2019). No demarcation has been done this year, hence, only 233.58 was an anticipation of increase in coverage. This April, there was replanting at Tekaranga, Tematantongo, Tebangetua and Bubutei villages. All survived except the ones planted at village capital (Tebangetua) Although mangrove replanting is NOT continually done, stretches of existing natural mangrove remain intact as the Elders circle laid a strict ban several years back NOT to destroy any mangrove tree,

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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.	Progress 25% Progress is delayed due to hold up at OAG since 2017 but the ISP development may hasten the process.	Progress: 50 % Await the endorsement of Fisheries regulation The proposed fisheries bye law has been submitted to the Office of the Attorney in 2017 for finalization and clearance. However the bye laws are rejected on the ground that the proposed bye laws duplicate the provisions of the Fisheries Act and issues has been captured under this legislation. However to move forward on this, an intervention has been made recently to OAG to explore how to work further and improve on this bye laws.
	Abemama 3	Abemama 5		Progress: 35% Same situation as in Nonouti, but it's ISP has been completed and 4 CBMPs had been endorsed,	No activities again this quarter

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				which had observed proper management of destructive fishing methods (splashing and crab burrow habit destruction), etc	
	Maiana 1	Maiana 4		Progress:30% Same situation at Nonouti, but its CBMP for entire island had been drafted. Return to island to verify the CBMP is planned in third quarter	Progress is 60% Despite the hold up of getting new bye-laws adopted, traditional law which is more powerfully enforced on island than bye-law s now being observed on prohibition of destructive fishing methods and having closed seasons for fishing (refer to objective 2 above)
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	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	Progress: 40 % No progress again this quarter since it awaits adoption of the National Regulation, Bye-laws prior operationalization of the draft Commercial Permit. The progress towards the finalization and adoption of the

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
conservation by-laws.					National Regulation is reflected in this target.
	Abemama Commercial Permits: 0	Abemama Commercial Permits: 3		Progress: 0% No reported progress	
	Maiana Commercial Permits: 0	Maiana Commercial Permits: 3		Progress % No reported progress	
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	Progress is 30-50%. This quarter no activity has commenced in any capacity building workshops at the pilot islands but some are being planned for quarters 2 and 3 at Maiana.	Overall Progress is 50 % Post harvest and value adding Techniques training program along with financial literacy training, virgin oil and handicraft making trainings were undertaken at all pilot islands. 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

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			<p>training provided to 9 islands through co-finance including target islands. A total of 307 participated (including 217 females and 123 males).</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Public displays – Tuna Day (100+ people attended and learnt seafood recipes) and seagrape processing and marketing workshop – 37 women from church groups and community in South Tarawa)</p> <p>2 Fishing Technology and FAD fishing trainings conducted for</p>		<p>involving 10 wards in Maiana</p> <p>Target audience mainly women</p> <p>Additional programs at Coastal Fisheries (CFD) base include:</p> <p>Training also encompass fish handling and value adding techniques</p> <p>Skills shared on - Vertical long line, Trolling, DBF, Balu hai</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>one fishing survey conducted end of June to evaluate fishing techniques with Fishermen association at Betio, on South Tarawa (joint program with JICA Expert)</p> <p>List of other programs supported (Co-finance) to address the goal of LDCF project:</p> <p>Maritime Safety and Outboard motor (OBM) trainings – targeted fishermen and fishermen associations</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			<p>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>		<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>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					<p>Second round of training (as in Nonouti) will be undertaken this August</p> <p>Maiana: 50 %</p> <p>Training for FADs construction at Maiana but deployment awaits cement slab completion, as anchor</p> <p>Post-harvest second round training at all villages/wards at Maiana following the first round undertaken at the Fish Centre (April, 2018).</p> <p>Second round of financial literacy including virgin oil production and handicraft development and business start-ups will follow this July</p> <p>Co-finance Additional Progress:</p> <p>School resources on fisheries have developed under TW programme funding support with follow up work on TOT trainings to Outer islands schools and distribution.</p> <p>2 Year 9 syllabus on Kiribati Community Studies and Science</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					<p>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 (Mamautari news)</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
					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
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 Island Councils and target communities) from the non-consumptive use of coastal zone resources. [Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception	Nonouti AU\$ 0	Nonouti AU\$ 15,000 (US\$ 11,200)	. Progress is 5 % Initial consultation with the Island Council on Nonouti to revive the gamefishing initiative. full support was given by Island Council. a first 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 Hospitality training had been conducted at	Progress is 40%. A revisit of the island was made by Tourism team to resolve issues which the Island Council has with the TienFly (gamefishing flyshop) firm, and also to resolve issues raised by trained Tour Guides. The TienFly flyshop was deterred from being pro-active, due to late payment of their consultancy fee.	Progress is 50 % Gamefishing – anticipating first team starting Sept. Trained tour/fishing Guides conduct their training on their own, while waiting for this Sept team of anglers. 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 earlier this year 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

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
phase for clarity]			<p>Nonouti island and was attended by 49 participants (9 males & 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>discussed again during the Nonouti ISP this month.</p> <p>Two set of foreign visitors visited the island this quarter as collected from the Guesthouse caretaker.</p> <p>The first is a GIZ-TA who was on holiday to visit the island but informed everyone that he was not a gamefishing angler.</p> <p>A second visitor came from UK who came to find out more about gamefishing on the island. Through misunderstanding, he was not given a trained tour guide but just an ordinary fishermen.</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>The only resort owned by the NIC had improved having a 24 hour electricity coverage, hence fans and charging phones and laptops were a major improvement for the anglers comfort.</p> <p>There is also a fridge and a freezer working for the guests and the NIC workers community</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
	Abemama AU\$ 0	Abemama AU\$ 5,000 (US\$ 3,750)	Abemama would be visited in the next trip of the IC, to assess the potential of the island for game fishing.	<p>20 % progress</p> <p>The assessment of the island had been undertaken in third quarter of 2018, but the abundance of bonefish was not encouraging. However, this could be reversed if a marine protected area (MPA) is declared around the islets (Abatiku & Biike). Consultations on this began in November, 2018 when the ISP was formulated. A draft CBFMP is being developed after consultation with the Abatiku community in late 2018.</p>	<p>Progress: 50 %</p> <p>Report for the Flyfishing assessment in Sept 2018 has not been presented to the Abemama Island Council (AIC)</p> <p>Hospitality training for two weeks was conducted in later part of June, facilitated by SPITHI, an IC and attended by 47 participants</p> <p>Proposal to set up a MPA (bonefish conservation) at Abatiku islet</p> <p>There is a plan to do another exploratory trip to assess the other gamefishing species. bringing in anglers this September.</p>
	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	<p>30%</p> <p>The potential for the island is high but using fishing nets needs to be discouraged and minimized as a fishery management approach</p> <p>Another potential flyshop firm is being searched in order to have different consultancy firms support these eco-tourism activities,</p>	<p>Progress: 40%</p> <p>Hospitality training for 2 weeks in first half of June, 2019 was facilitated by an IC, SPITHI and attended by 24 participants.</p> <p>Consultations for the ISP had urged for more focused conservation of finfish (including bonefish) spawn runs</p> <p>Co-finance</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			tour guide training same time, but due to lack of fund, this had been postponed to September.	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	Level as of June 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 assisting the setting up of these school gardens through training of teachers and students and provision of plant cuttings and seedlings to plant. After training of Agricultural Extension	Progress is 30 % CMD had visited Nonouti late 2018, undertaking practical training to plant the 5 traditional perennial crops as follows: 39 coconut trees 17 babai (swamp taro) 8 pandanus trees 8 breadfruit trees 3 fig trees Due to slow progress of Extension staff at station, reports had been delayed with minimal data/info	Overall progress is 50% A contract to hire local consultants to work at each pilot island to assist the extension staff was drafted. Final approval by Secretary is pending Nonouti – 60 % Despite the lack of activities this quarter, a monitoring visit was undertaken due to under-reporting of the extension staff. Planting of many perennial crops and home gardening (vegetables and leafy plants) had reached 9 villages of the 10 villages. The only last village was the islet Abamakoro and it was reported that the traditional giant swamp taro can not be planted due to brackish water at the surface.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			<p>Officers last March, work at the island level had commenced and set up gene banks.</p> <p>Culture & 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 & swamp taro-babai) and preservation of local food from land and sea.</p>		<p>All of these nine villages have reached the number of varieties per village of three perennial crops (coconut, pandanus and fig tree) and other fruits (banana, pumpkin, kumara, etc) and some leafy plants (spinach).</p> <p>This could bring the island to > 50% Progress.</p>
	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>Progress is 25%</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</p>	<p>Progress is 40%</p> <p>Visits to 4 additional villages, one islet and 2 schools confirmed that there has been little progress from the extension staff.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress since project start till June 2018	Quarter 1, 2019 Update	Quarter 2, 2019 Update
			Coconut: 22; Breadfruit: 10; Pandanus: 14; Fig trees: 14; babai: 36 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.	established gene bank, while the other two schools are getting close to the project target. Another school had planted the following 10 pandanus 10 dwarf coconut palm (2 varieties) 3 native fig 2 varieties of breadfruits (4) but the survival rate was low	However. the IFAD food security project (Co-finance) had been active in urging people to plant new vegetables in many villages as could be seen at many HHs
	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).	Progress is 35 % 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)	Progress is 50% Monitoring visit confirmed that all 12 villages had been planted with new/young food trees and vegetables, some had been harvested, hence some plants varieties (coconut, fig tree,) had been reached, while pandaus and breadfruit are getting close to the 5 varieties
The progress of this Objective is: off track		On- track			

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.*

The Audit issue on under-reporting of salary by AUD 41,213.20, had been settled by KFSU, to reimburse Government Account.