

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Kiribati Food Security LDCF**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Ms. Azza Aishath (aishath.azza@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Somaya Bunchorntavakul (somaya.bunchorntavakul@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Ms. Tererei Abete-Reema (terereir@environment.gov.ki) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Rusiate Ratuniata (rusiate.ratuniata@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Nenenteiti Teariki-Ruatu (nenenteitit@environment.gov.ki) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Ms. Taouea Titaake-Reiher (taouear@environment.gov.ki) |
| Other Partners | Ms. Tooreka Teemari (toorekat@fisheries.gov.ki) |

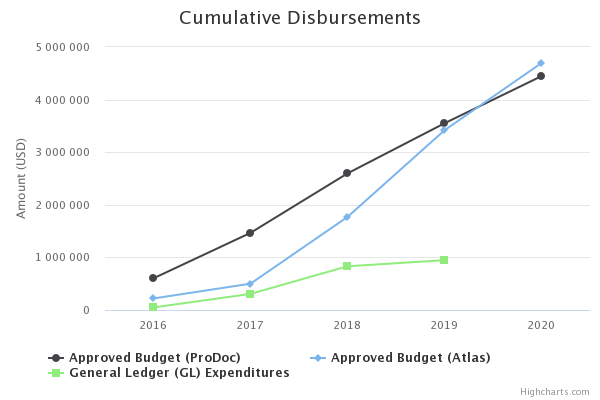
# Overall Ratings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Kiribati communities to ensure food security under conditions of climate change.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Percentage of households and communities that have stable or increased food security in the face of climate change | Current trajectory of resource use signify increased future food insecurity (actual household food security will be defined during Year 1 of project and presented as gender- disaggregated data) | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project 100% of men, women and children of targeted islands (Nonouti 2,744, Abemama 3,299, Maiana 1,981) have stable and/or increased levels of food security increasing their resilience against climate change    [2015 census information added to target during inception phase for clarity] | Progress is 20%.    Fisheries socio-economic surveys at household levels had been undertaken on all 3 pilot islands. In Nonouti and Abemama, 30 % of the household were covered, while at Maiana 70% was covered. Reports had been completed; indicating that that fisheries resources (finfish, invertebrates) is still abundant for the island population  Gender disaggregation in these surveys, is disproportion and in favor of males since they are traditionally tasked in fishing.    Agricultural surveys had been undertaken at all islands with only 70 households at selected villages. Finding includes a weak base for natural food source due to the aging trees with no new trees planted annually. However, an in-depth analysis of these reports has yet to be completed, awaiting the training for database designing and analysis.    These HH surveys involved 70 households with 59% women and 41% men in Maiana. In Nonouti 49 % were women and 51% men; in Abemama 46% were women and the rest were men.    General statistics information by National Statistics (NSO) was also collected at each pilot island, covering 10% of each village. Data entry is being undertaken and has yet to be analysed. This is a component of the vulnerability assessment, but could yield similar results of both the Fisheries and agriculture HH surveys.    Collection of data by health clinics were not undertaken by project but all health clinics have data on all visits made to them, indicating the cause of their visits. Needed information have yet to be extracted from these annual reports from the Ministry of Health | Overall Progress is 50%    A TOR and a contract was developed for a Local Consultant for each pilot island to assist the single-handed Extension staff (AAA) to cover all villages and schools, whether Government or private to plant food crops in all villages. Creel survey continued to be undertaken by the Fisheries Extension staff (FEAs) at each pilot island and analysis is ongoing by Coastal Fisheries with the assistance of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).    Results of the HHs survey in 2017 on food security is yet to be extracted for use as baseline data, along with annual reports of the Island clinics periodically prepared by the Ministry of Health (MHMS).    Co-Finance:  Recurrent budget provides for fisheries data collection, marine product, landing, creel survey)    NONOUTI: 60% progress  Translocation of ark shell (A. maculosa) pre-survey and assessment with community consultation were completed last April. Now awaits the actual translocation of the ark shell in second half of year.    Fishpond (milkfish) rehabilitation at Nonouti, is almost complete (under co-finance: ~AU$90 K), awaits installation of the sluice gate  Island Council had banned fishing of under-size milkfish and starts issue fines to offenders.    The Cultural Affairs team of the Ministry of Internal Affairs team visited Nonouti last December to commence their training in traditional planting of the five native food trees (coconut, breadfruit, pandanus, fig tree & giant swamp taro) at each village, resulting in more new plants added to the existing food base.  9 villages/wards, with the exception of the islet, Abamakoro, had reached their target of many food crops (coconut, pandanus, breadfruit, fig trees and giant swamp taro, banana, pumpkin, pawpaw, kumara) compared to the other 2 pilot islands. They may not need a local consultant to assist to achieve 80% HHs to have these varieties of crops    Co-finance: IFAD food security project    Abemama: 50% progress    Invertebrate survey at intertidal zones, survey to demarcate MPAs, was incomplete due to fuel shortage last April for 3 months.    Out of 10 villages and 6 schools, only 3 villages (Reina, Baretoa and Tabontebike) and 3 schools (out of 8) are close to planting the targeted 5 varieties of food trees for their villages and schools respectively. The remaining 9 villages and 5 schools have yet to start.    Fuel shortage also contributed to in-activity at these villages and schools. The fuel shortage inhibited the transportation and distribution of seedlings.    Co-finance IFAD food Security project    Maiana: 50 %    Re-stock of giant clam, at two strategic sites was undertaken this May after consultation with the island communities on community-based fisheries management planning (CBFMP). There is now a ban on gleaning the clam on entire island.    The Cultural Affairs team of the Ministry of Internal Affairs managed to plants several native food crops (5), reaching only 35% of the project target and also under took food preservation from ripe pandanus fruits as it was peak season.    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.  The Maiana Island Council (MIC) provides fuel to enforcement individuals (Councillor, Village Warden and Special Constable) to the only islet (Tebikerai village) to catch those from the island and other islanders (S/Tarawa) who “creep” in after dark to the mouth of the lagoon to lay their gillnetting for hundreds of metres, to catch the spawn runs of bonefish and other finfish species, catching many under-size fish, but so far no one had been caught.    A second round of post-harvest and value-added training on marine resources was conducted this April to increase training hence beneficiary coverage.    Planting perennial (food) trees and few leafy plants (Chaya, spinach, kumara, pumpkin,etc) had started at all 12 villages, but still >50% of all households per village have yet to join planting. Farmers from two of the villages complained that they had started planting food crops and vegetables such as sweet potato (kumara) and green leafy plants but brackish water flooding from the adjacent swampy areas resulted in over-wash (heavy rain and high tides) that wiped out every seedlings planted. The plants included breadfruits, the staple carbohydrate dietary intake for the villages, besides the imported rice and flour.    Co-finance:  The translocation of ark shell (Anadara maculosa) 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 endorsed by both Council and Elders circle.  Enforcement efforts of MIC is also co-finance. |
| 2. Number of bonefish (Albula glossodonta) increasing and/or stable.    \* Bonefish are the main protein source for I-Kiribati and an indicator of over-all coastal zone fishery health. | Nonouti  Estimated number of bonefish: TBD    Abemama  Estimated number of bonefish: TBD    Maiana  Estimated number of bonefish: TBD    South Tarawa  Estimated number of bonefish: TBD    Qualitative estimates are that populations at all islands are overharvested.    [Qualitative information added to baseline during inception phase for clarity] | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nonouti  Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline    Abemama  Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline    Maiana  Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline    South Tarawa  Estimated number of bonefish: Stable or increasing compared to baseline | Progress is 20%    Marine (biological assessments) surveys and creel surveys with fishermen at the 3 pilot islands had been undertaken.    Technical reports of each research is still being finalized. However, there is a notable decline in fish abundance obtained from fish counts and the information provided by fishermen who had to spend more time fishing further from the coast. The findings would be use as the baseline estimate. | Overall Progress is 50%    Conserving bonefish is a real challenge since these 3 islands consume bonefish the most, as food and cash income as well, compared to other lagoon finfish.    The marine (biological assessments) survey and creel surveys had been completed and the results of laboratory (offshore) testing and analysis of biological samples of bonefish (2017 & 2018) abroad have not been completed yet for all pilot islands.    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    National monitoring program other than at the pilot areas has been on hold due to both misunderstanding of the Fisheries authority to restrict surveys at the pilot islands only, and over-commitment of its staff to roll out project activities.    Discussions had started with SPC to assist in the effort to expand the national monitoring nationwide.    Nonouti: 60% progress    First round of creel survey (2017) was completed with an analysis draft report which is yet to be peer reviewed.    As gillnetting is the main fishing method used accompanied by the splashing (te ororo which is one destructive fishing method) on island, bonefish is 48% (largest) of the species abundance while 66% by weight of species caught.    Information collected through creel surveys done in 2017 and 2018 plus through ongoing surveys done by fisheries extension staff, the mean catch per trip was 54.69 fish or 31.17 kg. Average CPUE was 16.5 fish per hour per trip or 8.75 kg per hour per trip.  Fisher perceptions indicated that they had seen little change in the fishery over the last five years in which 60% of all respondents mentioned that the number of fish caught were the same. However 67% claimed that the size of fish caught was decreasing compared to five years ago. When asked if concerned about their resources, fishers claimed that there were still plenty of fish.    A first Marine Protected Area had been established at Autukia (2017) that had recovered its marine resources (finfish and invertebrates) abundance.    Abemama: 50%    First round of creel survey completed with a draft report yet to be peer reviewed. Like Nonouti gillnetting is the main fishing method used on island, bonefish is 34% (largest) of the species abundance while 66% by weight of species caught.    The mean catch per trip was 45.28 fish or 37.12 kg. This equates to an average CPUE of 20 fish per hour of a trip or 13.72 kg per hour of a trip.  Fisher (men) perceptions collected from landings indicate that 83% reported that there was no change in quantity which means that still the usual or average amount of catch experienced however, there was a decrease in catch size as 67% claiming that the catch size are smaller than those compared to 5 or 10 years ago    An MPA had been established at Baretoa with a management plan. Same time Abatiku is also prepared to be a second site for MPA, to conserve fishing ground around this islet is for game-fishing since it is not easy to sight bonefish during an assessment last September for game-fishing potential. A draft CBFM has been completed last November.    Under co-finance arrangements, the SPC had undertaken creel survey and biological sampling on bonefish this June on the island. Results are yet to be analysed and shared later    Maiana: 50%    Creel survey is 50% complete. Bonefish splash fishing method is totally banned by the Elders cycle (Te Bau ni Maiana)    FAD construction and training on FAD fishing and deep bottom fishing to diversify pressure from lagoon fishing, however FADs had not been deployed yet – await additional construction material from abroad, delayed due to procurement process.    Ongoing monitoring of bonefish by Fisheries Extension Assistants on all pilot islands continued through creel surveys. No MPAs had been proposed yet maybe because entire island has a draft CBMMP. |
| 3. Percentage of Kiribati population covered by the enhanced early warning system | The existing communication systems are inadequate to send early warning message in timely manner | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 95% of Kiribati population (109,693, of which 55,591 are women) receives early warning in a timely manner using one of the multiple communication lines    [Minor revisions to target during inception phase for clarity and addition of 2015 census information] | Progress is 15%.    The installation of three climate monitoring stations (CMS) at each three pilot islands had been delayed due to procurement delays of the fencing requirements. However the CMS will be installed in the second half of 2018 once project funds had been replenished. All materials for the CMS had been purchased assembled and shipped to the Kiribati meteorological Services office, awaiting the installation process.    While awaiting the installation process, the Clide system, installation of customized product user interface fully compatible with the CLiDE database (preferably CliDEsc) to develop and generate example sector-specific products, had been undertaken. Support and work with KMS and key stakeholders to develop an initial suite of climate service and sector-specific early warning decision-making products, with a focus on critical information to support food security information needs had also been rolled out. | Progress is 90 %  Installation of the Automated Weather Stations (AWS) had been completed at each pilot island last March.  Near-real time (last hour reading) data had been received at the KMS every hour on Neon display, while at the AWS site, real time readings can be viewed.  The Climate Early Warning System (CLEWS) is now operational at each pilot island since mid-March.  However, at two pilot islands, there had been issues since installation, On Maiana, the battery power is slowly decaying and is likely due to increased shading of the solar panel at the first quarter of the year and heavy rain.  On Abemama the station suddenly went off air after a few months of operation and this may have to do with alignment of the satellite antenna as there is no sign of activity remotely. This needs further training of the KMS staff so that they can resolve this kind technical difficulties in future, but this planned capacity building depends on fund availability since budget allocation for this activity was over-spent. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Institutional capacity development to reduce vulnerability to climate change-induced food shortages** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 4. GoK provides annual financial support (in-kind and/or grant) to maintain of national adaptation and monitoring tool.    [Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity] | GoK annual support for AMAT: 0    Investment in current monitoring system TBD. | *(not set or not applicable)* | GoK annual support for AMAT: AU$ 25,000 (approx. US$ 18,000)    [Target amended during inception phase to AU$ 25,000; original target was US$ 25,000] | Progress is 20%.    Data collected for the selected indicators is still in raw format and is yet to entered into the database. Database design and analysis training planned in first half of 2018 is not complete and would be ready in the next 6 months.    The Maiana and Abemama ecological land-use maps had been produced but more data related to key biodiversity areas of global significance still need to be included into the maps. A similar map for Nonouti is still being developed.    Collecting beach profiles of severely eroded sites and demarcation of mangrove swamps had also been done at each pilot site.    Much of the data collected in other outputs (1.3, 2.3, etc) from other sectors (agriculture, fisheries, culture etc,) would contribute to this data collecting and monitoring.    The Monitoring system has not been set up but the existing Environment Management Information System (EMIS) will be developed based on a product of the Capacity Building (CB-II) project. . | Progress is 40%    Data collection continued last November on the following:  a) A coastal assessment was done in Nov 2018 where 7 villages on Maiana were covered (Tematantongo, Toora, Tebiauea, Buota, Bubutei Meang, Bubutei Nuuka and Bubutei Maiaki) through the assistance of Lands Management Division. The 5 remaining villages will be assessed in future visits  b) A second visit to monitor the coastal change of these 7 villages was again conducted in May, 2019.  Data on Water Quality monitoring particularly on Salinity of the groundwater was also collected (co-finance) through the assistance of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE).    The second report of the consultancy on AMAT has just been made available to PMU for review.  Much of the raw data are still scattered with partners (stakeholders) but once the second server had been purchased which would act as a back-up for all data sets, including GIS maps, the project data would be centralized. Once the EMIS is set up, establishment of the same at the pilot islands will follow.    Co-finance  EMIS (instead of AMAT) had set up its suite of environmental indicators but the actual operationalization awaits its consultant getting on board next quarter.    A local consultant is training some staff (Environment) on statistical analysis, starting from designing questionnaire to data entry to analysis using CSPro. This training also covered the IVA data collection needs and statistical analysis.  The total estimated costing over the years of efforts done by the various government ministries, departments and divisions, should be collated and measured against the end of project target value for an appropriate and accurate percentage progress towards the DO. |
| [Indicator moved]  Total hectares of island territory managed according to land use plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management    [Indicator moved to Outcome 2 during inception phase to improve fit to project activities and outputs] | [moved] | *(not set or not applicable)* | [moved] | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| [Indicator moved]  Hectares of coastal zone fishing management areas regulated through zoning system as a result of national regulatory tool adopted by GoK.    [Indicator moved to Outcome 2 during inception phase to improve fit to project activities and outputs] | [moved] | *(not set or not applicable)* | [moved] | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| 5. Coastal Zone Fisheries Regulation adopted based upon increased level of national awareness about links between improved coastal ecosystem management and sustainability and resilience of subsistence coastal fisheries livelihoods. | 0: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1: National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation adopted | Progress is 55%.    Final draft of Regulation is complete as work begun in 2014.    Further consultation on the draft regulation happened (2 days) in April under co-finance support.  Discussions involved deciding on setting up protected and conservations areas and introducing destructive fishing methods that would be banned either at national or island levels, amongst other issues.    Technical Advisors came from the University of Wollongong (UOW, SPC) which includes legal experts to push forward the finalisation process of the regulation. The final draft had been sent to Office of the Attorney General (OAG) for endorsement by Cabinet this year. | Progress is 70%    This component had not used any of project funding yet. A considerable amount of work has been done towards achieving the adoption of the National Coastal Zone Fishing Regulation. This is evident in both getting the regulation passed in cabinet and in proactively preparing the capacity to enforce the regulation.    A final version of Fisheries regulation was again presented during the Coastal Fisheries Summit this May that was attended by all (23) Island Council Mayors and their Clerks, 2 representatives of the Elders (old men and women) and 1 representative from youth.    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 comprises of all Government Secretaries who are highest ranking in any Ministry) prior re-submission to Cabinet for final consideration and adoption    Ongoing capacity building training for Maritime Compliance Section (MCS) and Enforcement staff with SPC. Follow up work to support enforcement through Regional training on further legal drafting which was organized by SPC and attended by 2 officials from Kiribati (Fisheries and OAG).    Final work will continue outreach program incorporated under coastal fisheries awareness programs.  Further work required for institutionalization of MCS team and capacity building to address staff enforcement capacity to support enforcement of the regulation    Two staff already recruited with 1 Senior enforcement staff earmarked by end of July  MCS in-country training scheduled for August 19-23 with MCS staffs, Extension staff and FEAs plus invitations to Environment, Internal Affairs and Police.    Follow up work on island council by-laws awaiting finalization of national regulation which could guide work on the review of areas more specific at island level.    Island Strategic Plans also have Marine spatial maps to assist in further work on marine closures and habitat mapping. |
| 6. Cohort of eight extension officers increase capacity score as a result of project training program based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge). | Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3    Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 3    \* Score range: 0 - 15 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Cohort of eight agriculture extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15    Cohort of eight fisheries extension officers CR2 capacity score: 15    \* Score range: 0 - 15 | Progress is 40%.    4 agricultural extension personnel (3 Project Assistants and 1 Government Extension officer from Maiana Island) attended the 25-day training. 3 days were taken up by environment conservation and protection; 1 day was led by Commerce and Intra-trade and another day was facilitated by Culture & Museum Division. The in-depth trainings with shorter period may require for these extension personnel in the subsequent years. The project staffs are back at their pilot islands for the roll out of agricultural activities, with communities, schools and island level leaders (elders at Maiana island).    The same training was also planned in May for 6 fisheries extension officers. A rehearsal bewas carried out by all presenters. However, due to depletion of project funding in late May, the training has been postponed indefinitely .    Two training workshops were conducted on both Abemama and Nonouti Island on financial literacy and business related components (networking, planning & budgeting, etc). The Nonouti training included two additional trainings on making traditional handicrafts and production of virgin oil to supply the local markets and promote intra-trade. | Progress is 70%    Agricultural training manual (phase I) is complete and extension staff are regularly assessed as evaluation of the participants' application of training.    The Local consultant planned to be engaged in second half of this year will train them further. Fisheries manual is currently being compiled and e-copies have been shared with trainees.    Some islands do not have Government Extension staff stationed and hence the project Assistants (AAAs & FEAs) are assisting through on-the-job training.  Three Fisheries Assistants (FAs) and three Project Assistants (FEAs) from pilot islands plus another six Fisheries Trainees were trained.    They also joined the 2 communication trainings (1 week) supported by the project  4 males and 8 females were trained last August hence 12 in total. All trainees are below 40 years of age.    As co-finance, recurrent government budget supports the 2 years training of Fisheries Trainees.    Coastal Fisheries Summit is part of capacity building training to extension staff. Capacity building training for a new Fisheries Extension Officers from the pilot sites (1 week) took place this June  Ongoing evaluation for extension staff performance.    Ongoing involvement of all fisheries programs conducted on the island  CBFM; Postharvest and value adding; Research monitoring activities; FAD fabrication and fishing technology training; Pond survey; Creel survey; Seaweed farming; Clam farming; Data collection (landing and marine product).    Agriculture had already completed training of its extension staff (Agricultural Assistants) for a year in February 2018 for posting at various outer islands, however there is still a need to recruit more AAs. |
| 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)    [NEW indicator added during inception phase] | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10,000 (of which at least 60% are women) | Progress is 30%.    In addition to more than 1,500 people reached at each island in the first PIR, another 2, 573 people had attended the consultations, the trainings in the third and fourth quarters of 2017 and in first quarter of 2018. More than 30% of these participants are women. | Progress is 70% but with women coverage, it is only 50%  Further to the June 2018 number of 4,073, (>1,222 are women) there were another 1, 488 by end of 2018  of which 589 (40%) were women  By the end of quarter 1, 2019  an additional 511 people had been reached by the project, 202 (40%) are women.  [ 6,072 of which around 2,100 are women] refers to above, March 2019  By end of June, 2019, a total of 1291 reached of which 561 are women  overall total, there are now 7, 363 beneficiaries, (as minimum since some extension staff omitted to count their audiences) been reached, of which 2,661 (36%) were women. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Implementation of community adaptation measures to increase food security** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 8. Management of land in accordance with land use/resource management plans developed using national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation:  i) Hectares of island territory under land use plan/revised land use plan  ii) Number of villages managing land in accordance with land use plans    [Indicator revised during inception phase; originally the indicator was under Outcome 1, and was moved to Outcome 2 for better fit and split into two parts for clarity] | i) and ii)    Nonouti  0 ha    Abemama  0 ha    Maiana  0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | i)  Nonouti  Area with EBA land use plan: 2,000 ha    Abemama  Area with EBA land use plan: 2,700 ha    Maiana  Area with EBA land use plan: 1,350 ha    ii) At least two villages on each of the three target islands managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan.    [Targets revised during inception phase: i) target for Maiana corrected; was originally 2,700 ha which is not the size of the island; ii) targets established during inception phase] | Progress is 25%.    This component had not been rolled out due to over-commitment of the responsible stakeholders (Environment Authority) but will commence in weeks to come.    Only one (1) community on Nonouti had formulated a community based fisheries management plan (CBFMP) for the 2020 target, covering waste, formal education and others apart from fisheries management). there was interest by the entire full island council that all villages/communities are involved but this community was first chosen as a pilot area.    On Maiana, the same interest arose for all villages to be involved but this would be resolved when the island is actually visited by the Environment and Fisheries Authorities.    On Abemama, 4 CMMPs had already been developed and approved but these were supported by another project (also GEF funded) which is now winding down for closure. | Overall Progress is 60 %    A draft EbA guideline has been developed and is still in drafting through co-finance (technical assistance) support from GIZ  Two (2) series of meetings have been conducted to discuss this for further improvement  This needs further polishing prior holding a national workshop  An initial consultation with the key stakeholder (Land authority) was held in quarter 2, 2019 for the development of the Land Use Plans. but actual roll out at Maiana first, is on hold.  Instead of doing top-down from national guidelines to ISP and then CBMPs, we now have a bottom up approach from CBMPs to ISP and lastly national guidelines    Nonouti: 25 %  i).Area with EBA land use plan: 2,000ha – 0 %  the ISP has not been formulated but will be developed in quarter 3.  ii). At least two villages on each of the three target islands managing land in accordance with EBA land use plan. 50%  Autukia village has a CBFMP which also includes terrestrial coverage (waste & education)  There are plans for more CBFM and CBMMP sites to be established early 2020, if not this remaining part of the year.    Abemama 80 %  i)Area with EBA land-use plan: 2,700 ha - progress 60%  ISP has been formulated last November but its land-use map is yet to be completed  ii) >100%  4 CBMMPs (Tanimainiku, Baretoa, Reina & Tabontebike) had been officially handed over to 4 villages/communities by a Government Minister (Justice) last November and implementations are at different levels by these 4 villages. In addition, 2 CBFMs at Abatiku (islet) and also at Baretoa are in progress for development Consultations had already commenced November 2018    Maiana:  i). 80%  ISP had been completed last April but yet to be translated to English, and so is the land-use map which is yet to be developed.  ii) 70%  all 12 villages are included in the draft CBMMP for the entire island when consulted last November involving both the full Island Council and the Elders Association (Te Bau ni Maiana) and will be finalized later during the second round of consultations  in addition, two villages (Bubutei & Tekaranga) have also developed their draft CBFM plans  (refer to earlier inputs to objectives 1 & 2 targets) |
| 9. Number of vulnerability assessments completed.    [NEW indicator added during inception phase] | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 (one for each target island of Nonouti, Abemama, and Maiana) | Progress is 30%.    Two assessments (WoI approach) had been undertaken at Nonouti and Abemama, undertaken by the national expert group (KNEG) coordinated by Office of the President (OB). The third/last assessment at Maiana was intended to be conducted last May but was on hold due to lack of project fund. the physical assessments had been undertaken (as in Indicator 4) but the analysis and report writing are yet to be done.    Data entry for the Nonouti study had been done while the Abemama study is completed with the use of tablets while on site.    General statistics information by National Statistics (NSO) was also collecting at each pilot island, covering 10% of each village. Data entry is being undertaken and will be analyse. This is a component of the vulnerability assessment, but could yield similar results of both the Fisheries and agriculture HH surveys  The IVA for Maiana is planned as soon as project fund had been replenished. | Progress is 50%    Data entry had been completed by 4 data encoders who were hired for 3 months towards end of 2018, to undertake the daunting exercise for all completed data collection exercises at both Nonouti (late 2017) and Abemama (early 2018).  All questionnaire results for Nonouti have been entered into the CSPro database  Both IVAs, spearheaded by Office of the President (OB), used different methodologies. Abemama used tablets hence easier analysis) while Nonouti require manual recording and entry where many assumptions had to be made.  Ecological land-use maps are still incomplete which needs to insert new data collected by other sectors during island visits for integration purposes.    Analysis reports for both Nonouti and Abemama are around 60 % complete with support from co-finance (OB) sources, with complete statistical analysis but technical analysis on the extend of vulnerability of each island for mapping is still undone.    Maiana vulnerability is yet to be assessed/undertaken, however consultations with both the Island Council and Elders Cycle. last November, also undertook HH surveys to improve the IVA study, and in addition the pre-survey for organic farming. The PRA is yet to be done.  More than 10% households on Maiana were given questionnaires on Solid Waste Management and Biodiversity. The analysis of these is in progress.  Environment authority (ECD) which is responsible for this output/activity plans to make a different approach to Maiana IVA based on lessons learned on completing reports of the other 2 islands and training by a local consultant (co-finance) on use of a CSPRO software to enter raw data collected and statistical analysis through IVA HH questionnaire. This output/target is integrated with target 4 above. |
| 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 guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation management.    [Indicator revised during inception phase; originally two separate indicators, one under Outcome 1 and one under Outcome 2, which were merged] | i) and ii)    Nonouti  0 ha    Abemama  0 ha    Maiana  0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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:    Nonouti  Fish recovery zones: 4,000 ha    Abemama  Fish recovery zones: 1,500 ha    Maiana  Fish recovery zones:1,000 ha    [Targets for ii) amended during inception phase to represent a set 10% of area under zoning on each island; original targets were 4,000 ha per island] | Progress is 5%.    Consultation with the communities on each pilot island to develop an island strategic plan (ISP) is yet to be undertaken as all data collection (output 1.1), research and monitoring activities (outputs 1.3, 2.1,etc) must be completed first. Upon completion of all reports, a presentation of the results (with recommendations) will be made to each island to develop the ISP.    From the ISP, regulated fishing areas on each island would be determined by the island communities (both island council and people to be consulted).  This could be possible in second half of 2018. | Progress: 70%  Nonouti: i) 30 %  i)CBMPs – 1 village estimated to be 10% of target, is yet to be demarcated.  Consultations on ISP and considerations of more CBMPs (fisheries or mangrove) for entire island is in preparation mode  ii)Fish recovery zones - 50%  one established in Autukia village and demarcated using local materials (poles) and management plan completed in 2017. Monitoring visit in June reported that finfish and invertebrates resources recovered after closure in 2017  MPAs – these could be further considered after formulation of ISP and CBMPs  Abemama: 80 % progress  i)Island Strategic Plan is complete-80 % which is 100% of total land and marine area of island. The ISP regulates the entire land and sea area (under the island jurisdiction). Its translation to English (co-finance) is 80 % complete.  but its Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) is yet to be demarcated.  ii) >100% (~300 %)  4 communities (Tabontebike, Reina, Baretoa and Tanimainiku villages/wards) have established CBMPs (mangrove) covering reef to ridge and being rolled out at various levels  2 islets (Abatiku & Biike) are to be declared as MPAs.  MPAs are yet to be demarcated but had been fully endorsed at the community levels.  Maiana: 80%  i) 80 %  Island Strategic Plan is complete and endorsed last April but its MSP is yet to be demarcated.    Like Abemama, it stretches from its marine jurisdiction (3 miles surrounding the island) to encompass its total land mass.  It’s translation to English is 50 % completed and a retreat is planned in quarter 3 to complete its translation, along with the Nonouti and Abemamam ISPs  ii). >100% (~500%)  All its villages and entire lagoon, plus 3 miles of island territorial fishery limit is under ban from destructive fishing. Their draft CBMMP (entire island) was developed last November and yet to be revisited second time for final endorsement, involving both the full Island Council and the Elders Association (Te Bau ni Maiana)  In addition, 2 villages (Bubutei: a 3 wards village and Tekaranga village) have developed their CBFMPs last April and was followed by restocking of their clam by Fisheries. The CBMMP and the CBFMs are all in draft form but implementation is already happening. |
| 11. Increase in hectares of mangrove habitat as reported annually by Island Councils using the national adaptation and monitoring tool. | Nonouti  Mangrove (ha): TBD    Abemama  Mangrove (ha): TBD    Maiana  Mangrove (ha): 273 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nonouti  Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline    Abemama  Mangrove (ha): At least 5% increase compared to baseline    Maiana  Mangrove (ha): >285    [Targets revised during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were for a 10% increase on baseline] | Progress is 10%.    Replanting of mangroves on South Tarawa under co-finance still continue.    In Q3/2017, there are >3,000 mangrove seedlings at Abemama and >6,000 seedlings were planted on S/Tarawa by a Primary school (Buota) students under co-finance arrangements.  Around 50 people were involved on Abemama's replanting activity, which 50-50 represented in each gender. More than 20 students were involved on S/Tarawa    In Q4/2017, 1,620 mangroves seeding were planted. The activity covered the total area of 40, 300 squared meters. There are  36 people (20 women and 16 men) involved in the activity. | Overall Progress is 50 %  Nonouti:30 % progress  No planting of mangrove hypocotyls this year but a coverage of 333 ha have been demarcated in 2018 with no recent follow-up for demarcation again this year.  Abemama: 40 % progress  Mangrove replanting took place last November during the hand-over of the CBMMPs to the 4 communities, however during the monitoring visit this June, only about 60 % survived at 2 CBMMP villages (Reina & Tanimainuku), additional mangrove hypocotyls (100++) planted last February and about 50++ survived at another CBMMP community (Tabontebike) while another set of hypocotyls (100++) planted, all did not survive as it was a play ground for kids and soccer during low tide. The two areas had different survival rates due to the first being monitored and cleaned from marine borers/parasites and algae by the planter while no one monitored the set that did not survive, to keep the kids away and ban soccer from the site.  There were also planting of mangrove hypocotyls last November in 2018 but none survived at Tabontebike  Maiana: 60% progress  Mangrove demarcation was undertaken in 2018, coming to 233.58 Hectare that excludes the recently planted seedlings in 2019.  Those planted in Nov 2018 survived at Tekaranga (3 plots at CBFMP village and Tematantongo (2 plots). The few (20) planted at Tebangetua (Government centre) all died  The Fisheries Extension Assistant attempted to plant >100 mangrove hypocotyls at the request of one old man at Bubutei village (second CBFMP community) but all could not survive as playful children plucked them off the tidal flat.  No demarcation has been done this year, hence, only 233.58 ha was only covered. |
| 12. Number of by-laws on fisheries conservation adopted on each target island.    [NEW indicator added during inception phase] | Nonouti  3    Abemama  3    Maiana  1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nonouti  6    Abemama  5    Maiana  4 | Progress is 25%.    The first round of consultations on each pilot island had been undertaken to review and consider the draft fisheries by-law. a first round of reading began with the full Island Council, followed by consultation with all villages/wards to get views on the proposed by-law. a second reading of the draft by-law with modifications as proposed and endorsed by the full Island Council. This draft by-laws for each pilot island are now with the Office of the Attorney General. | Overall Progress is 50 %  The adoption of all draft bye-laws is still on hold since legal advice from OAG was that the present draft Fisheries Regulation has these same provisions covered.  Once the Regulation had been endorsed Island Councils will consider what else that had not been covered that the ISP urged for developing, and then will start formulating that again, hence another second round of all island consultations for new bye-laws  Planned training for the Fisheries Regulation at each pilot island will also train Island Enforcement officers for bye-law compliance.  The level of fisheries bye-law compliance differs at the pilot islands. At Abemama, (40% progress) enforcement is weak due to the community attitude of being very lenient and kind. Secondly not having a patrol boat to chase the offenders. The project boat for each island had been ordered and may arrive in country by quarter 3  At Maiana (80 % progress), other boats provided by Government (co-finance) to the Islet population for transport purposes to the mainland, is now used as patrol boat, while the Island Council provide fuel (co-finance) for patrol by the Islet enforcement team.  Although the bye-law are taking time to be processed, both the ISP, CBMMP and CBFM are already operational, most probably under traditional law. |
| 13. Number of existing commercial fishing operators with permits allocated and monitored based upon implementation of coastal zone fisheries conservation by-laws. | Nonouti  Commercial Permits: 0    Abemama  Commercial Permits: 0    Maiana  Commercial Permits: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nonouti  Commercial Permits: 3    Abemama  Commercial Permits: 3    Maiana  Commercial Permits: 3    [Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 5 permits per island] | Progress is 5%.    The fishing permits are ready but await passing of the fishing regulation first, then the by-law endorsement. | Progress is 40%    This is the third corner of the triangle (regulation, bye-law and permit) dependent on the adoption of the bye-law, which also depend on the Fisheries Regulation but since the latter could override the bye-law provisions, the draft commercial permits are also on hold for issuance and could be validated under the Regulation when endorsed  Progress with the draft fisheries regulation also triggers progress on these permits.  No consultation or set of activities are needed for this target. ISPs and CBMPs are adequate for proper and appropriate consultations. |
| 14. Capacity score of Fisheries Conservation Field School participants increases based upon GEF Capacity Result 2 (Capacities to generate, access and use information knowledge). | Nonouti FCFS  Scorecard CR2: 1    Abemama FCFS  Scorecard CR2: 1    Maiana FCFS  Scorecard CR2: 1    \* Score range: 0-15 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nonouti FCFS  Scorecard CR2: At least 10    Abemama FCFS  Scorecard CR2: At least 10    Maiana FCFS  Scorecard CR2: At least 10    [Targets amended during inception phase to be more realistic; original targets were 15 for each FCFS] | Progress is 10%.    Training on Maritime Safety and OBM training provided to approx. 700+ fishermen through co-finance which included South Tarawa and Maiana. Evaluation of the training provide baseline on the level of knowledge and understanding of OBM and Maritime safety by participants.  Post-harvest and value added techniques training provided to 9 islands through co-finance including target islands. A total of 307 participated (including 217 females and 123 males).  Joint programs with BAAP Team (Boutokan Amwarake aika Balance Project) . KPC women training (60+ KPC womens’ grp) and MCIC Cooperative Day (50+ Cooperative members, 12 active cooperatives attended including South Tarawa and 2 outer islands)    Public displays – Tuna Day (100+ people attended and learnt seafood recipes) and seagrape processing and marketing workshop – 37 women from church groups and community in South Tarawa)    2 Fishing Technology and FAD fishing trainings conducted for South Tarawa and Abemama. Approx 40 fishermen participated and practical fishing in Abemama attended by 20+ fishermen    Repair of Aluminium boat trainings with around 30 boats repaired with basic skills transfer to fishermen on welding and repair work. | Overall Progress is 50%    Main Target Audience  Fishermen, Fishermen associations, women group, and youths.  Post harvest and value adding Techniques training program along with financial literacy training, virgin oil and handicraft making trainings were undertaken at all pilot islands.  First round of these trainings were done in November 2018 and the second round of training at all pilot islands had been started in quarter 2.    Training programs targeted wide range of audiences including women groups, youths, fishermen associations, church groups.  Follow up training conducted in Maiana this Aril/May,2019  involving 10 wards in Maiana. Target audience mainly women.    Additional programs at Coastal Fisheries (CFD) base include:  -Extension staff training programs – 3 Marine Science new graduate students and 1 newly recruited FEA undergo fisheries training program at CFD to support area of capacity building (March to June)  Training also encompass fish handling and value adding techniques.  Fishing Technology and FAD fishing: delay trainings due to provision of new FAD materials yet to be ordered    One practical fishing carried out at Maiana (11-25/11/2018 attended by 34 fishermen plus FA and FEA (94% male and 6% female)    Skills shared on - Vertical long line,Trolling, DBF,Balu hai    Through co-finance, one fishing survey conducted end of June to evaluate fishing techniques with Fishermen association at Betio, on South Tarawa (joint program with JICA Expert)    List of other programs supported (Co-finance) to address the goal of LDCF project:  Maritime Safety and Outboard motor (OBM) trainings – targeted fishermen and fishermen associations  Program also included as part of the Fisheries Awareness program which show case:  Engine trouble shooting  Messages shared during short skits on maritime safety  Mamautari news includes use of maritime safety equipment  Repair of Aluminium boat  Around 20 boats repaired with basic skills transfer to fishermen on welding and repair work  Remain to concentrate in South Tarawa (due to lack of Argon gas)    Nonouti: 60%  Second round of post-harvest training on marine resources integrated with starting businesses and co-operatives (processes and procedures)    Abemama: 50%  Maritime safety & OBM training  Second round of training (as in Nonouti) will be undertaken this August    Maiana: 50 %  Training for FADs construction at Maiana but deployment awaits cement slab completion, as anchor  Post-harvest second round training at all villages/wards at Maiana following the first round undertaken at the Fish Centre (April, 2018).  First round of training ()Nov2018) by Commerce for financial literacy to business communty and first timers in local produce (post-harvest) marketing on island and off-island. This includes local handicraft and virgin oil production training. Second round of financial and business start-ups will follow this July  Co-finance Additional Progress:  School resources on fisheries have developed under TW programme funding support with follow up work on TOT trainings to Outer islands schools and distribution.  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  Consultation with Curriculum and Education team is still in progress for follow up work and official handing over of school kit  Radio fortnight program ‘Te Mamautari’ and utiltize of other media outlets still in progress.  Information sheets on fisheries management already developed by SPC with translation yet to be completed – 70% completion of 3 posters provided by SPC  Outreach and community education programs still in progress to support awareness on the new coastal fisheries regulation.  Communities consulted on the new regulation as part of the ISP work and maneaba consultation program (Mamautari news).  Programs also involved extension staff (FEA) active participation on community outreach – Maiana community consultation on lobster and mantis prawn management measures as highlighted in new regulation. |
| 15. Amount of revenue generated annually (including Island Councils and target communities) from the non-consumptive use of coastal zone resources.    [Minor amendments to indicator wording during inception phase for clarity] | Nonouti AU$ 0    Abemama AU$ 0    Maiana AU$ 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nonouti AU$ 15,000  (US$ 11,200)    Abemama  AU$ 5,000  (US$ 3,750)    Maiana AU$ 5,000  (US$ 3,750) | Progress is 10%.    Hospitality training had been conducted at Nonouti island and was attended by 49 participants (9 males & 36 females). Game fishing tour guide training had also been undertaken for 6 men at Nonouti. The next tour guide training would be undertaken again this June but was pushed back to September due to lack of funding. The training was supposed to bring in 6 to 10 anglers as a promotional trip, organised by the International Consultant (IC) from Brisbane. The IC revisited a MOU and fishing package for the game fishing, in consultation with the Nonouti island Council (NIC) for revision purposes. The MOU had been signed by the NIC recently prior the IC's next visit.    The same IC visited Maiana Island last February to assess the potential of the island for game fishing, by assessing the bonefish, trevally, trigger fish and others and it was found to be somewhat better than Nonouti. The IC was supposed to visit Maiana again this July to map the fishing flats and could undertake tour guide training same time, but due to lack of fund, this had been postponed to September.  Abemama would be visited in the next trip of the IC, to assess the potential of the island for game fishing. | overall Progress is 50 %    Nonouti: 60%  Gamefishing – anticipating first team starting Sept 2018.  Trained tour/fishing Guides conduct their training on their own, while waiting for this Sept team of anglers.  Revenue generated during the Sept 2018 trip was estimated to AUD $4400.00 as collected from the charges on accommodation, departure tax, boat hire, truck hire, hiring of dancing groups, purchasing local handicrafts and others, not taking into account the other revenue generated which was going to air service providers, accommodation providers on South Tarawa and others.  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 last March 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 visit next quarter.  An independent angler from Australia came to island and reported negatively about the gamefishing because he did not hire a trained fishing guide, hence the international consultant for promoting the gamefishing abroad is working on repairing this negative reputation, and aiming to bring some anglers (6) next September.  Two other separate visitors to the island who were interested on fishing came in second quarter (different times) that did not take up the fishing package but still the target revenue for the island is already reached    Abemama Progress: 50 %  Flyfishing assessment report (Sept 2018), not yet presented report to Abemama Island Council (AIC) to be presented this August  Assessment team sighted bonefish in the shallow but the school rapidly disappeared, maybe hide in the deep water due to splashing fishing method.  However, the report did not indicate a potential for bonefish because these were not seen much, probably due to heavy fishing and disturbances by the local fishermen, but there is potential for other gamefishing species (bluefin trevally and trigger fish).  The actual revenue estimated to have been received by the AIC, transport providers, including airline and accommodation providers, just to host 3 anglers is >AUD3,0000.  Hospitality training was held on the island conducted by an International Consultant (IC), for 2 weeks in second half of June  Proposal to set up a MPA (bonefish conservation) at Abatiku islet which CFD has already commenced working on in consultation with the Islet communities  Planning to have another exploratory visit next/this September, bringing more anglers  Co-finance:  The Abemama Island Council (AIC) provided logistical support for the hospitality training provided including a venue free of charge  Cruise tourism is planned to commence November, 2020-2022, visiting the MPAssss and other CBMP villages    Maiana  Progress is 60%  This had been assessed twice, in February and September 2018. There is potential for gamefishing but the IC needs to make more exploratory visits during different phases of the moon and conduct tour guide training  The report indicated that Maiana has great potential not only as an international gamefishery site since it’s lagoon is populated with many bonefish, giant and bluefin trevally and a great wealth of targeted reef fish by fly fishers but it also attractive to tourists to dive and see its stunning lagoon with many “Nemos”  The accommodation service providers (Island Council and 1 private operator) had improved their facilities according to the Mauri Standard (Tourism Quality standards).  The Hospitality with special Hygiene and cookery training was conducted in early June by the same IC at Abemama.  The last September exploratory conducted a preliminary tour guide training with few guides. The estimated revenue obtained is >AUD3,000 from the two anglers brought in hence revenue generated by these two and the IC.  KNTO is now seeking other Flyshop operators for competitiveness. |
| 16. Number of food crops, including traditional food crops, planted at each target village.    [NEW indicator added during inception phase] | Surveys indicate that villages on target islands typically have 2 crops planted. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nonouti  At least 5 varieties per village    Abemama  At least 5 varieties per village    Maiana  At least 5 varieties per village | Progress is 15%.    Nine (9) schools on Nonouti and 5 schools on Abemama, were visited and consulted to get support towards setting up of school gardens. Next visit is the setting up of school gardens. Agricultural Extension personnel recruited by the project are now assisting the setting up of these school gardens through training of teachers and students and provision of plant cuttings and seedlings to plant.  After training of Agricultural Extension Officers last March, work at the island level had commenced and set up gene banks. On Maiana, the Island Elderly (Unimane) Council had given its piece of land to be cultivated as one gene bank. Reports from other islands are yet to be received  Culture & Museum had continued its consultation at two (2) other pilot islands (Nonouti & Maiana). Consultations at Nonouti began with a mini-workshop with Heads of Church Groups, NGOs, Women and The Mayor of the Island Council to share the importance of their communities' participation in reviving cultivation of the five (5) traditional food trees (coconut, pandanus, fig tree, breadfruit & swamp taro-babai) and preservation of local food from land and sea.  On Abemama, from one of island to its end and islet, all villages/wards had undergone this cultural training resulting in number of tress as follows:  Coconut: 22; Breadfruit: 10; Pandanus: 14; Fig trees: 14; babai: 36 | Overall Progress is 50%  A contract for a local consultant (3 months) at each of the pilot islands to assist the Extension staff is almost finalized for roll out in quarter 3.  The contract does not only aim for the 5 varieties plants (including livestock) at communities and schools but also target at 80% coverage per village/ward.  Monitoring and confirmation of registered households to compete in best farmer competition will be conducted in new quarter then the best farmer competition will roll out. Preparation for it began in quarters 1 and 2  Two of the problems of slow progress is from fuel shortage and slow processing of operational budget for the Agriculture extension staff  Nonouti: 60 %  The island had been distributed with 170 coconut seedlings by Agriculture team,  Culture team conducted its training last December on traditional planting of the 5 perennial trees (breadfruit, coconut, pandanus, fig tree and giant swamp taro):  Their total number of trees planted are:  36 coconut trees;  17 baibai plants; 3 fig trees; 8 breadfruit and 8 pandanus trees.  Plans had been firmed for the same but second round this July  Co-finance: IFAD food security project  Abemama: 40 %  Only 3 villages (Reina, Tabontebike & Baretoa) of all the 14 villages/wards, are very close to the 5 varieties of plants (swamp taro, coconut, pandanus, fig tree, breadfruit) target from perennial trees to vegetables (kumara, cassava, taro) and fruits (pawpaw, pumpkin, banana, spinach, lambele, Chaya, cabbages)  In addition more seedlings had been planted recently at another village (Kabangaki) as follows: 23 kumara, 13 pumpkin, 2 coconut, 13 cassave, 6 banana, 35 taro, 10 lambele, 3 lime trees, 6 fig trees and 7 breadfruit trees (4 varieties). Monitoring will be after 3 weeks  At another village (Kareken te Kabaia) planting activities had already commenced with the following perennial seedlings:  2 varieties of pandanus  3 varieties of coconut  2 varieties of breadfruit  4 varieties of kumala, 2 varieties of cassava and some fig trees (1 variety in entire nation): plus pawpaw pumpkin and banana crops    Co-finance: IFAD food security project  Maiana: 50%  Environment undertook HH pre-survey for 2 days at the guidance of their Local Consultant, prior the initiation of the Organic and Participatory Guarantee System (OPGS).  Not only HH questionnaires but also verification of trees not bearing fruits at about 10% of the total household  Last April, Culture team undertook the same training resulting in achieving only 36 % of the project target of the 5 native food crops (coconut, pandanus, breadfruit, fig tree and giant swamp taro)  The gene bank continues with distribution of 22 breadfruit trees on island by Agriculture team.  The PMU monitoring survey this quarter found that 12 villages/wards have almost reached their perennial trees (breadfruit, coconut, pandanus) 5 varieties targets, from 3 to 4, including kumara, pawpaw (papaya) and pumpkins. However other vegetables and the leafy plants (spinach, lambele, Chaya, hot chilli pepper) is low as 1 to 2 every village.  Two villages (Tekaranga & Tematantongo) claimed they had planted root crops and vegetables but the brackish water flooding from saltwater overwash had destroyed their plants and await technical assistance from Natural Disaster Relief program (Office of President) |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 21.3% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 26.68% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 946,926 |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jul 3, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 10, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jan 20, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 8, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jun 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jul 22, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jan 18, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-08-24 |
| 2018-12-05 |
| 2019-04-15 |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Financial | Considerably lengthy period to financially reconcile financial records between the project's account administered by the IP (MELAD) and the Kiribati Government's Ministry of Finance. The Government's Ministry of Finance has a single account for all aid donated funds. It takes about two to three weeks, the very least, to identify which amount of money is for which project. In addition, the reconciliation between the two accounts, MELAD and the Ministry of Finance during acquittals at quarter's end takes about three weeks at the very least. This causes delays in project implementation especially in payments to the service providers to the project and consultants.    Management Measure:  The UNDP Fiji MCO facilitated through the assistance of the PMU, opened a project account with the Kiribati Fiduciary Support Unit (KFSU). The KFSU has been set up by the Kiribati Government to facilitate the finances of projects that are funded by global funds. They ensure a quick turn over time getting funds into the project. The time taken to acquit and reconcile funds as it is advanced through KFSU has greatly reduced. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Since the finance acquittal and warranting processes are no longer an issue, further delays of reaching milestones is due to stakeholders (partners) responsible to implement the activities due to other competing priorities.  At the last PSC meeting, it was proposed by PMU that out-sourcing would be undertaken by July 2019 for those stakeholders which continue to delay activities roll out. The flying notes circulated by PMU for members to sign has not been completed yet, but many did agree to this resolution, except Fisheries. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The mid-term review was delayed for two reasons. The first delay, actually an agreed postponement was done early 2018. Quarter 1, 2018 was at the half-way mark of the project and was to ideally be the point in the project’s timeline to conduct the MTR. It was agreed to by the RTA, the Fiji MCO and the PMU that the planned MTR be postponed to late last year. This was for the reason that there was very little done in terms of activities that the MTR will measure and if the MTR was done it would have been an exercise in futility based on the above stated reason. The second delay was due to a lack of diligence to the timing by the responsible Programme Analyst in the Fiji MCO. This was to have conducted the MTR at the end of last year 2018. It did not eventuate as we had all agreed to in spite of reminders from the UNDP-GEF RTA and her associate. The MTR was delayed until August 2019. The MTR team, international team leader and the local counterpart, have now been recruited. They have collectively presented their MTR Inception Report to the PMU, the CO and the RTA. They are now currently conducting stakeholders’ interview in-country and have thus far visited two of the pilot islands. The MTR team will be completing its in-country visitation soon. They will be presenting their preliminary findings either by the end of this 26/08 week or the week of 02/09.    The MTR delay will definitely affect the TE. It will give much less of a time to put into action the redress recommendations from the MTR. The project and the CO support team are hopeful that the MTR recommendations will assist to salvage and accelerate project implementation. |

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There has been a delay with the start of the Mid-Term Review which was mainly due to delays in procurement of the MTR international consultant. The procurement delay also contributed to the availability of the selected consultant for fieldwork. As a result, fieldwork only began in August 2019. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Moderately Satisfactory rating is given because the project is picking up, now momentum in many objectives/targets and with about 2 years to go, it should be able to bust most of its targets. Now that funding is always available for anytime the stakeholders wished to visit the pilot islands, activities just roll out smoothly without hold-ups.  Few activities are being delayed by stakeholders/partners over-commitment but understanding that taking time is required to give communities at pilot islands since they also have a schedule like village and island special days, preparations to national celebrations, religious festivals like Easter and independence holidays. Visits by stakeholders during these special events at the village and island level is not productive as well, missing out some villages due to ongoing social events, understanding that communities do not wait for project activities but have own set schedules to follow as well.  Communities at pilot islands need to adjust and come to terms with their own developmental aspirations, space for reflections through monitoring is also critical.  With the Island Strategic Plans completed at 2 pilots islands and the last one about to happen next quarter and the CBMPs already rolling out at the same pilot islands within each village and island levels, much of the targets are more visible.  Most of the delays are the national documents (EbA guidelines, national Regulation, Data management System, National Monitoring, etc).  Some are challenging like the 5 varieties of food crops per village and revenue generated from eco-tourism, because these are new initiatives, but with more time, once the ISPs and the CBMPs becoming effective, these targets will eventually within reach.  regardless of time since inception, progress commensurate with funding usage.    From the cumulative progress, there are 2 indicators (4 & 13) with 40 %, 8 indicators (1,2, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, & 16 with 50% ratings, one indicator with 60% rating, 4 indicators with 70% ratings and only one indicator with 90% rating. The average is therefore 57%, if this project had been on for 3 years as of June 2019, we expect a 60% rating. The progress to date is not far from that level.  Considering that the financial accessibility just started in October 2018, the average progress also reflected a satisfactory progress, regardless of time already spent on project implementation, not an unsatisfactory situation    Moderately satisfactory is chosen because we would be able to reach over and above the project target in many indicators, but we still need extension for 2 reasons:    1 we would not exhaust all project funding by end of 2020    2. Maybe 3 or 4 indicators of the 16 may have reached 70 % but like the early warning system, it would not reach 100% because of minor corrective measures. Another example is getting either political (indicator 4) or legal clearance (indicator 13 on bye-laws) as is now the situation for the Fisheries Regulation (indicator 5). | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The delivery or utilisation rate for the project sums up the Moderately Unsatisfactory ratings of both, the DO progress and IP ratings. The project’s overall delivery rate is approximately 22% whilst the delivery rate for this year 2019 is about 26%, considering that we have gone past the mid-year mark. Even after the intervention of shifting the management of the project finances to the Kiribati Fiduciary Support Unit (KFSU), there is still low delivery. The project’s low delivery can be attributed to these three (3) factors.    Factor 1: The PMU’s lack in understanding the project’s strategic results framework (SRF)  Earlier in the project’s life (Q2, 2017), the SRF was revised. This revision exacerbated the lack in understanding amongst the co-implementers of the project. The situation was not helped because the PMU did not have full comprehension either of the former nor the revised SRF. It gave the wrong impression that each co-implementer depending on a budget allocation based outside of the project document SRF’s, were allotted portions of the project’s budget. This meant that project funds spent initially did not translate to the achievement of project outputs, let alone the contribution towards the indicators per the outcomes.    In the first quarter of this year (2019) a considerable effort was put concertedly by the RTA and the MCO to re-align the budgets back to the project’s SRF. In turn the 2019 AWP was developed to contribute to the project’s output that will subsequently contribute to the outcomes as per the achievements of indicators.    Factor 2: The Need for a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) to Support the Project Manager  Having provided for in the project document as an essential part of the project at the project design stage, the CTA was never hired. In essence the CTA would have led in the coordination and consistently followed up in implementation. The desired personnel for this position was intended to have the technical knowledge and experience to verify and value-add to the technical reports. A process that is currently taking a two-step approach for every technical report submitted. First to the PMU, then the PMU with very little input in terms of comments, submits to the MCO for verification or value adding. Ideally if the CTA was in place, it would have been a one-stop for verifications. Approvals and submission of reports would have been more fluid.    The MCO receives from the PMU, requests to provide assistance with some technical input or clarification to assist with the PMU’s decision making. This would have also been assisted very well by the CTA and will have cut the amount of time in correspondences between the MCO and the PMU. Additional to the CTA, was the need for personnel to be the liaison between the PMU and the other major stakeholder, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development (MFMRD). Having the same role as the CTA for the PMU, the fisheries or marine technical personnel assists to coordinate implementation for the MFMRD. Again this personnel was to have specific technical qualification and experiential knowledge for the marine resources and fishery.    The Moderately Unsatisfactory IP rating is basically due to the passive manner that it has dealt with recommendations for improving project delivery, specifically with regards to the recommendation of procuring the CTA and resistance to the hiring of the technical liaison for MFMRD.    Factor 3: Lack of Capacity for the Programme Analyst in the Fiji MCO Responsible for this Project.  The Programme Analyst was inexperienced and took a while to grow in understanding the UNDP programmatic processes and procedures. Specifically this was understanding the sequence of events pertaining to clearing or validating FACE forms. The UNDP HACT FACE Form Training course has come as a real help for the analyst. Then there was the partial knowledge of the procurement processes, the inability to clearly differentiate the steps of the assessment per procurement pathway collectively these compounded the delays.    In summary, the way forward is to have this mid-term review (MTR) that has already started, highlight these gaps and present them as recommendations going forward. These recommendations along with many others that will surface in due course of the MTR will have to be unequivocally presented at the project steering committee meeting. At this forum the decision will have to be unanimous to effect recommended changes. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | There is improvement in the overall project’s implementation delivery for the reporting period (June 2018 – June 2019). The nine key Government stakeholders are gaining the experience and momentum in implementing their respective activities. Currently, each official from the nine Government stakeholders, are also the key technical officers responsible for implementing the LDCF activities. This is also important capacity building for Government staff, moreover, this also assist with the sustainability of the key LDCF activities that are aligned with or support the existing Government Programs. Overall, for this reporting period, it is a 60 % – 70 % satisfactory at the country level. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Although the fund has been underutilized since the start of the project, it has been observed that the progress of the project is moving. Generally, there has been an improvement towards project’s deliverables. Since the change of financial system from the Government Account to the KFSU, the timely release of fund is no longer an issue and that enabled activities moving much faster. Overall the project’s target achievement is fairly low; however a few specific targets were over 50% achieved. There was a recommendation for engaging the consultant to progress delayed activities, however, this suggestion needs to be well considered. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the third PIR for the project and it receives a “moderately unsatisfactory” DO rating, which is the same as last year’s rating and consistent with the CO rating but inconsistent with the Project Manager's rating of “moderately satisfactory”. This is due to the fact that the project is in its 3rd year of implementation and due for closure in January 2020, but most of the End of Project (EoP) targets will be challenged to be completed in a timely and technically sound manner. The Implementation Progress rating is “unsatisfactory”, which is the same as last year’s rating but inconsistent with the CO rating of "modertately unsatisfactory".    The project is designed to build the adaptive capacity of the communities in Kiribati to address food security in the face of climate change through two interlinked outcomes, one focused on capacity building at the national level and second focused on implementing targeted adaptation measures at the community level.    PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)    The overall objective of the project has three EoP targets. Overall progress towards the targets have improved since the last PIR but challenges remains to ensure that the targets are met before scheduled project closure. One of the main challenges with the project has been the delays in establishing the baselines for the project. Some progress has been made in this reporting period with some of the baseline information as will be discussed below, but more crucial baselines have still not been established which is a concern.    The first target of percentage of households and communities with stable or increased food security is an ambitious one given that it requires 100% of the island communities in the 3 target islands meet this EoP target. Furthermore, it requires baseline data to be established from the household surveys (which was conducted in 2017) and more importantly requires data from the island clinics to inform the progress. This information have still not been extracted from the data available to inform the baseline and progress at an annual basis. The 2nd EoP target of number of bonefish increasing or remaining stable also requires baseline data which the project was relying on fisheries surveys to fulfil. However, the surveys done thus far are creel surveys and not on bonefish which in turn affects the monitoring of progress towards achieving the targets. A challenge for the project has also been the fact that the surveys conducted thus far have been limited to the 3 target islands when nationwide surveys have been planned under the project. There is some progress that is being made on this issue through the engagement of SPC to conduct the survey across all islands. There have been additional data collected by fisheries extension staff that is contributing towards some information on bonefish catch, but the process and systematic approach to the collection, maintenance and analysis of this data needs to be established. Finally, the target on the has made some progress in terms of the much-needed instalment of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) equipment in the 3 target islands. One of the main challenges on the issue of sustainability of interventions have already become apparent in the 3 target islands with equipment already having maintenance issues in 2 islands (Abemama and Maiana). The staff of the Kiribati Meteorological Services (KMS) have been trained on the installation as well as integrated with CLiDEsc as a system for climate and weather information generator. However, the target of ensuring 95% of Kiribati population receiving early warning in a timely manner requires the establishment of a national Climate Early Warning and Information System and the capacity to use the system nationally. The project was designed to incorporate the climate and early warning information as part of the AMAT (to be discussed below) and given that the AMAT has not been developed, the project is not on-track to achieve this target.    For Outcome 1 which is designed to improve institutional capacity through a combination of data management tools, regulation and direct training. The establishment of the national Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT) is highly important for this outcome as a tool that will create a rigorous system for national agencies to monitor, track and assess basic information related to climate change, food security and maintenance of ecosystem-integrity. However, the work on establishing the AMAT have had slow progress and the issue of having multiple tools used by different government entities (such as the EMIS by MELAD, database to support State of the Environment reporting and national reporting on 3 Rio conventions, another with OB) have led to an apparent lack of urgency by the government partners on developing this tool. The PMU is working on addressing this issue through close coordination with the government agencies to develop a pathway forward so that there is no duplication.    On the 2nd EoP target to adoption of a National Coastal Zone Fisheries Regulation, there has been good progress and the draft regulation is with the Development Coordinating Committee (DCC) before final submission for approval by the cabinet. In the meantime, capacity building of the required staff is ongoing in preparation for approval. The capacity building activities for the agriculture and fisheries extension workers as per the 3rd EoP target under this Outcome have been progressing but lacks a systematic approach to ensure that the GEF Capacity Results 2 (CR2) are being followed to achieve the ambitious target of 15 capacity score. The capacities that the extension workers require are related to the generation, access and use of information and knowledge and some of the indicators under the CR2 are lagging behind such as those that require tools such as AMAT to be in place. In terms of good progress, agricultural and fisheries training manuals have been developed and a communications training conducted. There is a push to recruit more extension workers, since there is high staff turnover and some islands without extension workers. A clear strategy on a national training program to ensure systematic trainings and to capture all essential stakeholders with the specific trainings to be provided has to be established.    Overall, for Outcome 1, the EoP target on the project beneficiaries receiving trainings, awareness, delivery of project initiatives etc is an important indicator. The progress in terms of total numbers have been commendable, however, the low female participation is an issue that has been flagged by the PMU as well and the latter part of the project needs to ensure additional emphasis on increased female participation in the project activities.  Outcome 2 is focused on the direct implementation of community adaptation measures to increase food security through starting with vulnerability assessments and then moving on to zoning and establishing natural resource management mechanisms. In terms of vulnerability assessments, the Integrated Vulnerability Assessments spearheaded by the OB have been slow, especially with the analysis. However, it looks to be on-track to be completed by the end of the project.    The issue of various government entities having their own land use planning and methods for establishing protected areas needs to be aligned. Some progress was made earlier in the year with the Land Authority on the development of land use plans which are fed by the various community-based management plans (including the community based fisheries management plan and the community based marine management plans),a bottom up approach being taken by the project. However, the progress with the establishment of the CBFMPs and the CBMMPs themselves have been inconsistent and the resulting land use planning have not been consistent across the target islands. This impacts the EoP targets of establishing and then supporting the implementation of EBA land use plans and fisheries zoning, two important aspects of protecting the ecosystems and resources for sustained use. The engagement of island councils, Elders Associations are commendable, although the engagement of women’s groups and other vulnerable groups need to be emphasised as well.    The EoP target related to the increase in mangrove habitat is making progress and looks to be on-track to being achieved. However, the varying survival rates are an issue to be address and demarcations are being encouraged as a way to improve survival rates.    The EoP targets related to the by-laws is affected by the delayed approval of the Fisheries Regulation, which is beyond the influence of the project. An adaptive mechanism is to continue the support towards the establishment of land use planning mechanisms such as CBFMPs and CBMMPs with voluntary enforcement at the village or island-level.  The EoP target on revenue generation from non-consumptive use of coastal zone resources have multiple avenues being explored including tourism sector, game-fishing, fly-fishing etc. There have been multiple trainings in all 3 islands, and exploratory visits to scope out additional potential activities. A systematic method of collecting data on the amount of revenue generated per year is yet to be established and therefore there are challenges in ascertaining the progress towards the target which requires annual revenues for each island to be kept track. Once this is established, the target looks to be on-track to be achieved by the end of the project.    The final EoP target of number of food crops to be planted is making progress with a switch from focusing on schools to establish gardens to spreading it to the villages as well. While the activity is progressing, the issue of the sustainability of this initiative need to be discussed as this should not be a one-off activity conducted under a single project. The roles and responsibilities of maintaining the gardens need to be clearly established including the sustainability of the gene bank. The feedback being received by the communities on the successes and failures of the different crops and conditions should be captured and shared across communities and the project can play a key role in this.    Overall, while the project is making progress, most of the targets do not seem to be on-track for delivery by the scheduled end of the project. The slow start and project implementation issues at the beginning as well as the dependence on multiple government stakeholders for the implementation of the various elements are hindering the speed and quality of the implementation of the project. These issues will be discussed below.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)    The Implementation Progress rating is “Moderately Unsatisfactory”, which is the same as the rating by the CO. The implementation of a project is measured through 2 means, the achievement of the EoP targets and the financial delivery. While progress is slowly being made, the project does not have the luxury of time to continue at the same pace in implementing the project. The cumulative delivery rate is only 21.3% which is unsatisfactory after three and a half years and an indication of the project’s poor progress. Consistently over the years, the project has not been able to achieve its Annual Work Plan targets due to various reasons, which over the years contribute to the weaker performance. There have been challenges with the level of understanding of the project’s results framework during the earlier part of the project whereby project funds were used for activities not fitting the ProDoc’s results framework. A major restructuring exercise for the results framework was done in mid-2017 to bring the project back on track. However, the project was then plagued with issues relating to the availability of funds due to challenges between the Government of Kiribati and UNDP’s financial management mechanisms. The PMU and the CO worked hard and have been successful in addressing this issue through the use of the Kiribati Fiduciary Support Unit (KFSU) to manage the fund transfer between UNDP and the Government. This was done by the end of 2018.    The hope was that since the project’s 2017 restructuring and the subsequent fix for the financial management issue through the use of KFSU the implementation rate would increase immensely in 2019. However, this was not the case.  The use of the Project Steering Committee to address the issue related to the high number of government partners does not seem to have brought better results in better coordination of the activities within the project. The fragmented approach seems to continue where the individual government agencies are continuing with activity-level thinking. The PMU with only 2 members (and now with an additional communications position) has a great task in coordinating between the multiple government agencies in managing the activity-level implementation and therefore lacks and overall technical eye on the project outputs and its contribution to the outcomes. The recommendation from the onset have been to have a CTA position to support the Project Manager and a division of tasks so that the day-to-day management decisions, reporting, risk management and the coordination tasks are taken by the Project Manager and the CTA is able to provide the technical assistance to the individual government agencies to elevate their role from standalone, individual activity-level implementation. Furthermore, the monitoring of the outputs needs to be maintained both from a quantitative and a qualitative point of view which requires additional effort from the PMU. Technical assistance in the form of local positions to be placed within the main government stakeholders are built into the project design and where the progress is slow, highly recommended. Finally, it was also recommended that the MTR take place as soon as possible so that an independent review of the project can be undertaken with recommendations on ways to progress.    While these recommendations was a part of the last PIR as well as consequent meetings with PMU and CO, there does not seem to have been movement on most of the matters (CTA, TA positions) and the MTR was heavily delayed due to procurement delays within the CO. These all need to be addressed urgently as a matter of improving the impementation progress.    The project had 3 project steering committee meetings in this reporting period. There was a confusion over the use of Project Steering Committee over a Project Board as stipulated in the ProDoc. This was addressed during the last Project Steering Committee where it was decided to combine the two structures, given that the PSC already had all the members of the PB that was required. A note was shared with all the stakeholders on this matter.    The project continues to show good partnership with ongoing initiatives in the country in the form of co-finance for the outcomes. The coordination with OB on the implementation of IVAs, potential engagement with MELAD on EMIS and others are noteworthy here. More partnerships with community-based organisations/NGOs at the island-level should be explored to boost project activities at the island-level.    The project has done well in monitoring the gender-balance and women’s empowerment in the implementation of the project activities. Gender-disaggregated data are collected and where there are shortfalls with the level of women’s participation, these are being noted and remedial actions to be taken, moving forward. A gender assessment and action plan is due for the project and hopefully will be undertaken as soon as possible the latter part of the project can benefit to ensure remaining project activities boost the impact on gender in the islands.    Overall, while the PMU has to be commended on the task, given the inherent challenges of high number of stakeholders, logistical difficulties in Kiribati and the poor start to the project requires an adaptive management thinking on how the project is going to achieve the overall project targets and disburse the funds before the scheduled closure of the project. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [Gender Considerations of the Kiribati LDCF1 Project.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4570/213383/1728260/1742735/Gender%20Considerations%20of%20the%20Kiribati%20LDCF1%20Project.pdf) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| The series of hospitality trainings on the three pilot islands have built capacity for the women participants. Now equipped with this hospitality knowledge, the Kiribati National Tourism Office has recommended that the trainees work as attachments in hotels and resorts within Kiribati. As a result of the attachments they have gained confidence due to the exposure. Additionally, the women participants now earn some money too. Their ability to earn money has assisted to change the perspectives of their husbands and the men of their respective communities. Due to their newfound ability enabling them to contribute financially, the women participants’ opinions about their families and their communities are given more attention and consideration.    Overall, they have gained respect. The project hopes that their ability to economically contribute becomes the precursor to perceiving value in all human beings regardless of even of their ability to earn or to which status they belong to in the social hierarchy of their communities’ governance structure. As it is the more value we attribute to a certain thing, the higher the favor we accord it, the mindset change of men in the pilot islands’ communities identifying value in women in this regard will subsequently in the long term reduce the violence against women. This is the extent to which the project has indirectly contributed in the efforts to reduce gender-based violence.    More of the above will come out when the project will next hire a gender expert. The expert will be required to do a gender analysis of the project document. In the process of this analysis, identify the means (activities) within the document to bring into effect a more pronounced gender balanced implementation. This will be in the form of a project’s gender action plan or strategy. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| On page 31 of the project document, paragraphs 102 and 103 under the heading 'Gender Considerations', is outlined the project's efforts to be gender inclusive and how it will address gender-sensitive issues in the context of Kiribati.    Based on the project document's outline as per its 'Gender Considerations', the project is using its extension programs to satisfy this. Having a female project manager assists to get as many women and youth participating in project-oriented trainings. Please see the page 8 of the project's Quarter 1, 2019 progress report (report uploaded). On page 5 of a June Hospitality Training (report uploaded) at the pilot island of Abemama had the majority of the registered participants as females. This highlights the inclusion of women targeted for training to build their capacity so they can contribute equally to the socio-economic gain of the family unit and the community as a whole. Another report of a similar type of training in the pilot island of Nonouti, has the females outnumbering the males, 39 participants to 10 respectively, see pages 11 to 12.    These approaches will incrementally change the attitudes of the population (meaning all; children, youth and adults of both genders) at the pilot islands (Nonouti, Abemama and Maiana) towards that which is currently defined to be culturally gender sensitive. Moving the communities to become more gender inclusive in resource governance and allowing for equal opportunities to contribute socio-economically. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The equal opportunity of training will first raise awareness amongst all the population, gender-inclusive. Then as with all the activities of the project whether it be actual adaption measures implemented, trainings/workshops or food security enhancement activities, they will be done with the drive towards the overall project objective of building adaptive capacity to ensure food security under conditions of climate change. This means that the greater the scope of the target audience both males and females for children, youths and adults, the better adapted to climatic changes and the more resilient the communities of the pilot islands would be. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable. |

|  |
| --- |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable. |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** [KiribatiLDCF\_ESSP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4570/213383/1664161/1664442/KiribatiLDCF_ESSP.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Not applicable. |

|  |
| --- |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| Not applicable. |

# Communicating Impact

|  |
| --- |
| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| In terms of gender inclusivity, the project has the advantage of having a female Project Manager, Ms. Tererei Abete-Reema. Ms. Tererei ensures that the project in implementing its activities includes, as much as possible, the female members of each community. As it is in most, if not all Pacific island communities, first preference to participate whether it be in governance, learning or in testing out a new idea is given to the male gender. Ms. Tererei for this project ensures that women participants are fairly represented in all of its activities. She has always been adamant to have the participants’ data disaggregated by gender and age group. This ensures the participation of every group in the cross-section of a community.    Not only does the project promote ideas of adaptation to enhance food security, it also, through Ms. Tererei’s intervention promote gender equity. Ms. Tererei pursues the provision of equal opportunities because she is well aware that it will give rise to more economic stability, greater awareness and better understanding of the subject of climate change adaptation. Indirectly her diligence in this area of gender equity is addressing the issue of valuing each human being as a member of her or his community. The learning from a hospitality training/workshop or conducting creel survey or learning new techniques in fly-fishing, promotes self-actualization in each of the individuals participating.    It is providing security in terms of assisting each participant to be self-confident and providing incremental change in attitudes towards an inclusive community. Through Ms. Tererei’s management of the project, the community members are introduced to a new perspective, females are now viewed with respect and dignity after having learned new skills. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The following news articles and reports listed below can be found at this web-link: https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/kiribati-denhancing-national-food-security-context-climate-change    News articles:  1. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Ark shell survey on Nonouti Island' July 2018;  2. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Clam and sandfish farming program on Maiana Island - July 2019;  3. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Culture and museum mission on Abemama Island' March 2018;  4. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Collecting Information on Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation on Abemama Island' - March 2018;  5. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Financial Literacy training and physical assessment of Nonouti' February 2018;  6. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Fisheries and Internal Trade Outreach on Abemama Island';  7. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Fisheries creel survey at Abemama Island' - March 2018;  8. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Promotion of gardening at schools on Abemama to enhance food security in light of climate change' - March 2018  9. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Revival of bonefishing game on Nonouti Island - refresher fishing guides training' - February 2018;  10. Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Roll out of the Food Security Project Activities on Maiana Island' April 2018; and  11.Press release for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - 'Fisheries marine survey on Abemama Island during February/March, 2018'    Reports:  1. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Maiana Island fly fishing exploratory trip by MCTTD - September 2018;  2. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Tourism scoping, Abemama Island - October to November 2017;  3. Report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Abemama Island Fly Fishing Assessment - September 2018;  3. Report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Nonouti Island creel survey - November 2017;  4. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Marine survey and ciguatera monitoring for Nonouti Island - November to December 2017;  5. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) -Maiana Island survey and other activities - October to November 2017;  6. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Fisherman FAD training, Abemama Island - February to March 2018;  7. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Nonouti Island activities - November to December 2017;  8. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Survey, training and sampling, Abemama Island - February to March 2018;  9. Report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Socioeconomic survey on fishery-related interventions and rural developments for improved productivity and livelihoods - June 2017;  10. Quarterly reporting for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - October to December, 2017;  11. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Consultations and workshop, Abemama Island - February to March 2018;  12. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - Marine survey and ciguatera sampling, Abemama Island - February to March 2018;  13. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - post-harvest trainings, Abemama Island - December 2017;  14. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - post-harvest trainings, Maiana Island - April 2018; and  15. Activity report for project 'Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' (GEF-LDCF) - post-harvest trainings, Abemama Island - February to March 2018 |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [RESUBMISSION\_PIMS 4570\_Kiribati LDCF CEO ER.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4570/213383/1664178/1664466/RESUBMISSION_PIMS%204570_Kiribati%20LDCF%20CEO%20ER.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project management unit has as always tried to rope into its network a number of NGOs and CSOs. These are the:  1. The Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, this is the coordination body for climate change and disaster risk management initiatives;  2. RARE - the NGO that assists in the implementation of coastal zone fisheries conservation;  3. Kiribati Climate Action Network, this NGO assists with Climate Change awareness in communities;  4. Kiribati National Council of Churches, they assist with community awareness on Climate Change issues approaching the subject using the forum of religion;  5. Church-Based Women Organizations, they provide marketing assistance to their Women Members in Outer Islands;  6. AMAK, this NGO promotes the interest of women and tries to facilitate an enabling support system to women; and  7. Live & Learn, they work with the community on agricultural food security issues and practical training programs. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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