

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Economy-wide integration of CC-A into DRR/DRM**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5264 |
| GEF ID | 5417 |
| Title | Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to reduce climate vulnerability of communities in Samoa |
| Country(ies) | Samoa, Samoa |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The predicted effects of climate change on Samoa include: i) increased frequency and severity of extreme rainfall events; ii) increased frequency and duration of droughts; iii) rising sea levels; and iv) increased frequency of extreme wind events such as gusts and cyclones. The problem that the proposed LDCF project seeks to address is that climate change is expected to result in losses to lives, livelihoods and assets for local communities in Samoa. Cyclone Evan – which struck Samoa in December 2012 – resulted in at least five deaths, displacement of 7,500 people and damage to over 2,000 houses. Losses to livelihoods (e.g. crops), damage to road infrastructure and disruption of water and electricity supplies also occurred. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) estimated the costs of reconstruction at US$200 million with a further US$70 million required for human capital.    The solution to the above-mentioned problem is to adopt an economy-wide approach to climate change adaptation in Samoa. This will allow for increased integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into national development planning and programming across all sectors. In addition, the climate resilience of local communities – including their physical assets and livelihoods – must be strengthened. Barriers to climate change adaptation in Samoa include: i) fragmentation of efforts on climate change adaptation; ii) focus on “project-by-project” approaches rather than “programmatic” approaches; iii) limited capacity at the local level for climate change adaptation; iv) inherent vulnerabilities of communities, their assets and their livelihoods; and v) weak monitoring and evaluation of past and on-going projects.    The project will contribute to overcoming these barriers by: i) strengthening institutional capacity within the government; ii) enhancing inter-ministerial coordination of climate change adaptation; iii) promoting the inclusion of climate change concerns into development strategies across all sectors; iv) climate-proofing of communities’ physical assets; v) introducing more climate-resilient livelihoods options; and vi) sharing lessons learned and best practice on climate change adaptation across the Pacific region. The Implementing Entity is the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment. Responsible parties include the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women, Communities and Social Development, the Land Transport Authority and the UNDP. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Ulu Bismarck Crawley (bismarck.crawley@mnre.gov.ws) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

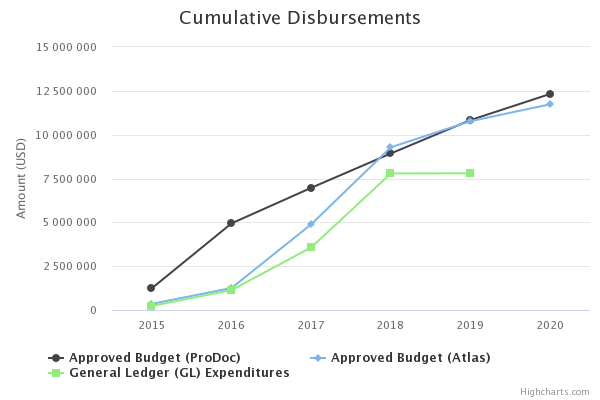
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Establishment of an economy-wide approach to climate change adaptation in Samoa, aimed for efficient integration and management of adaptation and DRM into national development planning and programming and enhancing the resilience of communities’ physical assets and livelihoods across Samoa, to climate change and natural disasters.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Increased capacity within GoS for coordination of cross-sectoral actions for climate change adaptation, including planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring and evaluating. | 1. Capacity for national coordination of climate change adaptation and DRM is presently limited (Level 3: Partially developed capacity). | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1. By the end of the project, GoS will have sufficient capacity for effective coordination of cross-sectoral actions for climate change adaptation (Level 5: Fully developed capacity). | The enhanced capacity of Government of Samoa for coordination of cross sectoral actions for climate change adaptation actions is progressing well. The adaptation projects under the climate resilience steering committee chaired by MoF and the Technical advisory groups monitoring and implementing project activities from various stakeholders has developed increasingly since the start of the project. From this platform decision making is enhanced with relevant stakeholders of adaptation projects working in collaboration to ensure implementation of these projects are improved and inline with timeframe of project timeframes. A good example of projects integration so far within this reporting period is the works of GEF/EWACC and the newly established Green Climate Fund (GCF) project. Effective and efficient decision making at the Climate Resilience Steering committee has increased the collaboration of adaptation works within Samoa. | 75% completed  The enhanced capacity of Government of Samoa for coordination of cross sectoral actions for climate change adaptation actions is progressing well. The adaptation projects under the climate resilience steering committee chaired by MoF and the Technical advisory groups monitoring and implementing project activities from various stakeholders has developed increasingly since the start of the project. From this platform decision making is enhanced with relevant stakeholders of adaptation projects working in collaboration to ensure implementation of these projects are improved and inline with timeframe of project timeframes. A good example of projects integration so far within this reporting period is the works of GEF/EWACC and the newly established Green Climate Fund (GCF) project.  As the project has progressed, the project continues to maintain its Technical Advisory Group guiding implementation. In 2018-19, one of the milestones achieved under the project is the establishment of the new Climate Change and GEF Division within the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MNRE)which is responsible for collating and coordinating climate change adaptation in Samoa. The developments in adaptation and climate change work in Samoa are enhanced via this setup which also continue to guide implementation work for the EWACC project as it provides a consistent and enhanced coordination framework for actions in climate change. It also strengthens the Technical Advisory Group meetings which guides implementation of project activities during the project lifetime. |
| 2. Integration of climate change adaptation and DRM into the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2017–2021. | 2. Integration of climate change adaptation and DRM in the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012–2016 is limited. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2. The Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2017–2021 will include key performance indicators for climate change adaptation for outcomes relating to agriculture, community development, water and sanitation, transport and climate and disaster resilience. | The integration of climate change and disaster risk management have been incorporated into the existing SDS 2017-2021. Key performance indicators in sectors and budget for climate change adaptation for outcomes relating to agriculture, community development, water and sanitation, transport, environmental, health as well as climate and disaster resilience are noted as key priority areas and M&E Framework of the current SDS. | 100% completed  Climate change and disaster risk management have been incorporated into the existing Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2017-2021. The latest SDS 2017-2021, which is the main national document that guides the development approach for Samoa in the next four yearsnow includes key outcome 14 on Climate and Disaster Resilience as well as key performance and budget indicators related to climate change adaptation for outcomes relating to agriculture, community development, water and sanitation, transport, environmental, health and disaster resilience throughout the document. Furthermore, one of the strategic outcomes in the SDS is for improved climate and disaster resilience and response planning. The EWACC project also provides reports to the National Environment Sector Steering Committee and updates the development and implementation of the SDS through the environment sector through its linkage to its strategic outcomes. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Policy Strategies/ Institutional Strengthening: Climate change adaptation and DRM mainstreamed in relevant policies, sectoral strategies, sub-national strategies[1] and budgeting processes through enhanced coordination of government institutions.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1.1. Sector plans that include specific budgets for adaptation actions [adapted from AMAT 1.1.1] | 1.1.1. At present, 4 sector plans do not include climate change adaptation. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.1.1. All 15 sector plans are formulated to include climate change adaptation and are approved by the end of the project | With the integration into the SDS 2017-2021, the majority of sector plans have incorporated specific climate change adaptation actions and budgets. | 95% completed  Despite the project document stating 15 Sectors, there are 14 sectors currently operational and13/14 sectors have included integrated Disaster and Climate Change resilience priority areas. That is, sectors include Transport, communication, environment, health, water, energy, trade, public administration, community, agriculture and education, tourism, finance sectors.  With the development of the SDS 2017-2021, the majority of sector plans have incorporated specific climate change adaptation actions and budgets as these sector pans include strategies to climate change and disasters. |
| 1.1.2. Formulation and endorsement of National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. | 1.1.2. There is presently no National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.1.2. A National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is formulated and endorsed by the end of the project. | This is in the pipeline of activities to commence in the remaining timeframe of this project and is one of the key product of project officer for climate change policy to be recruited. | 50% completed  The development and approval of the terms of reference for recruiting a consultant to carry out the formulation of the NCCAS has been one of the main activities for this reporting period. A consultant was recruited, and the work of the consultant will conclude in Q3 of 2019 thus the project target will be achieved for this outcome. The consultation will result in a draft with key government stakeholders followed by finalization and endorsement by Minister.  The strategy will integrate the road map to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which provides a strategic approach for Samoa to have a National Adaptation Plan. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Public finance management at the national and village level: Capacity to access, manage, implement and monitor use of climate change funds is enhanced at the national and village level.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.2.1. Increase in number of community-managed projects for adaptation to climate risks. | 1.2.1. Few community-managed projects for adaptation to climate risks. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.2.1. At least 20 community-managed projects for adaptation to climate risks. | As stakeholders of the Technical Advisory Group, continuous information sharing and update of project implementation is shared within this forum. Community engagement through implementation of activities towards livelihood improvement whether it be communities or household is an approach that the project is heading towards through encouraging youth and women entrepreneurship as well as roll out of Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management to increase knowledge of adaptation and improving resilience to climate change risks.    35 families have been included in the improvement of livelihood component. Only 1 village has completed the CDCRM with 2 in the MoU. | 65% completed  Currently 47 families have been selected for assistance from the project in collaboration with Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) and this number is increased for implementing income generation activities. The intervention includes the vulnerable families from a community/village whereby four families within a village are selected from their vulnerable status. An MoU is signed between recipient and MWCSD with criteria such as having a bank book and recordings of the business transaction with recipients. The selected families receive the financial assistance in tranches and three groups of families have been selected for disbursement to establish their micro businesses which includes farming (plantations), elei printing, fishing gears,etc The micro business enterprise generates an income for these vulnerable families in the community and through the intervention their resilience and adaptation is also enhanced as they are more resilient I terms of their livelihood.Quarterly monitoring is performed from MWCSD to ensure families are assisted during project timeframe and special site visits are carried out with PMU based upon request for ground truthing that families have implemented their businesses. |
| 1.2.2. Improved monitoring of government expenditure on climate change adaptation. | 1.2.2. No monitoring of public expenditure on climate change adaptation. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.2.2. MoF-CRICU and MNRE-CCU have improved capacity to monitor expenditure on climate change adaptation. | Also, within this outcome, the development and review of the National Building Code for Samoa emphasis the significance of integrating the building of assets that are climate resilient gain. This is a national standard towards buildings. | For this component, the funding was allocated for the review of the NBC (National Building Code) as this activity needed to take place to eliminate delays in project activity at the time.  Furthermore, the newly established division under MNRE namely the Climate Change and GEF Division has continued to sustain and strengthen capacities for monitoring of climate change adaptation as well as in coordination with the Ministry of Finance - Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit (MOF CRICU). Continuous monitoring of the Small Grants Programme, of which the chairperson is also the ACEO for this new division, allows communities to request financial proposals fulfilling criteria with environmental focus and improving resilience. These proposals can subsequently obtain funds to assist with their community projects. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Protection of communities’ physical assets and livelihoods: Increased resilience, and decreased exposure and susceptibility of communities to climate change and natural disasters by protection of household and community assets and promoting resilient livelihoods.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2.1.1. Number of people benefitting from improved flood management through implementation of hard and soft measures for protection of community assets. [AMAT 1.2.15]. | 2.1.1. No people benefit from improved flood management from climate-resilient flood protection measures introduced in Vaisigano River catchment for protection of community assets. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.1.1. At least 12,000 people benefit from improved flood management from climate-resilient flood protection measures introduced in Vaisigano River catchment for protection of community assets (6,000 male and 6,000 female). | The construction of the Vaisigano flood protection wall for segment 1 has been implemented within this reporting period and estimated target is achieved with the number of households or beneficiaries benefitting from this flood protection infrastructure. | 100% Target Achieved  About 7000 people of the villages of Leone, Apia, Matautu, Vaiala, Moataa, Vaisigano, AaioNiue and Maluafou. The number of people is increased as well as Apia CBD during working hours are are protected and safeguarded with the construction of the Vaisigano flood protection wall for segment 1 which commenced in August 2017 and completed in 15th January, 2019. The number in the target is achieved when all three segments are protected and constructed as population in this area is an approximate of 26,000. Currently, the defects liability period is in effect and accounts for any defects on the infrastructure built and the defects liability period will be over in 2020.  The project procured technical services of an engineering firm for the design and supervision of this major works as well as procuring a construction contractor for the construction of this hard measure option for the lower catchment as well as the densely populated area of the capital Apia. |
| 2.1.2. Number of people with increased income – compared to the control group – as a result of diversified livelihood practices and more secure access to livelihood assets, disaggregated by age and gender | 2.1.2. No difference in income between targeted and control groups owing to diversified livelihoods and secure access to livelihood assets. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.1.2. At least 600 beneficiaries adopting diversified livelihoods have demonstrable increases in income compared to the control group owing to more secure access to livelihood assets (at least 400 women irrespective of age and 200 youth irrespective of gender). | This is the direction in the number of beneficiaries currently been awarded start your own business initiative. This is part of activities implemented with the MWCSD, METI and also CDCRM roll out once the Samoa Red Cross are on board in the next reporting year to undertake the roll out of CDCRM. Households and families have shown increase in income generation as part of the work under the project for the improving of livelihoods. From individual businesses ,targeting women and youth, whom have been trained and have setup their businesses which include, vegetation, farming, canteen, handicrafts and the likes are all interventions provided through the project to encompass the improving of livelihoods for these families. | 70% completed  Approximately 470 beneficiaries have benefited from this intervention since the beginning. There has been high interest from households and families for income generation as part of the work under the project for the improving of livelihoods. Individual businesses, targeting women and youth, have been trained and have setup their businesses which include, vegetation, farming, canteen, handicrafts and the likes are all interventions provided through the project to encompass the improving of livelihoods for these families.  This component contained funding of which NGO Matuaileoo Environment Trust Inc.(METI) had successfully implemented two MoU of 50,000 SAT per MoU. During this reporting period, the PMU mostly provided support with capacity building on reporting, assistance with financial reporting, technical reporting and multimedia assistance on preparing awareness and promotional materials to alleviate delays in implementing of the MoU as METI was also heavily involved with another project assistance. |
| 2.1.3. Number of people adopting household-level processing facilities transferred to targeted groups – disaggregated by age and gender [adapted from AMAT 3.1.1] | 2.1.3. No people have adopted and utilised household-level processing facilities to support diversified livelihoods | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.1.3. At least 600 beneficiaries participating in project interventions adopt and utilise household-level processing facilities to support diversified livelihoods (at least 400 women irrespective of age and at least 200 youth irrespective of gender). | Through this reporting period a feasibility study was undertaken for the proposed small business incubator which is envisaged to nurture business as an initiative under the MWCSD under this project. Throughout this reporting period, training undertaken by the Small Business Enterprises Centre as well as preparing business plans for the selected individuals of 35 families with 8 members per family is estimated beneficiaries from these initiatives. Work with an NGO,s namely;METI has also been driven under this project throughout this reporting period with their Taiala programmes and healthy living which promotes kitchen gardens and seed savings to encourage women within families to promote sustainable farming activities to improve livelihoods has also been one of the key achievements of this outcome. | 70% completed  Cumulative data reflects 476 beneficiaries (comprising 50:50 female to male ratio) benefited from this intervention through ongoing work with the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development (MWCSD). Since the assessment to identify and select vulnerable families for the project intervention, the project has provided training to these selected families as first time micro-business enterprises and provided financial assistance to start their business venture with the intention of increasing incomes. This was informed by the feasibility study that was undertaken for the proposed small business incubator and training was undertaken by the Small Business Enterprises Centre (SBEC) for members of selected families.  The project is continuing with the social inclusion of vulnerable population with focus on people with disabilities included in this intervention which is helping with the improvement of their livelihoods and increased resilience. One of the recipients in Upolu is a man with an amputated limb but he is able to implement his microbusiness to support his family whereby EWACC provides the financial assistance to enable him to sell food as a stall in front of local supermarket.  Work with an NGO namely METI has also been driven under this project throughout this reporting period with their Taiala programme and healthy living which promotes kitchen gardens and seed savings to encourage women within families to promote sustainable farming activities to improve livelihoods has also been one of the key achievements of this outcome. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **CCA/DRM plans and implementation: Increased adaptive capacity of communities for implementation of effective risk management and protection of household and community assets.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2.2.1. Number of villages covered by Village Disaster Risk Management plans to reduce risks of and respond to climate variability [adapted from AMAT 2.2.1] | 2.2.1. No Village Disaster Risk Management Plans implemented by the project. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.2.1. At least 100 Village Disaster Risk Management Plans implemented by the project. | This component is in the pipeline of activities to be undertaken in the next reporting period. The household survey and data management system is in place. Published materials and training on the database have been completed throughout this period. The MoU with Samoa Red Cross Society has been finalised and this NGO together with DMO and PMU will roll out the development of the CDCRM to selected villages within the time frame of the project. | Cumulative data reflects 476 beneficiaries (comprising 50:50 female to male ratio) benefited from this intervention. The work with the Disaster Management Office as the leading authority to disaster response allowed recruitment of two NGO's namely Samoa Red Cross Society and ADRA to carry out this project activity. During this reporting period a total of seven villages have implemented the Community Disaster & Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) toolkit and as a result have a Disaster risk management plan. The villages include; Apia, Faatoia, Vaimoso, Fagalii, Safotu, Vailoa and Satitoa.  It is the aim of the project to increase the number of villages covered throughout the remaining project timeframe in order to achieve at least half of the response plans for the villages proposed during the design phase of the project. Only two NGO’s can deliver the services meeting CDCRM deliverable for the whole country. The development of the CDCRM firstly began with the carrying out of the household survey and analysis which was completed in 2017.From then, development of the database and training as well as piloting a site for the CDCRM in the other island reflected an estimate on the costs involved in the same year. During 2018, development of MoU between MNRE and Samoa Red Cross or ADRA reflected 50,000SAT for two large villages and this included the first four villages. The three villages in the last quarter of this reporting year included two for ADRA and 1 for Red Cross for 35000SAT.Currently, there have been 10 villages at 100K MoU of which 6villages for ADRA and 4 villages for red Cross in the southern east coast of Upolu are being implemented. There is also a coordinators group inclusive of DMO(Disaster Management Office), CC&GEF personnel (PMU) and representatives from the two NGO’s to discuss and deliberate on issues and guide way forward to advance this component. This is set up with a target of 100 villages to be covered under the project timeframe. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Knowledge about CCA and DRM is captured and shared at the regional and global level.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 3.1.1. Increased capacity of government staff to access information on climate and disaster risks as well as M&E on climate change adaptation. | 3.1.1. Low capacity of government staff to access information on climate and disaster risks as well as M&E on climate change adaptation. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3.1.1. By the end of the project, key officials from MNRE-CCU and MoF-CRICU will have sufficient capacity for accessing information on climate and disaster risks as well as M&E on climate change adaptation (Level 5: Fully developed capacity). | The midterm review of the project was undertaken within this reporting period and progress of the project with ongoing TAG meetings to follow up on the development and progress of the project. | 70% completed.  This activity is on target. The Technical Advisory Group for the project which comprises of officials from MNRE GEF/Climate Change Division and MoF-Climate Resilience and Investment Coordination Division among other stakeholders meets every quarter to discuss the progress of the project. Also, the decision-making body for climate resilience steering committee is chaired by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), which ensures involvement of all adaptation projects. The EWACC provides regular updates and reports for accumulating information on the database within the MNRE on climate adaptation work by the next reporting period. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 63.25% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 71.96% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 7,794,681 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 200,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 12,322,936 |
| Co-financing | 90,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jul 3, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Oct 15, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Nov 7, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Apr 14, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 30, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | May 6, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Nov 6, 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)** |
| 2018-07-10 |
| 2018-10-08 |
| 2019-01-09 |
| 2019-04-08 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# 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.** |
| Not applicable |

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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.** |
| Not applicable |

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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.** |
| Not applicable |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The progress of the project for this reporting period is summarized below per outcome and as follows;  Outcome 1: the delivery of this component is progressing with the institutional strengthening of stakeholders involved are consistently informed through the Tag Meetings every quarter. The CC&GEF division established also continues to strengthen climate change adaptation in Samoa. The recruitment of TA to implement the national climate change strategy is also another milestone achieved within this reporting period.  Outcome1.2. This component has been in discussion based upon delivery and financial assistance which included the review of the National Building Code which was completed in the past reporting period which has been one of the key achievements. The reporting was based upon the project activities carried out in other outcomes which have community-based projects as these represent similar output results corresponding to this outcome.  Outcome2.1. This reporting period has seen slow implementation in the modeling of hydraulic scenarios for three of the catchments within the Apia Urban Area given that the Integrated Watershed Management Plan has been the main milestone achieved for this outcome  Outcome 2.1.2. The completion of construction of the VaisiganoSegment 1 revetment wall is a milestone for this outcome. This has been a cause of delay in the previous reporting periods given that a lot of procurement, consent and studies were carried out before this milestone was achieved during this reporting period.  Outcome 2.1.3. This reporting period also has seen the movement of this outcome as it has been slowly implemented due to procurement of related assistance for vulnerable families selected. The training of selected families as carried out by the Centre (SBEC) is consistent, however procuring of items for the business is a long process. This is being reviewed during TAG for improvement and will be finalized in the next reporting period.  Outcome 2.2. This outcome was also delayed in the roll out of the CDCRM. The first activity was carrying out the household survey and analysis of which 123 villages were covered by the TA. The actual implementation of the CDCRM has completed 7villages in partnership with two NGO’s ADRA and Red Cross to roll out CDCRM through an MoU for 50,000SAT to implement CDCRM in 2 villages. Also, development of MoU for the next 10villages in the coming quarter has been through the hard work carried out through this reporting period.  Outcome 3.1.A documentary and programme on television in Samoan for Climate Change and all divisions within MNRE during this reporting period as part of knowledge management and communications. Organizing of site visits has also been heavily covered during this reporting period.  In summary of the above outcome progress in this reporting period, DO rating is Satisfactory. Overall, the project activities are on track although there are still some delays due to availability of technical partners to complete these activities and the project plans to request a 12-month extension to ensure all planned project activities are completed. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Progress towards meeting the development objective within this reporting period has been rated as moderately satisfactory.  Outcome 1 is on track as climate change and disaster risk management have been integrated into the overarching Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2017-2021 as well as 13 sectoral plans of government namely transport, communications, environment, health, water, energy, trade, public administration, community development, agriculture, education, tourism and finance. The formulation of the National Climate change adaptation strategy is now underway with the recruitment of a consultant to draft strategy in consultation to key government stakeholders with the plan that it will be finalized and endorsed by the Minister for Natural Resources and Environment by the end of the project.  Outcome 2 has also progressed in terms of enhancing capacity to access, management and implement and monitor climate change firstly at the community level where 47 vulnerable families have received basic business management training from the Small Business Enterprise Centre via a project collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Communities and Social development (MWCSD) led One UN Youth Employment Programme. Once training is completed the project then provide initial start-up grants (through the procurement of materials and equipment to set up small business) and then the MWCSD would continue to monitor the implementation of these small businesses. At the national level funding was reallocated towards the review and update of the National Building Code and this has now been completed.  Outcome 3 is also on track as the construction of the river protection wall along segment 1 of the Vaisigano river was completed in January 2019. In addition, approximately 470 beneficiaries have benefitted from the small business initiative described in outcome 2 above in implementing income generation enterprises.  Outcome 4 is off track as to date only 8 Community Disaster and Climate resilience management (CDCRM) plans have been completed through the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) in partnership with the Samoa Red Cross (SRC) and ADRA. The development of this programme started with household survey and analysis and then the development of a toolkit which also reflected that the cost of each plan is dependent participation in formulating the plan.  Under outcome 5 the national project oversight and monitoring mechanisms such as the technical advisory group, the Climate resilience steering committee and the National Environment Sector Coordination Committee ensures that information/knowledge on CC and DRM is captured and shared nationally. The project also leads site visits for various high-level visits to Samoa and shares information and knowledge CC and DRM at international fora.  Some of the challenges that have been faced by the project is in the implementation of some of the activities of the Integrated watershed management plan for the greater Apia area whereby the project is dependent on availability partner technical agency, the project will continue to engage partner agency include seeking guidance at the CEO and ministerial level to ensure activity is implemented. The MCO continue to provide support through procurement of consultancies and direct payments and follows closely the progress of delayed activities with the project team. The project has discussed in the TAG meeting its plans to request for a 12-month extension to ensure all activities are completed.  The implementation progress rating is moderately satisfactory as project in on track towards achieving it end of project as the cumulative delivery rate for the project is USD7,794,681 at the 30 June 2019 which is 71.96% of the expected cumulative delivery for this reporting period as significant project implementation progress has been made on the ground with a few delayed activities. | |
| **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** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the 4th PIR for this project which is designed to establish an economy-wide approach to climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management (DRM) in Samoa through 5 key outcomes. The DO progress rating is “moderately satisfactory” for this reporting period, which is consistent with the rating provided last year as well with the CO rating but inconsistent with the rating provided by the Project Manager. The “Implementation Progress” rating is also “moderately satisfactory” which is consistent with last year’s rating as well as the CO rating.    DO PROGRESS RATING  The end of project (EoP) targets for the objective of the project have made good progress to date. Most notably, the CCA and DRM have been successfully incorporated into the existing Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2017-2021 (SDS), the main national development document for the country through the key outcome 14 on climate and disaster resilience. Furthermore, the use of the climate resilience steering committee as a key coordination mechanism for the adaptations is proving to be successful especially in defining the roles for Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) as two entities that coordinate and collaborate on climate policy-making, planning and implementation. These are now complemented by the newly established Climate Change and GEF Division within the MNRE. In addition to proving extremely useful in guiding the project’s activities, it is also beneficial nationally as the key department to coordinate and guide climate change work in Samoa.    Outcome 1, which is focussed on improving policy strategies and institutional strengthening has been successful in integrating CC and DRM into the sector plans that have been supported by the development of the SDS. Supporting the institutional setup is the need for policy guidance and therefore the formulation and endorsement of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) is an important target. Work has started on this during this reporting period and is on-track to be completed by the next reporting period.    Outcome 2, which is focused on public finance management at the national and village level has had mixed results. While community-managed projects are on track to be achieved and coordination between MoF and MNRE is improved through the establishment of the new Climate Change and GEF Division, progress towards the development of tools for monitoring of government expenditure on climate change adaptation is weak. Climate Public Expenditure and Investments Review (CPEIR)-style public expenditure reviews were envisaged but there has not been much progress on this and is an area the project needs to focus on moving forward.    Outcome 3 on protecting community assets and enhancing livelihoods has seen major progress during this reporting period with the construction of the targeted flood protection wall for segment 1 completed. During the most recent Cyclone Gita, the wall was able to withstand floods, a sign of great success. The design of the project envisaged that the protection of the community assets will not be limited to a certain segment of the Vaisigano, but will in effect focus on a complete watershed management plan detailing threats and management responses for the catchments in the Greater Apia area. The remaining timeframe for the project should focus on the wider area and target villages along the whole watershed to improve their environment and increase resilience.    The partnership with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) to nurture small business incubation targeting women and youth have seen approximately 470 beneficiaries thus far, moving towards the target of 600. The project had also partnered with NGO Matuaileoo Environment Trust Inc (METI) and Small Business Enterprises Centre (SBEC) in improving livelihoods and income levels of targeted groups.    Outcome 4 targeting the development and implementation of the CCA/DRM plans partnered with the Samoa Red Cross Society and ADRA under the guidance of the Disaster Management Office (DMP) to develop DRM plans. Progress has been slow with only 7 villages with completed plans. However, mechanisms have been put in place to try and achieve the target through MoUs with ADRA/Samoa Red Cross as well as close coordination through a technical group comprising of DMO, PMU, ADRA and Samoa Red Cross. Remedial steps will need to be put in place to ensure that a roadmap is established for the completion of the DRM plans for the target 100 villages.    Outcome 5 is focused on knowledge management and has a strong emphasis on the increased capacity of government staff to access climate and disaster risk information as well as monitoring of CC A interventions. While monitoring of ongoing activities are well managed through the project-led Technical Advisory Group, further action is required to ensure the sustainability of such interventions. This links with the focus of Outcome 2 as well in terms of monitoring climate expenditure in the country. During the last phase of the project implementation, it is also important to look into knowledge sharing at a regional and global level. Attention needs to be given to the careful implementation of the communications strategy in the next reporting period.    Overall the project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only. However, to ensure that these shortcomings (highlighted above) remain just minor, emphasis has to be given to those outcomes and targets that are lagging behind while the project still has time to make and implement remedial actions.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP) RATING  The “Implementation Progress” rating is also “moderately satisfactory” which is consistent with last year’s rating as well as the CO rating. The “moderately satisfactory” rating is due to the fact that implementation is proceeding as planned with only minor deviations.    The cumulative financial delivery is 63.25%. This is satisfactory given the fact that the project has a further 1.5 years of delivery left. The project had 4 Project Board meetings during this reporting period, which is very satisfactory. It is also coordinating well between the key partners such as MWCSD, DMO and NGOs. Critical risks are minimal apart from potential delays due to partner availability. This can be addressed through closer coordination through the Project Board and the Technical Advisory Group. There were 4 Project Board meetings held during this reporting period.    The project has the potential to improve on how its activities are increasing gender equality and empowering women, given the types of activities it is implementing at the community-level related to improving livelihoods and increasing income-levels. The partnership with the MWCSD contributes to improved participation of women, but in terms of the types of business incubation o/micro-business opportunities and other support to increasing income-levels could benefit from a deeper understanding of the different needs of women and thinking on the implementation of these activities (through MECSD or NGOs) to strongly benefit women.    Overall, the project is progressing well and with just a bit more attention to those areas lagging behind, as stated above, it should be able to achieve its intended objectives and outcomes in a timely manner. | |

# 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: 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 |

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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.** |
| The project has not experienced any form of gender-based violence since the start of project implementation. Gender equality and inclusion is promoted at the project governance level and at the community level during project implementation. |

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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.** |
| The vulnerable families selected for improving livelihoods and income generation have been factored in that women are the main target. Gender balance in the form of women participating in the consultations is also encouraged. From the CDCRM Household survey, the following results are reflected;  CDCRM Population by gender  Males = 51.7%  Females = 48.3%.  Recipients of income generation intervention reflect 50:50 female to male ratio.  Signed sheets of TAG meetings reflect 60:40; female to male ratio.  With the participation of women to project activities, data have been collected indicating the participation of women to this project. The gender balance is also reflected within the project team as the deputy director who leads and guides the project implementation, the principal climate change officer, principal finance officer, and administration officer are all females. Majority of members involved in the project implementation are females who play significant roles as decision makers of the project before and during implementation of this project. For instance, outcome 2.1.3 group 1 showed 50:50 ratio of female to male beneficiaries. Collective attendance sheets for consultations and meetings, include a column for gender purposes shown the majority of participants are female. |

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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.** |
| Samoa has a common saying that women are the pillars of society whom iron out the differences amongst community members and tend to provide support with the strengthening of community cleanliness and activities. With the assistance of this project, some women whom have been unemployed have been main recipients to the assistance for improving livelihoods and enhance resilience as they have received financial assistance to mobilize micro-business within their villages and communities. |

# 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.** |
| Within this reporting period, the intervention on improving livelihoods, new environmental risks such as the overuse of chemicals by farmers for land clearing and farming had arisen. Response to this concern was to hold the procurement and discourage the use of chemicals as weed killers. Alternative methods were sought under the project, such as the purchase of bush knives to avoid using chemicals. |

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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.** |
| Not applicable. |

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| **SESP:** [Annex 11- ESSS.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5264/213991/1686624/1686905/Annex%2011-%20ESSS.doc)  **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.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| Yes |

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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.** |
| During the implementation of construction, the flooding was worsening in the Vaisigano area caused by the drainage of road stormwater that ends up in the nearby houses. The proposed solution was to have the construction contractor connected the problem drainage and the pipeline with outlets to the drainage network to allow stormwater runoff flow back into the river and out to sea. Currently, the GCF-funded Vaisigano Catchment Project is financing this drainage along the river protection wall. The GCF project’s involvement is a good complement to the project and is showing a good example that the projects should work together rather than competition amongst projects. |

# 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 current changing climate and its impacts to the Vaisigano River, its inhabitants and infrastructure reveal the origins of this Samoan proverb; owing to unsustainable developments on upland area resulting in damages and impacts to lowland area towards the reef.  Tropical Cyclone Evan struck Samoa in 2012, resulted in at least five deaths, displacement of 7,500 people and damage to over 2,000 houses. Losses to livelihoods, the concurrent costs to all sectors with major impacts felt within the Vaisigano area due to flash floods resulted USD200 million in damage. The experience from TC Evan resulted in the formulation of an economy wide adaptation approach for Samoa.This allowed for increased integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into national development planning and programming across all sectors. In addition, it shall increase the resilience of local communities – including their physical assets and livelihoods – and reducing their vulnerabilities.  The GEF/EWACC Economy Wide Adaptation for Climate Change Project is a Government Project under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The project was developed to implement and provide support through: i) strengthening institutional capacity within the government; ii) enhancing inter-ministerial coordination of climate change adaptation; iii) promoting the inclusion of climate change concerns into development strategies across all sectors; iv) climate-proofing of communities’ physical assets; v) introducing more climate-resilient livelihoods options; and vi) sharing lessons learned and best practices on climate change adaptation across the Pacific region.  The construction of the Vaisigano River revetment wall is one of the hard measures for protection of community assets, as indicated in the Project OUTCOME 2.1.Protection of communities’ physical assets and livelihoods. The wall has been in construction and into its seventh month since the initial earthworks has been undertaken; the wall runs from the Vaisigano Bridge upstream to where the Leone Bridge is located. This is referred to as Segment 1 with the remaining Segments to be constructed later on under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project. It was evident during the latest impact of Cyclone Gita in 2017 the purpose and usefulness of having this infrastructure in place when the flash floods occurred once again which also tested the strength of the yet to be completed wall.  The Ministry acknowledges the donor – GEF; the partnership and support of the implementing agency; UNDP as well as executing government agencies; MOF, LTA, MWCSD, MWTI, also recognize the hard work of the Ott Constructors Ltd and the designing and supervision expertise provided by Kramer Ausenco firm. Lastly, its paramount to also acknowledge the support of the residents of Vaisigano with their continuous collaboration and support not only during the construction phase of the revetment wall but also during the implementation of the EWACC Project. |

**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.mnre.gov.ws/ewacc/  The ministry website has also been used by the project as one of its promotional medium with the existence of a monthly newsletter that serves as a medium to promote and communicate project achievements, etc.    The project has a facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/ewaccproject/?ref=br\_rs) which is envisaged to be used as one of the platform for awareness promotion and communication. Given that this is one of the busiest reporting period, the project will continue to maintain this facebook page so that project information are regularly shared. |

# 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?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [RESUBMISSION\_5264\_LDCF\_Samoa CEO Endorsement\_9Sept 2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5264/213991/1686646/1686927/RESUBMISSION_5264_LDCF_Samoa%20CEO%20Endorsement_9Sept%202014.doc) |
| **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.** |
| Stakeholder engagement has progressed well as consistent quarterly meetings are carried out by TAG (or TAT) which coordination amongst projects was more collaborated in their efforts and approaches. There are more coordination amongst PPCR, AF and LDCF projects through this platform as all projects are also part of the Climate Resilience Steering Committee. |

# 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.