



Quarterly Project Progress Report

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

Date of report: October to December, 2019

Name, Project Coordinator: Tererei Abete-Reema (Ms) Project Assistants: Arawaia Moiwa (Mr)/Kiriten Oben (Ms)/Ruka Tabuia (Mr): Assistant Project Coordinator: Kautu Temakei (Mr)

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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 4, 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 last quarter of the year had many visits to Abemama, starting with Culture (CMD) with 2 teams, one was a practical team revisiting natives plants planted in 2018 for monitoring purposes and continued the replanting scheme for 2 weeks, while the second team consulted the island council on endorsing significant cultural sites which could be rehabilitated to become part of the gamefishing package. A third team from Culture visited Nonouti for the same purposes and planting exercises. These cultural activities ensure that communities and individuals continue to plant long-term indigenous crops, which are unique crops and plants, important for food security during drought and as raw materials for traditional skills. It also supported and encouraged the transmission of traditional skills and knowledge through filming and documenting that have great contribution to enhance food security and to build resilience against climate changes. The most targeted skills are traditional local preservation methods, fishing and cultural practices.

Concurrently a Tourism team was assisting a small community, Reina which has both a CBMMP and a CBFM, hence a potential MPA, to prepare its cultural package to visitors, promoting their agritourism products on Abemama. The dinner cuisine, consisted of many locally grown fresh food from the gardens and the sea, without imported food, eating the traditional ways of feasting. A video promotion to document the small community vision was also produced.

The Local Government team revisited Maiana during the last weekend in October to seek blessing of the Elders cycle (Te Bau) on the final ISP. A number of useful additions were made by the Elders including ensuring provision of more plants varieties to provide for healthy meals to children and pregnant women. This consultation coincided with the roadshows visiting all 3 islands to promote World Food Day.

Towards the end of October, a team from MCIC prepared a staged video production at Maiana on making handicraft showing how each raw material are processed prior the actual weaving, highlighting how women could generate income for livelihood as they face adverse impacts of climate change.

Two hatchery teams from Fisheries chartered a vessel to Abemama and Nonouti. The two teams sought Island full council approval and support on giant clam grow-out and sandfish farming trials for stock enhancement and alternative income generation. At the potential villages for restocking these marine resources, training was provided on basic husbandry techniques in clam and sandfish farming. Finally, 600 clams and 100 sandfish were deployed in the identified sites at Nonouti while 136 giant clams and 78 sandfish were safely and successfully deployed at Reina, Kariatebike and Tabontoibike villages at Abemama. The 3 sandfish pens and 9 tables altogether constructed at each potential sites, were deployed at Abemama. On the chartered vessel the three brand new boats for each pilot island were transported across.

A CBFM team went to Nonouti in November, to facilitate the finalization of Fisheries Management plans for the villages of Temotu and Teuabu, along with the review of Autukia's management plan during which a Catch Monitoring program was introduced to the community. While at the island, the team followed up on the management plans of both Teuabu and Abamwakoro villages to revisit the draft CBMPs contributing towards finalization.

Another CBFM team went also to Abemama to finalise the Community Based Management Plans and established a CBFM committee for Abatiku islet. Follow-up visits to Baretoa, Tabiang and Tebwanga Meang communities for their CBMPs were also undertaken. There was also an opportunity to visit the Reina community to review its CBMP and monitor its implementation.

Three teams from Agriculture, each went to a pilot island to consult with Full Council in relation to the agriculture implemented target workplan on the recruitment of youth as Inventory Stocktakers to boost progress and sought endorsement of 2 villages per island to be trialed for livestock and also involving more households to reach 80% in planting food crops to get closer to the target of 5 varieties of plants per village. At least this new target could bring the project progress to the first target where 100% of the population on each pilot island would have stable and/or increased levels of food security thus increasing their resilience against climate change. A recruitment process was undertaken, followed by consultations with the two villages chosen for piloting and lastly monitoring the progress of work of the Local Consultants, except Nonouti where there is no local consultant.

Tourism training at Abemama was undertaken during first 2 weeks of December, focusing on baking, tour guiding, customer service, front office and housekeeping to 3 MPA communities (Reina village, Baretoa village, Abatiku Islet) and was also extended to existing accommodation providers on the island that missed the SPITHI training last June. It also covered development of their eco-tourism activities within the MPAs, assisted participants on roles and responsibilities of tour guiding and how to develop eco-tour programs, itinerary as well as how to cost out such eco-tour program. These trainings were supposed to give participants a sense of ownership and pride of their culture and nature/environment and how to come up with eco-friendly activities which will eventually assist and improve their economic activities so that they can be able to withstand the issues of climate change or enhance their food security in the face of climate change.

LGD and Fisheries team went to Abemama to undertake an official handover ceremony for the project boat for use by fisheries monitoring and patrolling in December. During the handover, a MOU was signed between Government (Fisheries & LGD) and the Island Council for the operation of the boat and maintenance. A training was also conducted to the assigned motorman by the Fisheries technician who joined the team from base. While at the island the team consulted the full island council for revalidation of the ISP formulated in 2018 to be more natural resource management focused in nature, so it can assist with reaching the project targets..

Two Fisheries teams went separately to Maiana and Abemama in early December, to assess the Fisheries Extension staff on their performance, spending less than a week on each island. At Maiana, the FEA was assessed by the Fisheries Supervisor, but not the FA who is still absent since July. At Abemama, the FEA was also assessed but not the FA who had returned to the island some months back. Both FEAs were recommended for re-engagement hence their contracts were extended from start to end of new year. The Nonouti FEA was not assessed due to flight overbooking, so it was postponed to the new quarter.

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?

Sufficient oversight was provided by ECD of MELAD and PMU through bilateral means. In addition, KFSU ensured financial regulation is complied with. However, KFSU was handicapped due to staff turn-over, causing delay to acquittal reporting. More activities could have been done this quarter, but due to the rationing of the quarter's advance request by UNDP, 2 weeks spent on acquittals lost many stakeholders' interest and was coupled with airline being fully booked.

At the decision of the Board, PMU hosted a weekend retreat in late December for all project Stakeholders to redo the CWP2020 to utilise the remaining balance of the project of >AUD4 M since the project should be officially closed by January 2021, as advised UNDP.

• 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.)

Only one monitoring trip was undertaken by the Ministry Project Planning Unit staff at Abemama. Not all activities of the project were monitored, but only the 5 varieties of food crops and leafy plants was inspected. A very low rating of 45% progress was given by the MELAD Project Officer.

The Catch Monitoring data and its definitions are significant in the presentation of the fisheries resource status, and for the improvement and management of the island foremost resource. However, this monitoring is the first of its kind on Nonouti thus the final result and observation on the fisheries status in Autukia MPA is yet to be determined. The village will be visited continuously 3 times a year in order to conclude the fisheries status and the effectiveness of CBFM's management plan in Autukia village.

All project data collected are still fragmented, being kept by data collectors as the EMIS back-up server has just been purchased. Once the server had been installed, it envisaged that all data from project intervention would be stored. Fisheries data were kept by their various databases and programs which were supplied by SPC. Fisheries Extension Assistants hired by project collect data (Fig.1) and send them to Fisheries base for analysis (Target 1 and 2)

Risk management

(Actual/ anticipated operational, political and environmental risks)

Over-commitment of responsible Stakeholders (Fisheries and Environment) continued this quarter, requiring more concerted effort in the following quarters

There was continued delay in providing operational budget (DWs) to Extension staff from PMU through Treasury (KFSU) due to slow acquittal submissions/returns of previous DWs sent earlier in mid-2019 from Treasuries of each Island Councils.

A number of Government permanent staff were still not stationed at the pilot islands this quarter, namely the Fisheries Assistants at Nonouti and Maiana, and the Agricultural Assistant at Maiana.

Communication and advocacy

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

Celebration of World Food Day at 3 pilot islands with a road show using youth drama groups was undertaken from one end to other end of island promoting food security and its importance to the project objectives, highlighting its many activities undertaken by various Stakeholders. This same road show drew many audiences at villages and schools from children to elderlies and was captured in a video clip at Nonouti island. During the promotion, 150 t-shirts produced were distributed as prizes for quiz questions at each site. More project lavalavas with project design were also distributed thus bringing the figures for each island at more than 200 this quarter. More than 200 project lavalavas were distributed during the World Food Day/MELAD week, as gifts to active participants on South Tarawa. During a subsequent national summits, another 150 lavalavas were further distributed to participants.

More press releases 23 on project activities were released during the quarter. Meetings were held bilaterally by PMU with stakeholders to improve the draft press releases in terms of content and quality. There is an increase in the number of websites used such as MELAD, MFMRD and TAK, as well as ECD facebook. The project twitter account is currently down, awaiting further assistance from UNDP Communication Specialists.

A final draft of the first newsletter for this last quarter was ready for mass production but due to low level of project funding on hand, it is now pending. Two video clips were produced at Nonouti to document the road show on World Food Day celebrations and the restocking of the island lagoon with two bivalve species (clam and arc shell) and sandfish. Another video staged production was undertaken at Maiana on handcraft. PMU participated in the UN day celebration at the national level, displaying its video clips which were completed at that time.

PSC was convened on 28th November but decided to meet again on 20 December to consider the revised CWP2020 and AWP2020. This was attended by a UNDP-PaO and UNJP team. The second proposed meeting did not eventuate, as the CWP2020 had not been cleared by UNDP yet to endorsement.

- **Focus on gender equity and equality**

(highlight specific activities and achievements)

Following is the beneficiary information per island and output:

Table 1 Summary of beneficial details

Island	outputs	total	Men	Women	Adult (%)	Youth (%)	Children (%)
Maiana							
Agriculture	2.3	72	53	10	100		
Agriculture	1.5	224	139	85			Oct
Local Government	1.2	55	54	1	100		
Commerce	1.5						
Fisheries	1.5	84	75	9	100	0	0
Environment	1.2 & 2.2	420	280	140	70	30	
PMU	2.4	888	435	453	40	21	39
Nonouti							
Fisheries	2.6 (Hatchery)	41	34	7	95	5	
Fisheries	2.4 outreach	1908	626	713	70	1	29
Agriculture	1.5						
ALD	2.3	119	62	57	90	10	0
Fisheries	2.2 (CBFM)	101	50	51	100		
Fisheries	2.2 (CBFM-M&E)	53	26	27			
Culture	2.3						
Fisheries	1.5	22	13	9			Nov
Abemama							
Agriculture	1.5						
Fisheries	1.5	87	52	35	90	8	2 (Dec)
Fisheries	2.6	56	39	17	100	0	0
Culture	2.2 & 2.3	97	48	49	80	20	0
Agriculture	2.3	61	29	32	60	40	
Commerce	1.5						
Tourism	2.7	42 104	37	67	100		
PMU	2.4	543	189	232			122
Total		4,935	2,161	2,694			

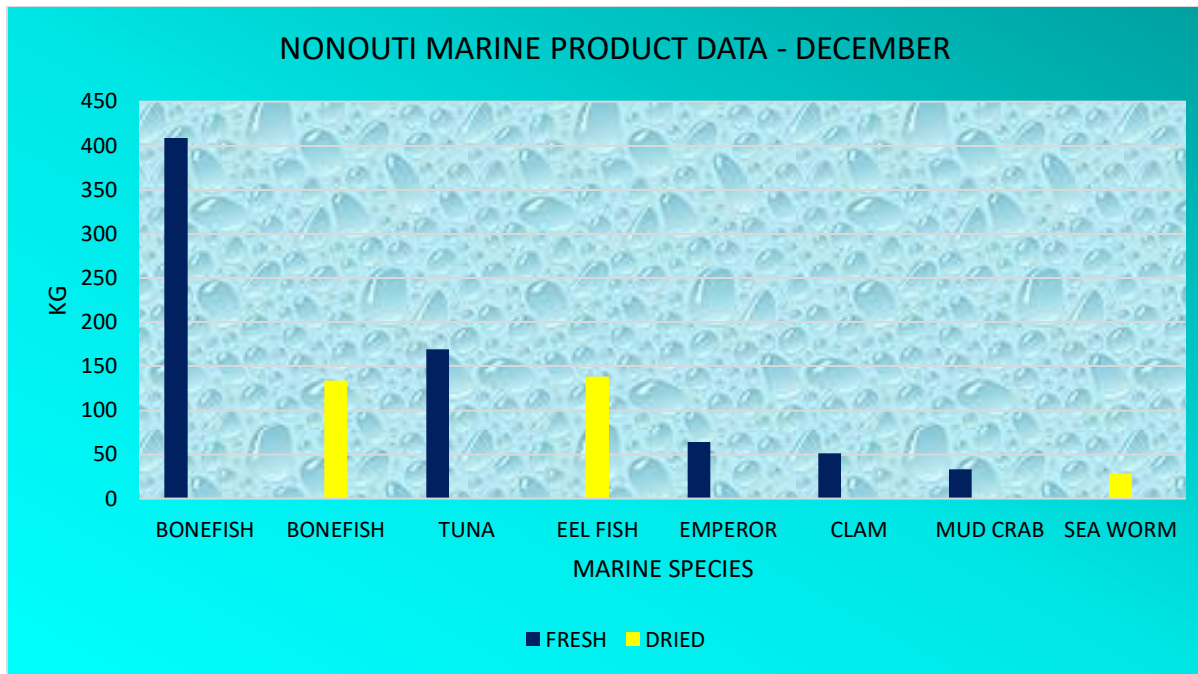


Fig 1. Landing data collected by FEA

The bar graph above showed marine species sent to Tarawa as food for relatives. The highest number of marine species sent to Tarawa is the bonefish. Its weight was 409 kg in fresh preservation form and 134 kg in dried preservation form.

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

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>1. Percentage of households and communities that have stable or increased food security in the face of climate change</p> <p>CFD ALD CMD</p>	<p>Current trajectory of resource use signify increased future food insecurity (actual household food security will be defined during Year 1 of project and presented as gender-disaggregated data)</p> <p>Current trajectory of resource use signify increased future food insecurity (actual household food security will be defined during Year 1 of project and presented as gender-disaggregated data)</p> <p>Average # of outboard motor</p>	<p>By the end of the project 100% of men, women and children of targeted islands (Nonouti 2,744), have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p> <p>[2015 census information added to target during inception phase for clarity]</p>	<p>Progress 65%</p> <p>Nonouti Fisheries</p> <p>600 clams and 100 sandfish were deployed at Nonouti</p> <p>Translocation of 300 arc shells (Te Bun) from Abemama to Nonouti (villages) was carried out this November 2019 to restock the lagoon with the depleted bivalve.</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>CFD and MISE team visited Nonouti on the 14-21 November 2019 to complete the sluice gate work of the existing fishpond however work was not completed as the woods sent over to the Island went missing few days before the team arrived.</p> <p>Milkfish farming continued, training was provided by Fisheries on milkfish management and milkfish</p>		<p>Overall Progress 60 %</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Results of health clinic surveys undertaken at each pilot island were provided at the request of PMU but the narrative component (Annual bulletin of the pilot islands) is yet to be shared.</p> <p><i>Nonouti 70%</i></p> <p>Preparation with the ark shell (te bun) translocation to Nonouti is planned for next quarter. It will be collected from Abemama and translocated to Nonouti for the purpose of restocking the wild.</p> <p>Agriculture (70%)</p> <p>A team from base visited from 5th - 16th September to monitor and evaluate Home-Garden Competition which has 40% households/farmers registered. 45 plantlets of Breadfruit (Bokeke variety) were distributed to all villages (9) from Temoti to Tebuange except the islet. Extension</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>boats = 0.234 & canoes = 0.148.</p> <p>By catch volume, bonefish accounts to 217775 kg or 42% of annual finfish catch</p> <p>'te bun' (arkshell) = 0% due to lack of bivalve on island</p> <p>% of gears for finfish species employed by fishers = 58 (leading figure) for gillnets, hand-line accounted to 25 %, deep-bottom fishing.</p> <p>For invertebrates, diving = 40% & gleaning = 60%.</p> <p>Accessibility of resource is easy.</p> <p>Per capita of fish consumption on the island is portrayed by the following representation; finfish is almost 4</p>		<p>food production during this trip to 5 milkfish owners on the island</p> <p>The Catch Monitoring activity has commenced this quarter to assess the effectiveness of the CBFM implemented since 2019. The results of catch monitoring assessment undertaken in Autukia, Nonouti within a 2 weeks period, Also, it describes methods that are used in carrying out catch monitoring, i.e. methods used for data collection and clarification of those data. The result, however, will be used as a source of comparing fluctuations of catch data between different years of catch monitoring assessment within the MPA..</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Progress 70%</p> <p>A trip to Nonouti on last November with commonly based on Consultation of island council on the implementation of ALD target workplan for the island, recruitment of 2 Is for the 2-pilot village on livestock production. A baseline survey was conducted during the trip for the 2-pilot village for livestock production. Consultation for this pilot village about the</p>		<p>staff were assisted by the team to collect additional planting material:</p> <p>150 Breadfruit-Bukiraro,</p> <p>100 Fig Trees,</p> <p>150 Banana) that were basically limited in numbers at some households. These were collected for sowing at the Nursery area in Matang (capital) village. Training of 198 (KUC) Youth on agricultural planting know-how from different islands (Betio, Maiana, Kuria, Aranuka and Nonouti) attending a church convention was also a main highlight of the team's visit.</p> <p>A survey for Abamwakoro islet showed need for more breadfruit, banana, pandanus and fig trees, and fencing to ward off scavengers (pigs).</p>

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

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		<p>By the end of the project 100% (3,299) of men, women and children of Abemama have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p>	<p>Abemama 50%</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>The same visit in November was undertaken to consult island council for identification of the two pilot villages on the island. At same time, the recruitment of 2 youth as Inventory stocktakers was conducted from those pilot villages. Consultation of the pilot village for livestock production was also carried out during the trip.</p> <p>AAA managed to mass produce only 30 banana shoots and 39 vegetables this quarter.</p> <p>As reported by the Local Consultant, not much planting could be done this quarter due to excessive rain on the island. The main road for travel was not safe for transporting seedling and visit communities or even</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>141 traditional food crops (54 coconuts, 23 breadfruits, 33 pandanus, 20 babai & 11 fig trees)</p>	<p>Abemama: 40%</p> <p>Invertebrate survey at intertidal zones, rolled out this April. IT was incomplete due to fuel shortage, to reach all points on island, especially islet</p> <p>The second monitoring visit of PMU took place at 6 more villages (Abatiku islet, Tabontebike, Kabangaki, Tebanga N & S, and Tekatia Primary School.</p> <p>Except for Tabontebike, all these villages have not seen any additional plantings even though there is an IFAD food security project on the island. The AAA had not been to these villages hence there is zero progress on land.</p> <p>Tabontebike, and 2 other villages may have reached the project target, even though only 3 HHs were visited.</p> <p>This certainly require more manpower to shoulder this challenging task of preparing ground for planting</p> <p>Co-Finance</p>	<p>Abemama 45 %</p> <p><i>Refer to Health Statistics</i></p> <p>On-going creel survey conducted by FEA at each pilot sites and submitted on a monthly basis but yet to be analysed.</p> <p><i>Co-finance</i></p> <p>Milkfish fries support to pond owners in Abemama and Nonouti is on-going noting the interest of local farmers on the two islands.</p> <p>A contract had been signed in July by an Agricultural Local Consultant and commenced work with extension staff, extending planting to all wards of island including islet Abatiku on Abemama. Fuel shortage on island had hampered making round 1 incomplete halfway through</p> <p>Co-finance:</p> <p>IFAD project personnel and the LC and AAA of LDCF combined forces to do training and planting together at all villages</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>were planted at all villages/wards from Kabangaki to the islet Abatiku</p>	<p>SPC creel survey, biological sampling on bonefish</p> <p>Recurrent budget provides for fisheries data collection, marine product, landing, creel survey)</p> <p>IFAD food security project had been on the island prior project inception. Their HHs were not visited during the monitoring visit as the project extension staff had not been working with them.</p>	
		<p>By the end of the project 100% (1,981) of men, women and children of Maiana have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change</p>	<p>Maiana 60%</p> <p>Fisheries</p> <p>Pond assessment to Bubutei and Tekaranga villages' fishpond was conducted on the 11-13 October 2019. Scope of work and costing is currently developed by MISE.</p> <p>Need to co-finance with OB as they also working on the same ponds</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>A trip to Maiana on last November was also based on the consultation</p>	<p>Maiana: 50 %</p> <p>Re-stock of giant clam, at two strategic sites was undertaken this May after consultation with the island communities on community-based fisheries management planning (CBFMP) in April. There is now a ban on gleaning the clam on entire island</p> <p>Culture team managed to plant several native food</p>	<p>Maiana 60 %</p> <p><i>Refer to Health Statistics</i></p> <p>Fisheries 60 %</p> <p>Courtesy Meeting with Te Bau ni Maiana and Full Council to support restocking of marine invertebrates – A consultation on giant clam and sandfish farming trial has been successfully conducted on the 3rd September 2019 with the positive feedback from Te Bau ni Maiana in supporting the initiative with village</p>

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			<p>of island council for the 2-pilot village as instead of 2 pilot village that been proposed, the island council proposed 4- pilot village(Tebikerai, Temantantongo, Buota, and Bubutei Maiaki) so now we have 4 pilot village for livestock section on the island and also the recruitment of 12 Is from each respective village which in achieve a 80%HH to have at least 5 varieties of perennial crop.</p> <p>The island Agricultural Assistant (AAA) hired by the project reported that 150 coconut trees had been mass produced from July to October. Another 30 were produced and distributed again in November. Within the same time period 58 breadfruits were distributed but 52 survived, 184 sweet potato seedlings but 40 died, 10 papaya produced but only 1 survived, 20 chaya distributed and all survived, 30 vegetables (egg plant, cucumber & tomato) were distributed but only 11 survived.</p>	<p>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>	<p>targeted include Tebikerai, Tekaranga and Bubutei for clam program while Temantongo, Aobike and Tebanga for sandfish.</p> <p>For restocking purposes, there were 200 <i>T.maxima</i> deployed close to Bubutei village and another 100 were deployed closer to Tebikerai Islet in May and monitoring was conducted on the 14 September. Restocking also took place replacing dead stock (130) observed during the monitoring.</p> <p>Agriculture (60 %)</p> <p>In July, Extension staff distributed 18 kumala cuttings, leafy plants (Iaaro & iamai) to farmers, delivering planting materials pandanus cuttings, lime plantlets, banana suckers, coconut dwarfs, tomato and egg plant and breadfruit seedlings to more farmers.</p> <p>In August, Extension staff distributed more coconut seedling, banana suckers, kumala cuttings, pandanus cuttings breadfruit maggots, creeping (kangkong) vegetables, and train more farmers on cabbages,</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</p>	<p>tomatoes, cucumbers egg plant and pawpaw shoots’ he met with the newly established farmers association (23 members) from various villages.</p> <p>In September Extension staff, visited Women’s associations in some villages (Tekaranga, Tebanga, Aobike, Tebangetua) and conducted training on compost, sowing seeds and Visit RAK community Tekaranga and do the training on composting, sowing seed and introduced papaya and breadfruit marcotting. He continued with distribution of coconut, breadfruit, pandanus, lime, seedlings and kumara cuttings, cabbages, tomatoes, chillies, lemon grass, nambele, spinach, kangkong and cucumbers</p> <p>The second LC planned for Maiana had signed his contract and is due to leave for the pilot island early next quarter</p>

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				under-size fish, but so far no one had been caught. Enforcement efforts of MIC is also co- finance	
2. Number of bonefish (Albula glossodon ta) increasing and/or stable. * Bonefish are the main protein source for I-Kiribati and an indicator of over-all coastal zone	<p>Nonouti</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: 2017 baseline: Mean catch =54.6875 fish</p> <p>Mean weight = 31.17 kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = 3.59375 hrs</p> <p>CPUE by number = 16.5 fish /hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 8.75 kg/hr/trip</p>	<p>Nonouti</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>Progress: 55 %</p> <p>A new set up has been established where landing data from Extension Staff submitted to Statistics (SLL) and Creel survey to Research and Monitoring Unit (RMU)</p> <p>Fisheries will use the TAILS App (via tablet and wifi) by Extension staff that feeds directly to TAILS database at base (CFD-HQ)</p> <p>3 weeks at different weather conditions to determine the level of catch during different climatic conditions</p> <p>Creel survey continued this quarter but analysis took time to be completed by Fisheries Statistics.</p> <p>Report from FEA indicated that bonefish was the common catch in the lagoon (144kg) while other reef</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>Progress 55%</p> <p>Monthly submission of reports from FEA on creel survey is on-going. Data for this quarter will be analysed at the end of the month and trend to be observed.</p> <p>SPC expert recently send her request for tender in the monitoring program which needs to be shared with PMU in the coming week.</p> <p>Nonouti: 55 %</p> <p>No activities specifically on bonefish apart from creel surveys, however consultation on community based fisheries management assist in setting up MPAs beside Autukia community to increase the size of the fish recovery area (planned closed areas and closed seasons during spawn runs) which will also allow bonefish to recover from overfishing</p> <p><i>Unavailability of Coastal Fisheries Research team to provide adequate</i></p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
fishery health. CFD			<p>fish were less than 50kg. However fishermen indicated that they noticed the numbers and sizes of their catch are decreasing.</p> <p>The new FEA continually undertook data collection, but these were not relayed to FS.</p> <p>Raw data provided by FEA in November showed that its Fish Centre had frozen fish. Mostly tuna (1266kg) and then bonefish (348kg) and the rest were other reef fish below 100 kg</p>	<p>Nonouti – 60%</p> <p>Await the second round of marine assessment and HH surveys in 2020.</p> <p>First round of creel survey completed, yielded that 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 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</p>	<p><i>input, hence assumed no progress due to lack of report</i></p> <p>Through communication, PMU had expressed interest to NIWA for assistance in this area for out- source since fisheries may not be able to achieve the planned target before project closure, but this is delayed due to unresponsiveness of Fisheries to provide information to NIWA.</p> <p>PMU continued to pursue this interest which was positively answered by NIWA.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>caught were the same however 67% claimed that the size of fish caught was decreasing compared to five years ago. When asked if concerned about their resources, fishers claimed that there were still plenty of fish.</p> <p>A first Marine Protected Area had been established at Autukia (2017) that had recovered its marine resources (finfish and invertebrates) abundance</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries Extension Assistance through creel survey</p>	
	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>2018 Baseline</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>Stable or increasing compared to baseline</p>	<p>Progress 55%</p> <p>Data submission for analysis seems to slack this quarter, but SPC surveys were done</p> <p>Data can be hard to obtain since the most effective fishing method to catch bonefish, splashing, had been banned</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Progress is 55%</p> <p>Ongoing creel survey was undertaken by project extension staff (FEA) but yet to be analysed.</p> <p>CFBM has increased its effort, jointly with Tourism, in designating another</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>Qualitative estimates are that populations at all islands are overharvested.</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>Mean catch = 45.28 fish</p> <p>Mean weight = 37.12 kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = 3.61 hrs</p> <p>CPUE by number = 20 fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 13.72 kg/hr/trip</p> <p>For 2018 creel survey data on bonefish which was conducted by fisheries staffs and FEA on Abemama, the results shows that;</p>		<p>Creel data analysis for bonefish creel survey at Abemama was first conducted by SPC with the assistance of fisheries staff in 2013 and results obtained from 12 landings met for bonefish fishing shows that ;</p> <p>Mean number of fishers per trip was 2.08 ± 0.08,</p> <p>mean fishing trip was 3.75 ± 0.7 hours,</p> <p>mean catch was 100.92 ± 16.52 fish,</p> <p>CPUE by number = 39.70 ± 9.44 fish/hr/trip or</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 23.29 ± 4.70 kg/hr/trip</p> <p>Project boat has reached the island and official handing over was held with the Island Council in December, with signing of the MOU between Government (Fisheries & LGD) and the Island Council (AIC)</p> <p>The break-in of engine and training to motorman was also conducted</p> <p>Co-finance</p>	<p>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 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>SPC data to be provided</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</p>	<p>MPA, Reina to increase the size of fishery recovery habitat.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>Mean number of fisher per trip was 2.17 ± 0.12,</p> <p>mean trip time was 3.61 ± 0.82 hours,</p> <p>mean catch was 45.28 ± 7.8 fish,</p> <p>CPUE by number = 20 ± 3.52 fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 13.72 ± 2.6 kg/hr/trip</p>		<p>Creel survey were undertaken in Qtr 2 (April) and Qtr 4 (Nov) to collect data supported by SPC. Results are yet to be provided</p> <p>Collected more biological samples on bonefish and other finfish (peacock hind, sprangled emperor, green jobfish, etc) for the purpose of finding out genetic resources (Make-up), and connectivity across the islands as well as maturity age of fish, at S/Tarawa (most affected), Onotoa (southern) and Abemama (central).</p>	<p>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>	
	<p>Estimated number of bonefish: (May, 2018)</p> <p>Mean number of fisher = 2.89 ± 0.27,</p>	<p>Maiana</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing</p>	<p>Progress 65%</p> <p>Creel survey was first conducted by fisheries staffs and FEA on the island in May 2018. The following shows the 2018 result from May to</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</p>	<p>Progress is 65%</p> <p>Creel survey continues but its data remains to be analysed.</p> <p>No return has been made yet to the island for MPAs to be established since last quarter.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	<p>Mean catch = 161.77 +/-25.3 bonefish</p> <p>Mean weight = 65.81 kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = 4.4 ± 0.34 hrs</p> <p>CPUE by number = 39.95 ± 6.85 fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 16.58 ± 2.45 kg/hr/trip</p>	<p>compared to baseline</p>	<p>June (baseline) and from July to December respectively;</p> <p>Data collected from July- Dec (2018)</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>Mean catch = 123.1 fish</p> <p>Mean weight = 47.29 kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = 2.9 hrs</p> <p>CPUE by number = 41.88 fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = 14.52 kg/hr/trip</p> <p>Due to low catch of bonefish (obtained from landing data) during many fishing trips, throughout the entire year, collected through creel survey, there is only one analysis undertaken.</p> <p>2019 all year data collected</p> <p>Data can be hard to obtain since the most effective fishing method to catch bonefish, is splashing during gillnetting, is banned in May 2019</p> <p>Estimated number of bonefish:</p> <p>Mean catch = fish</p> <p>Mean weight = kg</p> <p>Average fishing hours = hrs</p>	<p>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 culprits (eg gleaning ark shell fine-\$100, netting undersize milkfish - \$20, and requested</p>	<p>However both the MIC and the Elders circle (Te Bau) are effectively enforcing the ban of destructive fishing methods, as evidenced by imposing high fines to fishermen using destructive fishing methods.</p> <p>Plans to establish 3 to 4 MPAs on the island will assist for fishery recovery, including bonefish</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
			<p>CPUE by number = fish/hr/trip</p> <p>CPUE by weight = kg/hr/trip</p> <p>Plan for 2020:</p> <p>Intensive creel survey for 2 to 3 weeks in a month for every quarter</p> <p>Plan to provide incentive to extension staff for quality creel</p>	<p>project to consider provision of a sluice gate to minimize flooding casing overwash during heavy rain. 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 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 (conservation and management of coastal marine resources) Regulation 90% complete</p> <p>Establishment of Coastal MCS and E unit within the CFD</p>	<p>Progress is 55%</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Creel survey is maintained</p>	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		Abemama & Maiana			Same as above
The progress of the objective can be described as: 0					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level			
4. GoK provides annual financial support (in-kind and/or grant) to maintain of national adaptation and monitoring tool. [Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception	GoK annual support for AMAT: 0 Investment in current monitoring system TBD.	GoK annual support for AMAT: AU\$ 25,000 (23pprox.. US\$ 18,000) [Target amended during inception phase to AU\$ 25,000; original target was US\$ 25,000]	Overall progress 45 % 4 desktops have been purchased and collected at ECD. These would serve as EMIS servers on the 3 pilot islands. The installation of these desktops to pilot islands will eventuate once the database has been finalized and installed into these desktops. The EMIS backup has been purchased also and soon to be delivered to the office upon its arrival from abroad.. Stakeholders have been visited (except CFD, KOIL, PUB) for their comments and inputs to the Data protocol and MOU. The draft MOU and Data protocol need to be represented again to these stakeholders for their verification and approval. KOIL and	Overall progress:40% Data has been collected on the following: A second visit to monitor the coastal change of the 7 villages was again conducted in May, 2019. 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) The second report of the IC on AMAT has just been made available to PMU for review.	Overall progress is 45 % Data collection has slowed down with only marine invertebrates at Abemama but ECD ceased follow-up work this quarter due to other pressing commitments. The procurement for the back-up machine for the EMIS server continued in consultation with CB II (co-finance) consultant Procurement for the computer hardware for data entry to the EMIS server plus the 3 systems to be installed at the pilot islands had commenced Co-finance The data protocol concept was presented by a local consultant to 40

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>phase for clarity]</p> <p>ECD</p> <p>CFD</p> <p>ALD</p>			<p>PUB to be revisited, whereas CFD need Secretary approval first.</p> <p>Once the data protocol and MOU has been finalized and signed, EMIS will be feed from stakeholders as per agreed in the MOU.</p>	<p>Co-finance</p> <p>EMIS (instead of AMAT) had set up its suite of environmental indicators but the actual operationalization awaits its IC getting on board next quarter.</p> <p>A local consultant is training some staff (Environment) on statistical analysis, starting from designing questionnaire to data entry to analysis using CPro. This training also covered the IVA data collection needs and statistical analysis</p> <p>Nonouti Data collection as in Objective 2 above</p>	<p>participants attending a workshop. Same time an international consultant presented the devpro software, currently used for the EMIS. He also trained a new data entry Technician to keep updating the system.</p> <p>The workshop proposed development of a data protocol to urge other stakeholders to share. The draft protocol would be presented at a follow-on workshop, tentatively scheduled next quarter when done.</p> <p>Once the EMIS is set up, it will be used for AMAT, hence a stepping stone for this indicator for replication at the pilot island but at a simpler level suitable for extension and Council staff</p>
		Abemama,	No progress yet	<p>Abemama:</p> <p>Data collection continued (as in Objective 2 above) but more regularly by Fisheries extension staff</p>	No visits were undertaken to pilot island yet

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		Maiana	No progress to date	<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 ground water were tested (Salinity) at each village.</p>	No visits were undertaken to the pilot islands yet
5. Coastal Zone Fisheries Regulation adopted based upon increased level of national awareness about links between improved	0: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted	1: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted	<p>Progress = 100%</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>All efforts in getting the Regulation developed, consulted and endorsed are under co-finance arrangements.</p> <p>Fisheries (Conservation and Management of coastal marine resources) Regulation 2019 has been endorsed with enforcement kick off in mid-2020.</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>Progress 90 %</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>The Fisheries (Conservation and Management of Coastal Marine Resources) Regulation 2019 has been endorsed by Cabinet on the 9th August 2019.</p> <p>Review for polishing Regulation has been completed and had been submitted to President's office for signature.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
coastal ecosystem management and sustainability and resilience of subsistence coastal fisheries 26ivelihood. CFD			<p>Work on development of posters, comm strategy, pull up banners, handbook on the new regulation earmarked to be ready by Jan,2020.</p> <p>Awareness programs on-going through fortnightly radio Mamautari program, 50 program and launching of regulation planned for this first quarter.</p> <p>Establishment of Coastal MCS and E unit within the CFD and continue upskilling of staffs through support of SPC and MPI under funding support by TW. Materials produced such as SOPs have completed to assist in the enforcement work.</p>	<p>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 enforcement capacity to support enforcement of the regulation</p> <p>Two staff already recruited with 1 Senior enforcement staff earmarked by end of July MCS in-country training scheduled for August 19-23 with MCS staffs, Extension staff and FEAs plus invitations</p>	<p>A Training on Basic MCS and E skills and competencies conducted from 20-24 August,2019 from SPC and MPI.</p> <p>The training provided basic skills for fisheries officers in areas of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Powers of authorized officers - Questioning techniques - MCS interventions - Others important in the area of enforcement of the Fisheries Act and regulations. <p>The training involved MCS staffs, extension staff, CBFM and Police officers</p>

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				to Environment, Internal Affairs and Police.	
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December, 2019	Update as of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 Update
6. Cohort of eight extension officers increase capacity score as a result of project training program based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge).	<p>Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3</p> <p>Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3</p> <p>* Score range: 0 – 15</p>	<p>Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15</p> <p>Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15</p> <p>* Score range: 0 – 15</p>	<p>Progress is 80 %</p> <p>Government extension staff based at each pilot island are still absent from their stations and hence the project hired personnel are filling in their void.</p> <p>Agricultural Assistants are still missing at Maiana, while Fisheries Assistants positions at Nonouti and Maiana are still not manned.</p> <p>Agriculture 80%</p> <p>A retreat for Agriculture key staff was held in October. The retreat was based on the following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Going through the progress of AAA in the 3-pilot island 2) Going through the 4th quarter Costed workplan. 3) Creating a workplan for CWP2020 <p>Based on the lack of submission of Monthly progress and report from</p>	<p>Progress is 70 %</p> <p>Trainings of the Fisheries and Agricultural Extension staff and were completed in 2018.</p> <p>But what is seen is that further on-the-job is necessary to these extension staff.</p> <p>However, individual attributes either apply these trainings on field and learn more from experience or lack of passion hinder personal development</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>Fisheries Recurrent budget supports the 2 years training of Fisheries Trainees.</p>	<p>Progress 80%</p> <p>Fisheries 75%</p> <p>Based on the monthly report submission by FEA, there is a need to improve on their performance in carrying out their respective jobs on the ground.</p> <p>Therefore performance assessment for 2019 will be conducted within the last quarter to identify areas that need improvements and supported for next year. Areas that are already identified is the need of training on professional report writing skills and procurement of appropriate tools</p> <p>The travel plan for Extension Performance Assessment for the 3 pilot island is yet to be finalized and submitted to PMU as well as the</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
ALD CFD ECD			<p>staff visited the 3-pilot village, it was found out that some of the AAA need to improve their performance.</p> <p>There is a suggestion for the trip plan to assess their performance early 1st quarter 2020.</p> <p>The Local Consultant began on-the-job training with the AAA and the Nurseryman at Maiana on mass production of seedlings for distribution</p> <p>Environment: 50%</p> <p>No training for environment activities carried out to Extension staff in this last quarter. The refresher training to extension officers would be part of ECD team program during upcoming plan trips to the pilot islands</p> <p>Fisheries 75%</p> <p>Assessment of the FEAs.</p> <p>Fisheries Extension Unit staff managed to visit both Maiana and Abemama to assess the project hired personnel (FEA). Interviews were held with both the Mayors and Clerks of the Island Council, airline staff, various fishermen fisherwomen, members of their fishing Associations and made visits</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 - Seaweed farming - Clam farming - Data collection (landing and marine product) 	<p>training program on reporting writing skills</p> <p>Procurement of required tools still struggling in finding good/suppliers from abroad that could provide genuine and good quality waterproof camera, portable projector and digital weighing scale, scanner/printer and other equipment that are not available in-country.</p> <p>Nonouti:</p> <p>There is still no Government Extension staff (FA) on island since beginning of 2019. New Trainee recruits are being trained at base (CFD office) since 2018 prior posting to outer islands.</p> <p>The involvement of FEA in every fisheries program implemented on island has been very helpful in building competence of an FEA in the field relevant to the TOR. To date, CBFM team has been involving FEA in all community outreaches when visit the island which has been helping in building competence of FEA.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>to communities which FEAs had been working closely with, including mangrove planting competing groups. The FEAs had reached varying capacity levels (closer to 10/15) according to the UNDP-GEF scorecard, but their research capacity is still low</p> <p>All interviewees spoke highly of the FEAs' commitment to work, since they were doing work of Government Fisheries Assistants who are not in station yet.</p> <p>The Assessment of both FEAs was rated satisfactory for renewal of their contract in the new year.</p> <p>Assessment of the Nonouti FEA will be undertaken next quarter when flight bookings allow.</p>	<p>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>	<p><i>Co-finance (Fisheries)</i></p> <p>Fisheries Recurrent budget supports the 2 years training of Fisheries Trainees</p> <p>Fisheries Recurrent budget and Tobwan Waara project budget supports the 2 years training of 4 Fisheries Trainees at the USP local campus</p> <p>Agriculture (80 %)</p> <p>Local Consultant for both Abemama had commenced with extension staff training amongst their responsibilities. She has started on-the-job training for extension staff (Nurseryman) on Abemama, Government extension staff (AA) on island has not arrived but arrangements are being made to have her stationed before end of year.</p> <p>A 3 men technical support team from Agriculture base spent 2 weeks in Nonouti training the Govt extension staff (Agricultural Assistant & Nurseryman) and the project</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
					<p>personnel (AAA), amongst other tasks.</p> <p>Co-finance (Agriculture)</p> <p>Soil Health Project Fund for the capacity building for AA for all outer island Extension officer from Makin to Arorae of the Gilbert Group, and Kiritimati Island in Line Group with the involvement of extension officers as refresher course, was conducted on 16th to 21 Sept 2019.</p>
	FCFS	Nonouti Abemama Maiana	Progress is	<p>Progress is 50 %</p> <p><i>Nonouti</i></p> <p>No training was done on island this quarter except as in Objective 1 to consult and make pre-assessment of the island for the translocation of ark shell later in the year.</p> <p>Abemama:</p> <p>No training was done on island</p>	<p>Progress is 55%</p> <p>Nonouti</p> <p>A joint training by Fisheries and Commerce on post-harvest and national procedures and requirements of setting up co-operatives (business) was conducted at every village and community in July.</p> <p>A community based fisheries management consultation was undertaken at a number villages, mapping the various habitats of the marines finfish resources, especially</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>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.</p>	<p>during spawning in order to plan closed areas (MPAs) and closed seasons.</p> <p>Abemama A second round of training on financial literacy, virgin oil production and handicraft making was conducted at every village/ward on the island in August.</p> <p>The second round of post-harvest training at each village and wards is planned next quarter</p> <p>Maiana A second round of training on setting up cooperatives, handicraft making and virgin oil production in July did eventuate.</p> <p>Two positive impacts: An agricultural association was established</p> <p>Some of the handicraft trainees produced many handicrafts which</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
					were presented at the national trade fair at Capital
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019	Level as of June 2019	
<p>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)</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	10,000 (of which at least 60% are women)	<p>Progress is ~100 %</p> <p>This quarter 4,935 people were reached, 2,241 were men and 2,694 (54%) were women.</p> <p>This brings the total number of beneficiaries thus far to 14,554, of which 7,007 (48%) were women</p>	<p>Overall progress is 70% but only 50%, are women who had been reached</p> <p>In addition to the 6,072 total beneficiaries last quarter, another 1,291 beneficiaries were reached, 661 (51.2%) of which are women.</p> <p>The total number of beneficiaries reached to date is 7,363 people, of which only 3,126 (42.4%) are women (refer to Table 1)</p>	<p>Overall progress is 96.2% but have yet to reach almost 1,680 more women.</p> <p>An additional 2,256 beneficiaries were reached this quarter.</p> <p>Of which 1187 (53 %) are women and 453 (20%) are youth</p> <p>The total beneficiaries reached to date stands at 9,619 of which 4,313 (45%) are women (refer to Table 1)</p>

Descriptor of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
ALL					
The progress of the objective can be described as:					
Descriptor of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Cumulative progress up to December, 2019	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	i) and ii) i) Nonouti 0 ha ii) Total hectares of island territory managed according to land use plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management	i) Nonouti Area with EBA land use plan: 2,000 ha ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.	Progress 75% The earmarked international consultant for EBA management guidelines is unavailable until June, hence Environment (ECD) will work further on the draft guideline and to seek the IC's assistance online prior her visit to the country for physical work on EBA. Nonouti: i) 75 % The planning for the launching of the Nonouti ISP was initiated this	Progress is 60% Draft EbA guideline has been developed and is still in drafting through the assistance of a GIZ-TA (co-finance). Two (2) series of meetings have been convened to discuss this for further improvement and 1 internal meeting with Environment staff. Way-forward for this is to have finalized this from ECD level before end of this year and then reach out to key sectors such as MELAD-LMD, MFMRD and MELAD-ALD. A meeting was also held in this quarter with LMD regarding the development of the Land	Progress is 70 % Due to heavy commitment of the GIZ-IC, efforts are being made to seek an international consultant to assist with the EBA Management guidelines All completed ISPs have been translated during a retreat during 1 weekend in August, engaging non-Stakeholders (public service, police, public works and social development) beside the traditional 8 Stakeholders. More fine tuning would be required by a Local consultant before launching at each pilot island this quarter or early 2020. The natural resources component of these ISPs are planned to be rolled out next year by the respective sectors (agriculture, fisheries & environment) Nonouti (70-80%)

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>under land use plan/revised land use plan</p> <p>ii) Number of villages managing land in accordance with land use plans</p> <p>i) LGD</p> <p>ii) ECD</p> <p>ii) ALD</p>			<p>quarter. The launching was planned to be held in quarter 1 2020.</p> <p>However for the implementation, LGD team work closely with sectors concerned this quarter to convert Nonouti ISP into sector workplan for 2020.</p> <p>Polishing of ISP by local consultant was planned this quarter but was not possible due to unavailability of recommended consultants</p> <p>This will be undertaken next quarter prior the launching of the ISP at island level.</p> <p>The ecological land-use plan is yet to be completed</p> <p>ii) CBMMP/CBGRP: 10%</p> <p>there is no visit made to Nonouti for CBMMP formulation, hence this is planned for the 1st quarter 2019 toward the end of Jan</p>	<p>Use Plans but will await their plans to be done in Maiana first for consultation.</p> <p>NONOUTI-</p> <p>i) 30 %</p> <p>Preparation for the ISP happened in 2 stakeholders meeting led by LGD, as they prepare for the Maiana ISP trip</p> <p>ii) 10%</p> <p>Only 1 CBFM (village) site had been established in 2017. They also covered waste management and education amongst other aspirations</p>	<p>i) 75%</p> <p>Development and finalization of the ISP was completely undertaken from mid to end July through consultations with the selective participants involving representatives from Youth, women, church, elders, schools and all elected Councilors with all senior Council staff, followed by a village by village presentation and then finally endorsed by the Full Island Council meeting.</p> <p>ii). 10%</p> <p>there has not been any progress to date</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	Abemama 0 ha	Abemama i) Area with EBA land use plan: 2,700 ha ii) At least two villages are managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.	i) Progress 90% The planning for launching the ISP Abemama was conducted this quarter. The ISP was planned to be launched early next year A revalidation workshop was conducted this quarter with the Abemama full council members and other concerned officials stationed on the island. The workshop was to revisit the draft ISP to align to the project targets and objectives. To ensure for the full implementation of the ISP, the LGD team together with the concerned sectors worked closely to translate the ISP into sector workplans for 2020. Monitoring of implementation is every 4 months The ecological land-use plan is yet to be completed ii) Progress is >100%	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 “buibui” protection, resulting in at least 3 metres of beach nourishment, protection of land crab habitats (coastal fronts) from destructive harvesting method had ceased, resulting in getting more lands in each burrow hole, traditional communal work had been revived with HHs assisting each other with difficult tasks (eg digging giant swamp taro pits closer to the water table) so each HH owns at least one	i) Progress is 90 % Same progress at Nonouti as with status of ISP ii) >100% Target had already been reached and these same communities with terrestrial management are now been set up as MPAs within the marine jurisdiction

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>4 CBMMPs were completed and handed over to each community in 2018.</p> <p>However effective implementation is yet to be monitored</p> <p>follow up visit to Abemama was not possible this quarter</p>	<p>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 households (HHs) and on land plots</p>	
	<p>Maiana 0 ha</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Progress is 90%</p> <p>i) 90%</p> <p>The LGD team revisited Maiana to meet with the Elders Circle (Te Bau ni Maiana) in October. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce and seek the support of the Elders' circle towards the ISP completed last May, given The Elders' strong influence in decision making at island level</p> <p>Whereas the launching of the ISP was also planned this quarter. The launching was scheduled to first quarter 2020.</p> <p>Translating the ISP into sector workplan for 2020 would be done next quarter</p>	<p>Progress is 80%</p> <p>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 were made to seek inputs from all the 12 villages/wards on island.</p> <p>There is concern that the ISP may not get the full blessing of the Elders Circle (Te Bau ni Maiana) which is more powerful than the full Island</p>	<p>Progress is 85%</p> <p>i) 90%</p> <p>same progress as Abemama and Nonouti</p> <p>plans to consult the Elders Circle (Te Bau) was not possible this quarter due to Parliamentary commitments in August and then in September, there was no funding. Next quarter is targeted for this pending and important task</p> <p>ii) 80%</p> <p>Visitation of the CBMMPs were not made this quarter due to overcommitment of ECD</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>The ecological land-use plan is yet to be completed</p> <p>iii) 90%</p> <p>Community based Mangrove management Plan</p> <p>The draft CBMMP with its constitution for Te Bau n Maiana and full council has been finalized toward the end of December.</p> <p>The plan will be translated first and then handed over to the island for their endorsement and implementation. This is planned for the first quarter of 2020. The CBMMP cover both marine and terrestrial resources management and protection on the island.</p>	<p>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>	

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				The draft CBMMP for entire island has not be revisited for finalization	
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
9. Number of vulnerability assessments completed . ECD [NEW indicator added during inception phase]	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	3 (one for each target island of Nonouti, Abemama, and Maiana)	Progress 50 % There is no progress since last quarter for IVA. However, the draft IVA for Nonouti has been shared by OB.	. 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	Progress is 50% Nonouti – 60% There is no progress as no funding was used for this indicator nor any progress report submitted this quarter. OB spearhead the IVA study but its report is fragmented, the HH statistical analysis and the PRA. Part of this study is doing and ISP and since an ISP has been done, compiling a report remains to be done. This compilation requires the coserted efforts of Kribati National Expert Group on Climate Change, but is also an issue, when it could convene to do it. A retreat for 1 or more weekends has been suggested but todate nothing has been forthcoming.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
				<p>questionnaire on integrated vulnerability assessment (IVA).</p> <p>Until now, all questionnaire for Nonouti have been entered by staff into the CSPRO while the statistical analysis is done by LC. A draft report had also been completed but the final version will soon be produced.</p>	<p>PMU plans to involve NIWA for peer review so the report could be credible and scientifically sound for use by IPCC in upcoming assessment reports.</p>	
		Abemama	<p>Progress is 70 %</p> <p>ECD needs to follow up with OB for the final version of the IVA for Abemama that was coordinated by the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG).</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>	<p>Progress is 70 %</p> <p>Same situation as with Nonouti</p>	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
		Maiana	<p>Progress 40 %</p> <p>For IVA Maiana, ECD had undergone further revision to the current IVA questionnaire for use at Maiana. This is planned toward the end of the next quarter.</p>	<p>Progress is 40%</p> <p>HH survey as a component of IVA was done in Maiana while the PRA is yet to be undertaken.</p> <p>The first coastal assessment was done in Nov 2018 where 7 villages on Maiana were covered (Tematantongo, Toora, Tebiauea, Buota, Bubutei Meang, Bubutei Nuuka and Bubutei Maiaki) through MELAD-LMD assistance. The 5 remaining villages will be assessed in future visits</p> <p>A second visit to monitor the coastal change of these 7 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>Progress remains 40%</p> <p>Nil progress to date</p>	

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				10% of Household's ground water were tested (Salinity) at each village.	
10. Hectares of coastal zone: i) Regulated through fishing management zoning system as a result of national regulatory tool adopted by GoK. ii) Protected in fish recovery zones developed using national	i) and ii) Nonouti 0 ha Abemama 0 ha Maiana 0 ha Hectares of coastal zone fishing management areas regulated through zoning system	i) Nonouti 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:	Progress 80 % Nonouti i) 85% The ISP is yet to be implemented at each pilot islands. Transportation of marine patrol boat to the island was made this quarter, but the proper hand-over is yet to be undertaken next quarter. The Marine Spatial Plan is also pending, awaiting recruitment of a consultant	Overall Progress:70 % Nonouti: i) 40 % 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 completed 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	Overall Progress: 80% The three patrol boats for the three islands (Maiana, Nonouti and Abemama has arrived and were kept at the CA office (CFD camp a Betio) for safekeeping prior hand over to respective island council. The training on operating these boats has also been completed last week Nonouti i) 85 % Conducted Resource mapping during the ISP workshop for a clear understanding at every village fishing sites and MPA sites has been completed ii) 60% Conducted community consultations to Temotu, Matang, Teuabu and Abamakoro Islet for the first visitation on hearing concerned species, translocation of Ark shells, and the development of management plans

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management.</p> <p>i) LGD</p> <p>ii) CFD</p>					<p>and also part of training for FEA has been completed.</p> <p>Follow up on the implementation of Management plans for Autukia and hearing issues encountered during the implementation.</p> <p>Household surveys in each visited villages is also successfully conducted</p> <p>Awareness on fisheries management and fisheries measures was also carried out on the island drawing interest for setting up closed areas/MPAs</p>
	<p>Abemama</p> <p>i) & ii)</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>Abemama</p> <p>i) Regulated fishing area: 15,000 ha</p>	<p>i) 85%</p> <p>The ISP is yet to be implemented for the island</p> <p>The marine patrol boat was properly handed over to the Island Council by the LGD and CFD combined team with the signing of the MOU governing the use of the boat primarily for fisheries activities, law enforcement and also transporting</p>	<p>Progress: 80%</p> <p>i) 80%</p> <p>ISP is complete and endorsed at island level but is yet to be translated to English (80%)</p> <p>The ISP regulates the entire land area and sea (island jurisdiction 100% of total land and sea area).</p> <p>Its marine spatial plan is still undone</p>	<p>Overall Progress: 90 %</p> <p>i). 85 %</p> <p>ISP is same status as the Nonouti ISP – having been translated.</p> <p>ISP jurisdiction is from reef to ridge</p> <p>The marine spatial plan remains undone</p> <p>ii). >100 %</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,500 ha	<p>all travels to the islets by each project team from various sectors</p> <p>The marine Spatial Plan is also pending</p> <p>iii) >100 %</p> <p>The community based fisheries management plan for Abatiku islet was finalized this quarter. Establishment of the CBFM committee was also made this quarter</p> <p>Follow-up visits to Baretoa, Tabiang and Tebwanga Meang communities for the their CBMPs were also undertaken. There was also an opportunity to visit the Reina community to review its CBMP and monitor its implementation.</p> <p>Demarcation of the MPAs boundary are yet to be done</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> <p>Co-finance:</p> <p>Island Council support to prepare communities for consultation</p>	<p>Conducted Community Based Fisheries Management introductory awareness community in more villages (Tebwanga Maiaki, Tebwanga Meang, Tekatirirake, Tabiang Meang and Tabiang Maiaki) in early Sept.</p> <p>In August, Abatiku has a finalized management plan and declared MPA. Coordinates for MPA site has been captured awaiting demarcation with Marker buoys. Mapping out of MPA site will also be provided.</p> <p>Baretoa has MPA proposed and coordinates captured awaiting demarcation</p> <p>Reina and Tabontebike have MPAs but need assistance in coordinates definition</p> <p>Tebwanga South was also visited and expressed great interest in fisheries management.</p> <p>Joint efforts are being made with Tourism to complement the eco-tourism initiative on gamefishing with a cultural package at these communities.</p> <p><i>Demarcation of the Abatiku islet MPA was completed early August and the underwater cave within the lagoon,</i></p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				Translation support from Government (LGD-MIA) of the vernacular version to English	<i>but require markers as physical boundaries accompanied by assessment of the islet invertebrates using Reef Benthos transects and found the site to be an important habitat for giant clam (T. maxima, H. hippopus, T. squamosa)</i>
	Maiana i) & ii) 0 ha	Maiana i) Regulated fishing area: 10,000 ha ii) Fish recovery zones: 1,000 ha	i) 85% The ISP is yet to be implemented for the three pilot islands The marine patrol boat was transported to the island during the Fisheries vessel charter to all pilot islands in November, however a proper hand-over ceremony planned this quarter was not possible due to airline overbooking during the planned weekend	Progress: 70% i) - 70% ISP had been formulated this April, but yet to be translated from vernacular to English version. 100% of total land and sea area. The ISP regulates the entire land area and sea (island jurisdiction) A retreat is planned next quarter to complete the translation The Island Council and the Elders Circle are already banning fishing of finfish species during their spawn run at different phases of the moon prior the release of their eggs. Patrolling the lagoon mouth close to Islet Tebikerai	Progress: i). 85 % ISP has same progress as Abemama and Nonouti Marine spatial plan is not complete yet

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>The marine Spatial Plan is also pending</p> <p>ii) CBFMs</p> <p>No visits were made to the island but the Fisheries Extension Assistant (FEA) visited these CBFM communities</p> <p>During the assessment of the FEA performance, some community members from Bubutei, Tematantongo and Tekaranga concluded with updates about the progress of their fisheries management plan which is progressing well and they were very grateful for the assistance from the Fisheries and Environment as now they realized the importance of</p>	<p>is done by the village Councillor, special constable and village warden to catch both islanders and other islanders (S/Tarawa) from not observing these bans</p> <p>ii) >100 % (~600 %) 2 CBFM sites and all 12 villages have community based management plans)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>ii. >100 %</p> <p>3 to 4 sites are being finalized at Bubutei, Tebikerai and Tekarakan, but additional sites (Aobike) have been added as endorsed by both Island Council and the Elders Cycle (Te Bau) for restocking with clams and sandfish</p> <p>Bans enforced from last quarter are still being observed with penalization of offenders by the Elders Cicle.</p>

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>managing their marine resources for their own benefit. The FEA was very supportive and committed in guiding and pushing them to complete their management plan so it can be included in the Island By-law.</p> <p>Some other villages including Tebwanga, Aobike, Temwangaua and Tebiauea were also expressing their interest in becoming part of the CBFM as they now realized the importance of managing fisheries and marine resources after the FEA's awareness. Therefore, interested villages are to be consulted next year, in anticipation of CBMPs as well.</p>	(printer, overhead project during ISP consultations)	
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
11. Increase in hectares of mangrove habitat as reported annually by Island Councils	Nonouti Mangrove (ha): TBD	Nonouti Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline [Targets revised during inception	Progress 55 % Mangrove planting competition for Nonouti is being delayed due to communication with Nonouti FEA. The update of this competition is not clear to date hence this would be followed up in the CBMMP formulation visit to the island later toward the end of Jan	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.	Progress is 55% Planning for a competition was “discussed” this quarter at each island initially with youth but some women and communities wished to join. Nonouti 60 % Some mangrove (>100) planting at Nonouti last July took place in a day

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
using the national adaptation and monitoring tool ECD.		phase to be more realistic; original targets were for a 10% increase on baseline]		Seems like increase in mangrove habitat is due to natural growth rather than human induced growth	with school children during the ISP consultations. During a Youth convention in September, 1,500 seedlings were planted at Autukia. Another 3035 seedlings were picked and planted by the community at Teuabu village
	Abemama Mangrove (ha): TBD	Abemama Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline	Progress 55 % Planting competition for mangroves on the island has not been reported. this would need further follow up to the FEA on Abemama, given also their budget for the competition has not been updated as per advised.	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. Additional mangrove plantings (200++) at Tabontebike in quarter 1 had about 30% survival rate.	Abemama 55 % The mangrove competition had already commenced with picking and planting by some communities and villages Around 1,500 were planted by the islet people (Abatiku), and 3 other communities (unknown momentarily). Abatiku has no natural mangrove strands hence this is a trial. They needed more seedlings from other islands in order to pass the competition criteria on the number of seedlings planted
	Maiana Mangrove (ha): 273	Maiana Mangrove (ha): >285	60% progress FEA Maiana has initiated mangrove competition. First monitoring has been done as per reported through	Mangrove Demarcation that was done at Maiana last year – gave a 233.58 Hectare (excluding the recently planted	Maiana (55%) Mangrove planting competition is still at the planning stages, with only few women's, youth's groups and

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>FEA weekly report, however this need further clarification</p> <p>There were 740 approximate number of mangrove seedlings that were already planted on the island as of November. There were 105 mangrove trees planted at Bubutei village, 320 mangrove planted at Tebwangitua and 315 mangrove planted at Tekaranga village.</p> <p>There was also an issue with the delay in DW processing to Maiana for her operation in regards to the competition.</p> <p>Another 1500 mangrove seedlings were also planted in Maiana during the last CBMMP trip in December made by the ECD.</p> <p>However, by end of December, about 14,015 were planted by 10 communities which participated in the mangrove competition as reported by the FEA</p> <p>Approximately 250 men participated in ECD activities (Maneaba consultation, mangrove and buibui construction, workshop) in the last</p>	<p>seedlings in 2019). No demarcation has been done this year, hence, only 233.58 was an anticipation of increase in coverage.</p> <p>This April, there was replanting at Tekaranga, Tematantongo, Tebangetua and Bubutei villages. All survived except the ones planted at village capital (Tebangetua)</p> <p>Although mangrove replanting is NOT continually done, stretches of existing natural mangrove remain intact as the Elders circle laid a strict ban several years back NOT to destroy any mangrove tree,</p>	<p>communities, with less than 1,000 seedlings picked and planted.</p> <p>They needed more seedlings from other islands in order to pass the competition criteria on the number of seedlings planted</p>

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			quarter on Maiana, 100 women and 70 youth		
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
12. Number of by-laws on fisheries conservati on adopted on each target island. LGD CFD all	Nonouti 3	Nonouti 6	Progress 50 % No progress was made todote on the pending fisheries bye-laws since 2017. However the LGD team planned to revisit the pending draft with the Fisheries and Legal Office in early 2020. However the planning was also initiated this quarter on further developments to bye-laws not restricting the focus on fisheries bye laws but to expand to other concerned and food security related areas such as agricultural activities, environmental management etc. This applies to all three islands. The plan is to initiate the consultations and meetings on this at next quarter 2020.	Progress: 50 % Await the endorsement of Fisheries regulation The proposed fisheries bye law has been submitted to the Office of the Attorney in 2017 for finalization and clearance. However the bye laws are rejected on the ground that the proposed bye laws duplicate the provisions of the Fisheries Act and issues has been captured under this legislation. However to move forward on this, an intervention has been made recently to OAG to explore how to work further and improve on this bye laws.	Progressive remains at 50% Consultations had not commenced yet between Local Government, Fisherries and office of Attorney General but this will start once a Local Concultant had been hired to provide recommendations to avoid further hold-ups at the OAG again. With the completion of the Fisheries Regulation, there is an easier task ahead.
	Abemama	Abemama	Progress: 50%	No activities again this quarter	No activities again this quarter

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
	3	5	No activities this quarter		
	Maiana 1	Maiana 4	Progress: 65 % No activities this 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 is now being observed on prohibition of destructive fishing methods and having closed seasons for fishing (refer to objective 2 above progress)	Progress 65% Effective enforcement of a fisheries byelaw against the splashing destructive fishing method is yet to proceed to court hearing by MIC Traditional law ruling had already fined a religious community with \$500
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December, 2019		
13. Number of existing commercial fishing operators with permits allocated and monitored based upon implementation of coastal	Nonouti Commercial Permits: 0	Nonouti Commercial Permits: 3 [Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 5 permits per island]	Progress: 40% The commercial fishing licences would be progressed in parallel with the bye-law formulation. Both Fisheries and Tourism would be advising Island Councils during consultations for bye-law next quarters	Progress: 40 % 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 National Regulation is reflected in this target.	Progress remains at 40% Recreational Fishing is also mentioned under Section 14B of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2015. License permit for recreational operations has been well established and await applications from interested operators. Need to work together with Tourism in case clashes or conflict of roles under the two Acts (Fisheries Act and Tourism Act)

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
zone fisheries conservati on by- laws. CFD, LGD TAK						
CFD TAK	Abemama Commercial Permits: 0	Abemama Commercial Permits: 3	Progress: Same progress as in Nonouti. Roll out the ISP for implementation would facilitate this process		Same progress as Nonouti	
	Maiana Commercial Permits: 0	Maiana Commercial Permits: 3	Progress Same progress as in Abemama. Roll out the ISP for implementation would facilitate this process		Same progress as Abemama	
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December, 2019			
14. Capacity score of Fisheries Conservat ion Field School participant	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: 1	Nonouti FCFS Scorecard CR2: At least 10	Progress 65% Nonouti 75% CMD Documentation of traditional food preservation methods and other	Overall Progress is 50 % Post harvest and value adding Techniques training program along with financial literacy training, virgin oil and handicraft making trainings	Progress is 60% Nonouti: 70% List of recipes covered in the hands-on training demonstration	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
<p>s increases based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge).</p> <p>CFD MCIC CMD MoE TAK ALD ECD</p>	<p>* Score range: 0-15</p>	<p>[Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 15 for each FCFS]</p>	<p>knowledge and skills vital in building resilience against climate change.</p> <p>The team managed to work with knowledge holders to film traditional skills (theory & practical) on making local preserved foods, local medicines, local handicrafts and other knowledge and skills vital in earning income like making local smoke (“nimoko”) and many more. As observed, people who assisted the team and involved during the filming were motivated and were willing to share their knowledge and skills as they appreciate the notion that sharing is a key to reducing hunger and poverty to the island especially that our country is facing climate change. The documented knowledge and skills will then be used for teaching resources and promotional video clips at times of international event where Kiribati will participate in.</p> <p>One book (draft) on traditional knowledge and skills for Nonouti Island is now being finalized at National Museum (Te Umwanibong)</p> <p>Fisheries</p> <p>Catch monitoring at Nonouti at the CBFM community, Autukia, is</p>	<p>were undertaken at all pilot islands.</p> <p>Training programs targeted wide range of audiences including women groups, youths, fishermen associations, church groups.</p> <p>Follow up training conducted in Maiana this Aril/May,2019 involving 10 wards in Maiana</p> <p>Target audience mainly women</p> <p>Additional programs at Coastal Fisheries (CFD) base include:</p> <p>Training also encompass fish handling and value adding techniques</p> <p>Skills shared on - Vertical long line,Trolling, DBF,Balu hai</p> <p>Co-finance</p> <p>one fishing survey conducted end of June to evaluate fishing</p>	<p>during the second round of training on post-harvest in July are:</p> <p>Sea weed jelly jam from pumpkin, pawpaw and “te non”</p> <p>Fish ball/Meat ball; Pickle clam/sea worm and bivalve (Koikoi) in bottle, fish in tomato sauce in bottle, by visiting more than 15 communities from end of island to end, including islet</p> <p>Commerce facilitator shared the importance of the cooperatives and on how to start any business using marine resources and local produce on land such as coconut or copra.</p> <p>Refer to progress at Indicator 6</p> <p>A community based fisheries management consultation was undertaken at a number villages, mapping the various habitats of the marines finfish resources, especially during spawning in order to plan closed areas (MPAs) and closed seasons.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>abuilding the capacity of the community to know how the impacts of harvesting (over) is impacting their future resources, on which their livelihood depends on.</p> <p>Restocking the Nonouti lagoon with sandfish, clams and ark shell, is involving community members to be stewards of these finite resources for management purposes.</p> <p>CBMP consultation and finalization is also building the communities capacity to be good managers of their own finite resources within their adjacent waters within their jurisdiction.</p> <p>Culture -Abemama</p> <p>Documentation of traditional skills and knowledge that contribute to increasing food was part of CMD activity in this last quarter. The number of traditional skills and knowledge documented so far is approximately 30, which includes planting and cultivation skills and techniques, traditional food preservation methods, fishing and navigational skills, and other cultural practices that also contribute to enhancing food security and</p>	<p>techniques with Fishermen association at Betio, on South Tarawa (joint program with JICA Expert)</p> <p>List of other programs supported (Co-finance) to address the goal of LDCF project:</p> <p>Maritime Safety and Outboard motor (OBM) trainings – targeted fishermen and fishermen associations</p> <p>Program also included as part of the Fisheries Awareness program which show case:</p> <p>Engine trouble shooting</p> <p>Messages shared during short skits on maritime safety</p> <p>Mamautari news includes use of maritime safety equipment</p> <p>Repair of Aluminium boat</p> <p>Around 20 boats repaired with basic skills transfer to</p>	<p>Abemama: 60 %</p> <p>A second round of training on financial literacy, virgin oil production and handicraft making was conducted at every village/ward on the island in August.</p> <p>The second round of post-harvest training at each village and wards is planned next quarter</p> <p>Maiana 60%</p> <p>A second round of training on setting up cooperatives, handicraft making and virgin oil production in July did eventuate.</p> <p>Two positive impacts:</p> <p>An agricultural association was established</p> <p>Some of the handicraft trainees produced many handicrafts which were presented at the national trade fair at Capital.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>building capacity of local communities in cultural practices and local agricultural activities.</p> <p>Draft book for these skills will be available soon.</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Participants from each village had been trained on mangrove picking and planting plus buibui construction during the last CBMMP trip in December to Maiana</p> <p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Consulting the Island Councils for piloting 2 villages on livestock production will elevate the community's capacity to have additional sources of food during rough seas</p> <p>Abemama</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>The tourism package outcome of the training was to equip the participants with improved knowledge and skills in the trained areas and which will finally assist them to withstand the issues they will encounter and help them to</p>	<p>fishermen on welding and repair work</p> <p>Remain to concentrate in South Tarawa (due to lack of Argon gas)</p> <p>Abemama: 50%</p> <p>Maritime safety & OBM training</p> <p>Second round of training (as in Nonouti) will be undertaken this August</p> <p>Maiana: 50 %</p> <p>Training for FADs construction at Maiana but deployment awaits cement slab completion, as anchor</p> <p>Post-harvest second round training at all villages/wards at Maiana following the first round undertaken at the Fish Centre (April, 2018).</p> <p>Second round of financial literacy including virgin oil production and handicraft</p>	<p>An awareness and training on Business ideas and entrepreneurial skills, was conducted in August to participants who are mainly Cooperatives reps, young couples, Single mothers, youths & Women groups (most disadvantage & vulnerable group):</p> <p>Expectations after training workshop are:</p> <p>understand business concept for sustainable living through forming part of the farming and poultry Cooperatives</p> <p>learnt to save money and budget preparation for better education through forming part of the Credit Union</p> <p>increased knowledge on financial literacy in terms of using money wisely, compare income with expenditures so communities save money for medicine and sustainable health conditions so can continuously plant food crops and farming to support their families.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			enhance their food security in the face of climate change.	<p>development and business start-ups will follow this July</p> <p>Co-finance Additional Progress:</p> <p>School resources on fisheries have developed under TW programme funding support with follow up work on TOT trainings to Outer islands schools and distribution.</p> <p>2 Year 9 syllabus on Kiribati Community Studies and Science includes topics of fisheries such as fisheries management, post harvest techniques, marine biology and other related fisheries opportunities</p> <p>Consultation with Curriculum and Education team is still in progress for follow up work and official handing over of school kit</p> <p>Radio fortnight program 'Te Mamautari' and utilize of</p>	<p>learnt to develop financial account and book keeping for better management of funds</p> <p>These broaden knowledge and skills of each gender groups and vulnerable communities to identify potential business ideas for sustainable living with better education and health and be more resilient and less vulnerable to tough conditions of climate change.</p> <p>6 communities were trained in monitoring (cleaning and ward off destructive activities) marine resources (giant clam and sandfish) that were restocking their lagoon resources.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
				<p>other media outlets still in progress.</p> <p>Information sheets on fisheries management already developed by SPC with translation yet to be completed – 70% completion of 3 posters provided by SPC</p> <p>Outreach and community education programs still in progress to support awareness on the new coastal fisheries regulation</p> <p>Communities consulted on the new regulation as part of the ISP work and maneaba consultation program (Mamautari news)</p> <p>Programs also involved extension staff (FEA) active participation on community outreach – Maiana community consultation on lobster and mantis prawn management measures as highlighted in new regulation</p>	

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December 2019		
<p>15. Amount of revenue generated annually (including Island Councils and target communities) from the non-consumptive use of coastal zone resources</p> <p>TAK</p> <p>[Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity]</p>	Nonouti AU\$ 0	Nonouti AU\$ 15,000 (US\$ 11,200)	<p>Progress 65%</p> <p>Nonouti remains at 100% as of Q3</p> <p>Road show</p> <p>Local famil (tour operators, local travel agents (in-bound), AKL PMU & TAK, Diplomatic Missions) at all pilots islands will be undertaken next quarter while the international (fishing tour operators) famil will be in second quarter of 2020.</p> <p>Fishing trips tentatively in 2020: one in April-May (2 weeks), June-July (2 weeks) (end of Sept-2 weeks)</p>	<p>Progress is 50 %</p> <p>Gamefishing – anticipating first team starting Sept.</p> <p>Trained tour/fishing Guides conduct their training on their own, while waiting for this Sept team of anglers.</p> <p>NIC was supposed to establish a separate bank account to receive the package fund. The need of having this bank account ready was discussed during the KNTO & Island council meeting earlier this year where the Island council was tasked to work on this urgently and to keep updating the KNTO on the progress. There were no updates received yet from the Island Council. This will be discussed again during the Nonouti ISP this month.</p> <p>Two set of foreign visitors visited the island this quarter</p>	<p>Overall progress: 60 %</p> <p>Nonouti: 100%</p> <p>A 7 days preparatory trip was undertaken at the island in late August to improve the cultural sites which is part of the gamefishing package to foreign anglers. This involves beautification of the shrines and other cultural sites to be visited by the anticipated gamefishing team.</p> <p>Some 7 anglers plus an agent (TienFly) who had an MOU with the Nonouti Island Council (NIC) to promote gamefishing abroad, visited the island in mid-September.</p> <p>The total revenue obtained was 16,473.60 as provided by the NIC, from return domestic fares, accommodation, meals & drinks, tour guiding, cultural tours, transport and fuel, departure tax and tips to boatmans & tour guides.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update	
				<p>as collected from the Guesthouse caretaker.</p> <p>The first is a GIZ-TA who was on holiday to visit the island but informed everyone that he was not a gamefishing angler.</p> <p>A second visitor came from UK who came to find out more about gamefishing on the island. Through misunderstanding, he was not given a trained tour guide but just an ordinary 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>		
	Abemama AU\$ 0	Abemama AU\$ 5,000	Progress 65% Community Based Cultural Package of Reina Village, Abemama did a	Progress: 50 % Report for the Flyfishing assessment in Sept 2018 has	Progress: 60 %	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter 4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
		(US\$ 3,750)	<p>trial of cultural night and local culinary experience. Revenue generated to the village from 12 customers x \$5 each, plus \$50 tip from KHIFA .</p> <p>Total revenue in October for this complementary tour package is \$110.</p> <p>After this visit, another visit was undertaken in December, providing training on tour guiding, customer service, front office, housekeeping and baking to villages of Reina and Baretoa and to the existing accommodation providers on the island that were not involved in the training organized and led by SPITHI last June..</p> <p>Baretoa village was attending the training because they were having a MPA which they can develop and organize their activities within and for the future safeguarding of the marine protected areas for their future benefits.</p> <p>The training on tour guiding itself helped the participants to understand more on ecotourism and how to organize and develop their ecotour programs as well as the itinerary and the costing. This</p>	<p>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>	<p>Report for the Flying fishing assessment last Sept was finally presented to the Island Council (AIC).</p> <p>In addition, a joint effort was made between Tourism and Community based Fisheries to establish the Abatiku islet as a MPA to establish the bone fish conservation area in line with the recommendation of the Bonefish assessment report</p> <p>This initiative will be of great assistance and timely, in conserving and regenerating the number of bonefish that has been declining over the years due to overfishing and using fishing gears and methods that are unsustainable</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>training surely helped them in designing their own cultural and tour packages which will look at enormous benefits to be derived from the land and marine environments and taking into consideration the safety and security of the natural resources.</p> <p>The training on Customer Service, Front Office, House Keeping and Baking was provided to help and complement the plan which these villages have in developing their own tour packages and community guest houses later on.</p> <p>Planned activities next quarter are Sport fishing assessment in quarter 1 (in relation to famil), fishing guide and tour guide trainings and first aid</p> <p>Preparation in January prior the domestic famil program,</p>		
	Maiana AU\$ 0	Maiana AU\$ 5,000 (US\$ 3,750)	<p>Progress = 40%</p> <p>Maiana remains the same as Q3</p> <p>Fishing Guide training in, agritourism survey, first aid and boat safety training for are all in quarter 1</p>	<p>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>Progress remains at 40%</p> <p>There is no progress as no visits were made to the island.</p> <p>There were plans to bring the same consultant to continue his assessment</p>

Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			Business planning and ytraining to commence in quarter 1	Consultations for the ISP had urged for more focused conservation of finfish (including bonefish) spawn runs Co-finance	from last Sept but he decided to restrict his visit to Nonouti when he did not accept the lowering of his rate by Tourism. Efforts are being made to bring in similar flyshop wholesalers to familiarize with what the islands offer, in order to promote this eco-tourism initiative abroad
Descripti on of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Level as of December, 2019	Level as of June 2019	Level as of September, 2019
16. Number of food crops, including traditional food crops, planted at each target village. ALD CMD MoE	Surveys indicate that villages on target islands typically have 2 crops planted.	Nonouti At least 5 varieties per village	Progress 55% A new approach has commenced for engaging a Youth per village/ward at each pilot island to collect data and assist with achieving the target. Recruitment has commenced this quarter at each island. These Youth inventory Stocktakers (ISs) will be on contract which will be finalized next quarter and also pending for next recruitment of other IS for other villages for Nonouti and Abemama. Co-finance:	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)	Overall progress is 55 % The agriculture LC for Abemama started work in July and had completed her first round of consultations for each of the 13 villages/wards plus the islet Abatiku The LC for Maiana had been briefed and signed his contract. He is due to depart for Maiana once project fund had been replenished. Nonouti – 70% Awareness was repeatedly raised to promote local agricultural activities at HH level and sustained traditional skills and knowledge to enhance food security in the face of climate change

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>Providing farming tools (Wheelbarrow, Spade, Shovel) for active farmer to all inhabited islands including 3 pilot islands of project</p> <p>This would assist farmers for planting.</p> <p>Nonouti 70%</p> <p>4 varieties of Breadfruit (Maikeang, Bukiraro, Uray, Maikora), 5 pandanus, 1 bero, 10 coconut varieties, 2 fig tree and that were distributed to different village and School.</p> <p>CMD visited in November and continued conducting village based consultation and training on planting native crops/trees since some varieties of the long term native plants died. Apart from that, there are other crucial matters that villagers need to be consulted with such as the content of their Island Strategic plans to ensure that their recommendations are incorporated into the draft ISP for timely roll out next year.</p> <p>Communities were consulted to seek villagers' views on how the rehabilitation process of natural and cultural heritage sites will be done especially when the sites are to be</p>	<p>had reached 9 villages of the 10 villages. The only last village was the islet Abamakoro and it was reported that the traditional giant swamp taro can not be planted due to brackish water at the surface.</p> <p>All of these nine villages have reached the number of varieties per village of three perennial crops (coconut, pandanus and fig tree) and other fruits (banana, pumpkin, kumara, etc) and some leafy plants (spinach).</p> <p>This could bring the island to > 50% progress.</p>	<p>and to develop and support cultural industries on island.</p> <p>The overall progress for the planting activity contributed by CMD is 86%. This is because, the 10 villages of Nonouti from Temotu to Benuaroa and Abamakoro must plant at least 5 varieties of the breadfruit, coconut tree, pandanus tree, swamp taro and at least one variety of fig tree. So in this term, the whole island must plant at least 210 plants and must ensure that the different varieties exist within this number and so far, the team from CMD has planted 181 plants and ensuring that the 5 varieties of the four plants except for the local fig exist.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>used for income generation purposes to ensure no land or other issues arise later.</p> <p>Suitable timing for documenting individual's local knowledge and skills vital in building resilience and enhancing food security in the context of climate change and transcribing them into published materials like books. This activity involved over 200 participants.</p>		
	<p>Abemama 2 crops per village</p>	<p>Abemama At least 5 varieties per village</p>	<p>Progress 50%</p> <p>Abemama 55%</p> <p>LC continued with her training on SMART agriculture and forming an association which would help achieving the target goal on the island that 80 % HH/Village should have at least 5 varieties of perennial crop.</p> <p>Due to unavailability of monthly data for update progress could have been >50%</p> <p>On island</p> <p>in late October, CMD team continued with hands-on training on planting and cultivating long-term native crops/plants with local</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> <p>However. the IFAD food security project (Co-finance) had been active in urging people to plant new vegetables in many villages as could be seen at many HHs</p>	<p>Progress is 45 %</p> <p>The LC recruited on SMART agriculture had commenced her first round of consultations from one end of island to the other.</p> <p>She could not start with training and planting as a pre-requisite, that is communities need to prepare burrow pits and plant food first, drawing interest from >100 participants from 9 villages. She will start round 2 in next quarter, once gardening tools, planting materials and potable water is more accessible.</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>communities. As a result, there were 141 in total planted of which 56 coconut trees, 33 pandanus trees, 20 breadfruit trees, 20 swamp taro and 12 fig trees.</p> <p>Before the trip, the team managed to get 45 root cuttings of bokeke and yulley from the Agriculture office, which are now under the care of the nurseryman on island</p> <p>The monitoring of plants planted during the previous trips was conducted in only 7 wards from Kabangaki to Reina, and it was confirmed that only 6 trees (5 coconut tree, 1 breadfruit tree – Bokeke) were lost due to flooding and very hot season which affects the sites in Kabangaki, Tekatia and Tebwanga maiaki. Team planned to monitor the remaining sites in the next visit.</p> <p>KOIWFP-IFAD Project</p>		
	<p>Maiana 2 crops per village</p>	<p>Maiana At least 5 varieties per village</p>	<p>Progress Maiana 65% 338 Breadruit (Bokeke was sowed at Agriculture base, Tanaea) and 150 was distributed to Maiana to</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Progress is 60 % Cultivation of the 5 traditional food crops The overall target is to plant at least 5 varieties of native crops (bero, nii, mai</p>

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	End of project target level	Quarter4, 2019 update	Cumulative progress As of June 2019	Quarter 3, 2019 update
			<p>meet the demands from various HHs on island.</p> <p>66 perennial crop were distributed by AAA to different village and school.</p> <p>The LC Maiana was also carrying out training (Margot, Compost, etc) to each community/village in need for planting of different varieties of perennial crop.</p> <p>The planned CMD trip in December was re-scheduled to early Jan 2020 due to commitments at the Ministry level.</p> <p>CMD team have liaised with Agriculture office and extension officers on the island for seedlings. AAA confirmed that some seedlings are now available in their nursery area and some from stakeholders. Agriculture offices confirmed that only seedlings for short-term plants (eggplant, etc) are available with them.</p>	<p>some plants varieties (coconut, fig tree,) had been reached, while pandaus and breadfruit are getting close to the 5 varieties</p>	<p>& kaina) and 1 fig tree in all 12 villages.</p> <p>During the visit, only 91 varieties in total were planted in all 12 villages and the expected number of trees to plant is 252 in order to achieve the target.</p> <p>In summary, the target was achieved in three villages namely Tebikerai, Tematantongo and Aobike. In Buota village, only the target for pandanus tree was achieved..</p> <p>During this visit, the Culture team managed to plant 31 varieties of pandanus tree, 30 coconut trees, 28 breadfruit tree and 7 fig tree. There is no swamp taro planted during this visit.</p> <p>Other efforts undertaken by Extension staff had been added to Indicator and Target 1 (page 8-14)</p>
<p>The progress of this Objective is:</p>	<p>For 9 indicators/targets the</p>				

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

Management Responses and Recommendations

(To be completed by project in coordination with UNDP)

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

5. Annex/s

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

- ❏ Combined Delivery Report (provided by UNDP)
- ❏ Implementation Progress Matrix – (pages 8 – 66)
- ❏ Financial Report – Had already been submitted separately
- ❏ Accumulated list of other detailed project information (brochure).
- ❏ Faceform for next quarter advance request had been submitted with FR

PREPARED BY PM.....

Date:.....

APPROVED BY NPD.....

Date.....

RECEIVED AND REVIEWED BY UNDP

.....

Date:.....