



2020
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 Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	substantial

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 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Area of High Islands of the FSM where pressures from competing land uses are reduced (measured by no net loss of intact forests) through the implementation of Integrated Landscape Management Plans* *For example: Pohnpei Integrated Environmental Management Plan, Kosrae Land use Plan, Welo (Yap) and Sapo, Oror and Ununo (SOU, Chuuk) Stewardship Plans)</p> <p>(Indicator clarified post-MTR)</p>	<p>(i) 0 ha covered by ILMPs (some land use and stewardship plans developed, but not being implemented)</p> <p>(ii) Area of intact forest within the High Islands (6,213 ha)</p> <p>(Baselines clarified post-MTR; baseline for forest established using the estimate that intact forest at baseline equalled roughly 10% of the area of the high islands)</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>(i) 62,133 ha</p> <p>(ii) No net loss of intact forest against the baseline</p>	<p>Baseline data has yet to be established. Project to utilize available information (i.e. 2008 vegetation maps and mapping of development activities identified through the SEA process in Pohnpei State) to support establishment of Pohnpei's forest cover. Priority of the project is to finalize Pohnpei's IEMP for implementation before establishing the baseline data.</p> <p>In Quarter 2 of 2019, the project completed the SEA for Pohnpei State. The final outputs include the SEA report and the IEMP for Pohnpei State. Such model is available for replication in the remaining three States.</p> <p>It is important to note, however, that following the decision by UNDP and government to select</p>	<p>The area of intact forest within the high islands is estimated to be 6,213 ha. This baseline is using the estimate that intact forest equals roughly 10% of the area of the high islands.</p> <p>The term "intact forest" is defined as an unbroken natural landscape of a forest ecosystem and its habitat. This term will apply to Kosrae, Pohnpei and Chuuk, where upland forests exist whereas in Yap, agro-forests will be measured due to its lack of upland forests.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2020 the IEMP for Pohnpei State has been finalized and is pending official endorsement by the Pohnpei State Government. The update of the Kosrae Land Use Plan is also pending completion of the Kosrae SEA in December. The update of the plan is due to commence in January – May 2021. The implementation of the Chuuk Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is ongoing, while the Yap FSP has</p>

				<p>only one State to undertake the SEA, the project's target of maintaining at least 62,133ha of intact forest (with no net loss) is unlikely to be achieved. Additionally, such indicator is confusing and will be more clearly reinterpreted in a logframe workshop in September 2019.</p> <p>Project will establish the data beginning with Pohnpei State. Project is already engaged with DECEM's GIS expert for assistance. Result to be reported in the next PIR cycle.</p>	<p>been pushed to 2021. The project will aim to implement at least 2 key activities within each of these plans which aims to reduce competing pressures on land use across the high island of the FSM.</p>
<p>Average of METT Scores for:</p> <p>(i) 40 target PAs covering 24,986 ha</p> <p>(ii) 20 priority active PAs covering 35,816 ha (includes 12 of the original 40 target PAs and 8 new PAs)</p> <p>(NEW part (ii) to indicator added post-MTR to reflect active PA sites – added here rather than under Outcome 2 for consistency; no change to existing part (i) indicator or targets)</p>	<p>(i) 55%</p> <p>(ii) 58.5% (part 2014, part 2019)</p> <p>(Baseline for part (ii) established post-MTR)</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>(i) 65% with no drop in scores in any of the individual PAs</p> <p>(ii) 65% with no drop in scores</p> <p>(Target for part (ii) established post-MTR; reflecting existing target)</p>	<p>Overall, the average METT score for all the 40 PAs increased by 1% from 55% in 2015 to 56% in 2018-2019.</p> <p>In 2018, the project measured the METT scores for the 40 PAs and found that the average in all four States were well below the recommended threshold of 65%. Between 2015 to 2008-2019, Pohnpei's score changed by less than 1%, whereas Kosrae showed no change at all. Yap's score increased by 3%, whereas Chuuk declined by 1%. Of the 40 PAs, METT scores for 11 sites dropped.</p>	<p>Recognizing the ambitiousness of the indicator, and in consideration of the project's Mid Term Review recommendations, an additional sub-target has been incorporated to capture 20 priority PAs totaling 31,877 ha. These priority sites include 6 new active sites (which the project has been working with since 2017) that are most likely to achieve the METT target of 65% post conclusion of the R2R project.</p> <p>In March 2020, the PIU reassessed the METT scores for all 40 PAs, which concluded with no change in the overall average METT score for all 40 PAs between July 2019 to June 2020. The average METT scores for each of the States,</p>

				<p>Activities within the reporting period aimed to increase the METT scores of the 40 PAs include (1) protected area enforcement trainings for community and law enforcement officers in Chuuk and Kosrae; (2) management planning to support development of management plans in Kosrae and Yap; (3) annual learning exchange for communities engaged in management PAs in Pohnpei; and (4) demarcation of PA sites in Yap and Chuuk.</p>	<p>however, moderately changed due to an increase in the individual scores of PAs in Yap and Chuuk, each at 1%. For example, in 2019 the average METT score for Chuuk's PAs was 40%, whereas Yap's score was at 50%. In 2020, Chuuk's average increased by 1%, from 40% to 41%, and Yap by another 1%, from 50% to 51%.</p> <p>The slight increase in the PA scores is attributed to the following: (1) interpretation of the term "gazette" as endorsement at community level – in the case of Chuuk and Yap – therefore, increasing scores under Question #1 of the METT, to recognize PAs that are endorsed at community level; (2) continued support for community level PA management; and (3) the reassessment of the METT scores in 2020 which revealed that some PAs were poorly rated although they should be scored higher based on their progress.</p> <p>Furthermore, based on the recent METT analysis, the following three actions are recommended to ensure the target of 65% is met, with no drop in scores of any of the individual PAs: (1) Development/completion of PA management plans by ensuring they are in line with existing SLM policies in each of the States; (2) demarcation of PAs; and (3)</p>
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					gazetting of PAs that are still pending the endorsement process. These three recommendations will ensure that the baseline scores are restored for those PAs whose individual scores dropped since 2015.
Sustainable Land Management Capacity Development Score for FSM	56% (Baseline updated post-MTR; data for CD scorecards had been transposed to results framework incorrectly, original =0.5)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	75% (Target updated; data for CD scorecards had been transposed to results framework incorrectly, Original = 0.7)	<p>Post June 2018, the project completed the remaining Capacity Needs Assessments for Chuuk and Pohnpei using the PA and SLM scorecards. The scores for all four States were validated in February 2019 -- showing an average SLM score of 56% across the FSM. This demonstrates a 1% increase against the baseline of 55%.</p> <p>During preparation of the mid-term results, the baseline was found to be incorrect (SLM and PA baselines were mixed), and baseline and target have been corrected in this PIR.</p>	<p>Baseline/target errors have been corrected following the MTR.</p> <p>As of June 2020, the SLM scorecard for the R2R project remains at 56%. No follow-up assessment was conducted in 2020 to determine whether any potential change in the score since the last evaluation. This will next be completed prior to the terminal evaluation.</p> <p>Efforts in support of increasing the project's SLM scorecard, between July 2019 to June 2020, include (1) finalizing Pohnpei's IEMP (which presents the actions needed to monitor the trends of Pohnpei's environmental concerns and steps required to mitigate against the negative impacts); and (2) execution of an SEA in Kosrae to update its 2003 Land Use Plan.</p> <p>The PIU, however, recognizes that there are areas within the scorecard which are outside the control of the project. These areas, including the mismatch between staff skills and job requirements, lack of motivation at work, etc. are highly unlikely to be achieved. Therefore, the project</p>

					<p>will only focus on areas that are likely to increase, while also provide a series of recommendations for improving human resources and capacity of institutions that are responsible for land use planning.</p> <p>Moreover, a recent analysis of the SLM scorecard (via consultations with key project partners) in June 2020 based on these priority focus areas under project control projected that the highest potential score will be at 61%, assuming that all the 2020 and 2021 activities in the project's proposal extension are successfully complete by end of project. This is still 14% short of the project target of 75%.</p>
PA Management Capacity Development Score for FSM	<p>50%</p> <p>(Baseline updated post-MTR; data for CD scorecards had been transposed to results framework incorrectly, original =0.55)</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>70%</p> <p>(Target updated; data for CD scorecards had been transposed to results framework incorrectly, Original =0.75)</p>	<p>The revised PA scorecard indicated an average of 52%for all four States. This is a 2% increase from the project's baseline data of 50%.</p> <p>This can be attributed to the project's efforts including, but not limited to the following: increased PA enforcement trainings in Chuuk; demarcation of PAs in Chuuk and Yap; sharing of best practices in Pohnpei through learning exchanges and endorsement of PA legal frameworks at National and State level to guide management</p>	<p>Baseline/target errors have been corrected following the MTR.</p> <p>Similar to the SLM scorecard, the score of the project's PA scorecard remains at 52% and no further assessment has been completed. The next assessment will be completed ahead of the terminal evaluation.</p> <p>A number of key activities, however, took place within the current reporting period, which are aimed at improving the overall PA scorecard. These include the following: (1) development of a PAN regulation for Chuuk State – a draft is now currently under review; (2) review of</p>

				<p>effectiveness of PAs.</p> <p>Based on the scorecard results, Yap capacity is lagging behind other States due to its lack of legal framework to support PA management. Yap's PAN regulations is currently under review.</p> <p>During preparation of the mid-term results, the baseline was found to be incorrect (SLM and PA baselines were mixed), and baseline and target have been corrected in this PIR.</p>	<p>Pohnpei's existing PAN law with the aim of establishing its regulations – currently ongoing; and (3) establishment of a PAN operations manual for the FSM – final due in mid-June 2020.</p> <p>Additionally, the highest potential score for the PA scorecard, assuming that all PA activities for 2020 and 2021 successfully complete, is at 69%. This is 1% short of the project target of 70%.</p>
<p>% of the FSM population* benefitting in the long-term from the sustainable management of the fisheries resource which includes providing adequate refugia for sustaining the resource</p> <p>*MPA communities</p> <p>(Indicator clarified post-MTR)</p>	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	0.2	<p>Project has yet to determine the percent of the FSM population benefitting from sustainable management of fisheries due to difficulties in measuring the indicator (for the purpose of establishing the baseline) and understanding how the progress made so far has contributed to achieving the 20% target.</p> <p>Initial findings of the MTE also support the development of more robust targets and fine-tuning of the indicators -- given the understanding that the 20% target is based on a fisheries study</p>	<p>This indicator will be measured by focusing on MPA communities rather than the overall FSM population, a decision that came after the project's Planning Meeting in September 2019, post the Mid Term Evaluation. The meeting identified several flaws in the baseline data and target and recommends the following: (1) baseline data of "0" to be revised to "unknown" to reflect that the FSM population is benefiting from long-term sustainable management of fisheries resources, however, there is lack of information to confirm the correct data; and (2) the target of 20% lacks proper foundation – given that it is based off of Pohnpei's fishermen population – therefore,</p>

				conducted for Pohnpei State only. Progress to be assessed post the MTE once the indicator has been refined to allow better monitoring.	indicator to target only the MPA communities to ensure target is met. Progress against baseline data to be available post completion of socio-economic survey, scheduled for 2021. The survey, in addition to qualitative data, will be used to help determine benefits flowing into communities from the project's PA activities.
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	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of Integrated Landscape Management Plans , e.g. Integrated Environmental Management Plans (IEMP) and Forest Stewardship Plans, being implemented (Indicator clarified post-MTR to reflect the key planning documents in each State)	0 draft Integrated Environmental Management Plan for Pohnpei and Kosrae State; Stewardship Plans for Chuuk and Yap yet to be implemented (Baseline updated post-MTR, Original =0 ILMPs being implemented)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	IEMP for Pohnpei State finalized and implemented, and providing a model for replication in other States and Pacific Island Countries. Kosrae Land Use Plan updated and implemented At least 2 activities under the Weloy and SOU Forest Stewardship plans	As of June 2019, the project finalized and submitted to UNDP for consideration, the following key documents for Pohnpei State (1) a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report and (2) an Integrated Environmental Management Plan. It remains unclear whether or not the remaining three States will move forward with SEAs and the development of their respective IEMPs. The decision to select only one state to undertake means only 1 out of 4 IEMPs will be established, therefore, accounting	The target for this indicator has been updated. Due to budgetary restrictions and decisions by State stakeholders, Kosrae and Pohnpei will be the only two states undertaking SEAs aimed to deliver the following outputs (1) an IEMP for Pohnpei; and (2) a revised Kosrae Land Use Plan. Chuuk and Yap will be focusing efforts on implementing the SOU and Weloy forest stewardship plans. Thus, this indicator is recommended for revision as follows: Baseline: i. 0 draft IEMP for Pohnpei

			<p>implemented</p> <p>(Target updated post-MTR, Original = 4 ILMPs being implemented [1 per State])</p>	<p>for only 1/4 of the project target.</p>	<p>State;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Un-updated Land Use Plan for Kosrae; iii. 2 Forest Stewardship Plans for Chuuk and Yap yet to be implemented <p>End of Project Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. IEMP for Pohnpei State finalized and implemented, and providing a model for further replication in other States and Pacific Island Countries ii. Update and implement at least 1 activity under the Kosrae Land Use Plan Implement at least 2 activities under the the Weloy and Sapo, Oror and Ununo (SOU) forest stewardship plans <p>In January 2020, the FSM R2R project extended the contract for Pohnpei's lead SEA specialist to help facilitate the SEA process in Kosrae. In April 2020 the PIU also hired a local consultant, based in Kosrae, to (1) coordinate and monitor the day-to-day SEA process in Kosrae; and (2) undertake the lead role in updating Kosrae's Land Us Plan. Progress of the SEA in Kosrae is on track and ongoing.</p> <p>In May 2020, the project hired the Chuuk Conservation Society (CCS) to undertake the lead role in implementing the Sapo-Oror-Ununo</p>
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					<p>(SOU) Forest Stewardship Plan. CCS is currently undertaking a review of the SOU Forest Stewardship Plan and implementation will occur based on the review. Implementation of the Weloy FSP is currently pending completion of the project's activities in Weloy prior to moving forward with consultations with the community.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2020, Pohnpei's SEA report and IEMP have been finalized and pending endorsement by the Pohnpei State Government. The endorsement process was delayed due to the setback in finalizing both documents by key stakeholders, coupled with government priorities being focused on COVID-19.</p>
<p>Discontinued - Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management as per PMAT score:</p> <p>(i) Framework strengthening INRM</p> <p>(ii) Capacity strengthening</p> <p>(Indicator discontinued post-MTR; see replacement target below)</p>	<p>Discontinued -</p> <p>(i) Score 2 – INRM framework has been discussed and formally proposed</p> <p>(ii) Score 2 – Initial awareness raised (e.g. workshops, seminars)</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Discontinued -</p> <p>(i) Score 4 – INRM framework has been formally adopted by stakeholders but weak</p> <p>(ii) Score 4 – Knowledge effectively transferred (e.g. working groups tackle cross-sectoral issues)</p>	<p>The outputs of the IEMP process includes a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) platform and a Decision Support System (DSS) tool to measure effectiveness of the IEMP and help inform sound decision making. As of June 2019, project completed the first draft of Pohnpei's IEMP although has yet to be translated into a monitoring and evaluation platform for decision making.</p>	<p>The target for this indicator has been updated.</p> <p>This indicator will be measured by the establishment of four core cross-sector working groups in each of the four States of the FSM. These working groups will be responsible for tackling cross-sectoral issues for improved landscape management. Refer to new indicator for more updates.</p>
<p>Annual Government and Donor funding allocated to SLM (including PA management costs)</p>	<p>US\$ 9.2 million</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>At least US\$ 10.1 million</p>	<p>Prior to the MTE, the project collected financial data for financing of environmental</p>	<p>As of 2019, the end of project target in the amount of 10.1. million has been met. A final evaluation to be</p>

				<p>programs in the FSM to determine the annual government and donor funding for SLM and PA management costs. Based on the information provided by partner agencies, the overall budget for environmental programs in 2019 was approximately 12.3 million. Roughly 9.8 million was sourced from local revenues and 2.5 from donor funding.</p> <p>Additionally, in 2019 the project secured 40K from Congress to expand the project funded dry litter piggeries in Kosrae.</p>	<p>conducted prior to project closure to re-evaluate progress against the final target.</p>
<p>Extent (ha) of ecosystems rehabilitated* resulting in increased delivery of ecosystem and development benefits:</p> <p>(i) Upland forests</p> <p>(ii) Mangroves & wetlands</p> <p>*Rehabilitation efforts in the final years of the project will focus on developing and implementing monitoring protocols in collaboration with appropriate communities and partners for the rehabilitated sites to ensure long-term restoration success.</p> <p>(Indicator clarified post-MTR)</p>	<p>(i) 0 hectares</p> <p>(ii) 0 hectares</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>(i) 30 hectares</p> <p>(ii) 20 hectares</p> <p>Monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitated areas.</p> <p>(Target revised post-MTR to reflect more achievable targets aligned with the agreed project definition of rehabilitation; Original targets were (i) 350 and (ii) 50 with a more narrow</p>	<p>Preparatory work for the rehabilitation of Nefo in Chuuk (implemented through the Chuuk Women's Council) is currently ongoing. The size of the site to be restored has yet to be determined due to a recent adjustment in its location. Size to be determined post submission CWC's work plan and proposed methodology for the restoration work.</p> <p>In 2019, the project approved the rehabilitation of two additional sites in Yap. The restoration work will include replanting of native species within the watersheds of Tamil and Weloy. Exact sizes of the sites to be determined in the next PIR.</p>	<p>The target for this indicator has been updated as follows: 30 ha of upland forests and 20 ha of mangroves/wetlands. This was reduced from the original target to focus on developing and implementing monitoring protocols of sites that were restored during the initial years of implementation. Rather than rehabilitating as many sites as possible, the project recognizes the need to continue to monitor rehabilitated sites to ensure long term success.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2020, rehabilitation activities in upland forests have completed in Chuuk, while still ongoing in Yap. Pohnpei's rehabilitation activities were delayed</p>

			<p>interpretation focussed on planting/revegetation)</p>	<p>Furthermore, in April 2019 the project completed the construction of a compost shed completed in Yap to support rehabilitation of degraded sites including savannah lands and other critical sites identified by the project.</p> <p>Additionally, the project endorsed the rehabilitation of mangrove forests and wetlands in Kosrae. In April 2019, the Forestry and Invasive Unit within the Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA) completed an assessment on mangroves and wetlands to determine critical areas for rehabilitation. Findings of the evaluation has yet to be available including the identification of sites.</p> <p>Finally, as part of the project's demarcation activities in Pohnpei, the Kitti Watershed Forest Reserve will be delineated and rehabilitated. Exact size of area to be determined post consultations with the landowners.</p>	<p>due to COVID- 19. Chuuk concluded its rehabilitation activities in the Nefo Forest in April 2020. The final report documenting the total area being rehabilitated, number of plants planted, lessons learned, etc. has yet to be available but expected to release by Quarter 3, 2020. Yap's rehabilitation activities are ongoing in two sites in the Tamil and Weloy Municipalities, covering 11.35ha of watersheds. Progress is ongoing with the restoration activities scheduled to conclude by end of 2020. Pohnpei's upland forest rehabilitation was scheduled to commence beginning of 2020, however, was delayed due to COVID-19. Kosrae has yet to begin restoration activities in upland areas, however, a target of 5ha has been set for restoration of critically degraded upland forests.</p> <p>Restoration of mangroves/wetlands completed for Kosrae, while the activities are still ongoing in Yap and Chuuk. Pohnpei's activities were delayed due to COVID-19. Kosrae completed its first major rehabilitation activity in Quarter 1 of 2020, covering 10.99ha of mangrove forests and 5.57 ha of coastal areas. Yap's rehabilitation activities are ongoing in two (2) wetland sites in Tamil covering 1.2ha; and a stream in Okaw, Weloy measured at 379ft. The rehabilitation of the Okaw</p>
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					stream in Weloy will include restoration of its traditional retaining walls to control erosion and sedimentation runoff. Additionally, Yap is focusing on improving its Compost Facility, operated by the Division of Agriculture and Forestry (DAF), to provide compost to communities to improve soil quality in savannah lands. The extension of the Compost Shed is in its final phase of completion. Finally, Chuuk concluded the first phase of its rehabilitation activities in December 2019 in two mangrove sites on the islands of Fefan and Oneisom. The first phase included establishment of nurseries within each of the two sites, facilitating capacity building and alternative livelihood trainings with communities to enable them to manage the nurseries, while also learning other ways of generating income. The second phase (scheduled for March 2020) was the transplanting of the seedlings to the mangrove sites. This is currently pending the lift in travel and gathering restrictions due to COVID-19.
% of piggeries using the dry litter piggery system within targeted catchments resulting in increased water quality	Pehleng [0%] Dachngar [0%]	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	100%	The construction of four Dry Litter Piggeries (DLPs) in Kosrae is still ongoing and nearly completed. Multiple efforts to promote the DLP system in Kosrae were conducted between July 2018 - June 2019, including workshops on the	This indicator has been updated and approved, which incorporates the following two new DLP sites, Pehleng and Tofol- Mutannanea, located in Pohnpei and Kosrae. Dachngar remains the DLP site for Yap.

<p>(Indicator revised post-MTR to reflect project-targeted catchments – now specified in baseline rather than indicator, Original = % of piggeries using the dry litter piggery system within the Ipwek, Dachangar, Finkol, and Nefounimas catchments resulting in increased water quality)</p>	<p>Tofol-Mutannanea [0%]</p> <p>(Baseline updated to reflect targeted catchments; see also new indicator below)</p>			<p>operation of DLPs and use of compost fertilizers produced from DLPs, construction of portable dry litter piggeries as a cheaper alternative to the regular DLPs, etc.</p> <p>Construction of DLPs in Pehleung, Pohnpei State, are also ongoing through funding support from Compact. Project will be complementing the ongoing effort by funding the construction of remaining piggeries within the site. Slight delays in the construction work occurred early 2019 due to a cease on the sale of sand by the sole provider. With a new vendor now available, construction work is expected to pick up again.</p> <p>In 2019, the project completed a household survey in the Dachngar area, Yap State, to establish the project's baseline data for households with piggeries. Following the survey, outreach activities were conducted to (1) increase awareness in the community on the impacts of pig waste on water quality; and (2) leverage buy-in from community members to the Dry Litter Piggery method. Construction will begin in 2019 with the Division of Agriculture and Forestry's pigpen given its size and its location being</p>	<p>As of June 30, 2020, the construction of dry litter piggeries (DLPs) in Yap, Pohnpei and Kosrae are ongoing, with DLPs in Pohnpei and Kosrae expected to complete by end of 2020. Furthermore, to minimize contamination in coastal areas from pollution and poor waste management, Chuuk will be implementing sedimentation control activities in 2021 within targeted coastal sites rather than construction of DLPs. This decision was made after Chuuk raised a far bigger environmental concern related to pollution from poor management of solid waste.</p>
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				<p>within the project site.</p> <p>Limited progress on DLPs has been made in Chuuk due to lack of water tests to support construction within the newly identified site. Although an assessment was conducted in February 2019 to determine the source of contamination within the site, the report did not provide sufficient evidence to suggest that piggeries were the main pollution source for the site.</p>	
<p>NEW indicator as of 2020 PIR: Revival of cross-sector working groups for integrated landscape management</p> <p>(New indicator post-MTR; indicator on cross-sector enabling environment updated to reflect a practical interpretation of PMAT questions on cross-sector enabling environment (e.g. Score 4): PMAT LD tracking tool will be reported separately to GEF Secretariat)</p>	<p>0 cross-sector working groups operational</p> <p>Cross-sector working groups existed in the past in some FSM states, but need to be re-established</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Revival of Pohnpei Resource Management Committee, Utwe & Malem resource Management Committees, Yap Environmental Stewardship Consortium and Chuuk Environmental Working Group</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>As of June 30, 2020, discussions have been undertaken at State level for formulation of the (1) Yap Environmental Stewardship Consortium (ESC); (2) Chuuk State Environmental Working Group (SEWG); Pohnpei Resource Management Committee; and (4) Kosrae Resource Management Committee. Formal establishment, however, has been delayed due to COVID-19. Discussions to be revisited once gathering restrictions have been lifted.</p>
<p>New indicator as of 2020 PIR: Maintained/increased water quality in target catchments through measurement of</p>	<p>(i) E.coli</p> <p>Pehleng (baseline TBC)]</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>(i) Decrease of E. coli concentration from the baseline</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>This is a new indicator aimed at maintaining or increasing water quality within the target catchments. The target is as follows: maintained/increased water quality</p>

<p>(i) E. coli (Pohnpei, Kosrae, Yap)</p> <p>(ii) Sedimentation (Chuuk).</p> <p>(New indicator added post-MTR to assess project impact on water quality)</p>	<p>Dachngar (baseline TBC)</p> <p>Tofol-Mutannanea (baseline TBC)</p> <p>(ii) Sedimentation rate Chuuk (baseline TBC)</p>		<p>(ii) Chuuk: decrease of from sedimentation rates from baseline</p>		<p>with the targeted catchments through measurement of E.coli (Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap) and sedimentation (Chuuk).</p> <p>The overall goal of converting pigpens into DLPs and undertaking sedimentation control activities is the expected improvement in water quality. Changes in water quality will be measured by assessing concentration of E. coli, a pig waste contaminant, and sedimentation in waterways. The baseline E.coli levels at each DLP were collected prior to construction, and the sedimentation baselines will be collected prior to implementation of sedimentation reduction activities</p> <p>As of June 30, 2020, all DLP activities are ongoing with the exception of the sedimentation control activities in Chuuk which have been postponed to 2021.</p>
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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	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Coverage (ha) of statutory PAs in the High Islands</p> <p>(i) PAs gazette status verified</p>	<p>(i) Legal status of 0 (0 ha) PAs verified</p> <p>(ii) 3,154 ha</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>(i) Legal status of 40 PAs verified - 27 existing and 13 new gazette</p>	<p>Status verified for gazetted PAs</p> <p>(i) 21 existing PAs</p> <p>(ii) 13,912.5 ha</p>	<p>Out of the 40 PA sites totaling 25,182.50 ha:</p> <p>(i) 22 are existing PAs</p>

(ii) Marine	(iii) 4,444 ha		(ii) 14,953 ha	(iii) 3,415 ha	(ii) 13, 508 ha marine
(iii) Terrestrial	(iv) 7,598 ha		(iii) 10,033 ha	(iv) 17,327.5 ha	(iii) 3,415 ha terrestrial
(iv) Total			(iv) 24,986		(iv) 16,922.50 ha total
				<p>The above PAs are officially established either by State law or declared by the landowners/ communities through municipal ordinances.</p> <p>(i) 19 PAs remain pending to be gazetted</p> <p>(ii) 1,225 ha</p> <p>(iii) 6,630 ha</p> <p>(iv) 7,855 ha</p> <p>During the METT review, the sizes of various PAs in Yap and Kosrae were corrected. These sites and their corrected size in hectares are as follows: Nimpal Channel (77.5 ha), Awane (136 ha), Tafunsak (269 ha), Utw Biosphere Reserve (120 ha), Pikensukar (21 ha), Tukunruh (131 ha) and Olum waterhed (322 ha). This increases the overall total of all PAs from 24,986 ha to 25,182.5 ha.</p>	<p>The drop in overall size of gazetted PAs, compared to figures reported in 2019, is due to the interpretation of the term “gazetted”. The term gazetted is defined as any PA endorsed at the community level, in the case of Chuuk and Yap, whereas any PA endorsed through the legislative process, in the case of Kosrae and Pohnpei, is considered gazetted. Further, two PAs were inaccurately reported in 2019 as gazetted, although only endorsed at community level. This has been corrected.</p> <p>Roughly (18) PAs remains to be gazette, (ii) 1630 ha marine and (iii) 6630 ha terrestrial, totaling (iv) 8,260 ha.</p> <p>Progress of activities between July 2019 to June 2020 includes completion of the Awane MPA's Management Plan and a draft management plan for the Walung MPA, both sites located in Kosrae. Under the Kosrae PA system Act/PAN law, all sites must have an approved management plan prior to undergoing the endorsement process by the legislative branch. The Awane MPA is currently going through the gazettement process while</p>

					Walung's management plan is still under review. Pohnpei is scheduled to begin the gazetting process of Peniou MPA and Awak Watershed Basin beginning 2020, however, there have been slight delays due to COVID-19. Yap completed a draft management plan for Gachpar, one of the project's new MPA site, and continues to engage with the community members and other partners (TNC and PIMPAC) to help finalize the management plan.
Number of States having a fully operational PA management decision support system in place on which management decisions are based	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	4	<p>Key progress on PA management decision support systems include:</p> <p>(1) Congress endorsement the FSM Protected Area Network (PAN) Framework in September 2018;</p> <p>(2) YAP PAN Legislation undergoing a 30day period of announcement to allow for public comment/dispute</p> <p>The overarching challenge remains that the FSM PAN has yet to be operationalized. The Department of R&D is currently engaging with MCT, R2R, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), State Governments and partners to</p>	<p>All four States are in place to meet this target. To have a fully operational decision support system in place, all four States must have their respective PAN laws/regulations in place, establish PAN offices within each State, and have an overarching FSM PAN operations manual to help guide the process of establishing PAs.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2020, the following key progress have been made: (1) endorsement of Yap's PAN regulations; (2) development of a draft PAN regulations for the State of Chuuk; (3) establishment of a PAN office per State, and recruitment of a PAN Coordinator, which the R2R team closely works with; and (4) completion of a solid draft of the FSM PAN Operations Manual.</p> <p>The FSM PAN Operations Manual is highly crucial to operationalizing the</p>

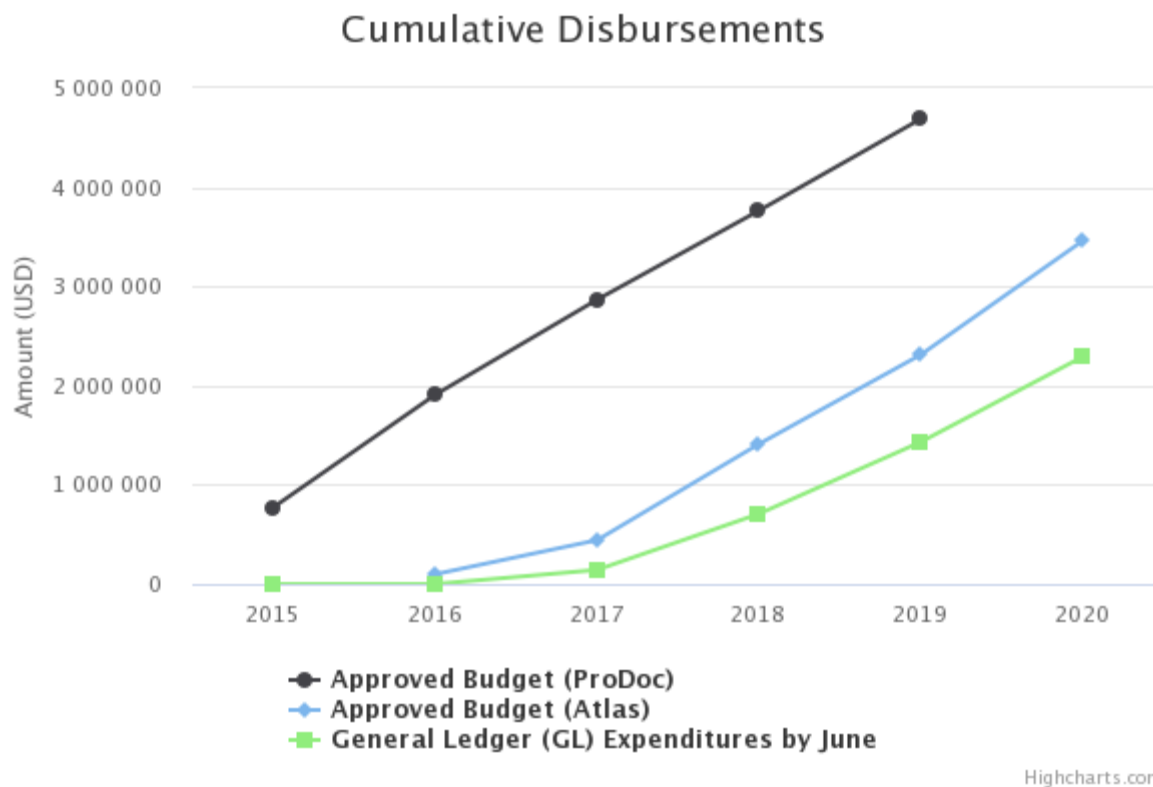
				<p>operationalize the PAN. First step includes forming a Technical Review Committee and developing an Operations Manual. In its effort to help drive the PAN process, the R2R project will be funding the development of the operations manual.</p> <p>The Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT), through a separate grant, will facilitate the recruitment of State PAN Coordinators to support implementation of the FSM PAN in collaboration with the States.</p>	<p>FSM PAN Framework. It is a key document that provides guidance to communities, resource owners and municipalities on how to propose sites for formal members to the FSM PA Network. Additionally, Pohnpei State is in the process of reviewing its existing PAN law to ensure consistency and alignment to the FSM PAN Framework.</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:</p> <p>(i) 1.14%</p> <p>(ii) 0.22%</p> <p>Kosrae:</p> <p>(i) 1.52%</p> <p>(ii) 0.00%</p> <p>Pohnpei:</p> <p>(i) 5.2%</p> <p>(ii) 0.48%</p> <p>Yap:</p> <p>(i) 2.47%</p> <p>(ii) 4.70%</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Stable or increasing mean % against baseline at each State</p>	<p>Mean % of total fish biomass for (i) <i>Cheilinus undulates</i> (EN); and (ii) <i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> (VU) across the States for 2012-2015 are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Chuuk:</td> <td>Kosrae:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) 1.18%</td> <td>(i) 7.01%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) 0.16%</td> <td>(ii) 0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pohnpei:</td> <td>Yap:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) 1.47%</td> <td>(i) 3.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) 1.08%</td> <td>(ii) 4.9%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Results show a slight increase in</p>	Chuuk:	Kosrae:	(i) 1.18%	(i) 7.01%	(ii) 0.16%	(ii) 0%	Pohnpei:	Yap:	(i) 1.47%	(i) 3.1%	(ii) 1.08%	(ii) 4.9%	<p>In October 2019, the R2R Steering Committee endorsed 100K to supplement the ongoing Coral Reef Monitoring (CRM) Program through MCT to collect new data on the mean percentage (%) of total fish biomass for (i) <i>Cheilinus undulatus</i> (EN); and (ii) <i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> (VU) across the four States. This final set of data is necessary to re-evaluate the end of project target. Furthermore, in May 2020 UNDP approved a Low Value Grant to allow MCT to initiate the necessary ground work per the project's timeline. Progress is ongoing and on track. The collection of data is scheduled to occur between May to September 2020 but risks potential delays with ongoing travel restrictions. Project</p>
Chuuk:	Kosrae:																
(i) 1.18%	(i) 7.01%																
(ii) 0.16%	(ii) 0%																
Pohnpei:	Yap:																
(i) 1.47%	(i) 3.1%																
(ii) 1.08%	(ii) 4.9%																

				<p>mean % of fish biomass for Cheilinus undulates in Chuuk while the Bolbometopon muricatum declined by 0.06%. Kosrae saw a significant increase (5.87%) in its Cheilinus undulates with no changes against the Bolbometopon muricatum. Pohnpei, on the other hand, faced a decline in both the Cheilinus undulates and the Bolbometopon muricatum. Yap's data show a 0.63% in the Cheilinus undulates and a small 0.2% decline in Bolbometopon muricatum.</p> <p>Project is currently funding coral reef monitoring activities across the four States to update the project's fish data. Results to be analyzed post July 2019.</p>	continues to liaise with MCT to ensure management intervention is provided where needed.
<p>Mean Detection Rate of the following birds:</p> <p>(i) Kosrae: Zosterops cinereus (Kosrae White-eye) Endemic</p> <p>(ii) Pohnpei: Myiagra pluto (Pohnpei Flycatcher) Endemic</p> <p>(iii) Chuuk: Metabolus rugensis (Truk Monarch) Endangered</p> <p>(iv) Yap: Monarcha godeffroyi (Yap Monarch) Endemic</p>	<p>(i) 1,846 (Baseline to be verified in year 1 of project)</p> <p>(ii) 0.7936</p> <p>(iii) – (v) Baseline TBD in year 1 of project</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Stable or increasing against baseline	<p>With assistance from the BirdLife International, the project is currently working on developing a Terms of Reference (TOR) for a bird survey to be conducted across the FSM states for the purpose of verifying/establishing the project's baseline data for its targeted bird species.</p> <p>Progress includes the development of a concept note although the methodology to be used and</p>	<p>In February 2020, UNDP engaged BirdLife International to undertake the first phase of the FSM Bird Survey, beginning with Pohnpei and Kosrae. The bird survey aims to provide new data on the mean detection rate of (i) Zosterops cinereus (Kosrae White-eye); (ii) Myiagra pluto (Pohnpei Flycatcher); (iii) Metabolus rugensis (Truk Monarch); (iv) Monarcha godeffroyi (Yap Monarch); and (v) Ducula oceanica (Micronesian Pigeon). The field work was scheduled to commenced between April/May</p>

(v) All States: <i>Ducula oceanica</i> (Micronesian Pigeon) Regionally endemic				potential dates have yet to finalize.	<p>2020 for Kosrae and Pohnpei, followed by Chuuk and Yap late in the year. However, due to COVID-19, the field work has delayed.</p> <p>Despite delays in the field work, desktop review of information continues to be in progress. Collection of record observations from the previous 1983/1984 FSM bird survey has completed and entered into a database to be re-analyzed and comparison against the newly collected data. Several options have been considered including deployment of recording devices should travel bans continue to remain in effect throughout the year. These operations are to be revisited end of July 2020 between the project team and Birdlife International.</p>
<p>New indicator as of 2020 PIR: Number of knowledge exchanges via (i) lessons learned disseminated through State wide events and other regional platforms; and (ii) most significant change stories shared nationally and regionally.</p> <p>(New indicator added post-MTR to reflect project efforts on knowledge exchange)</p>	(i) 0 (ii) 1	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	(i) 2 (ii) 4	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	As of June 30, 2020, no lessons learned and most significant change stories were shared nationally and regionally. The PIU aims to distribute one of each by end of FY2020.

The progress of the objective can be described as:	On track
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D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	48.87%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	48.87%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	2,292,093

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	150,000
GEF Grant Amount	4,689,815
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	Sep 5, 2019
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Feb 19, 2022
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 19, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	May 19, 2022

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)
2019-10-14
2020-05-08

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Operational	<p>Due to the ongoing Corona Virus pandemic, priorities of government and counterparts (at State and National level) are focused on COVID-19 response efforts. This places the project on a schedule risk, with gatherings and travel restrictions causing delays to implementation of project activities. Several key activities and consultancies have already experienced some delays, with no certainty as to when they will occur. The FSM bird survey, for example, which requires support from overseas technical experts, is delayed due to FSM's travel restrictions. Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period include collection of record observations from the previous 1983/1984 FSM bird survey and re-analyzing data through remote assistance. Additionally, the PIU continues to maintain a consistent line of communication with consultants and UNDP to ensure options are in place should COVID-19 continue to impact project activities.</p>

F. Adjustments

Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.

Operational

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

Project closure was delayed due to slow disbursement rates and numerous bottlenecks including delayed launching of the project, staff turnover and weak communication between PIU, UNDP and State level partners. By midterm, the project had only spent one third of the budget. The 18 months extension will allow success of the project by completing delayed activities as well as address uncertainties arising from COVID-19.

Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

With the Mid Term Review postponed to 2019, it was obvious that the Terminal Evaluation initially scheduled for 2020 is also delayed. The project was granted an extension of 18 months. The Terminal Evaluation is expected to commence by fourth quarter 2021, with a final report available by January 2022.

UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The MTR management response was finalized during the reporting period. As part of the management responses, a project extension of 18 months was submitted, and approved by UNDP. This will push back project terminal evaluation and project closure to 2022.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Unsatisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>In this reporting period, implementation has been delayed by COVID-19 restrictions, although progress has still been made towards targets. A rating of moderately unsatisfactory is given as the project is off track due to its overly ambitious targets. There is a possibility that the project might fully achieve its targets by project closure, however, this is pending immediate adaptive management. The revision of the results framework, following the MTR, has been completed and some of the adopted changes will make it easier for the project to show progress towards targets. The project, nonetheless, is still unlikely to achieve all targets as some are overly ambitious. These include the METT and SLM & PA capacity scorecard targets.</p> <p>At objective level, the development and implementation of land management plans, aimed to reduce pressures from competing land use, are ongoing. The Pohnpei IEMP is pending its official endorsement from government, Kosrae LUP is pending completion of the SEA, implementation of the SOU Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is ongoing, and implementation of the Weloy FSP has been postponed to 2021.</p> <p>A METT analysis was conducted (per State) in April 2020 to help identify priority actions needed to improve the METT scores for each PA site. Additionally, the PA and SLM capacity scorecards were analyzed to help identify easily achievable targets to help improve the project's scorecards. Both assessments concluded that the targets are overly ambitious. The highest score that the SLM scorecard can potentially achieve is 61%. This is still 14% short of the project target of 75%. Additionally, the highest potential score for the PA scorecard, assuming that all PA activities for 2020 and 2021 successfully complete, is at 69%. This is 1% short of the project target of 70%.</p> <p>No progress has been made within this current reporting period against the baseline data for percentage of FSM population benefitting in the long-term from sustainable management of fisheries resources. This is to be available post completion of socio-economic survey, which is scheduled for 2021.</p> <p>At outcome 1 level, the Pohnpei IEMP is finalized, although has yet to be officially endorsed by the Pohnpei State Government. Budget was allocated for 2020 for the establishment of the coordination unit which will be based with the Pohnpei EPA. Due to COVID-19, the budget has been reprogrammed to 2021. Kosrae commenced its SEA in April 2020 to inform the update of its 2003 Land Use Plan. The SEA is scheduled to conclude in December, followed by the update of the Kosrae Land Use Plan in 2021. In Chuuk, through the Chuuk Conservation Society (CCS), the project is undertaking a review of the SOU Forest Stewardship Plan and implementation will occur based on the review. Yap has yet to implement actions for the Weloy Stewardship Plan. Yap's community consultations are scheduled to begin once gathering restrictions have been lifted. The implementation of the aforementioned land use and forest stewardship plans aims to reduce pressures from competing land use on the high islands of the FSM.</p> <p>All four states have budget in 2020 to establish cross-sector working groups that will aim to tackle cross-sectoral issues for improved landscape management. There is limited progress in the formulation of these core groups</p>	

	<p>due to restrictions imposed by the COVID-19. However, some progress in various States include consultations with key stakeholders, development of TORs/MOUs and identification of memberships.</p> <p>Rehabilitation efforts are ongoing in Kosrae, Chuuk and Yap. Pohnpei, scheduled to begin its first rehabilitation in 2020, is delayed due to gathering restrictions imposed by the Pohnpei State government. Kosrae has an estimated 5ha of upland forest to restore by 2021. The states of Chuuk and Yap are expected to complete their upland and mangrove/wetland restoration activities by end of 2020.</p> <p>Construction of piggeries in three states (Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap) is in progress. In Pohnpei and Yap, the construction of their DLPs are scheduled to be completed by end of 2020. Project anticipates to continue its DLP activities in Kosrae into 2021. In Chuuk, however, the activity has shifted towards reducing sedimentation runoff within targeted coastal sites. Implementation has been postponed to 2021.</p> <p>At outcome 2 level, a solid draft of the Operations Manual (OM) for the PAN Framework completed in June 2020. Pohnpei State is currently undertaking a review of its PAN law to identify gaps and will be amended based on recommendations from the review. Chuuk completed the first draft of its PAN regulations, while Yap is working on its PAN criteria. The establishment of these national and state legal and institutional frameworks aims to improve management effectiveness of PAs across the FSM.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2020, an estimated 18,076.50 ha of marine and terrestrial PAs have been gazetted through State, municipal or traditional endorsement processes. Roughly 7,106 ha remains to be gazetted (744 ha marine and 6662 ha terrestrial). Furthermore, numerous actions have been taken to establish and enhance management of PAs in the FSM. However, METT scores show some gaps in relation to lack of financing mechanisms for management of the PAs, management plans, demarcation infrastructure, equipment and trainings.</p> <p>Finally, awareness, education and learning-exchanges planned for 2020, to ensure effective management of PAs/good practices are adopted in new and existing PAs, have been delayed due to COVID-19. It is highly unlikely that all the planned awareness activities will complete by end of 2020.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the 3rd PIR for the FSM R2R Project.</p> <p>A moderately unsatisfactory rating is assigned for the progress towards development objective and implementation progress. This is the same DO rating as given by the Project Manager. Whilst the Mid Term Report indicated an unsatisfactory rating, UNDP recognizes efforts of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in strategizing implementation across all four states. Based on findings of the MTR, the PIU facilitated a national planning workshop in September 2019. Representatives including national government, state government departments, national NGO's, state-based NGOs and community representatives reviewed findings of the Mid Term Review and elaborated on way forward.</p> <p>Notable outcomes of this national planning workshop including follow up actions</p>	

were:

- o Endorsement of Mid Term Review findings, recommendations and management responses
- o Review and update of project log frame which was later endorsed by the Project Steering Committee
- o Updated State Annual Work Plans based on revised priorities
- o Endorsement of a one-year extension to the project
- o Recruitment of a chief technical adviser who is conducting essential review and guiding the PIU in implementing key recommendations in the post MTR period
- o Recruitment of a communications consultant to address key gaps with knowledge management, documenting best practices and development of a communications strategy. The recruitment process is close to finalization and consultant like to commence supporting the project i.e. by July 2020
- o Review of Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) conducted. Based on practical reasons including available time and budget, it was decided that the SEA and Integrated Environment Management Plan (IEMP) is focused on Pohnpei state. The Project funded participation of representatives for workshops in Pohnpei, as a capacity building exercise.
- o Inclusion of state representatives in the National Steering Committee Meeting. A positive spin off is strengthened ownership at the state level and improved communication between states and the PIU.

Overall, progress in the DO tab appears to reflect a moderately unsatisfactory rating. In terms of development progress, the project is at different stages across all four states. This includes rehabilitation, construction of coastal piggeries and development of operations manual for the Protected Area Network (PAN) Framework. Generally speaking, there is varying rates of progress at state level towards outputs under outcomes 1 & 2. Stakeholders including state governments, communities and non-governmental organizations are implementing activities at different rates. For example, in term of establishing legal frameworks, progress is ongoing for Pohnpei and Kosrae whilst compared to Chuuk is at a more advanced stage. Generally speaking, implementation of activities appears more advanced in Kosrae, followed by Pohnpei whilst Chuuk and Yap appear to progress at slower rates. Some specific examples include the establishment and implementation of protected area networks. Similarly, in terms of expanding protected area networks, progress in Pohnpei appears most advanced followed by Pohnpei before Chuuk and Yap. The same also applied toward management and rehabilitation of critical ecosystems. To demonstrate a significant overall rating and clear progress towards targets, it is essential ongoing efforts are coordinated and support for approvals through state and community-based governance structures is enhanced. The Project Implementation unit is focusing on consolidation state level efforts.

In terms of implementation progress, the project appears to demonstrate a moderately satisfactory rating. As per notable outcomes listed above, the PIU demonstrates strong initiatives to strategical support implementation. The PIU was exemplary in facilitating dialogue concerning a submission and justification

for project extension through UNDP. Several discussions were held with UNDP leading to approval of a project extension until May 2022.

Based on revised state priorities and corresponding Annual Work plans, the PIU continues to strongly support state focal points. Regular communication including teleconferences and emails is ongoing. Key activities include updating of Kosrae plans, supporting Yap develop a state PAN Law, updating of state PAN laws, conducting bird surveys, these tasks are required specialised technical support through consultancies. The PIU has also stepped up email communication with national steering committee members seeking endorsement of urgent matters and issues.

At the request of PIU, UNDP has facilitated Low Value grants with at least 3 NGO's and state organizations. This will enhance networking amongst networking and advocacy between governments (national and state) as non-governmental organizations In addition it will strengthen the institutional capacity of organizations which make a contribution towards the realization of project objectvies.

Finances: In 2019, the project recorded a delivery of USD591,608. As of June 2020, USD430,338 was recorded. This is a moderate delivery compared to same period last year. At this rate, it is anticipated that the Project will record at a minimum a delivery rate similar to 2019.. However, with with a project extension granted in June the project anticipates increased financial delivery .Some upcoming activities include on the establishment of dry litter piggeries, procurement of promotional material, a wood chipper and equipment for protected area rangers. . The engagement of Chief Technical Adviser and Communications Consultant is likely to further enhance technical and financial delivery of the project.

An annual audit of 2019 was conducted, and report finalized in first quarter, 2020. No significant issues were identified, representing an overall improved management by the PIU. This is big improved compared to the 2018 audit report which had several findings of significance. In this regard, UNDP appreciates the diligent efforts of the PIU.

Adaptive Approach

The Project Implementation Unit will need to persevere in an effort to ensure an overall significant achievement in the next reporting period. Firstly, the COVID-19 was a sudden and unanticipated global pandemic. Starting in February 2020, national and state governments gradually starting imposing travel restrictions. This has affected both travel domestic and international. The PIU is unable to travel outside of Pohnpei to other states. Therefore, it is unable to physically monitor progress, provide technical support, conduct monitoring and capacity building.

The Covid 19 has had a positive spin off in that PIU and UNDP have had to review business as usual procedures, resulting in adaptive management. In the first 2 quarters of 2020, the PIU has kept close tabs on communications with state project officers/focal points including skype, zoom and teleconference

	<p>sessions.</p> <p>UNDP Pacific office has continued monthly discussions with the PIU as well as when the need arises.</p> <p>The Global Pandemic (COVID 19) is a setback to implementations affecting both activities at the state and national level. For example, national government responded by introducing travel restrictions in Quarter 1. As a result of this, international consultants including the Chief Technical Adviser, are not able to travel in country. Most technical support is provided virtually. Travel between the four states of FSM is also restricted. Therefore, the Project Implementation was not able to participate in monitoring and evaluation missions at state level. In addition, national and state government priorities shifted towards prevention of COVID 19 and strengthening border controls. The situation is unfolding and unpredictable. There is uncertainty about an uplifting of travel restrictions. Whilst some impacts are obvious, there is more reason for stronger monitoring & adaptive management by the Project Implementation Unit. Similarly, UNDP will need to closely project progress given its oversight and monitoring responsibility. This has been captured as a high risk of the project. UNDP continues to monitor other technical, financial and operational risks. Quarterly progress reports submitted by the Project Implementation Unit Provides updates on risk.</p> <p>Extension granted: The R2R project was granted an 18 month extension until May 2022.</p> <p>Recommendation: some recommendations are listed below, with aim of expediting delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP support for recruitment of technical consultants <input type="checkbox"/> PIU considers use of local consultants and expertise as it is impossible to bring across international experts, with borders currently on lock down mode i.e. internationally and between the 4 states <p>Project to strengthen communications and roll out of communications plan at both national level and through the states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP and PIU to continue regular monthly discussions and detailed discussions at the end of each quarter. The situation with Covid 19 is ongoing and there is uncertainty on the uplifting of travel restrictions. <input type="checkbox"/> PIU includes state focal points in communications, including zoom discussions with the communications consultant and chief technical adviser 	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 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</i>

		Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the third PIR for this five-year project implementing a Ridge-to-Reef approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management across the four States of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). This project is now past its mid-term review and has conscientiously adapted to the recommendations in the MTR report as adopted in the management response. There are still some shortfalls in progress towards the project's ambitious targets, resulting in the rating of 'moderately unsatisfactory'. This is the same as the rating given by the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office, and the same as the overall DO rating last year, showing consistency in assessment of progress. For implementation progress, I have given a rating of 'moderately satisfactory' on the basis of the PMU's conscientious and dedicated approach to adaptive management. This is an improvement on last year's overall IP rating of 'moderately unsatisfactory'. While delivery is still impeded and impacted by COVID-19 restrictions, I feel this more positive rating accurately reflects that the project is overall managed well, with some delays that the PMU can continue to work through. The CO has given the same rating this year, again reflecting a consistent perception of the improved implementation progress.</p> <p>PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)</p> <p>The project's progress towards development objective is measured via many ambitious results framework indicators. The PMU has done excellently, within the limits of what is possible under UNDP-GEF procedures, to revise and improve the results framework following the MTR.</p> <p>The project's Objective of strengthening capacities and actions to implement R2R ecosystem management on the high islands of the FSM is measured by</p>	

five indicators, many of which are unlikely to be achieved by project close. The PMU has done well to reinterpret these to reflect State priorities and contexts, and to better show measurable progress by project close. The clarifications and revisions adopted by the Project Board and RTA are detailed in this year's DO progress tab. For the implementation of Integrated Landscape Management Plans (now referred to as IELPs – integrated environmental and land management plans), there is progress with plans in two States, and in others, efforts have shifted to strengthening the implementation of existing plans as a more practical and feasible way forward. The experience with the Pohnpei IELP offers a great opportunity for knowledge exchange with other Pacific nations and this should be progressed through the Pacific R2R program and other projects supported by UNDP. Progress is also measured through the average METT score across FSM's 40 PAs – a new sub-target has been added to capture only those sites that are active and likely to reach the target by project close. This target could be achieved, although the overall improvement for 40 PAs might remain out of reach. This is not unexpected as it would be a huge ask to achieve this improvement across such a large number of PAs, many of which are not actively managed. Initial targets were set too high during the PPG phase. Targets for institutional capacity development on SLM and PA management have not been assessed again, but baseline errors have been corrected and the PMU is refocusing its efforts on the places it can make the most meaningful capacity improvements. Finally, the Objective is measured by the FSM population benefitting from sustainable management of fisheries resources – work is underway to clearly and meaningfully measure this unclear indicator. The PM has assessed the objective as 'off track', which is accurate based on the project targets, but in a way an unfair reflection of progress.

The PM has assessed both Outcomes as 'on track' in the DO progress tab and there has been some good progress made against both Outcomes, and revisions made to improve the results framework. These are detailed in the DO progress tab. The finalization of remaining baselines and the efforts that will take place over the next year and the extension period will be pivotal to support achievement of these targets by project close. Under Outcome 1, the revised target to support existing integrated management plans in some States makes the target more achievable and is a practical way forward, providing clearer targets that the PMU can focus its efforts around. Similarly, the prior PMAT target which confused stakeholders has been replaced with an FSM-appropriate alternative to reinvigorate cross-sector working groups. The PMAT will still be reported to GEF Sec separately, but was not a useful project indicator. The construction of dry litter piggeries target is expected to be achieved by end of 2020. A new approach is being taken in Chuuk to reflect the drivers of poor water quality in that State and dry litter piggery work discontinued – this supports the achievability of the target in other States. A new target on water quality monitoring needs baselines confirmed as a priority to allow a measurable change to be reported by project close. Restoration targets have similarly been better clarified to ensure a more sustainable impact through restoration – again making targets more achievable.

Outcome 2 is focussed on PA management and continues clear progress towards targets. Further progress has been made with validating and gazetting PAs, now at over 18,000 ha towards the project target of just under 25,000 ha. The additional time to achieve the target brought about by the project's approved 18-month extension means that this and other targets are increasingly within reach by project close. Monitoring of biological indicators is underway to establish baselines for bird indicator species and collect additional

data on fish biomass. This will strengthen reporting on stable/increasing trends by project close and provide useful biological data to guide management.

The project's ability to achieve targets by project close has been supported by the approval of an 18-month extension period which will give more time to observe the required progress. Remaining baselines should be finalized ASAP to allow enough time prior to end of project to observe a measurable change.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)

In last year's PIR, IP progress was rated as 'moderately unsatisfactory' due to delivery delays and operational bottlenecks. My assessment is that the PMU has worked well over the past year, taking a committed and conscientious approach to adaptive management and targeted action to correct implementation challenges including submission for an 18-month project extension. In light of this effort and improvements observed, this year's implementation progress is assessed as 'moderately satisfactory'. While there are still some challenges, overall it is a good improvement and the project is managed well.

The PMU has been strengthened with additional technical staff and is working effectively, with strong commitment to the project and a keen focus on ensuring its sustainability and impact. The Project Steering Committee is similarly well-engaged and all States actively participated in a post-MTR review workshop in 2019. The decentralized approach allows for States to develop individual work plans based on their own contexts and priorities, within the overall frame and approaches of the project. While this can make reporting against the unified results framework challenging, this State-led approach and strong engagement in the project is a strength.

The project experienced delays due to COVID-19 impacting procurement processes, stakeholder consultations and travel between the States of FSM. There have been no cases of COVID-19 on FSM but the project has been impacted by travel restrictions including restrictions on ability to travel between States, requiring the multi-State PMU to adopt a virtual approach to communications and team planning. The main impact of COVID-19 is to push back activities across the extension period. No major change to activities is needed in response to COVID-19, although some activities may need to proceed virtually or be pushed back until travel is possible.

A project extension request was prepared following the 2019 MTR. The impacts of COVID-19 exacerbated the implementation delays and the extension request was revised to an 18-month extension as allowed under the updated UNDP-GEF extension policy. This extension request was endorsed by the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator, giving an updated operational closure date of May 2022. A multi-year budget (2020-2022) and work plan has been prepared to detail the use of the remaining funds. Key activities to be completed during the extension period include a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Kosrae to inform the update of its land use plan, and the updating and operationalization

of the FSM's Legal and Institutional Frameworks for the Protected Area Network (PAN). The project will develop an operations manual for the PAN and complete the revision of State PAN laws to ensure alignment with the FSM PAN framework. These activities will all support the sustainability of project impact.

The project has been challenged throughout by low delivery, and while improvements have been made with procurement and contracting, delivery was further impeded by COVID-19 related restrictions. For 2019, delivery was a moderate 68%, which is a bit lower than 2018, but still an improvement on earlier years. The project has now disbursed around 50% of the overall budget – with the recently-approved project extension, it is possible to fully disburse the GEF grant by close. For 2020 to mid-point, delivery is recording a low 16% of AWP. However, this appears overly low as the AWP is reflecting the full remaining balance that will now be spread over the extension period. The PMU should continue to look for opportunities to package activities for execution by responsible parties to help streamline implementation and ensure effective disbursement of remaining funds.

The PMU has displayed good adaptive management, responding well to the recommendations arising from the MTR process and conscientiously approaching M&E improvements. For example, over the reporting period the PMU has:

- Secured additional human resources (e.g. Chief Technical Advisor, State Technical Officers) to support implementation;
- Contracted a local consultant to facilitate the SEA process in Kosrae, based on lessons learned from implementing the SEA with an international specialist in Pohnpei;
- Identified 2020 activities that, due to travel restrictions, need to be delivered in 2021;
- Improved communication with UNDP, Steering Committee and partner agencies at State level; and
- Planned to increase State visits/focus on M&E of project activities.

The project is paying appropriate attention to the identification and management of risks. Earlier critical risks reported last year have dropped below critical due to the adaptive measures taken such as recruitment of additional technical staff. One high risk is reported in this PIR – the impacts across from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. This risk is apparent through potential focus of the government on other priorities, and scheduling risks due to the ongoing travel restrictions particularly travel between States. The PMU should continue to manage these adaptively, with consistent communication with UNDP as needed to revise plans and approaches. As listed in the CO assessment, this should consider the use of national consultants – with remote support from international consultants as needed – to continue effective implementation of the work plan. The project has a substantial risk rating on PIMS+ management dashboard due to the unsatisfactory MTR outcome and the unlikely rating for sustainability. The project should start to prepare a sustainability and exit strategy and target remaining activities and investments accordingly to increase the likelihood of sustainability following project close.

The project's opportunities for gender mainstreaming are increasing as community-based livelihood activities and engagement are being rolled out. The gender marker is still listed as GEN-1 and there remains room to increase this to GEN-2, such as through completion of a gender analysis to identify priority activities that the project could progress to support gender mainstreaming within its interventions. No new or enhanced safeguards risks have been identified over this reporting period. As activities continue to be implemented, the PMU should continually re-assess potential social and environmental risks and make sure these are captured in a revised SESP as needed.

The project has placed good attention on communications, is active on social media and continues to produce effective communications including regular newsletters on project activities and achievements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Finalize remaining baselines in the results framework to put in place a strong M&E foundation for reporting at project close; 2) Continue a targeted focus on those activities and interventions that will make the biggest difference and maximize the sustainability of project impact, reflecting the contexts and priorities in each State, noting that some project targets are overly ambitious. Plan work plans adaptively over the extension period, responding to COVID-19 impacts as needed. Continue to re-assess potential social and environmental risks as activities are implemented to identify any new or escalating risks, captured in a revised SESP as needed; 3) Maintain enhanced attention on delivery, with regular discussions with UNDP Fiji on bottlenecks and challenges, and engagement of UNDP procurement and vendor payment support as required; 4) Start initial preparation of a project sustainability and exit strategy and use this to adapt remaining activities and work plans as needed to mitigate the MTR sustainability rating of unlikely; 5) Increase focus on project best practices and lessons learned, including sharing with other Pacific Island countries via the broader R2R program. The project is also well-placed to identify opportunities and lessons that can be captured in the GEF-7 project currently under discussion.

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 and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN1: some contribution to gender equality
Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
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.
Between July 2019 to June 2020, the R2R project has been actively involved with community groups across the FSM by directly engaging them as lead implementing partners for project activities. For example, in December 2019 the project awarded two LVGs to the communities of Tamil and Weloy for the restoration of their watersheds, 2 wetland sites and a stream. Similarly, the project awarded the Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA) a LVG for rehabilitation of mangroves and coastal areas. KIRMA outsourced the restoration to 14 different community groups from the municipalities of Malem and Utwe. In Chuuk, the R2R project collaborated with community groups on Fefan, Oneisom and Weno to establish and maintain plant nurseries for the project's restoration sites. These partnerships have helped to transform gender inequalities by empowering community members (men, women and the youth) to take necessary actions to safeguard their key natural resources.
The project also supports PA management planning with MPA communities across the FSM to

enhance management effectiveness of protected areas across the FSM. These include consultations with key community members (men and women) to ensure that their needs are captured and mainstreamed into community plans and proposals.

Additionally, in late 2019 the project conducted two livelihood trainings in Chuuk aimed at providing community members (particularly women) with sewing and home gardening skills. Sewing and selling of local produce are two of Chuuk's high income generating markets, therefore, by teaching women how to sew and farm, the project is empowering them to explore other opportunities for income generation to help provide for their needs and those of their families.

Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

The role of men and women in natural resource management vary from one culture to another, but their dependence on natural resources for their livelihoods is equal across the board. Similarly, men and women have different roles as users of natural resources, but they equally influence the condition of the environment. When it comes to natural resource management, they are likely to have different opinions and approaches.

The R2R project helps empower both men and women to sustainably manage and protect their natural resources by ensuring they are equally represented and actively participating in decision-making processes at all stages of natural resource management. Both men and women hold different experiences and ingenious knowledge for resource management, therefore, by incorporating these different ideas, everyone benefits including the environment.

In the FSM, as in most parts of the world, men are considered the heads of families and decision-makers within the community. As heads of families, they are responsible for income generating activities such as fishing, farming, etc. For families that depend on fishing and selling of mangrove trees for firewood, this could mean more pressures on inshore fisheries and mangrove trees. By enabling women to learn how to sew and do subsistence farming, the project is contributing to the reduction of pressures on inshore fisheries and other natural resources through the provision of alternative sources of income and enabling food security for families, thus, building resilient communities.

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.

SESP: PIMS 5179 FSM R2R ESSP Final 2013-08-07.pdf
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
Not Applicable
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
Not Applicable
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
Not Applicable
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.

Not Applicable

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.)

Healthy watersheds provide many ecosystem services including nutrient cycling, carbon storage, erosion/sedimentation control, increased biodiversity, water storage, water filtration, etc. Similarly, mangroves are home to a variety of fish, crabs and mollusk species that form an essential food source for small island communities. Additionally, mangroves protect shorelines from damaging storms, waves and floods. These goods and services are essential to the social, environmental and economic well-being of local communities. Within this reporting period, the R2R project has helped improve the lives of people in the FSM by focusing on protecting and restoring these key natural ecosystems which FSM citizens highly depend on for their livelihoods.

For example, Kosrae has long struggled with coastal erosion which has resulted in its coastline retreating inland at quite a significant rate. During time of king tides, flood occurs which has resulted in loss of land and damage to infrastructure such as roads and coastal settlements. To help protect the shorelines of Kosrae from future coastal hazards, the R2R project helped rehabilitate mangrove and coastal areas around Malem and Utwe, the two most impacted coastal municipalities in Kosrae. The restoration work aims to stabilize the coastline and prevent erosion from waves and storms.

In Chuuk, mangrove forests are normally cleared for income generating and development activities such as selling of mangrove wood for firewood and construction activities. Coupled with global warming and sea-level rise, mangroves in Chuuk are depleting. To help restore the degraded mangrove ecosystems, the R2R project identified two mangrove sites in Chuuk (Fefan and Oneisom) to help restore. Nurseries were established and livelihood trainings were conducted focusing on sewing and small scale subsistence farming. This has contributed to improving the lives of communities in Chuuk by providing them with alternative sources of income, while protecting the key natural resources they depend on for their food security.

Climatically, Yap lies in an area that generally experiences a monsoon climatic pattern with frequent periods of drought, therefore, water is a vital resource to the people of Yap. The Tamil and Weloy watersheds are two existing watersheds on the main island of Yap that provide water supply to a key number of Yap's population. The R2R project, in its effort to enhance functional connectivity, reduce erosion, improve water quality and quantity, collaborated with the communities of Tamil and Weloy to help restore and protect their watersheds. Protection of the watersheds is very important to ensuring that Yap's water security and biodiversity is maintained.

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

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

As part of its knowledge management component, the R2R project newsletters capture highlights of project activities within a quarter. Since the last PIR, three newsletters (Quarter 3, 2019, Quarter 4,

2019, and Quarter 1, 2020) have been produced with the fourth (Quarter 2, 2020) releasing in July.

Additionally, the R2R project has been playing a key role in financing Pohnpei's annual cross-site visit since 2017, and in May 2020 helped host Kosrae's PA learning exchange for the first time. These learning exchanges share the same goal of bringing together resource managers to report on the status PAs, share lessons learned and challenges in planning and implementation to inform effective management of PAs in the FSM.

Facebook: FSM Ridge to Reef Project / Twitter: FSM Ridge to Reef / Newsletter: FSM Ridge to Reef Newsletter / Website: decem.gov.fm

Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. *Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.

If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

[FSM R2R_priority PAs_2020.kml](#)

Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.

If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).

(not set or not applicable)

Longitude

(not set or not applicable)

Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.

(not set or not applicable)

Minutes

(not set or not applicable)

Seconds
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Coordinates description
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

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

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
Yes
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
No
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
Yes
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
Yes
CEO Endorsement Request: Resubmission_FINAL_R2R 5517 CEO ER.docx
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
<p>The role of stakeholders is as stipulated in the stakeholder engagement plan for the R2R project, e.g. government agencies are responsible for carrying out (as well as provide technical support for) project activities that fall within their respective mandates. Over the last three years, lack of capacity has been an issue for the project with government agencies lacking appropriate skills for job requirements. Progress include engaging of NGOs and community groups as lead implementing partners to address the human resources and capacity gap.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement is crucial to ensuring the sustainability of the R2R project beyond its funding life cycle. By expanding its network to allow NGOs and CBOs to play a key role in implementation of project activities, the project has gained greater leverage and support from the wider community – which is key to sustaining the project's goals beyond its life cycle.</p>

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.