

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Central Forest Spine Landscape Management**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4594 |
| GEF ID | 4732 |
| Title | Improving Connectivity in Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape (IC-CFS) |
| Country(ies) | Malaysia, Malaysia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The Central Forest Spine (CFS) of Peninsular Malaysia is recognised for its population of the endangered Malayan tiger as well as being extraordinary rich in biodiversity in general; it also provides the country with considerable ecosystem goods and services and contains the water supply for most of the population on the peninsular.  This project will conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services in three critical landscapes of the Central Forest Spine, by supporting the countryÔÇÖs CFS Master Plan to restore connectivity between forest complexes. It will strengthen the national and local institutional frameworks for CFS management and law-enforcement and support sustainable forest landscape management. It will achieve sustainability of funding for conservation through the diversification of funding sources and the mainstreaming of ecosystem service values into land-use planning. The project is consistent with several GEF 5 Strategic Objectives: BD-2, Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation; LD-3, Outcome 3.1: Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management; LD-3, Outcome 3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management; and SFM REDD+ -1, Outcome 1.2: Good management practices applied in existing forests.  The project will be responsible for achieving the following objective: to increase federal and state level capacity to execute the CFS Master Plan through the implementation of sustainable forest landscape management plans in three pilot sites, financed sustainably through the diversification and increased allocation of funds for conservation. It is designed to lift the barriers to establishment of a landscape approach to the management of biodiversity. The project will comprise three complementary components, which will be cost shared by the GEF and co-financing. Each addresses a different barrier and has discrete outcomes, as follows:  Component 1. Planning, compliance monitoring and enforcement framework for integrated forest landscape management; Component 2. Sustainable forest landscape management of three priority forest landscapes within the CFS; and, Component 3. Diversification of financing sources for conservation.  The project supports the objectives of 10th Malaysia Plan, National Physical Plan 2005, Central Forest Spine  Master Plan 2008 and National Tiger Action Plan 2008. It also benefits from 3 on going/completed UNDP  projects in Malaysia, namely PA, NBSAP, REDD+, and PES |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Gabriel Jaramillo (gabriel.jaramillo@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Pakamon Pinprayoon (pakamon.pinprayoon@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Pek Chuan Gan (pek.chuan.gan@undp.org)  Mr. Asfaazam Kasbani (asfaazam.kasbani@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Nagulendran Kangayatkarasu (nagu@mestecc.gov.my) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Wan Mazlan Wan Mahmood (wmazlan@kats.gov.my) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

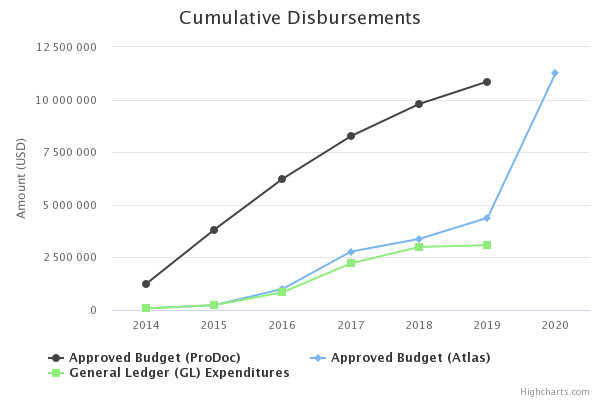
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Highly Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Highly Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To increase federal and state level capacity to execute the CFSMP through the strengthening of institutional and operational structures and the piloting of sustainable forest landscape management plans in three tiger-priority landscapes, financed sustainably through the diversification of funding sources for conservation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Natural forest of 4 forest blocks of CFS (Main Range Forest Complex, South-east Pahang Peat Swamp Forest, Greater Taman Negara complex, Endau-Rompin-Sedili complex) | 4.5 million ha of PRF and National Park in CFS complexes | *(not set or not applicable)* | No net loss of forested area , with 95% remaining natural forest | The total area of the ecological linkages is estimated at ±483,136 hectares (based on the Central Forest Spine Master Plan) with the details listed below:    - Estimated state land area is ±228,545 hectares;  •PRF is estimated as approximately 214,747 hectares; and  - Estimated alienated land is ±39,843 hectares.    The Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) has already identified approximately 133,036 hectares of the state land area as suitable to be gazetted as Permanent Reserved Forest. A paper has already been tabled at the 2016 Malaysia Director of Lands Meeting ( Mesyuarat Pengarah Tanah Malaysia 2016). | The total area of the ecological linkages is estimated at ±483,136 hectares (based on the Central Forest Spine Master Plan) with the details listed below:  - Estimated state land area is ±228,545 hectares;  •PRF is estimated as approximately 214,747 hectares; and  - Estimated alienated land is ±39,843 hectares.  The Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) has already identified approximately 133,036 hectares of the state land area as suitable to be gazetted as Permanent Reserved Forest. A paper has already been tabled at the 2016 Malaysia Director of Lands Meeting ( Mesyuarat Pengarah Tanah Malaysia 2016). |
| Funds invested into CFS conservation (apart from GEF funds) | Currently mostly government or ad hoc NGO funding | *(not set or not applicable)* | CFS conservation fund receiving regular income through diverse sources | DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (DE):  1. Federal Government  a).10th Malaysia Plan (MP) = MYR 49.625 million  b).11th MP = MYR 80 million  2. State Government  a).Perak State Government 5-Year Plan = MYR 2 million  b).Pahang State Government = MYR 75,000  c).Johor State Government = MYR 420,000  d).Negeri Sembilan State Government = MYR 89,000  e).Selangor State Government = MYR 236,000  f).Kelantan State Government= MYR 18,000    OPERATING EXPENDITURE (OE) - cumulative:  a). FDPM =  MYR 1,212,858.38  b).Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) = MYR 2,368,865.00  c).Forest Reserve Institute Malaysia (FRIM) = MYR 143,690.91 | DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (DE):  1. Federal Government  a).10th Malaysia Plan (MP) = MYR 49.625 million  b).11th MP (Projek Pengurusan dan Pembangunan CFS) = MYR 50 million  2. State Government  a).Perak State Government 5-Year Plan = MYR 2 million  b).Pahang State Government = MYR 75,000  c).Johor State Government = MYR 420,000  d).Negeri Sembilan State Government = MYR 89,000  e).Selangor State Government = MYR 236,000  f).Kelantan State Government= MYR 18,000    OPERATING EXPENDITURE (OE) - cumulative:  a). FDPM =  MYR 1,212,858.38 |
| Overall score of CFS Capacity Development Scorecard | Current score is 12 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Score of at least 22 by project end | Not available | As project implementation is on hold, there is no scoring |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthened institutional capacity of the Federal Government to oversee implementation of the CFSMP, ensuring compliance by sub-national actors, and monitoring impacts upon biodiversity, ecosystems and carbon stocks** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Existence of environmental monitoring and management systems applicable to landscape management planning | There are no effective mechanisms in place for incorporating biodiversity, ecosystem services and carbon stocks considerations into landscape management planning | *(not set or not applicable)* | Environmental monitoring and management tools (developed under Outputs 1.1.1-1.1.4) are positioned for application in landscape management planning across the peninsula | Biodiversity Intactness Index will be retained. Draft on the “Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring Protocol in the CFS Landscape” has been reviewed by two independent reviewers. Work to address their comments is currently on-going. Written by team members of all Functional Groups and the Biometrician, the protocol contains the following: sampling design, inventory, collection methods, specimen handling and species identification of flora, large and small mammals, herpetofauna, fish, butterflies, dung beetles and ants. When published, this reference material is a tool to conduct biodiversity monitoring.    Further to this, 25 personnel from various agencies who are involved in the project have been identified and trained to execute ecosystem evaluation in targeted sites for Carbon, Water Yield, Habitat Quality and Recreation models, using InVEST. Raw data/output for carbon, water yield, habitat quality and recreation are documented. | Biodiversity Intactness Index will be retained. Draft on the “Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring Protocol in the CFS Landscape” has been reviewed by two independent reviewers. Work to address their comments is currently on-going. Written by team members of all Functional Groups and the Biometrician, the protocol contains the following: sampling design, inventory, collection methods, specimen handling and species identification of flora, large and small mammals, herpetofauna, fish, butterflies, dung beetles and ants. When published, this reference material is a tool to conduct biodiversity monitoring.    Further to this, 25 personnel from various agencies who are involved in the project have been identified and trained to execute ecosystem evaluation in targeted sites for Carbon, Water Yield, Habitat Quality and Recreation models, using InVEST. Raw data/output for carbon, water yield, habitat quality and recreation are documented.    No progress since 30 June 2018 as the project was under IRR. Work to address comments to the draft “Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring Protocol in the CFS Landscape” was put on hold.  No further training was conducted since IRR. |
| National CFS steering committee equipped to apply environmental monitoring and management tools in supervision of state level landscape management planning and monitoring of compliance to CFSMP | National CFS steering committee has little knowledge on applications of environmental considerations in landscape management planning and monitoring | *(not set or not applicable)* | National CFS steering committee is fully trained in the application of the tools (developed under Outputs 1.1.1-1.1.4) for supervision of state level landscape management planning and monitoring of compliance to CFSMP | Selected wildlife and forestry field staff at the federal and state levels have knowledge on how to apply the protocols outlined in the draft “Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring Protocol”. | Selected wildlife and forestry field staff at the federal and state levels have knowledge on how to apply the protocols outlined in the draft “Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring Protocol”.    No progress since 30 June 2018 as the project was under IRR. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Enhanced wildlife crime law enforcement and wildlife monitoring capacity emplaced at national and state levels and in target forest landscapes to ensure reduction of wildlife and forestry crime** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Tiger populations in source PAs | Estimated to be 0.3 individuals per 10,000 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Population increased by at least 20% | The National Tiger Survey has covered about 22,000 km2 (50%) of forested area. The remaining 50% of the forested area will be surveyed and the final report will be ready by 2020.    (Government Funding - cash):  - SMART patrol training was conducted for the staff of DWNP, FDPM, Johor National Parks Corporation and Perak State Parks Corporation as part of capacity building efforts . SMART patrol will be implemented as patrolling activities in protected areas and forest reserves including wildlife corridor area.    NGOs (Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF and Pelindung) and DWNP agreed to use similar SMART patrol data model to generate similar reports. This will enable DWNP to compare the results from the SMART patrol software and thus, managing enforcement and conservation works effectively. Still requires further workshops to develop similar SMART data model and SOP for SMART data sharing among agencies.    Wildfriends members have been appointed, involving NGOs and GLCs with the aim to establish a community-based monitoring network in each of the three landscapes with the main objectives to combat wildlife crime and to raise awareness among local communities on wildlife conservation. The first meeting for Wildfriends members to discuss the plans for 2018 including training for the members are deferred due to IRR .    Draft on National Wildlife Policy is prepared with the aim to strengthen Wildlife Conservaiton Act [Act716], manage and secure wildlife population. | Government funding (cash):  1. The National Tiger Survey (NTS) has covered about 24,000 km2 (70%) of forested area. The remaining 30% of the forested area will be surveyed and the tiger population estimation will be ready by 2020. The total NTS study area was reduce from initial 44,000 km2 to 34,000 km2 due to land use changes. The estimated wild tiger population in Peninsular Malaysia is less than 200 individuals.  2. National Wildlife Policy draft was presented to Ministry in March 2019. Ministry requested to organize workshop in Sabah and Sarawak to obtain their feedback. Still pending waiting for financial support.  3. SMART patrol is utilized for wildlife survey and enforcement patrolling in protected areas and forest reserves. DWNP and NGOs are currently using similar SMART patrol data model, however SOP for SMART data sharing among NGOs and other agencies is not available yet. |
| Percentage of recorded wildlife crime cases that are prosecuted and convicted in court | Between 2011 and 2012, just 13% of cases recorded by DWNP were prosecuted in court | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 70% of recorded wildlife crime cases are prosecuted in court and given the legally stated penalty | The percentage of wildlife crime cases prosecuted in court recorded by DWNP is as follows :  1) Year 2013 – 39.3 %  2) Year 2014 – 67.7 %  3) Year 2015 – 73.5 %  4) Year 2016 – 34.1 %  5) Year 2017 – 71.8 %  6) Year 2018 (as at April 2017) – 65%  - Capacity building of DWNP's arresting officers, investigation officers and prosecution officers to enhance their skills that will enable them to prosecute wildlife crime cases effectively.    DWNP is drafting (1) Explanatory Notes on Deterrence Factors for Wildlife Crime Cases, and (2) Prosecutor’s Manual Guide for Wildlife Crime Cases; to further increase the chances of wildlife crime cases that are prosecuted in court are given the legally stated penalty.    With the availability of the i2 iBase software, the Wildlife Intelligence Unit is able to gather and manage intelligence data and share them with other law enforcement agencies to address wildlife crime.    The amendment to Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716] is in progress. A total of 79 sections are to be amended; 77 sections to be strengthened and 2 sections to be abolished. In addition, another 9 new sections will be included to strengthen the existing provisions. The proposed amended act is still pending at the Ministry level. It is now waiting for the new Minister (Malaysia has a change of government after its 14th general elections held in May 2018) to endorse before submission to the Attorney General’s chamber for further action.    The Red list of Mammals for Peninsular Malaysia is finalized and published in November 2017, where the status of the Malayan tiger in Peninsular Malaysia is upgraded from Endangered to Critically Endangered species. Besides that, the main tiger prey, Sambar Deer, is also upgraded from Vulnerable to Endangered species.    As for forestry crime, the percentage of cases recorded by the Forestry Department is as follows:  1) Year 2013 – 34.3 %  2) Year 2014 – 35.3 %  3) Year 2015 – 39.5 %  4) Year 2016 – 30.7 %  5) Year 2017 – 13.8 %  6) Year 2018 (up till March 2018) – 15.2 %    Lecturers and facilitators from various agencies were involved in training the enforcement teams, as follows:.  1) Royal Police of Malaysia (PDRM) conducted courses on raiding, arresting and confiscate, and also on forensic.  2) Intelligence courses by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (SPRM) and  3) Department of Chemistry Malaysia conducted training on forensic.    Enforcement Operations were also held every year in Pahang, Johor and Perak to eradicate forestry crime, i.e.:  1) Integrated Enforcement Operations in Pahang 1st Series 2016. Results:  FDPM and Pahang State Forestry  - Inspected 13 vehicles transporting logs  -Issued 13 exchange removal passes  - Inspected and detained one vehicle illegally carrying 3 blocks of stingless bees (kelulut) log hives  Overall:  - Road Transport Department Malaysia (JPJ) issued 98 summons  -Royal Police of Malaysia (PDRM) issued 28 summons  - DWNP seized one parrot    2) Integrated Enforcement Operation in Johor 1st Series 2017. Results:  FDPM  - Inspected 12 licensed logging areas  - Inspected 2 forest checking stations  - Inspected 10 on transit cases. One case was taken up by the Deputy Public Prosecutor  -Seized one jungle fowl at a block road  - Seized 3 jungle fowls at ambushed premise  Seized one oriole (burung dendang selayang) during on transit inspection  Overall:  PDRM inspected 168 vehicles and issued 18 summons    3) Integrated Enforcement Operation in Perak 2nd Series 2017. Results:  a) Road blocks  Recorded 217 cases; PDRM issued 152 summons; 2 cases under Wildife Conservation Act 2010 (6 cobras & meat and wildlife components) by DWNP &;  62 summons issued by JPJ    b) Checks on Wood-based Industry Complaints  - Recorded 16 offences  - Opened 5 investigation papers (under Wood-based Enactment 1987)  - 10 illegal immigrants and one Malaysian detained by Immigration    c) Patrolling and Transit Checks  - Found one vehicle heavily laden with ketum leaves (mitragyna speciosa) and handed over to PDRM    d) Checks on Areas with Complaints  - Found the area is privately owned  - No timber production during inspection period  - No logging activities out of the area during the inspection  - No illegal activities were recorded.      - Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Guidelines and Procedures were reviewed and drafted, such as ;  1) SOP for Forest Enforcement Operations  2) Guidelines for Establishing Reward System for Forest Offence Informants and Term of Reference for Intelligence Information Screening Panel (Garis Panduan Pemberian Hadiah kepada Pemberi Maklumat Kesalahan Hutan dan Terma Rujukan Panel Tapisan Maklumat Perisikan).  3) Investigation Procedure and Guidelines on Exhibit Handling (Tatacara Siasatan dan Garis Panduan Pengendalian Barang Kes/Eksibit). | The percentage of wildlife crime cases prosecuted in court recorded by DWNP is as follows:  1) Year 2018 – 50 %  2) Year 2019 (as at Jun 2019) – 26 %    Government funding (cash):  1. Capacity building of DWNP’s enforcement personnel to enhance their skills and knowledge on international wildlife trade, intelligence, wildlife forensic, self-defense  2. Tri-lateral workshop 2018 between Malaysia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (LAO PDR) and Thailand on enforcement modus operandi to combat wildlife crime.  3. DWNP is finalizing (1) Explanatory Notes on Deterrence Factors for Wildlife Crime Cases, and (2) Prosecutor’s Manual Guide for Wildlife Crime Cases. SOP for Prosecution (Wildlife) has been reviewed and updated in January 2018. DWNP will review and update the SOP if needed.  4. With the availability of i2 iBase software, DWNP arrested 27 individuals from 11 wildlife crime cases. More than 300 suspects profiling were uploaded to i2 iBase allow DWNP to manage and share intelligence info with other law enforcement agencies to address wildlife crime.  5. The amendment to Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716] is in progress. A total of 79 sections are to be amended; 77 sections to be strengthened and 2 sections to be abolished. In addition, another 9 new sections will be included to strengthen the existing provisions. DWNP uploaded the proposed amendments in governmental portal for public consultation in May 2019. DWNP Legal advisor is currently reviewing the feedbacks from public to improvise Act 716. Final amendments for Act 716 in July 2019 before sending submission to AGC.  6. According to IUCN, extinct rate for amphibian species is the highest compare to other families/order. Amphibian is also one of the most trafficked wildlife species. Hence, DWNP currently collecting inputs from related experts to draft 1st Red list of Amphibians for Peninsular Malaysia. First draft estimated will be available end of 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Biodiversity and ecosystem service provision is mainstreamed in forest landscape management in the three priority landscapes via sustainable forest landscape management plans, resulting in maintained status of biodiversity and ecosystem services** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Multi-stakeholder landscape management plan implemented in each landscape, informed by biodiversity, ecosystem services and carbon stocks values | Currently only Belum-Temengor has an integrated landscape management plan, formed without the use of environmental monitoring and management planning tools | *(not set or not applicable)* | 693,500 ha across the three focal landscapes is under improved management incorporating environmental monitoring and management tools | Drafting for Chapters 4 (Assessment of biodiversity resources and ecosystem services) and 6 (Enforcement and Monitoring) of the Management Plan for Johor Primary Linkage 3 (Appendix 1) is on-going. | Drafting of the Management Plan for Johor Primary Linkage 3 was put on hold. |
| GEF Land Degradation-3 Tracking Tool score | Currently a score of 5 out of a possible 10 | *(not set or not applicable)* | A score of at least 9 by end of project | Not available | Not available |
| Status of biodiversity in the CFS | The preliminary baseline BII lies between 48% and 68%; this will be refined at the start of the project building on PPG-stage analysis. | *(not set or not applicable)* | BII of the CFS has not decreased below score at start of project | 80% data on species richness and abundance for Pahang PL1 Sg. Yu–Tanum and Johor PL3 Ulu Sedili-Panti is available for Biodiversity Intactness Index calculation.    Calculation of Preliminary Biodiversity Intactness Index is deferred due to Independent Rapid Review. | No progress since 30 June 2018 as the project was under IRR. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Corridor establishment increases connectivity of critical ecological linkages identified in the CFSMP and supports carbon emission avoidance and carbon sequestration under SFM practices** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| GEF SFM-REDD+ tracking tool | Baseline score is 6 out of a possible 11 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Avoided emissions of 1.49 million tC due to 20,000 ha gazetted; 17,600tC/yr due to ARR activities in 4,000 ha; tracking tool score of at least 10 | Not available | Not available |
| Presence of wildlife in corridor areas | Connectivity between forest patches is low and restricts wildlife movement, particularly in unprotected areas | *(not set or not applicable)* | An additional 20,000 ha gazetted, 4,000 ha rehabilitated and wildlife crossings established encourage increased presence and movement of wildlife in these areas | Based on the large mammal survey carried out in the Sungai Yu corridor (CFS1:PL1), Gerik Ecological Corridor (CFS1:PL2) and JES Corridor (CFS2:PL3), the results proved the importance of securing and rehabilitating the forest reserves. Numerous Critically Endangered (Malayan tiger) and Endangered species (Malayan Tapir, Sambar Deer, Gaur etc.) were detected using the surrounding area of the viaducts.    - Gazettement progress:  1. The state of Perak gazetted a total of 18,866 ha as Amanjaya FR in CFS1:PL2 - Temengor FR (Main range)-Royal Belum State Park (Main Range) in 2013.    2. Ecological linkages gazetted in the state of Pahang (CFS1;SL2-Krau WR-Bencah FR-Som FR-Yong FR) amounted ±400 ha as listed below:  • 100 ha gazetted as Jerantut FR(ext) in 2011 (gazette no. 746/2011)  • 200 ha gazetted as Jerantut FR (ext) in 2012 (gazette no. 481/2012)  • 100 ha gazetted as Jerantut FR (ext) in 2012 (gazette no. 740/2012)    - The state of Pahang also agreed to reserve other areas amounting ±2,807.307 ha as FR. Details as follows:  • 548.78 ha in CFS1:SL2 (EXCO paper no. 17/2015)  • 2,2758.527 ha in CFS1:PL6 Ulu Jelai FR (Main Range-Hulu Lemoi FR (Main Range)    3. No changes for Kedah state.    4. The state of Johor through EXCO paper no. 379/2017 agreed to reserve an area of 438.122 ha (sec 62, National Land Code) as Elephant Sanctuary Corridor.    - Rehabilitation progress:  The focus in 2017 and 2018 is on plant treatment at the rehabilitated areas. | Wildlife monitoring carried out at the viaducts and artificial saltlick surrounding the Sungai Yu Corridor (CFS1:PL1) and Gerik Ecological Corridors (CFS1:PL2). Prey species were observed using the viaducts such as macaque, wild boar and barking deer. Numerous critically endangered and endangered species were detected using the artificial saltlick areas surrounding the viaducts. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **The socio-economic status of local communities improved and support for conservation increased through the generation of sustainable livelihoods based on wildlife, and the reduction of human-wildlife conflict** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Conservation-related livelihood activities involving both men and women established in pilot areas and making significant contributions to household income of Orang Asli participants | Baseline household income gained from different livelihood activities (undertaken by both men and women) to be established at start of project, disaggregated by gender. Some craft groups exist in Belum-Temengor but have been given little support and opportunity to develop | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least two ecotourism and handicrafts CBOs in operation, with proven engagement of both men and women, and increasing household income of participants by 25% | Kampung Peta Orang Asli (indigenous people) have successfully registered their cooperative on 3 May 2017. A few activities were suggested by the local communities to strengthen and sustain their newly formed CBO, such as:  a. 35 pax from Kampung Peta attended the Nature Guide Course, out of which 31 of them have applied and received their nature guide license from the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture Johor. The local communities will also become members of the Johor Nature Guide Association and participate in ecotourism as part of the activities under CBO.  2. English classes were held at Kampung Peta to provide basic English conversational lessons for the local communities, enabling them to communicate with foreign park visitors.  3. Local communities were exposed to the Tagal system and Community Forest Management (Bundu Tuhan) in Sabah. The aim was to give encouragement and provide them with an opportunity to implement a similar concept at Kampung Peta.  4.Handicraft assessment and field trip to National Craft day in Kuala Lumpur were organized. The assessment found the local communities, mainly the womenfolk, are interested in producing handicraft. A few handicraft items were purchased by Gerai OA ("a volunteer-run, pop-up stall that sells crafts, books and other materials made by or relating to the indigenous people of Malaysia" - source: the Edge) for sale at an upcoming event, however some of them were rejected due to inconsistent quality. The quality of the products could be improved through a series of handicraft up-scaling training and follow-up assessments. | Handicrafts produced by the local communities in Kampung Peta were sold to the tourists at Endau-Rompin. In addition, the local communities also liaise with Gerai OA (a non-profit organization selling crafts by the indigenous people) to market their handicrafts.  Johor National Parks Corporation promote Peta ecotourism tour packages and engage local communities as nature guide and boatman. Still, local communities at Kampung Peta require proper trainings in order to manage their cooperative sustainably. |
| Number of reported HWC incidences within communities, and level of economic loss for men, women and households in general | In 2012, 111 wildlife complaints were recorded in Belum-Temengor; 19 complaints were recorded in Endau-Rompin. Baseline for economic losses to be established at start of project, disaggregated by gender | *(not set or not applicable)* | Reports of HWC incidences reduced by 25% in target communities and economic losses reduced by 25% | The Terms of Reference (TOR) for Local Consultant to obtain baseline information on economic losses and communities perception on HEC at Endau-Rompin and Belum-Temengor was drafted and submitted to UNDP on 28 March 2016. However, the TOR is still pending due to IRR.    The HWC complaints in Belum-Temengor and Endau-Rompin were recorded as follows:  1. 2012  Endau-Rompin – 19 cases  Belum-Temengor – 111 cases  Total: 130 cases  2. 2013  Endau-Rompin – 22cases  Belum-Temengor – 54 cases  Total: 76 cases (reduced by 41%)  3. 2014  Endau-Rompin – 18 cases  Belum-Temengor – 21 cases  Total: 39 cases (reduced by 70%)  4. 2015  Endau-Rompin – 16 cases    Belum-Temengor – 26 cases  Total: 42 cases (reduced by 68%)  5. 2016  Endau-Rompin – 6 cases  Belum-Temengor – 28 cases  Total: 34 cases (reduced by 73%)  6. 2017  Endau-Rompin – 14 cases  Belum-Temengor – 31 cases  Total: 45 cases (reduced by 65%)  7. 2018 (as at March 2018)  Endau-Rompin – 7 cases  Belum-Temengor – 12 cases    - Tailor made site-specific modules for Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) awareness program are finalized and implemented in HEC region to change the attitudes of the local community towards elephants and to collaborate for effective conservation action.  - 4 HEC awareness posters were distributed to the states with HEC, and the posters were then further distributed to the respective communities there who are affected by HEC. | The HWC complaints in Belum-Temengor and Endau-Rompin were recorded as follows:  1. 2018  Endau-Rompin – 16 cases  Belum-Temengor – 51 cases  Total: 67 cases  2. 2019 (as at May 2019)  Endau-Rompin – 4 cases  Belum-Temengor – 15 cases  Total: 19 cases    Government funding (cash):  1. 8 HEC awareness programs were organized at HEC conflict areas in 2018.1 HEC awareness program was organized at HEC conflict area in 2019 (as at May 2019). These programs aim to change the attitudes of the local community towards elephants and to collaborate for effective conservation action.  2. NECAP is currently under review for better implementations. First review workshop was held in April 2018. Follow-up actions will be taken in 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **The long term biodiversity and ecosystem conservation of the CFS is enhanced through the diversification of funding sources for conservation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| New and additional sources of funding for conservation in the CFS are in place (of at least $1 million by EoP) and functioning as reflected in BD-2 TT | CFS conservation funding dependent on government budgets and NGO/donor projects | *(not set or not applicable)* | Funds are regularly contributed towards CFS conservation through four separate streams under Outputs 3.1.1-3.1.4 | - Draft of PES Water Resources\Carbon Mechanism of Permanent Forest Reserve in Peninsular Malaysia.    This mechanism document on PES Water Resources\Carbon is provided by FDPM as a guideline and for research purposes only. It is totally dependent on the state governments' decision whether to implement PES in forest management in the future.    - To appoint local consultant for:  a. New Market Based Sources for Conservation Funding Developed: A Small Hydropower Watershed Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Scheme’  b. Baseline information on voluntary conservation fee.  Terms of Reference (TOR) to appoint a local consultant has been drafted and submitted to UNDP on 19 December 2017. | FDPM has done conducting the policy study in order to enforce the PES scheme legally.  Currently, FDPM has drafted a policy paper as to present at the Jawatankuasa Pengurusan dan Pembangunan Hutan (JPPH) |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Funding allocations for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in the CFS are secured and formalised** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Coordinated mechanism in place for attracting, earmarking and administering funding for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in the CFS | Fundraising and financial flows for conservation in the CFS largely uncoordinated between different agencies and organisations | *(not set or not applicable)* | With significantly reduced dependence on funds from federal budgets and NGOs, the conservation of the CFS is directed and managed via the dedicated fund without influence of national economic circumstances | This output had been revised on 13-15 February 2017 in the IC-CFS Project Planning Workshop. This is because FDPM has no authority to control the fund. This revised output has been endorsed at Project Steering Commitee no. 1/2017 on 3 April 2017 and it was decided that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (now known as the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources effective July 2018) will lead this output. | No progress since 30 June 2018 as the project was under IRR. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 8**  **Strategic planning processes in place and being used to link financing to conservation management needs** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| CFS conservation management is supported by sustainable financing plans | Budget preparation and planning in government conservation agencies largely delinked from CFS conservation management plans | *(not set or not applicable)* | One CFS-wide and 3 state-level sustainable financing plans ensure that landscapes are managed sustainably, dependent in the long term on the values of their biodiversity and ecosystem services | The terms of reference (TOR) was drafted on 28 March 2018. | The terms of reference (TOR) to appoint the local consultant was drafted and submitted on 28 March 2018. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 28.39% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 28.39% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,083,432 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 10,860,000 |
| Co-financing | 36,500,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 1, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jan 29, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | May 20, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Oct 1, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 11, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Nov 20, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | May 18, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Organizational | Lack of vision and technical capacity of project implementing partner to manage the complex project has led to lack of leadership and significant delay in the project implementation of outputs and activities.    Although an independent rapid review was conducted in November 2017 - June 2018 to review the issues impeding the project implementation and recommend adaptive measures for immediate execution with regards to the project management, the IRR report was only finalized in June 2019. Based on the recommendations from the report, an adaptive management action panel was established to provide technical input for reviewing the SRF. The final meeting will take place on 9 August 2019 to produce a clean SRF to be presented to PSC meeting (end of August 2019). |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| --- |
| **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 implementation continued to be hugely affected by the absence of a full-time National Project Manager (since 2016) and not having the appropriate strategic and technical know-how to lead and facilitate project implementation. During the IRR process, all activities (except enforcement and patrolling activities) were put on hold which resulted in extreme delays within the reporting period. |

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| **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.** |
| An independent rapid review was conducted in November 2017 - June 2018, which resulted in complete halt for all activities between November 2017 till June 2019. Based on preliminary recommendations from the report, an adaptive management action panel (AMAP) was established in January 2019 to provide technical input for reviewing the SRF based on IRR's recommendations. In total, AMAP had conducted 3 workshops to critically review the SRF and provided substantial comments including the need to extend the project to additional 4 years. As the SRF requires input by KATS, the final meeting with AMAP and KATS will take place on 9 August 2019 to produce a clean SRF to be presented to PSC meeting (end of August 2019)    The most pertinent actions needed to revive the project are: a) endorsement of SRF by PSC and b) hiring of NPM will start as soon as TOR has been endorsed by Secretary General of KATS. |

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| **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.** |
| Due to a change in Government and several complications related to setting up the AMAP and convening multi-stakeholder meetings to revise the proposed Adaptive Management Plan and the revised Project Resource Framework, further delays have been experienced and the suggested deadlines for the adaptive management actions described in the IRR and the previous PIR have not been met, virtually adding 12 additional months of project implementation standstill. This will surely delay the MTR and TE planned dates and will require the project to be extended after stringent adaptive measures are put in place. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Highly Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project had undergone an Independent Rapid Review (IRR) process from November 2017 until June of 2018. Subsequently, one of the IRR's recommendations was for a technical committee--called the Adaptive Management Advisory Panel, or AMAP-- to be set up to review and provide inputs to the formulation of the Adaptive Management Action Plan generated from the IRR. The technical committee was also to advise whether adaptive management measures should be implemented; to provide oversight of the implementation of mitigation and adaptive management measures and review their performance, amongst others. The AMAP members were appointed by KATS in December of 2018. Subsequently, in 2019, a series of meetings and workshops involving the AMAP were held in order for them to deliberate on the revised Strategic Results Framework (SRF) of the project as well as addressing the Adaptive Management Action Plan generated by the IRR. The revised SRF is expected to be completed by August 2019, and will be endorsed by the Project Steering Committee before the year end.  Although the project has stalled due to the IRR process, and subsequently the AMAP's deliberation of the project framework, the AMAP's revised SRF will put the project back on track once more. Hence the revised SRF coupled with a strong project management team to be recruited to drive the project, will catalyse the project to achieve its intended objectives and outcomes once more. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Highly Unsatisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated as highly unsatisfactory for its development objective and implementation progress ratings as all activities were still put on hold following Independent Rapid Review.    One of the most critical and swift actions to be taken following IRR's recommendations is the establishment of AMAP represented by stakeholders from KATS, state governments, NGOs etc. A number of workshops and meetings were conducted since January 2019 by AMAP to critically discuss and provide technical input to SRF and AMAPlan. After conducting 3 workshops (23-24 February, 18-20 March and 9-10 April 2019), AMAP presented their recommendations (based and building upon IRR's) to KATS on 15 May 2019. With subsequent input by KATS, AMAP and KATS will be finalizing the SRF and AMAPlan to be presented to PSC for endorsement on 23 September 2019.    The most pertinent actions being undertaken to revive and place the project back on track are: a) endorsement of SRF by PSC on 23 September 2019 and b) NPM's advertisement was advertised in UNDP jobs on 5 September 2019. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Highly Unsatisfactory | Highly Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the fifth PIR and the fifth year of implementation of the project ‘Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine Landscape’. This is a FS US$ 10.86 million GEF-funded project that is designed to address the fragmentation of Peninsular Malaysia’s Central Forest Spine (CFS), valued for its mega-diversity of species, including the only remaining population of Malayan tigers, and supplies of water for 90% of the state’s population. Recognising that Malaysia’s rapidly growing economy and illegal trade in forest and wildlife resources are eroding the country’s natural capital and in response to forest fragmentation being identified in the 2005 National Physical Plan as a major threat to the conservation and maintenance of biodiversity, the Government of Malaysia formulated the CFS Master Plan (MP) in 2008 to restore ecological connectivity between forest fragments.    This project contributes to implementing the Master Plan by focusing specifically on conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services in three key forest landscapes, identified to be both critical for tiger conservation in the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan as well as priority linkages in the CFS Master Plan: Belum-Temenggor Forest Complex, Taman Negara Forest Complex and Endau-Rompin Forest Complex. In addition to restoring connectivity between these forest complexes, the project will strengthen the national and local institutional frameworks for CFS management and law enforcement, support sustainable forest landscape management and secure sustainability of funding for conservation through the diversification of funding sources and mainstreaming of ecosystem service values into land use planning. The project’s objective is: To increase federal and state level capacity to execute the CFSMP through the strengthening of institutional and operational structures and the piloting of sustainable forest landscape management plans in three tiger-priority landscapes, financed sustainably through the diversification of funding sources for conservation. It comprises three complementary components as follows: a) Component 1. Planning, compliance monitoring and enforcement framework for integrated forest landscape management (with 2 outcomes and 9 outputs); b) Component 2. Sustainable forest landscape management of three priority forest landscapes within the CFS (with 3 outcomes and 8 outputs); and, c) Component 3. Diversification of financing sources for conservation (with 3 outcomes and 6 outputs).    As reported in previous years, the project is under substantial risk as it has had no real progress against project outcomes and objectives, and to this date, it continues to face significant implementation shortcomings despite the Independent Rapid Review (IRR) that was conducted from November 2017 until June of 2018. The IRR recommendations, which are now more relevant than ever, are as follows:    1. Establishment of the Adaptive Management Advisory Panel (AMAP) by 30 June 2018.  2. Refinement and finalization of the Adaptive Management Action Plan led by the Advisory Panel by 30 July 2018.  3. Adoption of the Action Plan by the Project Steering Committee by 30 September 2018.  4. Full execution of the Action Plan by 31 December 2018, which includes the recruitment of a full time and technically competent Project Manager, and relevant technical positions.  5. Budget to be allocated exclusively for activities related to the Adaptive Management Advisory Panel and Action Plan, until the above measures are fully implemented.    Unfortunately, due to a change in Government and several complications related to setting up the AMAP and the intrinsic challenges of convening multi-stakeholder meetings of highly specialized (and busy) professionals to revise the proposed Adaptive Management Plan and the revised Project Resource Framework, further delays have been experienced and the suggested deadlines for the adaptive management actions noted above have not been met, adding virtually 12 additional months of project implementation standstill. As this report is being finalized in early September 2019, the revised PRF and adaptive management plan have not been endorsed by the Project Board and the Project Manager and technical staff have not been hired. Nevertheless, what is positive about this process is that AMAP members (i.e. government officials, academics, NGO’s and CSOs representatives and UNDP), have gone through a profound analytical process of updating and ground-truthing the PRF which is aiming at ensuring that the project has a very ambitious yet realistic and adaptive approach that will complement and support ongoing initiatives, projects and policies once the project resumes implementation again (with clear additionality and GEBs) . This is also expected to have a positive impact in the level of ownership of the project by Federal and State Government officials as well as by key stakeholders and partners.    By 2019 expenditure amounted to approximately 28% (US$ 3 million) of the GEF grant. Thus, the project now faces an essentially impossible task of delivering outputs to the value of US$ 7.7 million in less than one year before planned closure.    With this background, the project is granted rating of (HU) Highly Unsatisfactory both for the progress towards the Development Objective (DO) .    The RTA highlights the importance of implementing the IRR recommendations that have not been implemented to date. The following new deadlines are suggested for IP and CO to consider:    1. Adoption of the Action Plan by the Project Steering Committee by 30 September 2019;  2. Full execution of the PSC endorsed Action Plan by 31 January 2020, which includes: a) the recruitment of a full time and technically competent Project Manager, and relevant technical positions; b) Identify and engage key partners that could help the project move forward especially NGOs and other parties that are working in the CFS landscape and build strong collation and partnership to advance the implementation of the CFS master plan; c) immediately launch all the key baseline studies so that a strong monitoring system can finally be put in place; d) Convene a meeting of the stakeholders and the various governance and technical advisory bodies as recommended by the IRR to discuss and review progress of the project;  3. Budget to be allocated exclusively for activities related to the Adaptive Management Advisory Panel and Action Plan.    Please note that an extension will be considered subject to the above stringent adaptive measures being in place by early 2020. Once the PM is recruited, a realistic estimation of the time required to attain the revised indicators and end of project targets towards DO should be made. Government’s commitment to reviving the project and guiding project partners and stakeholders in the achievement of the expected project results is key in this process. | |

# 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.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| No GBV were reported. |

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| **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.** |
| As the IRR took place within the reporting period, all community based activities focusing in gender equality or empowering women were put on hold. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| As the IRR took place within the reporting period, all community based activities focusing in gender equality or women empowerment were put on hold. |

# 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.

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

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| **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.** |
| No new social or environmental risks identified. |

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| **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 |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| No social or environmental risks escalated during implementation phase. |

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| **SESP:** [4594\_Annex V\_Environment and Social Screening Procedure.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4594/213406/1717969/1724778/4594_Annex%20V_Environment%20and%20Social%20Screening%20Procedure.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **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 |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| No social or environmental assessment plans were prepared |

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

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| The project did not receive any complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts |

# Communicating Impact

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| **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.)** |
| The implementation of the project was put on hold due to independent rapid review and with no reported progress. |

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

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YVcSVxr5gmE  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72ACMw9-6B8&t=3253s  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hJu8pLC6C3Q  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P\_Hplugi5zU  https://www.bfm.my/podcast/the-bigger-picture/earth-matters/the-central-forest-spine-master-plan |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [4594 Malaysia IC-CFS CEO Endorsement Document 07-01-2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4594/213406/1665342/1665634/4594%20Malaysia%20IC-CFS%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Document%2007-01-2014.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.** |
| Not applicable as all project activities were put on hold due to IRR. |

# 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.