



2017

Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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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, Fiji, Micronesia
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

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>

Project Contacts	
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GEF Operational Focal Point	Andrew R. Yatilman (oeemdir@gmail.com)
Project Implementing Partner	Office of Environment and Emergency Management

Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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B. Overall Ratings

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

C. Development Progress

Objective or Outcome	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	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	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	0 ha Area of intact forest within the High Islands to be established in Year 1	62,133 ha No net loss of intact forest against the baseline	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Implementation of project is halfway through Year 1, with activities currently ongoing. Outcome of Year 1 activities will be reported in the next PIR. Important Notice: Gathering of baseline data (area of intact forest within High Islands) was not identified as part of Year 1 Activities. This is likely to affect project implementation.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Average of METT Scores for 40 target PAs covering 24,986 ha	0.55	65% with no drop in scores in any of the individual PAs	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Scoring has yet to be conducted, with first year activities focusing on securing ground work for proposed 40 PA sites through participatory awareness activities.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Sustainable Land Management Capacity Development Score for FSM	0.5	0.7	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Year 1 includes capacity assessment of SLM stakeholders at State level for capacity building. Once assessment is complete, a Capacity Development Strategy will be developed by the PIU to assist in building the skills/capacity of SLM resource managers.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	PA Management Capacity Development Score for FSM	0.55	0.75	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	To be established in Year 2.

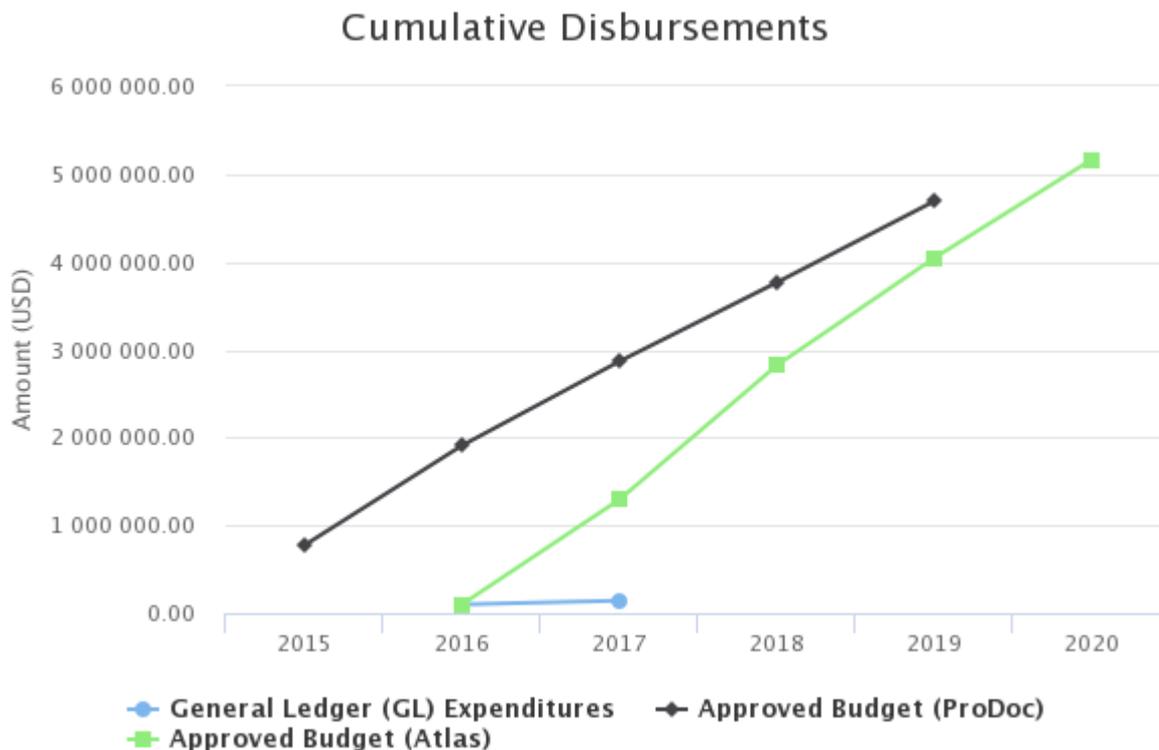
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	% of the FSM population benefitting in the long-term from the sustainable management of the fisheries resource which includes providing adequate refugia for sustaining the resource	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	0.2	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Information to be provided in next PIR once outcome of first year activities is available.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			
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	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Number of Integrated Landscape Management Plans being implemented	0 ILMPs being implemented	4 ILMPs being implemented (1 per State)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Development of the 4 ILMPs is still ongoing. First year of project implementation includes conducting a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to provide the primary informants to the development of the ILMPs. SEA is still in the planning stage, with assistance requested from UNDP. Once a TOR is complete, procurement for an international consultant will proceed.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management as per PMAT score: (i) Framework strengthening INRM (ii) Capacity strengthening	(i) Score 2 – INRM framework has been discussed and formally proposed (ii) Score 2 – Initial awareness raised (e.g. workshops, seminars)	(i) Score 4 – INRM framework has been formally adopted by stakeholders but weak (ii) Score 4 – Knowledge effectively transferred (e.g. working groups tackle cross-	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	INRM has yet to be reviewed for discussion with key stakeholders.

			sectoral issues)		
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Annual Government and Donor funding allocated to SLM (including PA management costs)	US\$ 9.2 million	At least US\$ 10.1 million	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	An amount of US \$120,000 was allocated by Pohnpei State through its unallocated Compact funds to support R2R's ongoing dry-litter piggery activities.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Extent (ha) of ecosystems rehabilitated resulting in increased delivery of ecosystem and development benefits: (i) Upland forests (ii) Mangroves & wetlands	(i) 0 hectares (ii) 0 hectares	(i) 350 hectares (ii) 50 hectares	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Rehabilitation sites will be identified as part of the SEA/ILMP process. Hence, information will be available once this is complete.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	% of piggeries using the dry litter piggery system within the Ipwek, Dachangar, Finkol, and Nefounimas catchments resulting in increased water quality	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	1	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Information will be provided in next PIR once first year activities are complete. Only Pohnpei State has finalized its selection criteria for the dry litter piggery conversion, and contracts signed with 15 farmers. Percentage of piggeries using dry litter system will be available in the next PIR.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
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	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Coverage (ha) of statutory PAs in the High Islands (i) PAs gazette status verified (ii) Marine	(i) Legal status of 0 (0 ha) PAs verified (ii) 3,154 ha (iii) 4,444 ha	(i) Legal status of 40 PAs verified - 27 existing and 13 new gazette	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Development of management plans and demarcation of PA sites are ongoing. Outcome of Year 1 PA activities to be reported in the next PIR.

	(iii) Terrestrial (iv) Total	(iv) 7,598 ha	(ii) 14,953 ha (iii) 10,033 ha (iv) 24,986		
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Number of States having a fully operational PA management decision support system in place on which management decisions are based	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	4	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	FSM PAN Framework is still pending endorsement by FSM leadership. The framework provides clear guidance on how assistance will be provided from the National Government to the States. The PIU is currently working with partners such as the Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) to have the PAN Framework endorsed. As part of the effort, States are encouraged to establish their individual PAN laws. Pohnpei and Kosrae have existing laws, with the two remaining States (Chuuk and Yap) awaiting legislative action.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Mean % of total fish biomass of (i) <i>Cheilinus undulates</i> (EN); and (ii) <i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> (VU) across the States	Chuuk: (i) 1.14% (ii) 0.22% Kosrae: (i) 1.52% (ii) 0.00% Pohnpei: (i) 5.2% (ii) 0.48% Yap:	Stable or increasing mean % against baseline at each State	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	To be determined post completion of Year 1 activities.

		(i) 2.47% (ii) 4.70%			
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Mean Detection Rate of the following birds: (i) Kosrae: Zosterops cinereus (Kosrae White-eye) Endemic (ii) Pohnpei: Myiagra pluto (Pohnpei Flycatcher) Endemic (iii) Chuuk: Metabolus rugensis (Truk Monarch) Endangered (iv) Yap: Monarcha godeffroyi (Yap Monarch) Endemic (v) All States: Ducula oceanica (Micronesian Pigeon) Regionally endemic	(i) 1,846 (Baseline to be verified in year 1 of project) (ii) 0.7936 (iii) – (v) Baseline TBD in year 1 of project	Stable or increasing against baseline	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	To be determined post completion of Year 1 activities.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	3.04%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	4.97%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	142,454.82

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	150,000
GEF Grant Amount	4689815
Co-financing	17,886,398

Key Project Dates	
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	Dec 1, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Sep 15, 2018

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	May 21, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 17, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2016 to 1 July 2017)
2017-04-18
2017-07-21

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Political	Necessary policy changes to achieve project outcomes. The risk is that necessary policy changes in terms of endorsing the FSM PAN Framework and State PAN laws fall outside the PIU's control. The project staff continue to support partners such as the FSM Department of Resources and Development (R&D) as well as State partners to push for the endorsement of these necessary policies.

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.</p>
<p>The FSM 2016 Ridge to Reef Annual Work Plan was endorsed in May of 2016, with the Inception Workshop hosted on the 25-26th of October 2016. The setback in conducting of the Inception Workshop was due to the delay in the hiring of project staff. The Project Manager and the Financial Administrator were both hired in August 2016, followed by the State Coordinators in October of 2016.</p> <p>Furthermore, because all project staff are employed and paid directly by the National government through the Office of Environment and Emergency Management, all employee contracts (including State Coordinators) are required to follow the National Government's hiring process i.e. routing of contractual documents through various government departments. This caused a major setback in hosting the Inception Workshop since it was impossible to do so without the recruitment of the State Coordinators.</p>
<p>Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.</p>
<p>The delay inception workshop was beyond UNDP's control. Recruitment was dependent upon national government processes, including endorsement of project by congress before the Office of Environment and Emergency management could proceed to hire two staff based at national government and four officers based with respective state governments. However, the mid term review of the project will proceed as anticipated.</p>
<p>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.</p>
<p>The root cause of the slow project start up was the 9 month delay in recruiting a Project Manager and Financial Administrator. Within this context, there was actually little or no delay in holding the Inception Workshop as it took place within 2 months of having established a PMU. Clearly, procurement has been an issue in terms of long timeframes.</p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The FSM Ridge to Reef Project proposal was approved in May 2015, followed by the endorsement of its 2016 AWP in December 2016. The recruitment of staff, however, commenced in May 2016 with actual employment of the Project Manager and the Financial Administrator beginning in August of the same year. This was followed by the recruitment of four State Coordinators, as well as planning and preparation for the project Inception Workshop, held in late October 2016. Following the Inception Workshop was a series of work planning sessions at State level to finalize the draft work plans developed through the Inception Workshop. The 2017 AWP was approved in January 2017, launching project activities at State level per the approved work plan.</p> <p>With regards to the institutional arrangements, all project staff have been hired (except for one remaining post) and placed within their respective host agencies. At the National level, the Program Manager is based in the Office of Environment and Emergency Management (OEEM) and the Financial Administrator with the Department of Finance and Administration. At State level, three State Coordinators are based in each State's respective Environmental Protection Agency. The Kosrae coordinator is based with the Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA). The position of the R2R technical coordinator is currently in the recruitment stage with hiring expected for early quarter 3.</p> <p>Furthermore, since the approval of the 2017 AWP, progress has been made in the States and National level through the following key activities: a) establishment of technical advisory committees (TACs)/technical working groups for each State; b) creation of a project steering committee for project oversight; c) development of TORs for the Strategic Environmental Assessments; d) establishment of selection criteria for dry litter piggeries; e) development of PA management plans; f) facilitation of participatory awareness activities; and g) procurement of fixed assets to support project implementation.</p> <p>The project has also been actively engaging with CSO and community partners to align synergies and promote partnerships. For example, the PIU participated in a consultation visit to the States, sponsored by the Micronesia Conservation Trust (TNC), for the purpose of finalizing its proposed AF project. The project's participation was crucial to ensuring duplication of efforts were avoided. Also, it promoted a sense of partnership through sharing of resources.</p> <p>In terms of project spending, the project has delivered close to 20% of its budget through the 2017 AWP. Although this may appear as a concern, it is important to note that this is due to certain unforeseen circumstances. This includes the delay of the project's first drawdown from UNDP. Hence, certain activities planned for the 2017 AWP were budgeted towards the 2016 AWP instead to avoid disruption of activities.</p>	

	<p>Although the geographical location of the FSM (with all four States separated by a vast ocean) poses a risk to the project, the PIU is committed to ensuring the necessary support is provided to the States to expedite implementation of activities.</p> <p>In summary, the project is halfway into its first year of implementation, hence, progress is expected to continue over the next couple of months. Certain key activities planned for early 2017, the SEAs for example, have been delayed due to the lack of capacity at State level to frame the required scope of work yet ongoing. Support has been sought from regional partners such as SPREP as well as UNDP's regional advisor. Furthermore, with project staff spread across four different States, coordination of activities can be a challenge. However, the PIU is committed to ensuring that the necessary support is provided to the States to expedite implementation of activities.</p>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>FSM Ridge to Reef Project commenced with an initial delay of about 5 months following signing of project document by UNDP and Government in 2015. With this period, national government systems were under taken to recruit two project officers based with national government whilst four state project officers are based in each state.</p> <p>Following national inception workshop in October 2016, the project has made progress in each states with further discussion of leading to an endorsed 2017 Annual Work Plan. This is a critical step towards implementation of project given the political nature of Federated States of Micronesia whereby there are four state governments and one national government. The Project Implementation Unit conducted consultations in each states ensuring arrangements with national state governments were established and priority needs in terms of project set up are addressed.</p> <p>In terms of implementation of activities, the project has focussed on initial steps. For example, the State of Environment Assessment was discussed in each state to seek initial feedback and responses. It was decided that the Terms of References for a new activity like this SEA should first be defined and agreed to. The Project Implementation has engaged in dialogue seeking support from the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Program (SPREP) and UNDP. Whilst this is progressing, it is anticipated that the activity will be conducted within the next PIR reporting period. Results of the SEA will provide the basis for developing and implementing Integrated Land Management Use Plans. In Pohnpei state, 15 farmers have signed agreements to participate in dry litter piggery. In all states, the project has observed increasing partnership with at least 10 NGO's willing to collaborate and/or support implementation of activities.</p> <p>In terms of governance structures, the Project Implementation Unit has worked closely with national government to establish a Project Board. An information paper was presented to congress, recently receiving approval. It is anticipated that the President's Council for Climate Change and Sustainable Development will soon finalise Project Board arrangements. Following this, the first project</p>	

	<p>Board meeting will be arranged shortly. UNDP is expected to be part of this board. Technical Advisory Groups (TAG) are established in each state. Each TAG has met at least once and have had their terms of references endorsed.</p> <p>Financially, speaking the project will have delivered about 20% of total project budget. Whilst this may appear as a concern, it reflect the project set up phase in each of the four stats and national government. Initial stakeholder discussions including governments, communities and establishment of networks is resulting in increased support for project at national as well as state levels. Within this in place, now it is anticipated that implementation of activities will progress in next reporting period. Following discussions with UNDP, there is a commitment by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to expedite implementation.</p>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project's Development Objective is rated as Moderately Satisfactory because progress to June 2017 is sufficiently on track for the project to be expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with only minor shortcomings by its planned closure on 17 November 2020. The project has made some good progress since its Inception Workshop on 25-26 October 2016, as evident from its engagement with each of the States through coordinating mechanisms for future strategic policy and planning development and with potential partners such as MCT and TNC, all of which augurs well for the future.</p> <p>The project's Implementation Progress is rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory. While some good progress has been made in terms of establishing the PIU and</p>	

procuring State Coordinators, along with initiating a reasonably wide range of activities, a key issue is the cumulative expenditure of the project's budget to June 2017, with only 3% of the approved budget (ProDoc) having been spent. The lateness of the Inception Workshop in October 2016, held nearly 11 months after the ProDoc had been signed, will have contributed to the low level of expenditure to June 2017.

Policy changes necessary to achieve project outcomes have been identified as a critical political risk, which is prudent and underlines the importance of adopting an inclusive multi-sector consensus-building approach to integrated land and seascape planning from ridge to reef.

A crucial next step under discussion is to design a multi-sector process for developing integrated land and seascape management plans, using a common framework across the States to ensure compatibility and comprehensive coverage of strategic interests, such as biodiversity including invasive alien species, ecosystem functions and services, agriculture, tourism, shipping etc. This process will be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment to ensure that multi-sector interests are identified and taken in account as part of the inclusive process. The PIU will work with the RTA to develop a ToR for procuring an SEA specialist to scope this process.

In summary, this project has got off to a promising start despite initial delays.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.

<p>Has a gender analysis been carried out this reporting period? Please note that all projects approved in GEF-6 (1 July 2014 through 30 June 2018) are required to carry out a gender analysis.</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>If a gender analysis was carried out what were the findings?</p>
<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>Results reported can include site-level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. 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>RTA notes that gender considerations should be embraced by the project to the extent appropriate and feasible. This should include collection and crude analysis of disaggregated gender data collected from monitoring participants at project and related events, income generating and livelihood activities, households etc. It is recognised that women are often well represented and even over-represented in roles that involve leadership and decision-making in FSM at middle and lower management levels, which raise questions about the role of men within a ridge to reef planning and management context. Gender and social inclusion issues should be considered by PIU and the opportunity taken to learn from other more recent projects that have Gender Strategies & Action Plans built into their ProDocs, in anticipation of this issue being examined in more detail at MTR stage.</p>

I. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

People in the Federated States of Micronesia depend on natural resources for food and income sources. However, these resources and services are being undermined by unsustainable natural resources practices i.e. clearing of upland forests for sakau planting, overfishing, dynamite fishing, pesticide use, etc. These practices contribute highly to the depletion of key resources vital to the livelihoods of the people of FSM.

The FSM R2R Project has helped to improve people's lives by creating greater awareness about the significance of sustainably managing key natural resources. Communities who have witnessed the outcome of such unsustainable natural resource use/practices through less fish catch or drastic reduction in fish sizes, for example, are seeking assistance from the project to designate their reefs as protected areas. This contributes to improving their lives by ensuring that measures are undertaken to prevent further damage to such natural resources, thereby securing them for long-term use.

In Pohnpei State, for example, piggeries contribute highly to the contamination of water resources and poor hygiene. This is because most piggeries are build adjacent to rivers. Often when piggeries are cleaned, waste is washed out into the rivers, contributing to their contamination. Furthermore, the Municipality of Uh piloted a dry litter piggery project, which involved converting several piggeries to the dry litter system. The project was a success; hence, R2R will be building on the effort by converting several piggeries along rivers known to be highly contaminated and unsafe.

The project has identified various farmers who will be converting their piggeries to the dry litter system. A revolving fund will be established whereby farmers will sell the fertilizers (produced from the dry litter system) and use their earnings to pay back for the funds received to construct their piggeries. Once payment is made in full, farmers will thereafter keep all their earnings.

The revolving fund will be used to expand the initiative by funding other piggeries. Hence, the project will not only contribute to improving people's health through improved water quality but utilizing the dry litter piggery promotes better hygiene (dry litter system attracts less flies) and provides other sources of income for farmers.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)

The most significant change that resulted from the project in this reporting period is improved coordination between NGO and government key stakeholders involved in conservation work. At the National level, the project has established a great working relationship with two key regional partners i.e. the Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) and the Nature Conservancy (TNC). Through this partnership, the project has seen improved collaboration and coordination of activities between the National government (through R2R) and its in-country regional partners.

At the State level, there is also increased collaboration between NGO partners and government agencies responsible for implementing R2R activities. Each State has a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comprising government agencies and NGOs working in conservation. This has contributed to improved coordination among partners, thereby reducing risks of duplication of activities.

Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

efforts in the reporting year.

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)

In October 2016, the project brought in FSM key stakeholders from the State and National level to introduce the recently launched Ridge to Reef Project. One of the key goals of the Inception Workshop was to develop an annual work plan for the project's first year of implementation. State Coordinators were brought in from the State level to coordinate the development of their respective State's work plans. At the end of the Inception Workshop, draft work plans were developed and brought back to the States for finalization.

Bringing in the coordinators from the State level supported the South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in that they were involved in a learning exchange experience, via the Inception Workshop. The sharing of experience through knowledge sharing contributed to accomplishing the development of their individual work plans.

[RTA notes that this example is limited to inter-state cooperation that, in the context of the vastness of the Pacific region, arguably equates to international cooperation on a geographical albeit not political scale. The UN's working definition for triangular cooperation (TrC) is "Southern-driven partnerships between two or more developing countries, supported by a developed country(ies) or multilateral organization(s), to implement development cooperation programmes and projects."]

Project Links and Social Media

Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.

FSM Ridge to Reef Project – Facebook Page

FSM Ridge to Reef (@fsmR2R) – Twitter Page

J. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters). This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization (KSCO)
Yap Community Action Program (YapCAP)
Chuuk Conservation Society (CCS)
Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP)
RARE Micronesia
Indigenous Peoples
N/A
Private Sector
N/A
GEF Small Grants Programme
FSM Small Grants Programme
Other Partners
Pohnpei Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), Pohnpei Department of Public Safety
Division of Agriculture, Pohnpei Department of Resources and Development
Chuuk Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Chuuk Department of Marine Resources
Chuuk Department of Agriculture
Yap Environmental Protection Agency
Yap Department of Resources and Development
Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA)

USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

K. Grievances

Environmental or Social Grievance

This section must be completed by the UNDP Country Office if a grievance related to the environmental or social impacts of this project was addressed this reporting period. It is very important that the questions are answered fully and in detail. If no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period then please do not answer the following questions. If more than one grievance was addressed, please answer the following questions for the most significant grievance only and explain the other grievance(s) in the comment box below. The RTA should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. RTAs are not expected to answer these questions separately.

What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
How would you rate the significance of the grievance?
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here.
None

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.