



2018
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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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-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>

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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 Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	High

RTA DO Rating Comment	<p>The project's Development Objective is rated as Moderately Satisfactory because progress to June 2018 is considered to be sufficiently on track for the project to be expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with only minor shortcomings by planned closure (17 November 2020).</p> <p>Implementation has progressed well during this reporting period and, despite the delays reported, reference to the Strategic Results Framework indicates that currently the project is poised to deliver on its DO – achievement of end-of-project targets for DO indicators are on track.</p> <p>The quality of the project's reporting in this PIR exudes confidence and sound management. It is clear that the PIU knows where it is going, what it needs to deliver and to a large extent how it will reach its destination. The project is very clear, transparent and reassuring in its reporting, as well as robust in its self-assessment of ratings. This augurs well for at least a MS delivery of the DO.</p>
RTA IP Rating Comment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

C. Development Progress

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 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
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	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	62,133 ha No net loss of intact forest against the baseline	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.	Baseline data on intact forest was not collected/verified during year one of the project, however, collaborative efforts have begun between the R2R and the Micronesia Challenge (MC) terrestrial measures group to verify the baseline, now that data is available. The MC initiated collection of terrestrial data for the FSM over a year ago, and is currently analyzing data from the surveys conducted. As such, updates will be included in the next PIR, however, a priority for the PIU is to work with implementing partners and technical experts to update/verify baselines and possibly adjust targets (as needed) in the project’s SRF, based on current situation in the FSM. Work is well underway, beginning 2nd quarter of FY18.
Average of METT Scores for 40 target PAs covering 24,986 ha	0.55	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	65% with no drop in scores in any of the individual PAs	Scoring has yet to be conducted, with first year activities focusing on securing ground work for proposed 40 PA sites through participatory awareness activities.	Project is one year and a half (1 and ½) into implementation. Although scoring has yet to be conducted, a lot of effort has been focused on 1) consultations with communities for identification of new PA sites; 2) development of

					<p>management plans for new PA sites and revision of existing plans; and 3) demarcation of existing PAs</p> <p>Chuuk, in particular, is focusing its efforts on raising awareness around its newly endorsed PAN Law; translating an existing management plan (for Onei community) into the local language; and a mangrove forest assessment which will help inform its efforts to put into place, a moratorium to seize the commercial sale of mangroves.</p> <p>Kosrae is still working towards finalizing and enacting the Walung MPA through PA legislation. Malem was officially endorsed as an MPA in February 2018.</p> <p>Pohnpei State is focusing efforts on participatory awareness for the Nett Watershed Forest Reserve. The Kitti Watershed Forest Reserve completed its awareness activities in Year 1, resulting in a signed MOU between the Pohnpei State Government, Kitti Municipality and traditional leaders for the demarcation of the watershed boundaries. Management planning with the Sokeh’s community on Palikir Pass MPA is ongoing – objectives and activities have been identified by the community. The plan will be drafted in the coming weeks based on these community consultation outputs.</p> <p>Yap is working towards developing a new management plan for Gachpar community, and securing additional</p>
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					new sites through outreach on PAs with communities.
Sustainable Land Management Capacity Development Score for FSM	0.5	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	0.7	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.	A capacity needs assessment was conducted for the States of Kosrae and Yap in May 2018. Both assessments were focused on revisiting the SLM and PA capacity development scorecards to update the scores based on state capacities and identify priority capacity building activities for implementing partners. Once Chuuk (scheduled for week of July 2nd) and Pohnpei (scheduled for June 29th) complete their respective needs assessments, a capacity building strategy will be developed, targeting the low scores and state priorities of both the SLM and PA scorecards.
PA Management Capacity Development Score for FSM	0.55	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	0.75	To be established in Year 2.	Refer to above update on SLM capacity scorecard.
% 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>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	0.2	Information to be provided in next PIR once outcome of first year activities is available.	It is difficult to determine, at this point, the percentage (%) of FSM population benefitting from sustainable management of fisheries. There are multiple community-based activities taking place simultaneously in each State, ranging from PA activities to providing assistance in development of fisheries management plans (Kosrae State) and deployment of Fish Aggregation Devices (Yap) – first FAD procured in Year 1 and awaiting materials for the final 2 to be deployed in 2018. Both activities aim to reduce

					<p>harvesting pressure on inshore fisheries.</p> <p>Furthermore, other than successfully establishing and managing all the project's marine PAs, there is It is difficult to assess how the project's target (20% of the FSM population benefiting from the long term sustainability of fisheries management) will be determined. As such, there is a need for the indicator to be revisited (and modified if needed) in the MTR.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On 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	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of Integrated Landscape Management Plans being implemented	0 ILMPs being implemented	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	4 ILMPs being implemented (1 per State)	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.	<p>Project currently in the recruitment process for the SEA Specialist. Two candidates have been identified and have completed interviews with the selection panel, consisting of UNDP and the FSM. Final selection of consultant scheduled for last week of June. Offer to be given to the selected consultant by early July.</p> <p>Once on board, the SEA specialist will begin working with the SEA team and other key stakeholders to plan the first phase (scoping study) which will feed into Scope 2, development of the ILMPS. The scoping phase is tentatively scheduled to take place in</p>

					August this year depending on consultant and state partner schedules.
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>(not set or not applicable)</i>	(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-sectoral issues)	INRM has yet to be reviewed for discussion with key stakeholders.	INRM was discussed during the project's recent Project Management Training on 14-18 May 2018. Based on discussions, there is no INRM framework in place. Therefore, there is a need to validate information from the project document, specifically, that referring to a formal endorsement of an INRM framework that has been formally adopted by stakeholders.
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	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.	There is a recently approved project through the Adaptation Fund worth 1M which focuses on improving implementation of protected areas; strengthening enforcement of MPAs and near-shore fisheries regulations; building community level adaptive capacity to climate change; and improving knowledge management of PAs for livelihoods and conservation. This project has been supported by the R2R project from its project proposal phase until its endorsement to ensure there is no duplication of activities and that resources are shared to maximize benefits. Furthermore, there is a need for the Mid-Term Review to revisit the annual

					government and donor funding allocated for SLM and PAs to review the project's progress against its target of at least US 10.1 million.
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>(not set or not applicable)</i>	(i) 350 hectares (ii) 50 hectares	Rehabilitation sites will be identified as part of the SEA/ILMP process. Hence, information will be available once this is complete.	One site (Nefo Forest) for rehabilitation has been identified in Chuuk. This activity also includes a baseline forest survey. Although the activity has yet to be implemented due to unforeseen complications with the implementing entity, it is anticipated to commence beginning third quarter of FY18. Other related activities include promotion of sustainable solid waste management practices (in Chuuk) and clean up of waste and pollution sources impacting critical ecosystems (in Yap).
% 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>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	1	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.	Four farmers have been identified in Kosrae to pilot the dry litter piggeries, one in each of the State's four municipalities: Tafunsak, Malem, Walung and Utwe. Although Finkol was pre-identified as the project site, there was a unanimous decision among key stakeholders to divide the dry litter piggeries among the four municipalities. This decision was based on a recent water quality testing, which indicated that all rivers within the four municipalities are highly contaminated. As such, the project is currently undergoing procurement of materials for construction of piggeries.

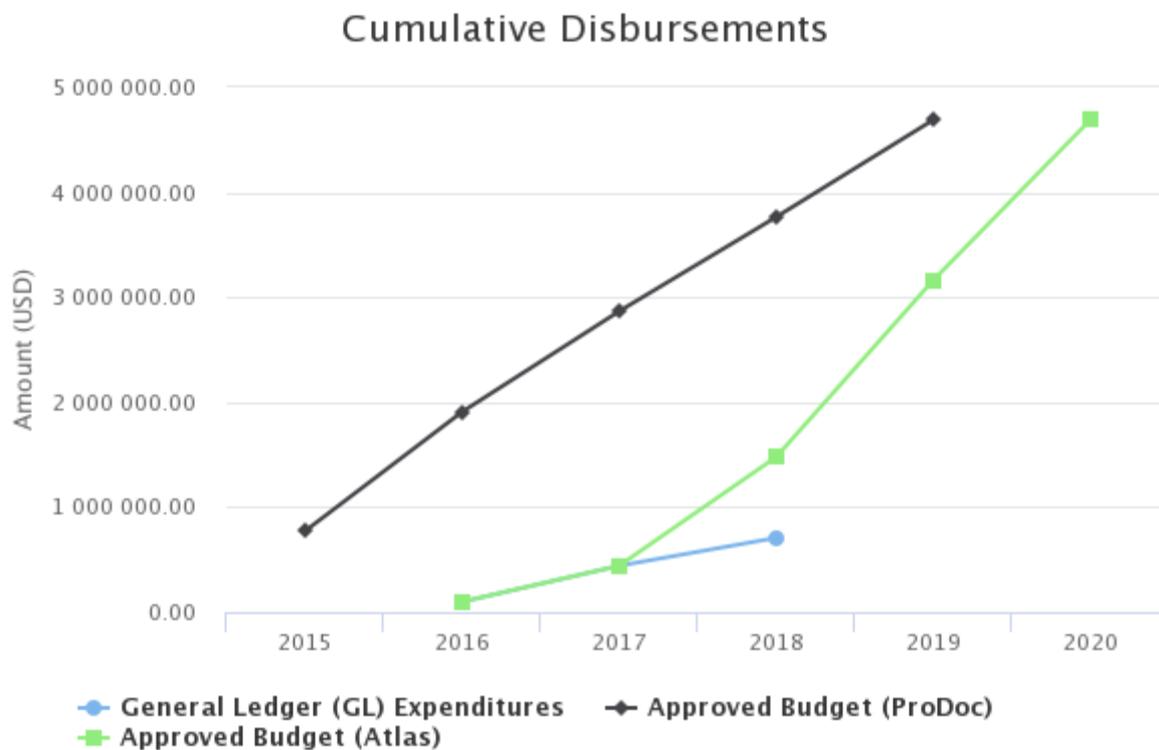
					<p>Pohnpei State has re-affirmed its decision to utilize Ipwek as the project site for its dry litter piggeries. Although the selection of farmers has yet to be confirmed, consultations with the community is expected to commence shortly for identification of four farmers for conversion of their regular piggeries into the DLP system.</p> <p>The baseline data for the project sites also needs to be revisited to determine whether or not the baseline data (number of piggeries using the DLP system) still remains at 0%.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off 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	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Coverage (ha) of statutory PAs in the High Islands	(i) Legal status of 0 (0 ha) PAs verified	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	(i) Legal status of 40 PAs verified - 27 existing and 13 new gazette	Development of management plans and demarcation of PA sites are ongoing. Outcome of Year 1 PA activities to be reported in the next PIR.	Project is currently working with the Micronesia Challenge (MC), Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) to verify legal status of existing PAs in the FSM. Once the list is finalized, the project will be able to provide verification on legal status of the 27 existing PA sites.
(i) PAs gazette status verified	(ii) 3,154 ha		(ii) 14,953 ha		Verification of the proposed new PA sites is also ongoing, though it is anticipated that additional sites may be selected outside of the identified 40 PAs for support by the project.
(ii) Marine	(iii) 4,444 ha		(iii) 10,033 ha		
(iii) Terrestrial	(iv) 7,598 ha		(iv) 24,986		
(iv) Total					

					<p>In addition, the Malem MPA (Kosrae State) recently endorsed its management plan with a signing ceremony held on February 9, 2018 to commemorate this important achievement. This achievement was made possible by efforts from the Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization (a key implementing partner of the R2R project) with support from the R2R project.</p>
<p>Number of States having a fully operational PA management decision support system in place on which management decisions are based</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>4</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Existing PA management systems include PAN laws which provide planning, management and regulation of PAs. Since the beginning of the project, Kosrae and Pohnpei already had their respective PAN laws in place. In October 2017, through the support of key partners i.e. MCT, TNC and others, Chuuk’s PAN was signed into law. Yap has yet to endorse its PAN law due to legal complications. However, the project continues to work with its partners to once again, revisit the proposed law and revise to ensure it is in line with Yap State’s Constitution. There is a law student from the University of Hawaii interning at the Yap State AG office– he is working with partners in Yap to revisit current PAN legislation and provide recommendations on its amendment as needed. It is envisioned that the PAN legislation will be re-introduced once adjusted.</p>

					<p>There has been some key progress on the FSM PAN framework. A bill was drafted and introduced to the FSM Congress. It is waiting further action from the FSM Congress.</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% (ii) 0.00%</p> <p>Pohnpei: (i) 5.2% (ii) 0.48%</p> <p>Yap: (i) 2.47% (ii) 4.70%</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Stable or increasing mean % against baseline at each State</p>	<p>To be determined post completion of Year 1 activities.</p>	<p>Mean % of total fish biomass for <i>Cheilinus undulates</i> (EN); and (ii) <i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> (VU) across the States has yet to be determined. R2R is exploring several options to obtain such information i.e. seeking assistance from regional technical experts (for fisheries and coral reef monitoring) to verify baseline information and update the project's data based on recently conducted studies.</p> <p>For example, per the project document, 0.00% of <i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> (VU) exist in Kosrae. The timing of when such assessment was conducted may have affected the results of the study, since reports indicate that such type of fish species exist in Kosrae. Baselines for these species need to be adjusted based on existing data – further and/or specific studies/surveys/assessments may need to be undertaken to verify some of this information.</p> <p>The R2R project will aim to collect all available data pertaining to recent fish studies, surveys and assessments for review and recommendations during</p>

					the project's upcoming MTR.
<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>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Stable or increasing against baseline</p>	<p>To be determined post completion of Year 1 activities.</p>	<p>Verification of baseline data has yet to be verified, including other baseline information that has yet to be determined i.e. Chuuk Monarch.</p> <p>Project will seek assistance from technical experts in forestry/agriculture to verify and determine baseline data, before a survey is conducted to monitor mean detection rates.</p> <p>The R2R project will also aim to obtain existing data for recent bird studies, surveys and assessments to be made available during the project's upcoming MTR.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	15.1%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	18.81%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	707,984.71

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	Oct 26, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Nov 1, 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 2017 to 1 July 2018)
2017-07-21
2017-09-21
2017-11-27

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Political	Lack of political will to invest in policy changes, necessary to facilitate project implementation. The FSM PAN Framework, although has made some key improvements, is still awaiting endorsement from Congress. The Yap Sate PAN law, also awaiting endorsement from the Yap State Legislature, is also pending review and approval from the legislative branch. These frameworks and laws are key to the success implementation of the project.
Operational	There is a growing number of requests from implementing partners for hiring of additional staff to assist in implementation of project activities due to limited staff and lack of capacity within partner agencies. This is highly likely to affect delivery of project outcomes with the increase in requests for unbudgeted items i.e. hiring of additional contractors. Management measures undertaken includes provision of the needed support (hiring of technical staff on temporary contracts) to secure delivery of activities. However, if such practice continues, it will affect implementation (budget-wise) of future activities.
Organizational	<p>Slow project implementation as a result of limited number of implementing partners with the FSM. The project has a few implementing partners in each State, however, still limited as evident in the slow progress of project implementation. With multiple funding mechanisms (projects and grants) competing over the same implementing entities, partner agencies are often exhausted trying to meet delivery timelines, therefore resulting in either delayed project implementation or delivery of poor activities. Management measures undertaken include (1) partnering with funding entities such as Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) to reduce pressure on partners through avoiding duplication of activities; and (2) bringing in additional partner agencies i.e. women groups to help implement certain project activities. Although this has proven beneficial for all partners, the rate of implementation is still slow due to competing funding agencies.</p> <p>Weak coordination between project staff, implementing partners and other stakeholder institutions responsible for land and costal management. Although the project continues to facilitate and support project activities and exercise use of formal agreements to clarify roles and responsibilities, delays in project activities continue to occur.</p>
Financial	<p>1. Inconsistent procedures within the Department of Finance, therefore, causing serious unexpected delays for procurement of fixed assets and other needed services . Often times, delays in procurement occur as a result of inconsistencies between staff handling payment requests. For example, in Year 1, the project requested payment for 2 local vendors to repair 2 boats and procure 2 motor engines for the project. The payment was made successfully. A second payment request was made for a local vendor to purchase beacon lights for the project. Similar supporting documents as the first payment request were provided. However, Finance rejected the payment request, citing that it is within its financial management regulations (FMR) that all local vendors bear the costs of importing fixed assets. Once assets are received, payment is then made. Such is an example of the inconsistencies within the Finance Department which causes unexpected delays and affects overall implementation of project activities. Mitigation measures include disregarding certain advises from Finance staff and strictly following the FSM FMR to avoid future delays.</p> <p>2. Lack of technical capacity within the Department of Finance to maintain its financial management information system (FMIS), therefore, causing serious delays in procurement and submission of financial reports to UNDP. On several occasions, the FMIS shut down due to technical issues. In order to repair the system, the Department of</p>

Finance was required to bring in an outside expert to address the issue. The unexpected delay in repairing the system caused serious delays in project procurement (payments to vendors) and submission of the project's Faceform to UNDP. Management measures include provision of constant updates to vendors to maintain the project's trust from vendors and also informing UNDP to expect delays in submission of financial reports.

3. The way in which the FMIS system is set up, which allows procurement of fixed assets to remain encumbered (although the payment has been made to the vendor) until the fixed assets are received, is an ongoing issue that also contributes to slow delivery of project activities. Often times, the project runs out of funds due to procurement of large fixed assets from overseas, but has to wait until assets are received before a drawdown can be requested. Even though the payment has been made to the vendor, the FMIS reflects its as encumbered until the asset is received. On several occasions, the project ran out of funds and was not able to request drawdowns due to the system showing that there was still funding available. This has affected project implementation in that implementation of activities stalled until new funding became available. Mitigation measures include ensuring that receiving reports are expedited so funds can be cleared within the system. However, receiving reports on a timely manner only depends on how quick it takes for fixed assets to arrive, which often times, takes months.

4. Constant increase in airfare prices due to limited flights in the country, thus, affecting overall cost of project implementation. With limited flights in country, prices continue to increase. Every year, proposed budgets for travel from the project continue to increase. Management measures include resorting to other forms of communication i.e. teleconferences to reduce travel costs. However, other travel requirements such as site visits, state and national consultations, trainings and workshops cannot be avoided. In addition, the project requires funding of 3 individuals (annually) to participate in the R2R Steering Committee meeting and post graduate course training week. This also contributes to the increase in travel costs for the project and is likely to affect cost of future project activities.

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.

The project Inception Workshop was hosted October 25-26, 2016. As reported in the 2017 Project Implementation Report, the delay in conducting the workshop was due to overall setback in hiring of project staff.

The Mid-term Review is tentatively scheduled for end of October to mid November 2018. The delay is due to ensuring the review is conducted at an appropriate time where all relevant key stakeholders are available and present to provide feedback and comments.

The Terminal Evaluation is also tentatively scheduled for February 2019, although there is a possibility that the actual date may fall into 2020. The project is expected to terminate in 2020. The PM and the FM stay on an additional 6 months to close out the project.

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.

The Project document was signed in November 2015 whilst inception workshop was conducted in October 2016. The delay in project startup had put pressure on the project implementation unit and UNDP to accelerate implementation both nationally and at the state level.

However, plans for mid-term evaluation will go ahead as planned around late third quarter – fourth quarter 2018.

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.

A key set back has been the 18-months taken to commission the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), given that this provides a fundamental opportunity to reach out to stakeholders from multiple sectors and engage them in a consensus-building process that will provide a framework for applying the Ridge-to-Reef concept and inform land/seascape planning and management.

Following initial discussions about the SEA with the Project Manager during a mission to FSM in February 2017, the RTA agreed to draft a ToR for this SEA assignment as the concept of SEA was foreign to most stakeholders within Micronesia and indeed in the region. This took longer than anticipated because it soon became apparent that the way in which SEA was being applied in the Project Document was somewhat flawed due to a lack of technical understanding. Thus, technical assistance was sought from third party experts in SEA to overcome some of the short-comings evident in the ProDoc, as well as to take stock of the over-ambitious and detailed package of research activities included in the assessment. A draft ToR was shared with the project in early September, presented to the four States in November 2017 and subsequently finalized by the project in early February 2018. A month was then lost because PIU was unaware of the need to ask for a Request for Service Form. A Procurement Notice for an International Ridge-to-Reef Planning and SEA Specialist was released in early April 2018, short-listing took place in May, interviews were held

in June and final selection was made early in August, since when it has had to be confirmed by the Regional Procurement Board because the budget exceeds USD 100,000.

Clearly, this has been an unexpected marathon exercise for all concerned, including the short-listed applicants, but hopefully the investment will prove to be have been worthwhile for the FSM and North Pacific, show-casing how SEA can resolve potentially conflicting interests in land/seascape planning and management by engaging stakeholders from multiple sectors in a knowledge-sharing, consensus-building process.

The scoping phase of the SEA is likely to coincide with the MTR, scheduled for the last quarter of 2018. This should not be a reason for deferring the MTR, rather the two exercises are likely to feed off each other, particularly with respect to post-MTR timeframes and potential needs for a project extension in order to implement the land/seascape management plans that will have been informed by the SEA.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Unsatisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>Since the last reporting period (June 2017), the project has been fully staffed with a Project Manager, Financial Administrator and 4 State Coordinators. A Technical Coordinator was hired in mid-October 2017, replacing the SLM and PA coordinators expected based at the National level. This recent change is due to the National Government's concern of hiring additional coordinators with no technical skills. To ensure a staff was on board to oversee the technical aspects of the project, key stakeholders agreed that it was in the best interest of the project that technical coordinator was hired to provide technical assistance to the project staff. Since then, the project has been fully operating.</p> <p>The project is expected to hire an additional Communications and Knowledge Management Officer. It is important to note that the project does not have a knowledge management component. Thus, to further raise the visibility of the project and to ensure that the project communicates information effectively, it is very critical to hire a communications person to ensure the project's communication successfully reaches all audiences, through as many ways as possible. The PIU is currently developing a TOR for the position and is expected to advertise shortly for applications.</p> <p>Regarding implementation of activities, FY17 completed with at least 48% percent of all activities completed. The remaining incomplete activities continued on into 2018. These include hiring of the SEA specialist, communications workshops, capacity needs assessments and the Marine Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (MPAME) trainings. The hiring of the SEA specialist was delayed due to the development of the TOR. With limited capacity at State level, assistance was sought through UNDP. The time it took to finalize and have all key stakeholders agree to the terms of the assignment also contributed delays to the finalizing of the TOR. The project is currently going through the recruitment process, facilitated by UNDP. Additional delay is expected to take place.</p> <p>The communications workshops were also delayed due to lack of TORs from the States to facilitate hiring of local consultants for conducting of the workshops. With the recruitment of the technical coordinator and to avoid further delays, project has taken on the responsibility of the communications workshops by facilitating them. This includes the capacity needs assessments which were also delayed. All workshops and assessments are expected to complete by end of June 2018. Kosrae and Yap have already completed theirs, and will be followed Chuuk and Pohnpei.</p> <p>The MPAME tool workshops were delayed due to the training tool being revised by the Micronesia Conservation Trust and the Nature Conservancy in late 2017. In January 2018, the tool finalized and was piloted through the Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP). Once TNC and MCT complete the pilot trainings with all their NGO partners, the tool is expected to be utilized by all partners for training with community members.</p> <p>In summary, progress of activities in 2017 did not turn out as expected. Various challenges can be attributed to this. These include 1) lack of project ownership at State level due to unaligned priorities; 2) limited partners in country to help implement project activities; 3) lack of capacity (both staff and technical skills)</p>	

	<p>at state level to effectively carry out project activities; 4) weak coordination between National, State governments and other institutional stakeholders; 5) limited vendors in country, therefore, majority of fixed assets are sought overseas (takes months to receive them); and 6) lack of awareness between partners on procurement procedures.</p> <p>Since January - June 2018, progress of activities has been slow as well. The main issue contributing to this delay includes the project running out of funds beginning in QTR 2. It is important to note that in the beginning of 2018, the project implemented activities using the remaining balance of 2017. This coincided with outstanding payments for activities completed at end of 2017 which had yet to clear from Finance. Once invoices from the States arrived, payments were processed including the procurement of 2 project vehicles, causing the project to exceed 80% of its funding. However, with some invoices still missing and the vehicles yet to be received, the project could not request its drawdown as it was showing within the Finance system that payments were still encumbered although they had already been paid out. This attributed to the delay in the request for an advance, therefore, activities were stalled until the new funding kicked in mid 2nd Quarter. Since then, activities have picked up again. However, the overall delay in receiving funding for the project is expected to impact delivery dates of certain activities.</p> <p>Finance wise, the project has delivered XX% of its allocated funding since the last reporting period. Although the project has made significant improvements in its spending since the launching in 2016, the lack of capacity to spend project funds at State level remains a concern. The PIU is committed to ensuring that payments are made on time. However, with lack of timely submission of proper supporting documents i.e. invoices, meeting minutes, etc. (an issue that continues to occur), project spending will continue to be slow.</p> <p>The current procurement process which includes the national government handling payments is another challenge interrupting project spending. Any procurement exceeding 1K must go through the following process: 1) partners at State level submit quotations to the PIU; 2) PIU prepares purchase order for submission to Finance; 3) Finance processes PO and submits to vendor; 5) implementing partners are notified to pick up supplies/materials; 6) vendor prepares final invoice and submits to the PIU; 7) PIU prepares purchase request and submits to Finance; and 8) Finance processes payment. Procurement can be either quick or slow, depending on the number of requests the project receives from the States.</p> <p>Also, with few vendors in country, options for procurement are limited. Therefore, partners resort to overseas procurement, which often times arrive after a month or so, therefore delaying delivery of activities.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>Since implementation in 2016, the project is making steady progress in supporting biodiversity conservation in all four states. This includes promotion of dry litter piggeries, garnishing community support for demarcation and conservation of watershed, conservation of species such as Pigeons and Marine Protected Areas. Working with national Government as well as four state government governments presents its unique challenges but Project Implementation Unit with officers based in all four states is committed to</p>	

advancing the project. Of the four states (Chuuk, Yap, Pohnpei and Kosrae), the Project Implementation Unit has had to focus additional attention and assistance in Chuuk where implementation is quite delayed. This has resulted in project coordinator making at least two visits for dialogue with state government officials and local stakeholders. Despite slippages in the first 3 quarters due to delayed recruitment of staff, results are positive, indicative of the projects commitment. However, the need for regular and ongoing monitoring is important given the unique situation of having to manage networks/relationships with national and state governments as well as municipalities and resource owning communities. In addition, there are numerous demonstration activities (marine and terrestrial) spread across the four states. Globally, the project is contributing to the country's commitments under the UN Convention of Biodiversity Diversity as well as the National Development Strategies and Plans. Regionally, the Project is directly aligned to FSM's commitments under the Micronesian Conservation Challenge.

In terms of implementation, the project has faced a key financial issues which has affected acquittals and ability to access further advances:

- With new procurement policies to be finalized, the project has faced laborious task of having to obtain at least three quotes for small procurement including stationery. This was also raised at a Project Board Meeting. To this effect, UNDP has enable provisional measures allowing flexibility of obtaining a minimum of one quote for procurement below USD1, 000.

- whilst payments are facilitated to procurements from vendors based from abroad, this is noted as encumbrance until goods are received by the project. The waiting period between payment and receipt of goods has at times crossed over due dates for quarterly reports. Thereby this has created situations whereby project acquittals submitted to UNDP have given a lower delivery rates. At times this has meant the project not being able to meet requirement of 80% acquittal rule before next advance is released. Unfortunately, in some cases this has caused slippages at the state level. UNDP has discussed the issues recently with senior management and identified ways to address such situations. This will be discussed with Government. By the next reporting PIR period, it is anticipated that the issues will have been managed.

A key activity for the project which has slipped is the recruitment of an International Ridge-to-Reef Planning and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Specialist. This consultant will play a crucial role in scoping, designing, facilitating and overseeing the implementation of the Integrated Land Management Plans (ILMP) for four high islands and SEA assessment. Under Component 1, the ILMP will provide an ecosystem-based forward planning to promote the optimal allocation of land resources to generate development benefits and critical environmental benefits in tandem. By the end of second quarter (2018), the project with UNDP support had managed to advertise and assess applications. It is anticipated that the project commence the SEA work by third quarter 2018.

In terms of governance, the Project had at least one project board meeting within this PIR reporting period of which included UNDP participation. Key decisions include the approval project Annual Work Plan and discussion on financial issues which led to UNDP allowing for a waiver (minimum of 1 quote for procurements below USD1000) as interim arrangement whilst Government is yet to finalize its national procurement policy.

Financially, the Project in the last two quarter of 2017 the project managed a high delivery of 100%. Once can equate this to an overall high delivery in 2017

	but one notes that this was after budget revisions were conducted. Delivery for first two quarter of 2018 is being monitored with results finalized by mid-July. Both UNDP and the Project implementation unit are monitoring closely, the delivery in this period.	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 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	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 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	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 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	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>Implementation has progressed well during this reporting period and, despite the delays reported above (Sections E under financial critical risks and Section F), the quality of the project's reporting in this PIR exudes confidence and sound management. It is clear that the PIU knows where it is going, what it needs to deliver and to a large extent how it will reach its destination. The project is very clear, transparent and reassuring in its reporting, as well as robust in its self-assessment of ratings.</p> <p>The project's Development Objective is rated as Moderately Satisfactory because progress to June 2018 is considered to be sufficiently on track for the project to be expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with only minor shortcomings by planned closure (17 November 2020) for the reasons cited above. PIU comprises a strong and committed team that knows what needs to be delivered and how; and the assumptions are that the delayed SEA will start no later than quarter 2 of the 2018-2019 reporting year, and the Finance Department will not unwittingly hold implementation progress to ransom in future on account of its own inconsistencies or inefficiencies with its Financial Management Information System. The project should seek support from UNDP to work with the Finance Department on such issues. Reference to the Strategic Results Framework indicates that currently the project is poised to</p>	

deliver on its DO – achievement of end-of-project targets for DO indicators are on track.

The project's Implementation Progress is rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory because it has been more directly impacted by delays, for example, in procurement of international consultants (UNDP) and fixed assets (Department of Finance). As mentioned in the Project Manager's report, implementation has not proceeded as planned due to significant issues that need to be addressed immediately, notably including those relating to critical financial risks (Section E). Reference to the graph in Section D shows that (i) cumulative expenditure to 30 June 2018 is only 19% (USD 707,985) of the approved budget (i.e. as per ProDoc); and (ii) the rate of annual expenditure in 2017-2018 is pretty much the same as in 2016-2017 (refer to the General Ledger Expenditures on the graph). In other words, General Ledger Expenditure has yet to increase exponentially and close the gap between itself and the Approved Atlas Budget.

Despite the MU rating (mostly due to delays) much has been implemented, including the completion of 48% of activities schedule for this period.

The next two quarters will be crucially important for the long-term prognosis of the project and it is very important that they are well-planned ahead to maximise the outputs from these exercises, namely the scoping of the SEA and the Mid-Term Review (MTR). Their overlap, while demanding of PIU and stakeholder time, is likely to be beneficial in terms of synergies and cross-fertilization of findings. Both exercises also provide a timely opportunity for strengthening relationships with existing stakeholders and partners, and reaching out to others not yet aware of the project, its implications and opportunities. This should prove to be a very rewarding time for feedback, and building understanding and capacity within the project team, among partners and with other key stakeholders.

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. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis 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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
<p>Efforts focused on increasing gender equality and women empowerment include involvement of women groups, youth groups and senior citizens in decision making bodies of the project. For example, in Kosrae, all of these groups are represented in its technical advisory committee (TAC). In Chuuk, not only is the women's council a member of the TAC, but also an implementing partner of the project. Although the involvement of women in Yap and Pohnpei may seem weak compared to the other two States, women representation in consultations and community meetings remain strong.</p> <p>In terms of how the involvement of these different groups contribute to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination – women in Micronesia have come a long way from always being silent to decision makers. Today, women voices are being heard through their active participation in key decision making bodies. The R2R provides these different groups the opportunity to be involved in decision making processes of the project to promote ownership.</p> <p>Also in Chuuk, majority of the women's council members are stay at home mothers. Through the council's activities, they are able to learn new knowledge and put them into practice. As implementers of the R2R project, these women are given the opportunity to utilize their existing skills and also increase their awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation.</p>
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
No
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
The R2R project recognizes the key role that women play in achieving the environmental outcomes of the project. For example, Micronesian societies are matrilineal, meaning lands are passed down through women. As such, women are often entrusted with cultivation of the land and the production of

staple food crops such as taro, breadfruit, etc. In other States of the FSM, women also did inshore fishing and sea food gathering.

The R2R project's goal is to promote an integrated approach towards sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation, to reduce conflicting land use practices that are harmful to important ecosystems. The involvement of women in the community as land caretakers, providers, planners, and peace-makers, is very important to the environmental outcomes of the project.

As stewards of the land, women need to understand how land practices surrounding environments. Furthermore, to foster greater awareness, knowledge and understanding around best practices of land management and marine conservation, women must to be involved at all levels of discussions.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

SESP: PIMS 5179 FSM R2R_ESSP_Final_2013-08-07.pdf
1) Please provide a brief update on the project's social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
N/A
2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
N/A
3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
N/A

J. 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.)

Natural resources are key to the livelihoods of people in the Federated States of Micronesia. People rely on the land and the ocean for food and water resource, housing and infrastructure and generation of income (selling of local produce, fish, tourism activities, etc.). However, in recent years, these resources have been undermined by unsustainable farming and fishing methods such as clearing of forests for sakau planting, mangrove forests for coastal settlements, dynamite fishing, etc. As a result, resources have been exhausted while demand continues to rise – attributing to more issues i.e. overfishing, overharvesting of crops, pollution of important ecosystems, etc.

The R2R project has contributed to improving people's lives by building capacity among resource managers and community members to effectively carry out their roles as environment stewards, tree planting campaigns; construction of piggeries to improve quality of resources, procurement of FADs to reduce pressure on inshore fisheries, etc.

For example, in Chuuk, the project recently hosted protected area monitoring and enforcement training for PA officers at community, municipal and State level. Participants covered a wide range of topics necessary for marine enforcement and surveillance i.e. proper code of conduct, vessel boarding and proper handcuffing techniques, use of log books and case reporting, first aid, self defense, etc. Also in Chuuk, a tree planting campaign was conducted on various islands within the Lagoon for replanting of important crops i.e. bananas, coconuts, and breadfruits – all of which will benefit the communities in the long term.

In Kosrae, four famers in each of the four municipalities have been identified for piloting of the dry litter piggery (DLP) system. This will benefit communities within the municipalities in that converting to the DLP will help improve the quality of their water resources. In Yap, implementing partners are preparing to deploy Fishing Aggregated Devices (FADs) at certain locations outside of the lagoon. This will benefit fishermen by providing them with other alternatives for fishing, and will benefit the people of Yap by reducing pressures on inshore fisheries. Also, the project funded for a water tank as a prize for a recent water campaign in Yap. People learned about the importance of conservation of water and put them into practice. As a result, the community that saved the most water won the water tank.

There are various ways, big and small, that the project has touched the lives of the people of the FSM. The greater impact is seen in the small community groups that are starting to gain interest in the project. Each year, the project wins the support of small community groups who have in some ways, been impacted by the project. Recently in Yap, the project recruited the community of Tamil who was funded a water tank. The community recently became an implementing partner as a result of the project's support in late 2017.

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 has happened during this reporting period includes the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Pohnpei State and the municipal and traditional leaders of Kitti. For many years, the Kitti watershed was targeted by different conservation projects to become a protected area. Multiple efforts ended without a success as the municipality continued to remain resistant to the prosed protection. The Kitti watershed was highly valued for purposes such as sakau

farming.

When the R2R project launched in 2016, efforts were put into participatory awareness activities for the demarcation of the protected area. At the end of 2017, the R2R project successfully garnered the support of traditional leaders and the municipal government of Kitti (through signing of an MOU) to demarcate the watershed boundaries. This was a huge success for the project given how resistant the communities were in previous years.

Another significant change includes widespread interest from farmers in Kosrae in up-taking the dry litter piggery system. In 2017, there was little interest among farmers in converting their regular piggeries into the DLP system. As such, first year activities were focused on creating awareness around dry litter piggeries. The Farmer's Association became engaged and since then, a lot of interest has been gained. Although a small pilot dry litter piggery project already exists in Kosrae through the College of Micronesia's Land Grant Program, R2R project will be the first to fund privately owned piggins for conversion to the DLP system.

Although not directly spearheaded by the R2R project, the endorsement of Chuuk's PAN law is another significant change that has taken place since the last reporting period. Chuuk's PAN law is critical to the management of protected areas in Chuuk. As such, the R2R project provided support lead agencies i.e. MCT, TNC, Chuuk Conservation Society (CCS), Chuuk Department of Marine Resources (DMR) and other partners which resulted in the passing of the law in September 2017.

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.)

Since the last reporting period, the R2R project has supporting the South-South Cooperation and Triangular efforts through its involvement in multiple meetings, conferences and learning exchanges such including the Regional Steering Committee meeting held in Tonga in August 2017 where participants from Pacific countries were given the opportunity to learn about each others projects and best practices for duplication in their respective countries. Also in late April to beginning of May 2018, the R2R project participated in the 3rd Targeted Regional Workshop for GEF IW projects in the Aisa-Pacific Region. This learning exchanged note only helped raise the visibility of the FSM R2R project, but also provided participants the opportunity to learn from each other and seek technical assistance where needed.

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

FSM Ridge to Reef (fsmR2R) – Twitter

K. 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
<p>Micronesia Conservation Trust - requesting 1-2 sentences to describe partners roles</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy</p> <p>Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization</p> <p>Yap Community Action Group</p> <p>Chuuk Conservation Society</p> <p>Conservation Society of Pohnpei</p> <p>Micronesia Challenge</p>
Indigenous Peoples
<p>Chuuk Women's Council - requesting 1-2 sentences to describe partners roles</p> <p>Kosrae Women's Association</p> <p>Kosrae Farmer's Association</p> <p>Kosrae Youth Group</p> <p>Tamil Resource Conservation Trust</p>
Private Sector
N/A
GEF Small Grants Programme
FSM Small Grants Programme - requesting 1-2 sentences to describe SGP's roles
Other Partners
<p>Pohnpei Environmental Protection Agency - requesting 1-2 sentences to describe partners roles</p> <p>Pohnpei Department of Resources and Development</p> <p>Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority</p>

Kosrae Department of Resources and Economic Affairs

Kosrae Department of Health and Social Affairs

Chuuk Environmental Protection Agency

Chuuk Department of Marine Resources

Chuuk Governor's Office

College of Micronesia – Land Grant Program

Yap Environmental Protection Agency

Yap Department of Marine Resources

USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service

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.