



2022
Project Implementation Report (PIR)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Ridge to Reef Micronesia R2R

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5179
GEF ID	5517
Title	R2R Implementing an integrated “ Ridge to Reef” approach to enhance ecosystem services, to conserve globally important biodiversity and to sustain local livelihoods in the FSM
Country(ies)	Micronesia, Micronesia
UNDP-NCE Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Management Arrangements	CO Support to NIM
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size
Implementation Status	6th PIR
GEF Fiscal Year	FY22
Trust Fund	GEF Trust Fund

Project Description
<p>Marine and terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystem services underpin the economy of the Federated States of Micronesia and are vital to food security. However, these resources and services are currently being undermined by unsustainable resource use practices and overharvesting of resources, spread of invasive alien species and the impacts of climate change. This project has been designed to engineer a paradigm shift in the management of natural resources from an ad hoc site/problem centric approach to a holistic ridge to reef management approach, where whole island systems are managed to enhance ecosystem services, to conserve globally important biodiversity and to sustain local livelihoods. The project will promote an integrated approach towards fostering sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation, seeking to balance environmental management with development needs. Amongst other things, it will set-up a multi-sector planning platform to balance competing environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it will reduce conflicting land-uses and improve the sustainability of upland and mangrove forest and wetlands management so as to maintain the flow of vital ecosystem services and sustain the livelihoods of local communities. Further, the project will demonstrate sustainable land management practices, testing new management measures, as needed, to reduce existing environmental stressors. The project will also enhance the FSM's capacities to effectively manage its protected areas estate, as well as increase the terrestrial and marine coverage of the PA system on the High Islands.</p>

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Project Implementing Partner	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management
Other Partners	Department of Resources and Development

B. Overall ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	low

C. Development Objective Progress

It is mandatory for all reported progress to be substantiated by evidence. Please upload evidence files for each objective/outcome via the DO PROGRESS section in the online PIR platform. If there is no evidence to upload, the Project Manager is required to provide an explanation.

Description					
Objective					
To strengthen local, State and National capacities and actions to implement integrated ecosystem based management through “ridge to reef” approach on the High Islands of the four States of the FSM					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2021	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Area of High Islands of the FSM where pressures from competing land uses are reduced (measured by no net loss of intact forests) through the implementation of Integrated Landscape Management Plans* *For example: Pohnpei Integrated Environmental Management Plan, Kosrae Land use Plan, Weloy (Yap) and Sapo, Oror and Ununo (SOU, Chuuk) Stewardship Plans)</p> <p>(Indicator clarified post-MTR)</p>	<p>(i) 0 ha covered by ILMPs (some land use and stewardship plans developed, but not being implemented)</p> <p>(ii) Area of intact forest within the High Islands (6,213 ha)</p> <p>(Baselines clarified post-MTR; baseline for forest established using the estimate that intact forest at</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>(i) 62,133 ha</p> <p>(ii) No net loss of intact forest against the baseline</p>	<p>(i) 0 ha covered by ILMPs</p> <p>(ii) Area of intact forest within the High Islands (6,213 ha estimated).</p> <p>Between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021, progress has been made toward the development, revision and/or implementation of the Pohnpei State Integrated Environmental Management Plan (IEMP), Kosrae Land Use Plan (KLUP) and Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP) for Weloy in Yap and Sapo, Oror and Ununo (SOU) in Chuuk.</p> <p>In Kosrae, the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) was completed, and the report is in its final draft stage (Note: Uploaded draft is for internal review only). Consultations for updating the KLUP were completed in May 2021 (report uploaded). The draft KLUP, also available and uploaded, is currently being reviewed</p>	<p>(i) 62,133 ha covered by ILMPs</p> <p>(ii) Area of intact forest within the High Islands (6,213 ha estimated).</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>Between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, progress continued toward the development, revision and/or implementation of the Pohnpei State Integrated Environmental Management Plan (IEMP), Kosrae Land Use Plan (KLUP) and Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP) for Weloy in Yap and Sapo, Oror and Ununo (SOU) in Chuuk.</p> <p>In Kosrae, the final draft Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) report and revised KLUP continued to be reviewed by relevant partners and agencies. Unfortunately, continued COVID-19 travel restrictions prevented consultants, who were hired by the FSM R2R project to carry</p>

	baseline equalled roughly 10% of the area of the high islands)			<p>by the local consultant (Note: draft Kosrae land use plan documents are for internal review only).</p> <p>The IEMP for Pohnpei State calls for the establishment of a coordination unit, along with awareness of the plan. TORs have been drafted for the IEMP unit staff and are awaiting approval from relevant agencies (Note: these drafts are for internal review only until final). The coordination unit staff will carry out awareness activities once on board.</p> <p>Implementation of the SOU FSP in Chuuk is ongoing. An MoU is in place, and restoration activities are expected to be complete by September 30, 2021. Planning sessions to update and implement the Weloy FSP in Yap are ongoing, and will continue through December 2021.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the 10-year Forest Action Plan for the FSM was also updated and approved, serving as the over-arching forest management plan for all four states. While not a R2R initiated activity, the update was carried out with support from R2R team members, partners and stakeholders, and led by the FSM Department of Resources and Development. Each state has its own section with specific strategies, some of which are being implemented under the R2R program. The Plan prioritizes development and support</p>	<p>out the SEA and update the KLUP, to travel to Kosrae in order to lead final review in person, and there were delays in Kosrae providing feedback to the consultants remotely due to conflicting schedules and changes in administration. The consultants' contract terminated before final comments were provided, and they were not available for contract renewal. As a result, the documents remain in the final draft stage. With the approval of the R2R Project's 6-month extension, a TOR was circulated to recruit a local consultant to assist with finalizing the SEA report and revised KLUP, but as of June 30, 2022, a consultant had not yet been confirmed. In the event the KLUP is not able to finalized prior to project closure, it will be phased over to the Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA), who is the primary implementing agency. Although the revised KLUP is not yet final, many of the actions within the plan are still being implemented. (Note: the final draft Kosrae SEA report and KLUP documents are uploaded as evidence to this PIR, but are for internal review only).</p> <p>The IEMP for Pohnpei State calls for the establishment of a coordination unit, along with awareness of the plan. Earlier TORs for the IEMP unit staff were revised and combined into one TOR for a local consultant to help</p>
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				<p>of community-based FSPs, which the R2R project is supporting. The Plan also identifies the need for updated maps, something that is beyond the scope of the FSM R2R project, but noted as a priority for the FSM.</p>	<p>finalize the IEMP and develop an exit strategy to identify next steps needed to establish the unit, and phase over the plan to relevant Pohnpei government agencies.</p> <p>Implementation activities for the SOU Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) in Chuuk, which included restoration planting in the upland forest, demarcation of the conservation area, and well rehabilitation, were completed. In Yap, revision and endorsement of the Weloy FSP was also completed, and two activities (agroforest assessment and signage) were in progress. Two additional activities (upland forest rehabilitation, and streambank restoration) were previously completed.</p> <p>Additional implementation of the FAP, which identifies FSM forest and land management trends and strategies for all four FSM states, was ongoing through mandated FSM government agencies. The FSM R2R Project also supported implementation of other strategies identified in this plan and the National/State level Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (BSAPs), such as rehabilitation, revitalization of cross-sector working groups, and carrying out the economic valuation of agroforest in Yap State.</p> <p>The FAP and BSAPs serve as land management plans for all of the FSM, and were updated during the overall</p>
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					FSM R2R Project, with implementation occurring during the reporting period. With the implementation of these plans, and the four plans targeted by FSM R2R, the target area is covered.
<p>Average of METT Scores for: (i) 40 target PAs covering 24,986 ha</p> <p>(ii) 20 priority active PAs covering 35,816 ha (includes 12 of the original 40 target PAs and 8 new PAs)</p> <p>(NEW part (ii) to indicator added post-MTR to reflect active PA sites – added here rather than under Outcome 2 for consistency; no change to existing part (i) indicator or targets)</p>	<p>(i) 55%</p> <p>(ii) 58.5% (part 2014, part 2019)</p> <p>(Baseline for part (ii) established post-MTR)</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>(i) 65% with no drop in scores in any of the individual PAs</p> <p>(ii) 65% with no drop in scores</p> <p>(Target for part (ii) established post-MTR; reflecting existing target)</p>	<p>No changes to METT scores measured between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021, as this is scheduled to take place at the end of the project.</p> <p>Since the majority of the PA management plans are community based, the project can only advise and support, but management decisions are ultimately left to the community. For this reason, it is not expected that the project will meet the end target for all 40 PAs, as this was overly ambitious to work with 40 individual communities. The project has shifted focus to 20 priority PAs that have the most active and willing community involvement.</p> <p>Activities to improve PA METT scores are ongoing as per the workplan, however, and will continue through December 2021:</p> <p>(1) Development/completion of PA management plans (2) demarcation of PAs; and (3) gazetting of PAs that are still pending the endorsement process. All three recommended actions were incorporated into the 2021 workplan, and are currently in</p>	<p>No changes to METT scores were measured between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, as rescoring of the METT is scheduled to take place at the end of the project, prior to the completion of the Terminal Evaluation.</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>FSM borders also remained closed due to COVID-19 until at least August 1, 2022, and it is preferable for the final METT review to be conducted by the same evaluator to ensure consistency, which will require travel.</p> <p>Since the majority of the PA management plans are community based, the project can only advise and support, but management decisions are ultimately left to the community. For this reason, it is not expected that the project will meet the end target for all 40 PAs, as it is overly ambitious to provided intensive support to 40 individual communities. As recommended in the Project Mid-Term Review (MTR), the Project has continued to focus on 20 priority PA sites that have the most active and</p>

				progress in each of the states.	<p>willing community involvement.</p> <p>Project support for activities to improve PA METT scores are ongoing as per the workplan, however, and will continue until the expected operational closure of the Project on November 19, 2022. These activities include:</p> <p>(1) Development/completion of PA management plans (2) demarcation of PAs; and (3) gazetting of PAs that are still pending the endorsement process. All three recommended actions were incorporated into the 2022 workplan, and are currently ongoing and in progress in each of the states. Sub activities under each, such as procurement of marine monitoring equipment and enforcement training, were selected based on careful review of METT scores and management plans to fill gaps and build capacity.</p>
Sustainable Land Management Capacity Development Score for FSM	<p>56%</p> <p>(Baseline updated post-MTR; data for CD scorecards had been transposed to results framework incorrectly, original =0.5)</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>75%</p> <p>(Target updated; data for CD scorecards had been transposed to results framework incorrectly, Original = 0.7)</p>	<p>No assessment took place between July 1, 2020 and June 1, 2021, as this will be done at the end of the project period.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the end of project target will be reached, due to some required actions being outside of the project's control, as they involve institutionalization in government agencies. Land tenure also varies greatly between the states. For</p>	<p>No assessment took place between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, as this will be done at the end of the project period. The SLM CD scorecard review is expected to begin in July 2022.</p> <p>As previously reported, some actions required to increase the SLM CD score are outside of the project's scope and/or control (i.e., land tenure and government structure variance</p>

				<p>instance, in Yap and Chuuk, almost all land is privately owned, and management by government or agencies is limited.</p> <p>However, activities to improve the SLM scorecard are ongoing and include:</p> <p>(1) preparations to implement Pohnpei's IEMP (which presents the actions needed to monitor the trends of Pohnpei's environmental concerns and steps required to mitigate against the negative impacts); and</p> <p>(2) completion of an SEA in Kosrae and consultations with communities and relevant partners May 2021 to update its 2003 Land Use Plan. The final SEA report, revised Land Use Plan, and lessons learned are expected by October 2021.</p>	<p>between states), and the maximum achievable score is less than the project target, meaning it will not be reached. .</p> <p>However, activities to improve the SLM scorecard results are ongoing, and from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 included:</p> <p>(1) preparations to implement Pohnpei's IEMP (which presents the actions needed to monitor the trends of Pohnpei's environmental concerns and steps required to mitigate against the negative impacts) are ongoing, as updated above; and</p> <p>(2) finalization of the draft SEA report and finalization of the draft revised KLUP. These drafts, along with lessons learned, were provided by the consultants to R2R and KIRMA. However, as updated above, they still require finalization. The project will support this until Project closure, after which the documents will be phased over to KIRMA.</p>
PA Management Capacity Development Score for FSM	50%	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	70%	<p>No assessment took place between July 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, as this will be done at the end of the project.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the end of project target will be reached, due to some required actions being outside of the project's control, as they involve</p>	<p>No assessment took place between July 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, as this will be done at the end of the project.</p> <p>As previously reported, it is still unlikely that the end of project target will be reached, due to some required actions being outside of the project's</p>
	(Baseline updated post-MTR; data for CD scorecards had been transposed to results framework		(Target updated; data for CD scorecards had been transposed to results framework incorrectly, Original		

	incorrectly, original =0.55)		=0.75)	<p>institutionalization in government agencies. Additionally, PA systems vary across the four FSM states, and the majority of PA sites are community owned and managed.</p> <p>However, activities aimed at improving the overall PA scorecard are ongoing and include:</p> <p>(1) continued review of a draft PAN regulation for Chuuk State. This began with volunteer legal assistance, and was delayed after that volunteer assistance was no longer available. The Chuuk PAN Coordinator continued with the review in 2021, and funds are budgeted in the 2021 work plan to support the continued review, which is expected to complete by December 2021. It will require approval by Chuuk state legislature;</p> <p>(2) update of Pohnpei's existing PAN law. This is currently being reviewed and pending approval from Pohnpei State Legislature (Note: the uploaded legislation is for internal review only, as it is not fully approved);</p> <p>(3) a draft FSM PAN Operations Manual (OM) was completed with support from an international consultant. However, full review was delayed by the untimely illness and passing of the FSM R&D Secretary. As of June, 2021, the draft has been reviewed and updated at the national level, and the next step is for the state</p>	<p>control, as they involve institutionalization in government agencies. Additionally, PA systems vary across the four FSM states, and the majority of PA sites are community owned and managed.</p> <p>However, activities aimed at improving the overall PA scorecard are ongoing, and from July 1, 2021 until June 30, 2022 included:</p> <p>(1) continued review of a draft PAN regulation for Chuuk State. During the reporting period, a consultant supported by FSM R2R led review and update of the draft regulations. A final validation workshop is planned to take place prior to the Project's end, after which the regulations will require approval by Chuuk state legislature. Phase over of this is part of R2R's exit strategy;</p> <p>(2) update of Pohnpei's existing PAN law, and development of complementary regulations. The legislation is currently being reviewed and revised, and then will require approval from Pohnpei State Legislature (Note: the uploaded legislation is for internal review only, as it is still undergoing changes), and the R2R project recruited a local legal consultant in June 2022 to develop draft accompanying regulations, with work;</p> <p>(3) consultants were recruited with support from FSM R2R to lead the</p>
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				<p>PAN offices to review and develop state-specific operations as per the 2021 R2R work plan activity: implementation of PAN OM (Note: the uploaded June 2021 OM draft requires state review and finalization, and is for internal review only).</p> <p>(4) completion of Kosrae's PAN fund legislation-awaiting endorsement (note: uploaded legislation has not been endorsed, and is for internal review only).</p> <p>(5) completion of the draft PAN criteria for Yap State-currently pending approval by Yap CAP's (agency hosting PAN) board members (Note: the uploaded PAN criteria has not yet been endorsed, and is for internal review only).</p>	<p>review and finalization of the draft FSM PAN Operations Manual (OM) and to develop state-specific chapters describing PAN operations. The final draft was presented back to the state and national PAN focal points and coordinators and is expected to be finalized in July 2022, though it is understood to be a living document and subject to future revisions (Note: the uploaded PAN OM final draft has undergone final review, but requires FSM R&D approval, and is for internal review only).</p> <p>(4) The YapCAP board approved the criteria in the YapCAP PAN Policy in March 2022.</p>
<p>% of the FSM population* benefitting in the long-term from the sustainable management of the fisheries resource which includes providing adequate refugia for sustaining the resource</p> <p>*MPA communities</p> <p>(Indicator clarified post-MTR)</p>	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	0.2	<p>This indicator was not measured between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021. As previously noted, the original indicator and targets were flawed, and the focus has been shifted to determining benefits to MPA communities from R2R's priority sites.</p> <p>The Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) has been identified and approved by the project Steering Committee to be contracted in order to evaluate socio-economic data. MCT hosts the socio-economic lead for the Micronesia Challenge initiative, a regional goal to effectively</p>	<p>% to be determined, currently pending analysis</p> <p>In August 2021, the Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) was contracted, via a Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) with UNDP, to lead efforts to determine the % of FSM MPA communities benefitting from sustainable management of fisheries. Due to the limited time remaining in the Project, delays in payment processing from UNDP, and ongoing COVID-19 travel restrictions, MCT focused on surveying representatives from PA sites via a rapid assessment questionnaire using guidelines from</p>

				<p>conserve 50% of marine resources by 2030. This will ensure that any surveys or tools used will align with existing methods. As of June 30, 2021, a TOR for the work and a Responsible Party Agreement was under review. MCT has noted that due to the flaw in the original indicator, and due to time constraints, that it will not be feasible to fully determine the percent of the population benefitting, overall or within all MPAs, since that would require a census, and the FSM census scheduled originally for 2020 has been postponed due to COVID-19. MCT will therefore review all available socio-economic data, and collect additional information as possible within the remaining project period to best determine how MPA communities are benefitting.</p>	<p>the Micronesia Challenge socio-economic methodology and SEM Pasifika guidelines. Preliminary results were presented to key partners in April 2022, with follow up actions identified. These were delayed due to the Project's extension request still pending, UNDP's requirement for MCT to undergo a micro HACT assessment prior to receiving the full RPA amount, resulting in the need for MCT to obtain an extension due to the aforementioned delays. Collection of household survey data for a site in Pohnpei to provide for a more in-depth case study to complement the key information results, and presenting back of final results, is expected to take place in July and August 2022.</p>
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The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	Off track
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Evidence uploaded:	YES
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Outcome 1
Integrated Ecosystems Management and Rehabilitation on the High Islands of the FSM to enhance Ridge to Reef Connectivity

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2021	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of Integrated Landscape Management Plans , e.g. Integrated Environmental Management Plans	0 draft Integrated Environmental Management Plan	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	IEMP for Pohnpei State finalized and implemented, and	1 draft Integrated Environmental Plan for Pohnpei State, not yet finalized/implemented	2 draft environmental management plans developed (not yet finalized) and partially implemented (Integrated

<p>(IEMP) and Forest Stewardship Plans, being implemented</p> <p>(Indicator clarified post-MTR to reflect the key planning documents in each State)</p>	<p>for Pohnpei and Kosrae State;</p> <p>Stewardship Plans for Chuuk and Yap yet to be implemented</p> <p>(Baseline updated post-MTR, Original =0 ILMPs being implemented)</p>		<p>providing a model for replication in other States and Pacific Island Countries.</p> <p>Kosrae Land Use Plan updated and implemented</p> <p>At least 2 activities under the Weloy and SOU Forest Stewardship plans implemented</p> <p>(Target updated post-MTR, Original = 4 ILMPs being implemented [1 per State])</p>	<p>1 DRAFT revised Land Use Plan for Kosrae State, not yet finalized/implemented</p> <p>0 Forest Stewardship Plans being implemented for Chuuk and Yap (both plans partially implemented/in progress)</p> <p>Progress made between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021, is as follows for the updated targets:</p> <p>i. TORs to establish an IEMP unit responsible for implementation and finalization of the plan are under review. Implementation is scheduled to take place through the end of the project.</p> <p>ii. A Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) has been completed for Kosrae along with community consultations to inform the update of Kosrae's Land Use Plan. The updated Land Use Plan, final SEA report and lessons learned are expected by October 2021.</p> <p>iii. Implementation of Chuuk's Forest Stewardship Plan for SOU community is ongoing through a contract with the Chuuk Conservation Society, and work is expected to be completed by September 30, 2021. Planning meetings for Weloy's Forest Stewardship Plan updates and implementation in Yap are ongoing, and expected to continue through 2021 as per the work plan. Tree</p>	<p>Environmental Plan for Pohnpei State, and revised Kosrae Land Use Plan for Kosrae State)</p> <p>2 complete Forest Stewardship Plans being implemented (SOU in Chuuk State, and for Weloy in Yap State)</p> <p>Progress made between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, is as follows:</p> <p>i. After discussion with the Pohnpei Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), TORs to establish an IEMP unit responsible for implementation and finalization of the plan were revised and combined into one TOR for a local consultant. The primary focus will be to finalize the IEMP and to identify next steps needed to establish the unit, and phase over the plan to relevant Pohnpei government agencies as outlined in the Project's exit strategy. The IEMP is an integrated plan that highlights and coordinates actions and strategies identified in other National and Pohnpei state plans, and many activities are already being implemented by agencies mandated to carry them out.</p> <p>ii. The final draft Kosrae Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) report, draft revised Kosrae Land Use Plan (KLUP), and lessons learned were completed by the consultants in December 2021. As the consultants weren't able to travel to Kosrae due to ongoing COVID-19 border closure,</p>
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				<p>planting was identified in the existing plan, and was carried out as part of the rehabilitation activities in Weloy.</p>	<p>and conflicting schedules and administration changes prevented timely remote feedback from Kosrae partners, the documents would benefit from in person review led by a local consultant to help Kosrae finalize them. FSM R2R has circulated a TOR for this purpose, and is still seeking applicants. The documents will be phased over to KIRMA at the end of the Project as per the R2R exit strategy. While the updated KLUP still requires finalization, implementation is ongoing according to Kosrae agencies mandates.</p> <p>iii. Implementation activities for Chuuk’s Forest Stewardship Plan for SOU community (led by Chuuk Conservation Society contracted by R2R) were completed, including: 1) rehabilitation of upland forest through tree planting, 2) well restoration, and 3) demarcation.</p> <p>iv. In Yap, the Weloy Forest Stewardship Plan was updated, and endorsed by the community in April 2022. Data collection to assess Weloy’s agroforest, an activity identified in Weloy’s plan, occurred in two phases during the reporting period: household survey, and field assessment. The household survey data analysis is complete, and results were reported back to the community in June 2022. The field data report was being reviewed as of the end of June, and is expected to be finalized</p>
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					<p>and reported back by August 2022. A TOR for an additional Weloy Forest Stewardship plan activity, improvement of signage, was circulated in June 2022, and a contractor identified, with work expected to occur in August 2022. Two FSP activities (tree planting and streambank restoration) were already completed during the previous reporting period.</p> <p>v. In addition to the four plans targeted for development/updates/and or implementation as part of the FSM R2R project's work plan, other state level environmental plans continued to be implemented with R2R's support, or through partner support. For example, the afore-mentioned agroforest assessment for Weloy is also a priority strategy for Yap in the FSM Forest Action Plan, and revitalization of cross-sector groups, such as Yap's Environmental Stewardship Consortium, are prioritized in the Yap Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan. The Project has aimed to align efforts wherever possible.</p>
<p>Discontinued - Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management as per PMAT score:</p> <p>(i) Framework strengthening INRM</p>	<p>Discontinued -</p> <p>(i) Score 2 – INRM framework has been discussed and formally</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Discontinued -</p> <p>(i) Score 4 – INRM framework has been formally adopted by stakeholders but</p>	<p>N/A. Discontinued</p>	<p>N/A. Discontinued</p>

(ii) Capacity strengthening (Indicator discontinued post-MTR; see replacement target below)	proposed (ii) Score 2 – Initial awareness raised (e.g. workshops, seminars)		weak (ii) Score 4 – Knowledge effectively transferred (e.g. working groups tackle cross-sectoral issues)		
Annual Government and Donor funding allocated to SLM (including PA management costs)	US\$ 9.2 million	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least US\$ 10.1 million	This indicator is achieved in 2019. Target of at least \$10.1 million met in 2019.	A target of at least \$10.1 million was met in 2019.
Extent (ha) of ecosystems rehabilitated* resulting in increased delivery of ecosystem and development benefits: (i) Upland forests (ii) Mangroves & wetlands *Rehabilitation efforts in the final years of the project will focus on developing and implementing monitoring protocols in collaboration with appropriate communities and partners for the rehabilitated sites to ensure long-term restoration success. (Indicator clarified post-MTR)	(i) 0 hectares (ii) 0 hectares	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	(i) 30 hectares (ii) 20 hectares Monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitated areas. (Target revised post-MTR to reflect more achievable targets aligned with the agreed project definition of rehabilitation; Original targets were (i) 350 and (ii) 50 with a more narrow interpretation focussed on planting/revegetation)	(i) Upland forests: 11.92 ha rehabilitated (cumulative). Discussions were ongoing as of June 30, 2021 with KIRMA's Division of Forestry and Wildlife for potential upland forest rehabilitation sites, along with developing a TOR to carry out rehabilitation efforts by the end of 2021. Pohnpei's upland forest rehabilitation was delayed due in 2020 due to COVID-19. Restriction of public gatherings resulted in restoration activities to be postponed to 2021. CSP's contract was extended to June 2021, but unavailability of funding drawdowns from UNDP produced further delays. A second extension was proposed and approved to allow efforts to continue through December 2021. The Chuuk Women's Council submitted the final report on the rehabilitation for Nefo in September 2020. Chuuk Conservation Society	(i) 57.21 hectares of upland forests rehabilitated (cumulative) (ii) 26.88 hectares of mangroves & wetlands rehabilitated (cumulative). Rehabilitation efforts continued between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, and targets were met: (i) upland forests In Kosrae, upland forest rehabilitation by community groups was completed in November 2021 at five sites across the state, totaling 5.46 ha, under the guidance of KIRMA Forestry Division and utilizing the Conservation Society of Pohnpei to distribute funds. It was determined by the Conservation Society of Pohnpei during the reporting period that the site targeted for rehabilitation in Pohnpei had naturally revegetated, and didn't require human intervention as far as planting of trees. The Chuuk Conservation Society led

			<p>coordinated planting of coconut trees as part of the SOU Forest Stewardship Plan implementation. Further restoration efforts, including planting of big trees and well restoration, for SOU are ongoing and expected to be completed in September 2021.</p> <p>The Yap Division of Agriculture and Forestry completed a Compost Shed in August 2020 that will utilize waste from the Dry Litter Piggeries, completed under R2R, for future tree planting efforts by the division. Yap completed rehabilitation activities within Tamil and Weloy Municipalities, covering approximately 11.35 ha in December 2020. Tamil is expected to verify its restored area by September 2021 as part of continued monitoring efforts.</p> <p>(ii) Mangroves and wetlands: 24.96 ha rehabilitated (cumulative).</p> <p>Kosrae completed rehabilitation of 9 wetland sites in February 2021, covering approximately 7.2 ha of wetlands in Kosrae. Previously, Kosrae completed rehabilitation of 10.99 ha of mangrove forests and 5.57 ha of eroded coastal areas in February 2020.</p> <p>Pohnpei Mangrove restoration site identification and rehabilitation efforts were delayed due to the aforementioned COVID-19 gathering restrictions. A TOR for a CSO to</p>	<p>upland forest restoration efforts on Fefen as part of the SOU Forest Stewardship Plan Implementation, and completed planting 30 hectares of coconuts and 12 hectares of big trees in December 2021, for a total of 43 hectares. Demarcation and well restoration activities were also completed.</p> <p>In Yap, community members in Tamil, as part of the implementation of Tamil's Watershed Management Plan, expanded on earlier watershed restoration efforts completed in 2020 under a Low Value Grant by planting/replacing 641 plants in December 2021 in the same area. The total size of the 2020 and 2021 restored area was confirmed in 2022 using GPS/GIS, for a total of 8.25 hectares.</p> <p>(ii) mangroves & wetlands</p> <p>Mangrove restoration efforts progressed in Pohnpei in 2022. A local group, Sokehs Menin Katengensed (SMK), was contracted to plant mangroves in Lewetik, Sokehs, with technical support from the Pohnpei Division of Forestry. Collection of mangrove seedlings commenced in May, and planting concluded in June 2022, restoring a severely degraded site of 1.6 hectares.</p> <p>Previously reported: 23.76 hectares rehabilitated in Kosrae, and 1.52 (size</p>
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				<p>assist with mangrove planting was drafted in June 2021 and is pending approval, with work expected to be back on track by September 2021 in order to be completed as per the 2021 workplan.</p> <p>COVID-19 gathering and travel restrictions greatly postponed mangrove restoration efforts in Fefan and Oneisomw through 2020, but transplanted is expected to be complete by end of 2021. The R2R conducted a site visit in June 2021 to check nursery seedlings and schedule next steps.</p> <p>Yap completed restoration in 2 wetland sites in Tamil covering 1.2 ha by the end of 2020. It also completed planting along a stream in Okaw, Weloy, measured at 379 ft, including restoration of traditional retaining walls to control erosion and sedimentation runoff.</p> <p>Monitoring:</p> <p>Pre-planting and monitoring protocols and templates were developed, reviewed and approved by the states in June 2021. The next step is finalizing monitoring contracts and arrangements, to be conducted through the end of the R2R project. This will help ensure the success of rehabilitation efforts.</p>	<p>confirmed via GPS/GIS in 2022, increasing from previously reported 1.2 ha figure) hectares rehabilitated in Yap.</p> <p>(iii) monitoring and maintenance</p> <p>KIRMA and R2R staff completed post-planting monitoring of rehabilitated sites in 1st quarter 2022 in Kosrae. In Yap, team leaders and NGOs were contracted to carry out monitoring of areas restored in Weloy and Tamil under the low value grants. Post-planting monitoring was completed in Quarter 2, 2022. For both states, communities and partners underwent training on how to utilize the templates developed for R2R, which has been previously developed but not field tested. Some errors were made, and R2R staff are working with the communities and partners to review the datasheets and finalize summary reports as of June 30, 2022.</p> <p>In Chuuk, the local contractor identified to carry out the mangrove restoration on Fefen will also lead monitoring efforts of the SOU rehabilitated areas on Fefen, expected to commence in August 2022.</p> <p>As Pohnpei has not yet fully completed restoration activities, no post-rehabilitation monitoring using R2R protocol occurred during the reporting period, but R2R is working closely to provide support to the</p>
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					Pohnpei Division of Forestry in the way of fuel for validation of the pre-planting mangrove restoration data, and related rehabilitation activities as needed.
% of piggeries using the dry litter piggery system within targeted catchments resulting in increased water quality (Indicator revised post-MTR to reflect project-targeted catchments – now specified in baseline rather than indicator, Original = % of piggeries using the dry litter piggery system within the Ipwek, Dachangar, Finkol, and Nefounimas catchments resulting in increased water quality)	Pehleng [0%] Dachngar [0%] Tofol-Mutannanea [0%] (Baseline updated to reflect targeted catchments; see also new indicator below)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	100%	Pehleng [100%] Dachngar [100%] Tofol-Mutannanea [0%] As of June 31, 2021, the construction of dry litter piggeries (DLPs) in Yap and Pohnpei has been completed. Pohnpei State is awaiting the arrival of wood chippers, expected by September 2021, that will enable the communities to prepare the substrate needed for the DLPs. Efforts in Kosrae are ongoing. All construction materials have been received, and a contract was finalized and pending approval as of June 30, 2021, with construction anticipated to begin in July 2021.	Pehleng [100%] Dachngar [100%] Tofol-Mutannanea [100%] Conversion to Dry Litter Piggeries of piggeries targeted under the R2R project is complete. During the reporting period of July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, Pohnpei received its wood chipper in September 2021. Inspection of Kosrae's completed DLPs was completed in early December 2021.
NEW indicator as of 2020 PIR: Revival of cross-sector working groups for integrated landscape management (New indicator post-MTR; indicator on cross-sector enabling environment updated to reflect a practical interpretation of PMAT)	0 cross-sector working groups operational Cross-sector working groups existed in the past in some FSM states, but need to	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Revival of Pohnpei Resource Management Committee, Utwe & Malem resource Management Committees, Yap Environmental Stewardship Consortium and	Discussions have been ongoing between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021 at the State level for formulation of the (1) Yap Environmental Stewardship Consortium (ESC); (2) Chuuk State Environmental Working Group (SEWG); (3) Pohnpei Resource Management Committee; and (4) Kosrae Resource Management Committee. Formal	0 cross-sector working groups operational, but 4 R2R Technical Advisory Committees (TACs), currently serving similar purpose, operational Efforts to revitalize state-level , cross-sector environmental working groups were ongoing from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, though slow due to

<p>questions on cross-sector enabling environment (e.g. Score 4): PMAT LD tracking tool will be reported separately to GEF Secretariat)</p>	<p>be re-established</p>		<p>Chuuk Environmental Working Group</p>	<p>establishment continued to be delayed due to priorities shifting to COVID-19 measures, and plans to have one consultant carry out the development of Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) for each group have been adjusted. Each state will now be preparing the SAPs internally or with the assistance of on-island consultants. As of June 30, 2021, consultations with the traditional councils of chiefs were held in Yap, and a TOR drafted. Pohnpei partners and relevant agencies were briefed and expressed approval. In Kosrae, agencies plan to review and update a previous MoU. Chuuk stakeholders have met, and made arrangements to brief the Governor in the 3rd quarter. TAC members will be involved throughout the process for each state.</p>	<p>changing administrations.</p> <p>In Yap, a local consultant was contracted to develop a Strategic Action Plan for the Yap Environmental Stewardship Consortium (ESC). Yap partners are supportive of revitalizing the group, which is prioritized in the Yap Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan and Forest Action Plan Strategy.</p> <p>In Chuuk, the departure of the PAN Coordinator, who had been taking the lead, along with conflicting schedules of key officials and partners resulted in delays. To provide support, FSM R2R recruited a local consultant to assist with developing an SAP for the Chuuk State Environmental Working Group (CSEWG). The contract was pending routing as of June 30, and work is expected to begin as soon as it's ready.</p> <p>Pohnpei partners, under new leadership, have shifted from revitalizing the Pohnpei Resource Management Committee (PRMC), which is prioritized in their Biodiversity Strategic Action Pan, to revitalizing the Pohnpei Soil and Water Conservation District Board as their cross-sector group, as the Board is already established in Pohnpei State Code, and therefore more likely to be sustainable. A consultant was recruited to assist Pohnpei with developing an SAP, and work is expected to begin in July 2022.</p>
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<p>New indicator as of 2020 PIR: Maintained/increased water quality in target catchments through measurement of</p> <p>(i) E. coli (Pohnpei, Kosrae, Yap)</p> <p>(ii) Sedimentation (Chuuk).</p>	<p>(i) E.coli</p> <p>Pehleng (baseline TBC)]</p> <p>Dachngar</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>(i) Decrease of E. coli concentration from the baseline</p> <p>(ii) Chuuk: decrease of from sedimentation rates from baseline</p>	<p>As of June 30, 2021, DLP activities were complete for Yap, soon to be complete for Pohnpei with the arrival of wood chippers (anticipated by September 2021), and in progress for Kosrae (materials were procured, and construction contract expected to commence in July 2021). Water quality test kits to measure the</p>	<p>(i.) E.coli measurement to be determined at project end.</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>With conversion of all piggeries to DLPs complete, water quality testing will take place at target catchments at the end of the project, but states continued to prepare, including</p>

(New indicator added post-MTR to assess project impact on water quality)	(baseline TBC) Tofol-Mutannanea (baseline TBC) (ii) Sedimentation rate Chuuk (baseline TBC)			reduction of E.coli were procured for Yap state, in process of being procured for Kosrae, with Pohnpei expected to start the process by September 2021. For Chuuk, water quality activities are under the mandate of EPA. Discussions for the proposed sedimentation reduction activity in Chuuk were delayed due to prioritizing COVID-19 mitigation, and a change in leadership. As EPA's involvement is necessary, it may not be feasible to complete this activity by the end of the project, but R2R is continuing to follow up.	procurement of test kits for Yap and Pohnpei. Procurement of test kits for Kosrae state was also completed. However, the only person certified to carry out testing within Kosrae government unexpectedly passed, leaving no one qualified to conduct tests on island. Due to continued border closure for COVID-19, new personnel will not be able to be certified within the Project's lifetime, so R2R is discussing alternative solutions with partners. (ii.) As per the update in the previous reporting period, COVID-19, administrative changes, and shifting priorities resulted in no progress being made toward sedimentation control activities, despite continuous follow ups with Chuuk EPA. The activity was therefore cancelled in R2R's 2022 work plan that was presented to the Steering Committee in November 2021. Sedimentation and land management activities are expected to be included in future projects, such as GEF 7.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 2					

Management Effectiveness enhanced within new and existing PAs on the High Islands of FSM as part of the R2R approach (both marine and terrestrial)					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2021	Cumulative progress since project start
Coverage (ha) of statutory PAs in the High Islands	(i) Legal status of 0 (0 ha) PAs verified	(not set or not applicable)	(i) Legal status of 40 PAs verified - 27 existing and 13 new gazette	Out of the 40 PA sites totaling 25,165.50 ha (PA size and status reconfirmed in 2021 and will undergo one final reconfirmation prior to project closure):	The legal status and size of the 40 PA sites targeted under the FSM R2R Project will be verified at the end of the project.
(i) PAs gazette status verified	(ii) 3,154 ha				
(ii) Marine	(iii) 4,444 ha		(ii) 14,953 ha	(i) 22 are gazetted PAs	Between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, efforts were ongoing to assist sites in becoming eligible for legal gazetting or official recognition (defined differently for each state).
(iii) Terrestrial	(iv) 7,598 ha		(iii) 10,033 ha	(ii) 13, 670 ha marine	In Kosrae, the Walung MPA management plan was endorsed by the community in March 2022, and submitted for legal gazetting. The review by relevant agencies was still in progress as of June 30, 2022.
(iv) Total			(iv) 24,986	(iii) 3,610 ha terrestrial	Due to Pohnpei's PAN legislation still pending, gazetting of Pohnpei PA sites was put on hold indefinitely, and will phase over to relevant agencies at the Project's end.
				(iv) 17,280.50 ha total	In Yap, Gachpar MPA's management plan was endorsed in November 2021. In addition, the Weloy Forest Stewardship Plan was updated and endorsed in April 2022. Endorsed management plans are a key requirement for inclusion in Yap's PAN, as per the YapCAP PAN Policy. The Policy was approved in March 2022 by the Yap Community Action
				Between July 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, efforts were ongoing to assist sites in becoming eligible for legal gazetting or official recognition.	
				Kosrae completed a management plan for Walung MPA, and is awaiting endorsement.	
				Pohnpei was scheduled to begin the gazetting process for Peniou MPA and Awak Watershed Basin beginning 2020, however, there were first delays due to COVID-19, and now further delays in 2021 due to pending approval of Pohnpei's updated PAN legislation.	
				Yap completed a draft management plan for Gachpar MPA in the previous reporting period, but the community took until the end of 2020 to fully	

				<p>review and add to it. The R2R team and partners provided additional feedback in 2021, and the plan was back with the community for final review as of June 30, 2021. It's important that the community has full ownership of the plan, and review can take longer than anticipated as community members have many obligations and limited time to meet. The Yap R2R team and partners also met to review and begin updating the Weloy Forest Stewardship Plan, and will continue through 2021 until the community is satisfied. Yap also developed its PAN criteria, which was approved by the TAC in December 2020, and as of June 30, 2021, was awaiting endorsement by Yap CAP, the agency hosting the PAN office.</p> <p>The Chuuk R2R team worked with communities to conduct consultations and gather background information in order to develop management plans for priority sites. To help ensure efforts stay on track, the project contracted a local consultant to assist with this through September 2021.</p>	<p>Program (YapCAP) board.</p> <p>In Chuuk, Local Early Action Plans (LEAPs) for Kuop, Witipon and Sopwonoch Protected Areas management plans were finalized with the support of the local consultant contracted by R2R, and were endorsed in a joint ceremony in December 2022.</p>
<p>Number of States having a fully operational PA management decision support system in place on which management decisions are based</p>	<p>0</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>4</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021, the following key progress was made: (1) development of Yap's PAN criteria (2) continued review and revision of the draft PAN regulations for the State of Chuuk; (3) continued collaboration between the PAN</p>	<p>4</p> <p>As of June 30, 2022, all four FSM states had operational PA management support systems in place, as detailed in the FSM PAN Operations Manual (OM).</p> <p>FSM R2R contracted consultants to</p>

				<p>office/coordinator for each state; (4) updated PAN legislation for Pohnpei State, pending legislative approval; (5) development of PAN fund regulations for Kosrae State, pending endorsement; (6) review of the draft FSM PAN Operations Manual by the FSM Department of Resources and Development. The draft is a living document, and will continue to be reviewed by partners to ensure it will meet the needs of the state PAN offices through 2021; (7) a draft TOR for legal assistance to develop PAN regulations for Pohnpei State once the revised legislation is approved; (8) a draft TOR, pending approval, to review/update Kosrae's PAN legislation by the end of 2021.</p>	<p>help finalize the PAN OM, and develop state specific chapters to clearly define their respective PA management decision support systems. After weeks of rigorous consultations, the OM and state chapters were presented back to the national and state PAN focal points and coordinators in May 2022, and final feedback was incorporated in June 2022.</p> <p>In addition, the FSM R2R helped support additional progress related to PAN operationalization between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, including:</p> <p>1) Approval of the YapCAP PAN Policy in April 2022; 2) a local consultant to lead workshops to review and revise Chuuk's draft PAN regulations; 3) ongoing close collaboration between state PAN offices/coordinators and R2R staff; 4) contracting a legal consultant to develop regulations for Pohnpei's pending revised PAN legislation</p>
<p>Mean % of total fish biomass of (i) <i>Cheilinus undulates</i> (EN); and (ii) <i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> (VU) across the States</p>	<p>Chuuk: (i) 1.14% (ii) 0.22%</p> <p>Kosrae: (i) 1.52%</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Stable or increasing mean % against baseline at each State</p>	<p>Chuuk: (i) 3.18% (ii) 0.36%</p> <p>Kosrae: (i.) 2.40%</p>	<p>Chuuk: (i) 3.18% (ii) 0.36%</p> <p>Kosrae: (i.) 2.40%</p>

	<p>(ii) 0.00%</p> <p>Pohnpei:</p> <p>(i) 5.2%</p> <p>(ii) 0.48%</p> <p>Yap:</p> <p>(i) 2.47%</p> <p>(ii) 4.70%</p>			<p>(ii) 4.07%</p> <p>Pohnpei:</p> <p>(i) 2.35%</p> <p>(ii) 9.60%</p> <p>Yap:</p> <p>(i) 2.56%</p> <p>(ii) 4.51%</p> <p>Between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021, data collection and analysis of priority fish species, <i>Cheilinus undulatus</i> (EN) and <i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> (VU, along with sharks at the request of the FSM, was completed for the four states in conjunction with the regular coral reef monitoring efforts. Efforts were coordinated by Micronesia Conservation Trust as per their low value grant (LVG).</p> <p>MCT, the research team, and principal investigator noted that the original indicators were flawed, and thus, the above end of target results are also flawed, and should not be distributed/shared as an accurate representation of priority fish species biomass. A more accurate representation of MPA performance and priority species' status is detailed in the final report (uploaded), and is based on occurrence of the target species by habitat type by state over</p>	<p>(ii) 4.07%</p> <p>Pohnpei:</p> <p>(i) 2.35%</p> <p>(ii) 9.60%</p> <p>Yap:</p> <p>(i) 2.56%</p> <p>(ii) 4.51%</p> <p>The target was met during the previous reporting period, however, it was noted by the lead scientist that the indicator was flawed (refer to previous report and fish biomass report).</p> <p>Between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, state marine agencies continued to share the results as part of their regular awareness activities. Presentations were also given by the marine agencies during learning exchanges held in Kosrae, Chuuk and Yap in May, 2022.</p>
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				time. This activity is now complete, with some additional awareness of the results being planned for the remainder of 2021 in order to ensure they are best utilized by stakeholders.	
<p>Mean Detection Rate of the following birds:</p> <p>(i) Kosrae: <i>Zosterops cinereus</i> (Kosrae White-eye) Endemic</p> <p>(ii) Pohnpei: <i>Myiagra pluto</i> (Pohnpei Flycatcher) Endemic</p> <p>(iii) Chuuk: <i>Metabolus rugensis</i> (Truk Monarch) Endangered</p> <p>(iv) Yap: <i>Monarcha godeffroyi</i> (Yap Monarch) Endemic</p> <p>(v) All States: <i>Ducula oceanica</i> (Micronesian Pigeon) Regionally endemic</p>	<p>(i) 1,846 (Baseline to be verified in year 1 of project)</p> <p>(ii) 0.7936</p> <p>(iii) – (v) Baseline TBD in year 1 of project</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Stable or increasing against baseline	<p>Between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021, FSM remained in a state of emergency, and borders were closed. Due to these COVID-19 restrictions, BirdLife was not able to enter the FSM to carry out field work.</p> <p>Instead, it conducted a desktop review of information and reanalyzed data from the 1983/1984 FSM bird survey, and prepared summaries of the results. Alternative methods using SongMetres (acoustic recording devices) were developed, allowing partners on the ground to collect bird song recordings and send the audio files to BirdLife for analysis. Collection was in progress in Kosrae and Pohnpei State as of June 30, 2021, and planning ongoing in Yap and Chuuk. As all land is privately owned in Yap and Chuuk, getting permission and arranging field guides can be outside of the teams' control and cause delays. In all states, field work can additionally be hindered by inclement weather, rough terrain, faulty recorders, and community events such as funerals. Once the data is collected, it will be analyzed during phase 2, which is anticipated</p>	<p>Efforts to collect information on the mean detection rate of birds continued from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. FSM borders remained closed due to COVID-19 restrictions, so BirdLife continued to direct the work remotely as part of Phase 1 of their LVG. Field teams using acoustic recording devices continued data collection across the FSM. There were some delays in collection due to aforementioned challenges (equipment issues, weather, field guide availability, access permission, etc.), but data collection was eventually completed for Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap, and the audio files were then sent to BirdLife for analysis. Additional delays occurred while routing a new RPA agreement between BirdLife and UNDP for Phase 2 (which includes data analysis and Chuuk data collection), and while waiting for the first funding advance to be received from UNDP. Work was further put on hold while the FSM R2R Project sought an extension, and BirdLife was required by UNDP to undertake a micro HACT assessment prior to receiving any further funds. As the methodology is completely</p>

				to begin by October 2021.	innovative and has never been done before, BirdLife has also had to test different ways of analyzing the audio files. Field work in Chuuk has been slow due to availability of field guides (guides are required as land is privately owned), difficulty accessing sites via boats (inclement weather, equipment failure), and additional safety concerns due to increased threat of criminal activity at the transect sites. Some field sites will need to be excluded for these reasons as determined by the Chuuk R2R Technical Advisory Committee. As of June 30, some preliminary results were being reviewed for Pohnpei's data, and full analysis will resume once the micro HACT is complete. With the many delays outside of their control, BirdLife was granted an extension, and work is expected to concluded in October 2022.
<p>New indicator as of 2020 PIR: Number of knowledge exchanges via (i) lessons learned disseminated through State wide events and other regional platforms; and (ii) most significant change stories shared nationally and regionally.</p> <p>(New indicator added post-MTR to reflect project efforts on knowledge exchange)</p>	<p>(i) 0 (ii) 1</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>(i) 2 (ii) 4</p>	<p>(i) 1 (ii) 1</p> <p>The FSM Ridge to Reef Project Manager Rosalina Yatilman and co-authors Dr. Chiara Franco and Rachael Nash, with the FSM Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (DECCEM), produced a lessons-learned publication with input from stakeholders: Implementing a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in small Pacific islands:</p>	<p>(i) 1 (ii) 2</p> <p>Between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, Dr. Chiara Franco, R2R Chief Technical Advisor, Rosalinda Yatilman, R2R Project Manager, Rachael Nash, R2R National Technical Coordinator and Mae Bruton-Adams, APLYS Managing Director prepared a lessons-learned publication with input from stakeholders: Strengthening Protected Area Management through effective</p>

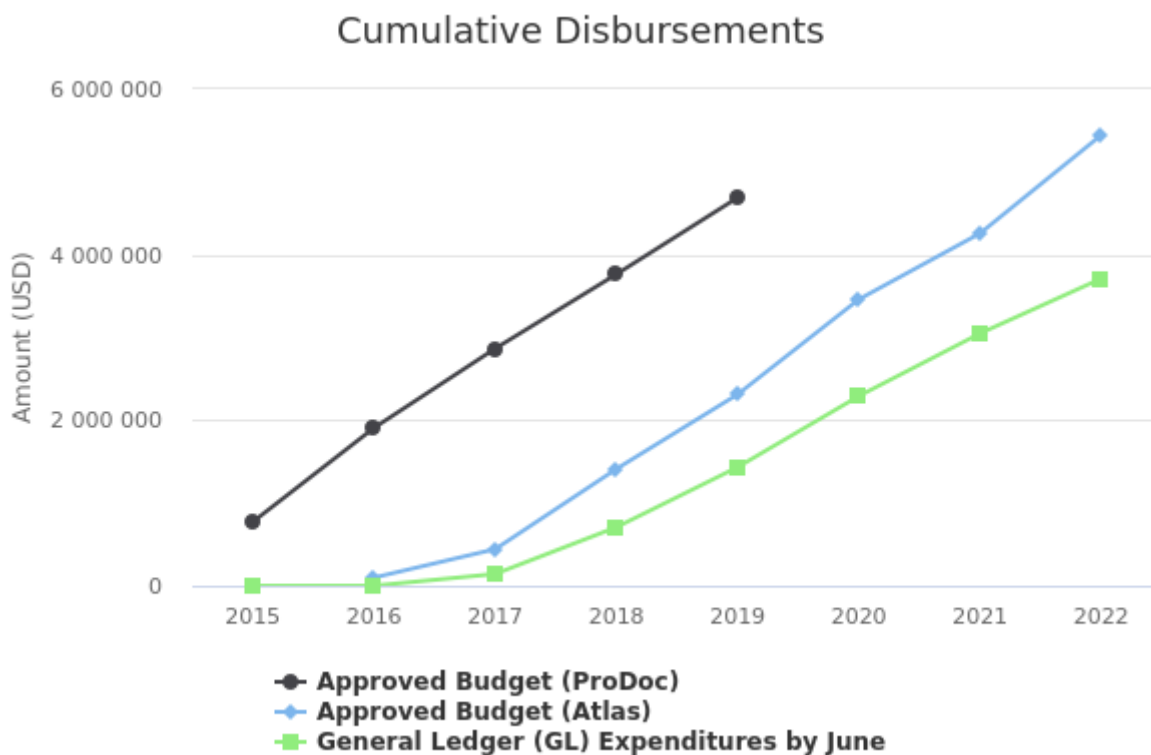
				<p>lessons learned from the FSM Ridge to Reef project in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. It was widely shared and distributed in May 2021.</p>	<p>community participation in the Federated States of Micronesia: Lessons learned from the FSM Ridge to Reef project. The document is expected to be widely disseminated by August 2022, which will meet the project target.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the same authors also finalized a policy brief on communities and protected areas, which is also expected to be shared by August 2022.</p> <p>A significant change story from Chuuk was developed and finalized by the end of the project period. For Pohnpei, a significant change story was in its final draft stage at the reporting period, pending final formatting and layout. These 2 stories will be disseminated by August 2022.</p> <p>As a correction to the previous PIR report, 2 significant change stories were previously completed and disseminated for Yap and Kosrae in 2019.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:</p>	<p>On track</p>				
<p>Evidence uploaded:</p>	<p>YES</p>				

Action plan

Off-track objective/outcome	Action(s) to be taken	Responsible party/ies	Due Date
Objective	<p>The overall project objective has been met. However, objective level indicator progress was set as 'off track', as it has been known since the project mid-term review that it is not possible to fully meet targets for three indicators (average METT scores, the SLM CD Scorecard, and the PA CD scorecard), as the targets were originally too ambitious, and depend on change in circumstances that are outside of the control and scope of the project. While the full targets won't be met, substantial progress has still been made, adaptive management strategies have been applied, and the following actions were previously identified, and since the previous PIR reporting period are ongoing. The timeline was extended with the approval of the R2R Project extension of 6-months:</p> <p>1) Average of METT scores across 40 PA sites reaches 65%, with no drop in scores in any of the individual PAs, is off track due to PA sites being primarily owned and managed by communities. As per the mid-term recommendations, the project has shifted focus to 20 priority PA sites, and is implementing actions aimed at improving their average METT scores.</p> <p>2) Sustainable Land Management Capacity Development Score for FSM reaches 75% is not feasible, due to circumstances identified in the DO progress as outside of the project's control. The project has identified the following actions to address specific sections of the scorecard: 1.2: Ensure that biodiversity conservation is clearly reflected in KLUP. 1.3: Ensure that advocacy of the plans with leaders and decision makers starts before the endorsement of the plans. 2.8: At minimum, ensure that enforcement mechanisms in</p>	FSM R2R teams with collaboration from FSM National and state government and NGO partners and communities.	Nov 19, 2022

	<p>the IEMP and KLUP are clearly defined. 3.1: Ensure that awareness campaigns for leaders are designed to fill the gap of understanding on ecosystem services and benefits for island communities and state governments. 5.1: Keep monitoring the status of the work conducted to date to ensure that there is no drop in individual scores.</p> <p>3) PA Management Capacity Development Score for FSM reaches 70% is not feasible, due to circumstances identified in the DO progress as outside of the project's control. The project has identified the following actions to address specific sections of the scorecard: 2.1: Monitor status for Pohnpei, Kosrae and Chuuk. Note that this score is currently hindered by the state and national situation with COVID-19. 2.1.1: a) Finalize National OM, share with states for review and approval before the end of 2022 (COMPLETE); (b) Allocate funds to develop state OM chapters (COMPLETE); (c) train PAN Coordinators on the use of the OM (COMPLETE).</p>		
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D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	79.15%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	79.15%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June:	3,711,806

Key Financing Amounts

PPG Amount	150,000
GEF Grant Amount	4,689,815
Co-financing	17,886,398

Key Project Dates

Project duration	60 months
PIF Approval Date	Nov 6, 2013
CEO Endorsement Date	Jul 21, 2015
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Nov 19, 2015

Date of Inception Workshop	Oct 26, 2016
First Disbursement Date	Jun 3, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Nov 1, 2018
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Sep 5, 2019
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Aug 19, 2022
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 19, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	Nov 19, 2022

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2021 to 1 July 2022)

2021-11-18

2021-11-19

2022-02-21

Project Manager: Please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones outlined in the above 'Key Project Dates' table. Include comments on COVID-19 related challenges, delays and impact. If there are no delays, please indicated 'not applicable'.

COVID-19 caused significant delays to project implementation, as a result, the project requested and received a 6-month extension.

The Project Terminal Evaluation, now due to complete by August 19, 2022, was expected to commence during this reporting period but was delayed due to setback in the recruitment of an International Consultant to facilitate the assessment. Two rounds of recruitment were conducted in October and November 2021, respectively, but unsuccessful due to unavailability of consultants. In early 2022, an IC was selected but recently declined due to conflicting schedules. Such delay will likely impact the TE reporting timelines.

CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance

The project has recently been awarded a 6 month extension from May to November 2022, during this period we have scheduled fortnightly meetings to follow up with progress, pending activities and project closure processes.

More Project Board Meetings to make decisions for facilitating enhanced delivery.

NCE RTA: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance.

Please see overall rating comments with special focus on the conduct of the TE of the project and

related project closure actions.

Suggested actions from the comments under the risks tab are relevant and are also reproduced here. Considering that the project is in its final months of implementation after an exceptional second extension of 6 months duration, the above risks are of outmost concern. The RTA concurs with the project and UNDP CO to elevate these risks to the “high” rating. Any of the above risks materializing will seriously impact the project’s ability to deliver results and also impact negatively the financial delivery of the project. The following risk mitigation measures are suggested:

1. Organize regular monthly review meetings between UNDP CO, PMU and other concerned partners to assess progress, monitor above risks and agree on mitigation measures.
2. Implement a detailed workflow and regular follow up to ensure project procurement activities are completed on time while complying with government and UNDP procedures.
3. Identify champions to advocate for policy outcomes of the project and incorporate such measures as part of the contingency plan.
4. Develop a acceleration plan to catch up on delivery and implementation progress for the remaining period of the project. This should include preparation for the terminal evaluation, project closure, preparation of final report with lessons, handover of project actions and outcomes (integrate in the sustainability plan).
5. Develop a sustainability / exit plan that among others, considers these risks and includes future response measures.

E. Project Governance

Dates of Project Board Meetings during reporting period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022). Please also upload all meeting minutes using the FILE LIBRARY button.
2021-11-18
2021-11-19
2022-02-21

F. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2022 Development Objective Progress Rating	2022 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Role	2022 Overall Assessment
UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser	<p>The Ridge to Reef Project (R2R) has the objective to strengthen local, state, and national capacities and actions to implement integrated ecosystem-based management through “ridge to reef” approach on the High Islands of the four States of the FSM. To achieve the objective, the project focused on two main Components, which are essentially R2R’s expected outcomes: Outcome 1: Integrated Ecosystems Management and Rehabilitation on the High Islands of the FSM to enhance Ridge to Reef Connectivity; Outcome 2: Management Effectiveness enhanced within new and existing PAs on the High Islands of FSM as part of the R2R approach (both marine and terrestrial). The integrated and holistic approach employed by the project is highly relevant as the project supports the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem while at the same time contributing to FSM’s national goals and objectives including those under the country’s Strategic Development Plan. It integrates multiple GEF focal areas and implements actions spanning multiple sectors and government agencies to secure the conservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystem services that underpin the economy of FSM.</p> <p>This is the final PIR of the project. The project was previously granted an 18-month extension, from 19 November 2020 to 19 May 2022, that included a detailed work plan and budget for 2020-2022. These planned activities included Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommendations and were designed to address project delays to effectively achieve objectives and outputs vital for the successful closure of the R2R project. However, while the project was successful in overcoming initial delays, unforeseen challenges due to continued COVID-19 restrictions have slowed the implementation of FSM R2R planned activities. Per request from the project and as endorsed by the project board, the project received a 6-months extension with the planned closing date of November 2022. As part of the extension request, the project prepared a detailed plan of re-alignment including output-based activity planning for the 2022 work plan. The RTA agrees that this extension is necessary to provide a final opportunity for the project to achieve its outcomes.</p> <p>The project is assessed a rating of MU – moderately unsatisfactory is given as the project is off track on some of its targets. In this reporting period, implementation has been delayed by COVID-19 restrictions, although progress has still been made towards targets. Uncertainty about the project extension has also affected progress to some extent. The project implemented adaptive management including revision of results framework, adoption of an acceleration plan. Many targets including the METT and UNDP Capacity score card and SLM capacities have not been assessed, having deferred these to the TE. It is likely that the project despite making progress will not achieve some of these targets.</p>

Notwithstanding that, the project made several notable achievements during the reporting period. At objective level, more than 62,000 ha has been covered by integrated land use plans with good progress made towards development, implementation, and monitoring of the Pohnpei IEMP, Kosrae LUP and Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) in SOU. Although project discussed progress towards improvement of PA capacity, SLM capacity development, no METT, SLM capacity and UNDP capacity scorecard assessments have taken place as this has been deferred to the terminal evaluation. Similarly, while number of FSM population benefiting from the project has likely increased, this was not determined as the entity that has been contracted to carry out the analysis has not initiated the work during the reporting period.

As for outcome 1, two draft EMPs were developed in addition to those reported in earlier periods, discussions on setting up Pohnpei IEMP unit has been initiated – once set up, the IEMP unit will institutional IEMP process and will be responsible for implementation of its provisions. The Kosrae SEA is close to final while the KLUP has been revised – consultations are on-going to handover these to the KIRMA at the end of the project. These will be documented in the exit strategy. The SOU Forest Stewardship Plan consisting of rehabilitation of upland forest and restoration activities were completed. Yap has endorsed the Weloy Stewardship Plan. FSM has met the target government funding already in the previous reporting period while area of rehabilitation reached 57.2 ha of upland forests and 26.8 ha of mangroves. All areas have implemented 100% dry litter piggery. To coordinate these efforts a new indicator post-MTR was added – revival of cross-sector working groups for integrated landscape management. Initial efforts such as revival of the TACs are continuing. Water quality, measured through several metrics such as presence of E coli is expected to improve. With respect to outcome 2, a total of 40 PA sites have been targeted for gazetting and as of June 20, 2022, efforts towards legal gazetting was ongoing in different states and all four states have operational PA management support. Increase in fish stock biomass were indicated too in all states during the last reporting period while bird detection rates although expected to be stable or increasing, information is not currently available as BirdLife has not managed to undertake assessment due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. A new indicator added in 2020 on number of knowledge management exchanges is currently on target with at least 1 lessons learnt report and 2 stories disseminated.

Having reviewed the progress reporting, the RTA would like to commend the project team and UNDP CO staff for providing elaborate details of progress wherever possible and these have been supported with relevant evidences including project reports (progress reports, technical reports), indicator assessments (e.g. surveys, rapid assessment reports), project sponsored legislative / policy outcomes, draft/final land use plans, SEA reports including revisions from previous reports were made available. As such, the project is assessed as MS – ‘moderately satisfactory’ for progress for its implementation progress.

The project implemented number of key activities in this reporting period. While the first extension was for 18 months due to delayed inception, low delivery, and the impacts of COVID-19 the 2nd extension is for 6 months until Nov. 2022 (expected operational closure date), due to prolonged COVID. This

extended period buys the project much needed time to complete implementation of many planned activities and deliver fully on its budgeted financial resources. Outcome 2: Management Effectiveness enhanced within new and existing PAs is rated as off-track and accordingly financial delivery under this component remains at 24% (balance \$ 639K). As for overall financial delivery, project cumulative delivery during 2022 PIR has reached 79% (2021 PIR =65%; 2020 = 49%, 2019 = 31%, 2018 =15%). This has increased by 4 Sept. 22, to 89%. Thus, unless some planned activities under outcome two picks up speed in the last months, the project will likely have an unspent funds of around 10-15% of the total GEF grant.

As mentioned by the PM, the reasons for the low delivery /delayed activities are: (1) delayed disbursement from UNDP and late requirements to have the audit conducted for BirdLife (component 2); (2) Lack of qualified candidates to conduct fieldwork/assessment (inc. TE) ; (3) staff high turnover rate (4) COVID has affected activities on the ground; (5) delays in securing the 2nd extension
As for co-financing: most of the co-financiers have contributed at levels higher than expected in the ProDoc. For example, Nature Conservancy has contributed \$1.34M against the committed amount \$1M in grant, Kosrae Island Resources Management Authority, \$3.2M against \$2.1M. However, materialized co-financing amounts were only from a few co-financiers, i.e. EPA, Department of Resources and Development in Pohnpei are needed to be validated during the Terminal evaluation as there is no report in this PIR. The use of the UNDP monitoring tools such as ATLAS to record risks and issues is however limited. The project organized at least two project board meetings during the reporting period.

Given that the project will end in November 2022, the project should now shift focus on high value activities and emphasize efforts to consolidate project gains. In addition, the PMU should prepare for and manage the Terminal Evaluation process. As of June, no qualified TE candidate, and this will further delay the operational closure date. The UNDP CO is recommended to work closely with the IP to facilitate the TE recruitment and ensure the key project staff contract are valid till the TE process is over. Moreover since this project will not complete another round of the PIRs the PMU should prepare a detailed Final Report including reflections on the TE findings and recommendations. In addition the project should prepare a sustainability / exit plan that among others describes in detail the institutionalization process of the integrated land use planning and management. Such a plan should explore linkages with national and local development planning process and institutional arrangements. A coherent and effective strategy to transform project's actions into measures that stakeholders would undertake at the landscape level and site levels supported by the national coordination mechanism should be described. In the last few months UNDP CO should organize regular and frequent meetings to ensure that the above recommended activities are implemented.

UNDP Country Office Programme Officer

The PMU has done significantly managing the project activities well working across the 4 states with different governing mechanisms. The project team has attempted its best efforts in meeting project objectives and are commended for their patience and commitment. Overall performance of indicator reporting is impressive where under Outcome 1, a total of 4/5 indicators have been successfully completed with a total of 3/4 indicators being achieved for Outcome 2. Incomplete indicator outputs would require continued partnership

	<p>from stakeholders to absorb activities into their relevant government portfolio's. This project is currently on a 6 month NCE which is to be closed in November 2022.</p> <p>UNDP CO support rendered to IP through this reporting period was somewhat delayed in comparison to prior years, which resulted to delayed disbursement of funds. It was clear that this was merely due to conflicting portfolio priorities and compliance technicalities. We have resolved this by reallocating projects reasonably ensure efficient service delivery and monitoring.</p> <p>A moderately satisfactory rating is has been recommended for both DO & IP progress as the PMU has been diligent in coordinating and the implementation of activities at both state and national level. Although project objective has been rated as off track this did not deter the PMU to continue with implementation of activities to assist with METT, SLM & PA CD scorecard results come the new end date of project.</p> <p>Financial Delivery has progressed well with a increase of 12.25% increase to 79.15% with a remaining 20.85% for activities during ahead of closure period.</p> <p>UNDP CO processes may have much prompted delays to the project implementation however this will be improved with recent fortnightly discussions.</p>
Project Manager/Coordinator	<p>During this reporting period (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022), implementation of project activities continued to be impacted by COVID-19 control measures and slow disbursements of funds from UNDP. Despite these setbacks, the Project continued to make progress towards its targets and the recent extension is anticipated to address issues arising from these delays. A rating of moderately unsatisfactory is given as the project remains off track due to its overly ambitious targets, particularly at the objective level. Despite efforts to achieve targets (as much as possible) at the objective level, it was determined at midterm that not all objective level indicators will be fully met.</p> <p>At the objective level, development and implementation of land-use plans across the four States continued, although in states such as Pohnpei and Kosrae, the Project shifted its focus towards establishing exit strategies to help guide the official endorsement of these plans post project close-out.</p> <p>The SLM and PA Capacity Scorecards, as analyzed in previous PIRs, concluded that the targets are overly ambitious, therefore, targets will not be met. The highest score that the SLM scorecard can potentially achieve is 61%. This is still 14% short of the project target of 75%. Additionally, the highest potential score for the PA scorecard, assuming that all PA activities for 2020 and 2021 successfully complete, is at 69%. This is 1% short of the project target of 70%.</p> <p>Determining the percentage of FSM population (MPA communities) benefitting in the long-term from sustainable management of fisheries resource is ongoing. The initial results were presented to the Project in April 2022, with the final report due in August.</p> <p>For Outcome 1, the update and implementation of the SOU and Weloy Forest Stewardship Plans continued during this reporting cycle. While the targets have been met, the project will continue to fund implementation of key priority activities. As a way forward for the Pohnpei IEMP, the project will be hiring a local consultant to finalize the draft and identify recommended next steps. The TOR was disseminated in May 2022 and expected to be completed by August</p>

2022. However, as of June 30, there were no applicants. If a consultant isn't available, the drafts will be handed over to the state government at project closure in November 2022. For Kosrae, the final draft of the KLUP was completed, with some needed adjustments remaining. The project will support these efforts until October 2022, after which they will be phased over to relevant agencies at project closure in November 2022.

The revival/establishment of cross-sector working groups to help tackle cross-sectoral issues for improved land and seascape management are ongoing. In Pohnpei, after multiple attempts to revive the PRMC – the project has shifted its focus to the Pohnpei Soil and Water Conservation Board (SWCB). A local consultant has been hired to develop a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the SWCB. For Chuuk and Kosrae, recruitment of local consultants to develop SAPs for the Kosrae Resource Management Committee (KRMC) and the Chuuk Environmental Working Group (CEWG) is in progress. A consultant has been identified for Chuuk, and Kosrae is still seeking a potential candidate. In Yap, a local consultant was contracted to develop the Yap Environmental Stewardship Consortium SAP, however, delays occurred due to slow routing of the Contract requiring subsequent renewals. The state level working group SAP's are expected to be completed in October 2022, to be handed over at project closure in November 2022.

For rehabilitation activities, approximately 5.46 ha of upland forests were restored in Kosrae, 43 ha in Chuuk, 2.46 ha in Yap, totaling 47.92. For mangroves/wetland areas, 1.6ha of mangrove forests were rehabilitated in Pohnpei during this reporting cycle. Thus, the project's target for upland and mangrove restoration have been met, with regular monitoring to follow.

Construction of Dry Litter Piggeries completed for Kosrae this reporting period, while Chuuk, focusing on reducing sedimentation runoff, was cancelled.

For Outcome 2, verification of the legal status and size of all 40 PAs will take place prior to the project TE. However, the following management plans were developed/updated and endorsed during this reporting period: Walung MPA management plan, Gachpar MPA management plan, Weloy Forest Stewardship Plan and Local Early Action Plans (LEAP) for Witipon, Kuop and Sopwonoch.

The National PAN Operations Manual was finalized and State Chapters were developed and concluded this reporting period. The Pohnpei State PAN Legislation, previously reported as pending legislative review, has been revised to address comments from the Pohnpei State Legislature, and is now awaiting a second round of review. Additionally, a local law firm has been recruited to help draft PAN regulations to accompany the bill. This is currently in progress. Chuuk hired a local consultant to facilitate the review of its draft PAN Regulations, which was completed during this reporting period. The regulations are now pending final validation from stakeholders and endorsement, which will be the responsibility of Chuuk state government.

The FSM bird survey, while significant progress was made during this reporting period with completion of data collection for Pohnpei, Kosrae and Yap, was significantly impacted by COVID-19 control measures, resulting in delays in collection of Chuuk's data. Field teams have been established to collect Chuuk's data, although some setbacks were encountered due to safety concerns. Additional delays in analyzing the data occurred due to oversight from UNDP in three areas: finalizing the RPAs, releasing the first disbursement and notification for a required Micro HACT. The latter of which has prevented Bird Life from requesting additional advances until it is completed.

	<p>For the Project's knowledge management component, a Lesson's Learned Document focusing on the PAN, a policy brief and a Most Significant Change Story were developed and finalized during this reporting period.</p> <p>Significant progress was made during this reporting period, including meeting implementation targets for Chuuk and Yap Forest Stewardship Plans, restoration of upland forests and wetlands, and conversion to dry litter piggeries. In addition, a PAN operations manual with State specific chapters was completed, and six (6) management plans were endorsed in Yap, Chuuk and Kosrae. The FSM-wide bird survey completed data collection for Yap, Pohnpei and Kosrae, and 3 knowledge exchange materials were completed (policy brief, lessons learned and MSC story).</p> <p>While key targets were achieved, COVID-19 restrictions, slow disbursement of project funds from UNDP, high employee turnover (project closing soon) and the development and pending approval (extension requested in February, but not approved until May) of the project's extension impeded implementation such as postponing execution of contracts for key assignments (i.e. recruitment of the project's Chief Technical Adviser, Socio-Economic Survey and Bird Survey, Terminal Evaluation (TE), etc). Adaptive management measures were put in place to mitigate setbacks and meet targets as much as possible, but the reality remains that the project was not in its full capacity to implement with few staff remaining on board. All core staff remaining once the extension was approved were renewed through November 19, 2022. The CTA's contract was only renewed through August 15, as the project couldn't wait until extension approval to renew it. The Project will work with UNDP on how to involve the CTA after August 15, especially in regards to the TE. The TE date was extended to August 19, but as of June 30, UNDP had not yet contracted an International Consultant to lead it, which will likely result in it being delayed further. Carrying out a Terminal Evaluation in the FSM will require time due to the challenges and logistical restrictions of working with five semi-autonomous governments that are also physically separated when the country is still dealing with COVID-19 travel and gathering restrictions. The draft Exit Strategy prepared in June 2022, to be finalized at Project Closure, identifies which activities will be phased out and completed at the end, or phased over to FSM National and State government agencies.</p>
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

G. Minor Amendments

A) Results Framework
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to the 'Results framework'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
B) Components and cost
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Components and cost'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
C) Institutional and implementation arrangements
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Institutional and implementation arrangements'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
D) Financial management
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Financial Management'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
E) Implementation schedule
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Implementation schedule'
The Project, operationally due to close out on May 19, 2022, was extended for another 6 months. It is now due to close out on November 19, 2022, with the financial closure due on May 19, 2023. NCE letter of approval from UNDP CO is attached as evidence.
F) Executing Entity
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
G) Executing Entity Category
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity Category'

<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
H) Minor project objective change
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'minor project objective change'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
I) Safeguards
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Safeguards'
<p>PM's input:</p> <p>Question 1.2 under Biodiversity and Natural Resources, which has a response of “Yes” has been changed to “No” to the inquiry i.e. “Are any development activities proposed within a legally protected area for the protection or conservation of biodiversity?” There are no proposed development activities within the project’s PA sites other than the boundary delineation of PAs using marine/terrestrial demarcation infrastructure e.g. beacon lights, buoys, signages, etc.</p> <p>Questions 4.2 and 4.3, under Social Equity and Equality, with responses of “Yes” have been changed to “No” for the following i.e. “Is the project likely to significantly impact gender equality and women’s empowerment?” and “Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase social inequalities now or in the future?”. The project will impact gender equality in promoting men, women and youth involvement in key decision-making processes for SLM and PA management, but in a positive way. Additionally, the project will not directly/indirectly increase social inequalities now or in the future.</p> <p>The updated SESP was discussed during the November 2021 Steering Committee meeting. This is pending further guidance from UNDP on steps required for getting it endorsed, therefore, not available during this reporting period.</p> <p>COs Input</p> <p>SESP Risk log is updated via ATLAS which is tracked via timelines entered on the dash board. The above mentioned amendments are of low risk, however they will be monitored until the end of project through QPR accordingly.</p>
J) Risk Analysis
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Risk Analysis'
<p>PM's input:</p> <p>Impact for the following risk categories were upgraded to “High”:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPERATIONAL/ORGANIZATIONAL: Limited capacity within project partner institutions will

affect partners' ability to carry out project activities within the project timeline; and

2. **POLITICAL:** Necessary policy changes to facilitate project implementation are not approved. The risk is that policy changes in terms of updating the PA Legislation with States falls outside DECEM's control. If the necessary policy changes are not approved the current unclear legal status (i.e. gazetting) and legal mandate to manage PAs will persist.

Additionally, two new risk categories, rated "High" under operational risks were added. They are as follows:

1. Due to the ongoing Corona Virus pandemic, priorities of government and counterparts (at State and National level) are focused on COVID-19 response efforts. This places the project on a schedule risk, with gatherings and travel restrictions causing delays to implementation of project activities; and

2. Low disbursement of project funds and slow procurement processes (within government and UNDP), associated with funds procedures and conditions, counterpart funding requirements, etc., will result in a slow delivery of the project.

The Risk Register was updated and shared during the November 2021 Steering Committee (SC) meeting, during which UNDP requested that mitigation measures be identified for the two new high risk categories. The PIU developed these measures, as requested, and shared back to the SC and UNDP in March 2022. No comments were received and is now pending clarifications of next steps from UNDP.

UNDP CO input:

Risks have been updated on ATLAS accordingly to which they will be monitored and updated on a quarterly basis.

K) Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%

No

Provide a description of the change to GEF project financing up to 5%

(not set or not applicable)

L) Co-financing

No

Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Co-financing'

(not set or not applicable)

M) Location of project activity

No

Provide a description of the change(s) to project location activity

(not set or not applicable)

Other
No
Please provide a description of other types of minor amendments that do not fall under any of the above categories. For example, minor changes to the project's Gender Action Plan and/or gender activities can be captured here.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Upload any supporting documentation related to responses in this section.
UNDP letter FSM R2R NCE_Final.July22.pdf

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

<p>1) 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.</p>
<p>Gender Analysis and Action Plan PIMS 5179.pdf</p>
<p>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</p>
<p>GEN2: gender equality as significant objective</p>
<p>2) 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):</p>
<p>Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes</p>
<p>Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes</p>
<p>Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes</p>
<p>Not applicable: No</p>
<p>3) Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Results achieved this reporting period include: 1) women and youth gaining tools and knowledge necessary to respond to changes in their environments and 2) improved participation of women and youth in decision-making processes for resource management/governance. These were achieved through key activities that occurred during this reporting period i.e. restoration of mangrove forests, including monitoring, execution of mini-campaigns to promote environmental stewardship, development/review and update of community PA management plans, community clean-ups, capacity building trainings (enforcement) and PA learning exchanges to promote best practices .</p> <p>In the FSM, communities (men and women) are at the forefront, combining traditional practices and cutting-edge science, to build the resilience of their communities and ecosystems in the face of biodiversity loss and climate risk. While women in the FSM can be very influential, their influence in decision-making is mainly behind the scenes. By providing women and youth with the necessary knowledge and tools to respond to the changes in their environments, and offering them platforms to express their views provide inputs, the project is contributing towards building their resilience to combat the impacts of Climate Change and improving women's representation in decision-makings that affect their needs.</p>
<p>4) Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment</p>

enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

One of the pillars of the FSM R2R project is to provide equal employment and capacity building opportunities to men and women in the FSM. Indeed, during this reporting period, 100% of the project core staff were women and a significant amount of State activities were led by women. The project not only engaged women in different sectors, but also many women in leading decision-making positions, for instance, both the Project Manager and the National Technical Coordinator are women, as well as the Project Steering Committee Chair Person, who is a woman with a leading role in the national government. This allowed the project to have a balanced gender perspective, with concrete efforts for the inclusion of women and youth across the large number of activities that were implemented.

Furthermore, while the role of men and women might be different within the various cultures of the FSM, their views and inputs are equally important and crucial to the long-term success of the project. Thus, by advancing gender equality and women empowerment via involving men, women and the youth in all stages of project implementation i.e. planning, implementation and monitoring, the project is contributing to building strong and resilient communities, as well as securing the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

I. Risk Management

A) Review of Risks outlined in Risk Register and PIMS+ risk tab

CO Programme Officer: Has the Atlas Risk Register been updated during this reporting period?
Yes
NCE RTA:
Please provide an assessment of project risk management (including risks reported in Risk Register and risks included in the project's risk tab in PIMS+) undertaken in the reporting period and summarize the key risk management measures to be taken in the coming year. This text will be pulled into the risk management action plan in this project's risk tab in PIMS+.
<p>The project team and UNDP CO updated the ATLAS risk register to include the following risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity within project partner institutions will affect partners' ability to carry out project activities within the project timeline • Necessary policy changes to facilitate project implementation if not approved will impact achievement of project's policy related results • The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on project schedule due to restrictions on gatherings and travel will adversely impact project progress • Low disbursement of project funds and slow procurement processes (within government and UNDP) will result in a slow delivery of the project. <p>Considering that the project is in its final months of implementation after an exceptional second extension of 6 months duration, the above risks are of outmost concern. The RTA concurs with the project and UNDP CO to elevate these risks to the "high" rating. Any of the above risks materializing will seriously impact the project's ability to deliver results and also impact negatively the financial delivery of the project. The following risk mitigation measures are suggested:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize regular monthly review meetings between UNDP CO, PMU and other concerned partners to assess progress, monitor above risks and agree on mitigation measures. 2. Implement a detailed workflow and regular follow up to ensure project procurement activities are completed on time while complying with government and UNDP procedures. 3. Identify champions to advocate for policy outcomes of the project and incorporate such measures as part of the contingency plan. 4. Develop a acceleration plan to catch up on delivery and implementation progress for the remaining period of the project. This should include preparation for the terminal evaluation, project closure, preparation of final report with lessons, handover of project actions and outcomes (integrate in the sustainability plan). 5. Develop a sustainability / exit plan that among others, considers these risks and includes future response measures.

B) Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards) Risks

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.

If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file below.

[FSM R2R Project COVID-19 Plan 2021-22 FINAL.pdf](#)

1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

No

If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during the reporting period please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.

N/A

2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks become more severe and/or has the project's SESP categorization changed during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to substantial/high.

No

If any existing social and/or environmental risks have become more severe and/or if the project's SESP categorization has changed during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it. Note that any change to the project's SESP categorization should be confirmed by the Project Board and by the NCE PTA (and potentially cleared by the NCE safeguards team).

N/A

3) Have any social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared or updated, and/or has the SESP been updated in the reporting period, as required? 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 using the FILE LIBRARY button. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.

N/A

4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

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.

N/A

5) Is this project on track with the preparation and/or implementation of all safeguards measures required for compliance with the UNDP SES?

Not Applicable
If no, please explain:
N/A

J. Knowledge Management & Communications

The **Project Manager** must complete the three questions below.

<p>1) Please provide progress on the implementation of the project's Knowledge Management approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval. If there is no KM approach/strategy, please comment on how the project is capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned.</p>	
<p>As part of the project's knowledge management component, the FSM R2R project newsletters capture highlights of project activities within a quarter. Since the last PIR, three newsletters (Quarter 2, 2021, Quarter 3, 2021 and Quarter 4, 2021) have been produced, with Quarters 1 and 2, 2022 still pending. Additionally, in early 2022 the project also finalized a Project Brief and a Lessons Learned document, both focusing on protected areas management in the FSM.</p> <p>The project also captures and disseminates best practices and lessons learned through key project activities such as its capacity building trainings and PA learning exchanges for communities across the FSM. Between July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, Yap completed its first ever enforcement training, learning exchange and mini-campaign with PA communities and high school students, whereas in Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae, PA learning exchanges were conducted for PA communities to promote knowledge exchanges via sharing of best practices and lessons learned.</p>	
<p>2) Please provide URLs specific to this project in the relevant field below. Please categorize the URLs appropriately (for example: project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.)</p>	
Facebook: FSM Ridge to Reef Project	https://www.facebook.com/fsmr2rproject
Twitter: FSM Ridge to Reef	https://twitter.com/fsmR2R
YouTube: FSM Ridge to Reef Project	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCbdBx3-556FHYfe3r4ZPzVQ
Website: decem.gov.fm	
<p>3) In the PIR platform, please upload any supporting files, including the project's Communications Strategy, photos, videos, stories and other communication/knowledge materials.</p>	
<p>FSM R2R LessonsLearned PAN 29012022 Clean.pdf</p>	

K. Stakeholder Engagement

(A) Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval.

(B) Upload all available documentation of the project's stakeholder engagement, including surveys, FPIC reports and others using the FILE LIBRARY button in the upper right corner of the PIR.

(C) If the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been updated during the reporting period, please upload that file using the FILE LIBRARY button above.

The role of stakeholders is as stipulated in the stakeholder engagement plan for the R2R project: e.g. government agencies are responsible for carrying out (as well as provide technical support for) project activities that fall within their respective mandates. Since project inception, lack of capacity has been an issue for the project with government agencies lacking appropriate skills for job requirements. Progress includes continuing engagement of NGOs and community groups as lead implementing partners to address the human resources and capacity gaps.

Stakeholder engagement is crucial to ensuring the sustainability of the R2R project beyond its funding life cycle. By expanding its network to allow NGOs and CBOs to play a key role in implementation of project activities, the project has gained greater leverage and support from the wider community – which is key to sustaining the project's goals beyond its life cycle.

During this reporting period (July 1, 2021-June 30, 2022), the project continued to experience challenges regarding stakeholder engagement due to COVID-19. The FSM remained in a state of emergency declaration throughout the entire reporting period, and borders to the country remained closed with the exception of a few limited repatriation flights. This resulted in delayed activities and reduced engagement due to gathering restrictions, partner priority shifts toward COVID-19 activities, and the inability for the project team to conduct state and site visits.

As part of its adaptive management strategies, the project continued to actively maintain engagements with key stakeholders across the FSM via remote consultations and monitoring of project activities. Wherever possible, the project utilized its ground staff to participate in stakeholder engagements and monitoring of activities in person.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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