

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR) FY 2021

**GEF - IDB
PIR # 4**

IMPORTANT: The reporting period is GEF Fiscal Year (July 1st, 2020, to June 30th, 2021)

PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Name:	Consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas at the National and Regional Levels			
Project's GEF ID:	5680	Project's IDB ID:	CO-T1387	Overall Stage:
Country/ies:	Colombia			
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity			
Executing Agency:	THE WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE - COLOMBIA			
Project Finance:	Total disbursements of GEF Grant resources as of end of June 30th, 2021 (cumulative)			US\$3,234,474.00
Project Dates:	Date of First Disbursement			8/2/2017
	Agency Approval Date			12/8/2016
	Effectiveness (Start) Date			2/3/2017
	Original Last Disbursement Expiration Date ¹ (OED)			2/3/2022
	Current CED			2/3/2022
	Estimated Operational Close Date ² (EOC)			5/4/2022
	Actual Date of EOC, if applicable			
Project Evaluation:	Mid-term Date (Expected)			3/17/2021
	Terminal evaluation Date (Expected)			2/3/2022

¹ For the GEF, this is equivalent to the project's "Expected Completion Date".

² For the GEF, this is equivalent to the project's "Expected Financial Closure Date".

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE RATING (DO) & ASSESSMENT

Make an overall assessment and provide a rating³ of "likelihood of achieving project objective" during the period (2020-2021). Describe any significant environmental or other changes attributable to project implementation.

Project Objective: The objective of the proposed project is to increase the coverage, representativeness and connectivity of protected areas and strengthened their management efficiency and participatory instruments. This will be pursued by integrating national with regional and local activities. To achieve this objective, the project will target protected area system improvements at the national, regional and local levels.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT (DO)	PREVIOUS RATING	NEW RATING
<p>The project is classified as Satisfactory (S). The probability that the development objective outlined by the project will be met is satisfactory due to the following reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considerable progress has been made in meeting the objectives and solving issues such as the SINAP monitoring information system developed to incorporate the regional subsystems that have a 95% progress level, the methodology for the evaluation of management effectiveness was developed and coordinated between actors with a progress of 85%, and the action plans of SIRAP Orinoquía and Northeast Andes were updated and implemented in 72%. However, there were delays in the field work caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, which will lead to a request for extension of the project for approx. 10 months to successfully complete the implementation of the SINAP monitoring information system in the Orinoquía and Northeastern Andes SIRAPs. This extension will allow the project's executing agency to finish the communication strategy and carry out protected area management training to institutions and local organizations within the framework of the SINAP. 	HS	S

PROJECT STATUS UPDATE

Of the twelve outputs proposed in the project, four have already been completed:

- 1.1. Regional System of Protected Areas (SIRAP) action plans aligned and articulated with National System of Protected Areas (SINAP)
- 1.2. Technical guide developed to formulate or update protected area management plans
- 1.6. Technical inputs for the construction of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) policy instrument developed
- 3.1. Technical studies developed for new national, regional, and local Protected Areas -PAs).

³ See Annex 1: Definition of Ratings.

Another five are at or above 70% progress:

- 1.3. Methodology for the evaluation of management effectiveness developed and coordinated among stakeholders (85%)
- 1.4. National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) monitoring information system developed to incorporate regional subsystems (95%)
- 2.1. Regional System of Protected Areas (SIRAP) Orinoco and Northeastern Andes action plans updated and implemented (72%)
- 2.2. Local institutions and organizations trained in Protected Area (PA) management (70%)
- 2.5. SINAP monitoring information system implemented by SIRAP Orinoquía and Northeastern Andes (70%).

Finally, three outputs are less than 70% complete:

- 1.5. SINAP communication strategy designed and implemented (60%)
- 2.3. Regional and national protected area management plans implemented (66%)
- 2.4. Cycles of analysis of management effectiveness methodology applied in subsystem and regional PAs (40%).

Among the main advances by component, the following are of note:

- (a) **Strengthening of the National System of Protected Areas.** Progress was made in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and National Natural Parks (PNN) in the joint construction of the communication strategy, which is in line with SINAP's policy. Likewise, the conceptual basis and architecture for the SINAP Monitoring Information System (SIM-SINAP) was developed in coordination with the Minambiente, National Natural Parks (PNN), Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute (IAvH) and Institute of Marine and Coastal Research "Jose Benito Vices de Andrés" (Invemar). In addition, a conceptual and methodological proposal was developed to analyze the effectiveness of management in protected area systems, which was reviewed at the "experts' workshop" with the participation of National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) experts in different areas of management.
- b) **Strengthening of regional subsystems of protected areas - SIRAP.** Support was provided for the implementation of strategic actions in the action plans of the Northeastern Andes and Orinoco SIRAPs. We also continued to strengthen the capacities of different public and private stakeholders on issues such as management planning, monitoring, the process of registering Natural Reserves of Civil Society (RNSC) in the Unique National Registry of Protected Areas (RUNAP), and SINAP policy, among others. Progress was also made in structuring the content and scope of the thematic units of SINAP's training and education plan. Support continued to be provided for the implementation of management plans, where 100% was achieved in Guayupes National Park (NP) and Quebrada Honda National Park (NP) in Orinoquía; in the Northeastern Andes, significant progress was made, with the Cristales Castillejo or Guachaneque Regional District of Integrated Management (DRMI) at 89%. Capacity building in the use and application of the Effectiveness Management of Protected Areas (EMAP) continued, with approximately 100 participants, and support has been provided to facilitate the application of the Effectiveness Management of Protected Areas (EMAP) in approximately 50 protected areas. Moreover, a joint agenda was also developed with the Ministry of the Environment and the Regional Autonomous Corporations to support the application of the EMAP in 100 public areas during the second half of 2021. Finally, we have specific calculations for each SIRAP (Orinoco and Northeastern Andes) of elements of analysis associated

with connectivity and reading of the state of their territorial conservation commitments. This process seeks to ensure that the system, in addition to capturing information required nationally, includes the territorial needs for reading the progress of the SIRAP attributes.

- c) **Increase the ecosystem representativeness of SINAP.** The goal was met 100% in terms of the number of hectares. A total of 6'593,778 ha of public areas and ecosystem units represented was achieved, reaching 80,54% compared to the 79.5% proposed by the project. Likewise, progress continues to be made in the process of registering several areas as Civil Society Nature Reserves. The GEF SINAP has provided support to the National Natural Park (PNN) and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) in key national declaration processes such as Manacacias and Cumaro and has provided key support to move forward in priority areas beyond the portfolio, such as the Serranía de San Lucas, Los Bosques Secos del Patía, and the extensions of the PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Chingaza, and the Unique Natural Area (ANU) Los Estorques.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING (IP) & ASSESSMENT

Insert here an assessment and provide ratings⁴ of overall Implementation Progress, including information on progress, challenges, and outcomes on project implementation activities from July 1st, 2020, until June 30th, 2021. As applicable, please include information on issues and solutions related to COVID-19.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT (IP)	PREVIOUS RATING	NEW RATING
<p>During fiscal year 2021, the rating for the project's implementation progress is: "Satisfactory" (S), given the following advancements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component 1: Strengthening of the National System of Protected Areas. Progress was made in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and PNN in the joint construction of the communication strategy, which is in line with SINAP's policy. Likewise, the conceptual basis and architecture for the SINAP Monitoring Information System (SIM-SINAP) was developed in coordination with the Minambiente, PNN, IAvH and Invemar. In addition, a conceptual and methodological proposal was developed to analyze the effectiveness of management in protected area systems, which was reviewed at the "experts' workshop" with the participation of SINAP experts in different areas of management. The SINAP policy proposal is in the process of being materialized through National Council for Economic and Social Policy - (CONPES for its acronym in Spanish). In this sense, the progress made by the "GEF SINAP" will contribute to generating a favorable scenario for its execution through improved planning of protected areas. This improvement will be achieved through the implementation of a guide that will direct the construction of management plans in a collaborative manner with a focus on climate variability. - Component 2: Strengthening of regional subsystems of protected areas - SIRAP. Support was provided for the implementation of strategic actions in the action plans of the Northeastern Andes and Orinoco SIRAPs. The project also continued to strengthen the capacities of different public and private stakeholders on issues such as 	S	S

⁴ See Annex 1: Definition of Ratings.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT (IP)	PREVIOUS RATING	NEW RATING
<p>management planning, monitoring, the process of registering RNSC in the RUNAP, and SINAP policy, among others, while progress was also made in structuring the content and scope of the thematic units of SINAP's training and education plan. Support continued to be provided for the implementation of management plans, where 100% was achieved in Guayapes NP and Quebrada Honda NP in Orinoquía; in the Northeastern Andes, significant progress was made, with the Cristales Castillejo or Guachaneque DRMI at 89%. Capacity building in the use and application of the Effective Management of Protected Areas (EMAP) continued with approximately 100 participants, provided support to facilitate the application of the EMAP guidelines in approximately 50 protected areas, contributing to the effectiveness index established in the current National Development Plan. Moreover, a joint agenda was also developed with the Ministry of the Environment and the Regional Autonomous Corporations to support the application of the EMAP in 100 public areas during the second half of 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component 3: Increase the ecosystem representativeness of SINAP. On the other hand, there has been strong support for the process of declaring protected areas in ecosystems that are not yet represented, in accordance with the country's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The goal was achieved in a 100% met in terms of the number of hectares. A total of 6'593,778 ha of public areas and ecosystem units represented was achieved, reaching 80,54% compared to the 79.5% proposed by the project. Likewise, progress continues to be made in the process of registering several areas as Civil Society Nature Reserves. 		

RISK RATING & ASSESSMENT

Make any adjustments necessary to the assessment ratings⁵ of overall Project Risk⁶ that you provided in the last PIR (2019-2020). Please include details and remedial measures for High and Substantial Risks, specifying who will be responsible for these measures.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT (RISK)	PREVIOUS RATING	NEW RATING
<p>Despite the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic, several project's works spaces have been opened to carry out face-to-face activities in compliance with biosafety protocols, mainly meetings with few participants, and that are identified as strategic for achieving the project's objectives. For these sessions, symptom surveys are held, covid tests are requested and all the necessary information is provided so that the entire team can move forward as quickly as possible with the vaccination process. Working with actors already in the regions continues to be prioritized (for example, making visits to private reserves). On the other hand, the dollar's representative market rate (TRM) increased, generating the need to adapt investment plans, identifying needs for actions to be carried out in the framework of the pandemic. There is still a moderate risk to achieve compliance in some of the project outputs (e.g., 1.5. SINAP communication strategy designed and implemented; 2.2. Local institutions and organizations trained in PA management, and 2.5. SINAP monitoring information system implemented by the Orinoquía and Northeastern Andes SIRAPs), which require an additional 10 months to be</p>	M	M

⁵ See Annex 1: Definition of Ratings.

⁶ These should include risks identified at CEO Endorsement AND any new risks identified during implementation.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT (RISK)	PREVIOUS RATING	NEW RATING
successfully implemented since they require the active participation of actors under the face-to-face modality. This can be addressed within the current biosafety protocols. To mitigate this risk, there is a monthly monitoring plan in place to define the actions for achieving these 3 outputs in a timely manner.		

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Please add information on any progress, challenges, and outcomes with regards to stakeholder engagement, based on the project's activities during its implementation through the 2020-2021 GEF Fiscal Year. **As applicable, please include information on issues and solutions related to COVID-19.**

The stakeholders involved in the project have an active and permanent participation in our work agenda, since we jointly build the work plans with them and monitor them in a participatory manner. The current scenario of a global pandemic led us to rethink the mode of communication to be implemented virtually, but importantly without diminishing the intensity of the approaches. The technical team acquired skills for the implementation of virtual pedagogical tools that allowed us to continue conversing with stakeholders in the different processes. When face-to-face meetings have been required due to weak network connectivity in some territories, they have been carried out with the rigorous protocols that WWF has developed based on the guidelines and recommendations of health agencies.

Thanks to the GEF SINAP technical committees, we have meeting opportunities (2 per year) to discuss the most relevant issues, as well as the annual steering committee. We permanently hold meetings to work on the topics of components 1 and 2, which are linked to the work of protected area planning, management effectiveness evaluations, communication, and dissemination actions, as well as working sessions for the monitoring information system. An example of this is the more than 400 documented stakeholders involved in the planning guide construction process. Likewise, the SINAP policy had, in its diagnostic and construction phase, a broad participation of close to 400 social and institutional stakeholders in the different areas of management (local, regional, and national). In addition to the meetings and workshops, we shared documents for joint review with some key stakeholders and piloted our technical tools. For the process of declaring protected areas, both public and private, we promote the generation of broad governance models for management in territories.

During this semester, 2 specialized groups were created to advise the orientation of the representative and well-connected attributes of the National System of Protected Areas, its indicators development and inclusion in the SINAP Monitoring System -SIMSINAP-. These groups include specialists of different knowledge fields and technical organizations, giving a strong scientific background to the results and providing participation instances on the project.

Likewise, for the development of the training and capacity building plan, an engagement strategy was carried out, which implied opening spaces for participation with different SINAP actors (technical secretaries, research institutes, regional environmental authorities, private actors, among others) and developed and implemented the contents of this plan in a participatory manner.

Recommendations:

- Continue to strengthen the active participation of the actors involved as it is a fundamental part for the fulfillment of the goals and objectives of the project.

GENDER

Please add information on any progress, challenges, and outcomes with regards to any and all gender-responsive measures that were undertaken in the project's activities during the 2020-2021 GEF Fiscal Year. Also: Were indicators on gender equality and women's empowerment incorporated in the project's results framework? (Yes/No). If applicable, include the indicator with its baseline, target, and current value (2020-2021).

The project does not have a specific indicator for gender. However, the governance approach has been linked to the recent guidelines developed by WWF on the subject of safeguards, which include elements of gender, participation and equity that have permeated the implementation of all our activities. There is a high participation of women from both social and institutional stakeholders in every one of the actions undertaken. On the other hand, the methodology "Effectiveness of Protected Areas Management" - EMAP, designed within the framework of the project, contemplates intergenerational and gender elements as a contribution to their effective management.

Recommendations:

- Continue with the participation of women in the project and with the inclusion of the gender approach in the project

KNOWLEDGE

Please add information on knowledge activities and products developed in relation to the project (with GEF or non-GEF resources), with special emphasis on activities carried out during the 2020-2021 GEF Fiscal Year. **As applicable, please include information on issues and solutions related to COVID-19.**

The following knowledge products were developed during fiscal year 2020-2021:

- Proposed Conpes document for the SINAP policy with a 2021-2030 vision. In the link below, you will find the document that is currently open for public consultation:
<https://www.dnp.gov.co/CONPES/Documents/2021-07-12 Documento CONPES SINAP VDiscusión pública.pdf>
- Campaign "Protected areas, my life insurance" to support all PA declaration processes and carried out in alliance with MADS, PNN and public and private allies.
- As for publications, the most important is the SINAP planning guide, which you can find (with its relevant attachments) at the following link:
<https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/bosques-biodiversidad-y-servicios-ecosistematicos/areas-protegidas-de-colombia>

Recommendations:

- It is recommended that for the final phase of the project, the results of the project are socialized and disseminated.

PROJECT MODIFICATIONS

Please report any significant modifications made to the project design since July 1st, 2020. (The basis for comparison is the Project Results Framework Matrix included in the original Request for CEO Endorsement Document.) This should be based on the Project Results Framework Matrix included in the original Request for CEO Endorsement Document.

CATEGORY	YES/NO	APPROVED BY	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE AND EXPLANATION
Objective	No		
Outcome	No		
Output/Activities	No		
Other	No		

EXTENSIONS OR OTHER MODIFICATIONS

Has the project been granted any extension or other modification covered by the OA-420 from July 1st, 2020, until June 30th, 2021? If yes, please explain below. **As applicable, please include information on issues and solutions related to COVID-19.**

No. However, delays in the field work caused by the pandemic will lead to a request for extension of the project for approx. 10 months to successfully complete the implementation of the SINAP monitoring information system in the Orinoquía and Northeastern Andes SIRAPs. This extension will allow the project's executing agency to finish the communication strategy and carry out protected area management training to institutions and local organizations within the framework of the SINAP.

LESSONS LEARNED / BEST PRACTICES

If the project generated any lessons learned or best practices during the 2020-2021 GEF Fiscal Year, please provide a short description. **As applicable, please include information on issues and solutions related to COVID-19.**

LESSONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Project coordination was key to making the most of several opportunities and guaranteeing the adaptive management of project processes (SINAP policy).	The project, while making sure that none of its achievements will be jeopardized as a result, should endeavor to leverage (private and cooperation) resources that could be added to resources obtained from public sources with the approval of the new CONPES (2020-2030), in order to finance the implementation of policy projects submitted for endorsement. The IA could mobilize resources to support a broadening of the project's scope with the intention to include countrywide dynamics, such as national policymaking and institutional and organizational capacity development, thus expanding its current focus on priority regions.

LESSONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Identifying and examining the most relevant development issues, as well as assertively including them in the project design framework is crucial in determining the project's success.</p>	<p>The project design process adopted a realistic approach when it came to determining products, results and goals. Nevertheless, it is necessary to continue monitoring possible opportunities and the exemplary adaptive management carried out by the project's coordinators in order to fully capitalize any potential advantages. A meeting with members of the MADS' International Cooperation Department made it clear that they are interested in receiving support from the GEF-SINAP Project in the development of the Colombian Government's international policies and goals.</p>
<p>The project's partner's roles must be clearly understood in order to ensure the success of its initiatives.</p>	<p>It is necessary to create a positioning agenda, to familiarize new CARs directors with the project's progress and explain the importance of continuing to comply with existing agreements, in order to continue executing the project's work plans.</p> <p>Agreements involving CARs should be pursued more consistently. Similarly, work plans involving these same entities should be more vigorously executed in order to implement more management plans and declarations concerning PAs, mainly in the Northeastern Andean Region.</p> <p>The Implementing Agency (IA) should strongly support the Executing Agency (EA) – if necessary, at the highest level—in diminishing the risk of technical decisions being influenced by political concerns through the timely deployment of an assertive communications plan. Consequently, it is important to foresee the political/administrative shifts that accompany democratic elections.</p>
<p>The project should change some of its impact and product goals to respond to its shifting context.</p>	<p>Some changes to the results matrix are suggested. It is worth promoting the development of products associated with monitoring strategies, communication specifications and management plans more aggressively.</p> <p>The new policies should strongly emphasize integral land use planning and the integration of marine areas within the scope of the project.</p>

LESSONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
The development of a new SINAP policy made it necessary to harmonize the project's products which, in turn, has required making certain changes.	It is important to strongly support the project in order for it to continue to comply with new SINAP policies, foster additional achievements and surpass its goals, which, besides being widely recognized in the public and private sectors, have a significant impact on the process of strengthening the SINAP and the nation's sustainable development. It is also important to acknowledge and support the effort to broaden the scope of these goals to address nationwide issues.
Acquisitions, purchases and financial reporting processes are highly complex.	<p>It is advisable to bring the IA and the EA together in order to come up with procedures for streamlining no-objection processes in relation to equipment purchases intended to improve management effectiveness (in areas such as monitoring, prevention, surveillance and control, social dialogue, infrastructure development, etc.), in order to improve the program's execution and compliance reporting.</p> <p>The IA should establish an effective inception process examining the bank's administrative procedures from the beginning of the project's development to the present time. This should include an analysis of the procedures employed by the EA .</p>
Updated co-financing data make it possible to take suitable decisions as well as to adopt important measures in a timely manner.	It is necessary to update the current co-financing figures in order to dispose of the tangible information required by decision making processes, especially in light of the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the project. Nevertheless, a failure to comply with financial requirements is not to be expected.
Building the capacities of the country's environmental authorities is crucial to maintaining sustainability at all levels.	It is necessary to strengthen the building of the capacities of environmental authorities in order to foster PA management planning in such a way as to make progress in formulating and executing management plans as well as in monitoring these through a series of effectiveness analyses.
Not only do the declaration of new PAs and the creation of the biological corridor scheme increase biodiversity, but these	This project should be further promoted and geared for success in order to support the institutions involved in it in strengthening their conservation and

LESSONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>also contribute to support new policies that will strengthen the SINAP.</p>	<p>sustainable development agendas. The importance of PA management improvement and the HeCo project should be emphasized.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development is not only concerned with nature conservation but also with sustainable land use. Certain conservation schemes linked to the sustainable use of natural resources complement the PAs' conservation efforts and constitute an essential element of complex integral systems.</p>	<p>Sustainable Development (SD) requires adopting an integral approach to envisioning and planning the use of national, regional and local territories that takes natural resource conservation and use schemes into account.</p> <p>Schemes acknowledging the presence of sustainable use processes within the collective properties of ethnic groups, other peasant communities and CSNRs belonging to the SINAP should be developed with the purpose of building more assertive SD promotion schemes and enhancing the national quality of life.</p> <p>Schemes fomenting the development of community tourism, ecotourism and other initiatives compatible with the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources should be promoted. PES associated with sustainability management efforts, for example, should also be backed in cooperation with clean water and energy providers.</p>
<p>It is important not only to secure the financing needed to continue to carry out the initiatives already underway, but also to consolidate the commitments made by different stakeholders and sectors at national, regional and local levels to work hand- in- hand with or in aid of the project's efforts.</p>	<p>The project must strengthen spaces for dialogue between the stakeholders involved in order to refine assertive governance methods in such a way as to provide national and regional support for local efforts and guarantee the cultural propriety of ethnic and peasant community consultations.</p> <p>It is necessary to devise an effective way of pursuing the technical recommendations and honoring the agreements linked to the project's different action plans while avoiding political interference motivated by personal interests in decision making processes. The private sector should be invited to participate in these undertakings.</p> <p>This entails harmonizing different planning methodologies in order to unify the goals of the project's national, regional and local strategic and action plans and</p>

LESSONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>make sure they complement each other and transcend the impacts of 4-year administration cycles by adopting long-term objectives.</p> <p>Development plans should include complementary and compulsory management provisos concerned with all three planning levels.</p> <p>It should also be stated that this refinement process will continue after the GEF-SINAP team has ceased to intervene in these matters, which is why it is necessary to clearly define the role of each of the key institutions and private parties involved.</p>
<p>Community-based organizations hold a comparative advantage when it comes to implementing initiatives and fomenting historical transformational changes capable of promoting both sustainable and family development.</p> <p>Ethnic group participation is a fundamental component of territorial planning.</p>	<p>It is important for projects to support and strengthen community-based organizations in implementing their activities by addressing SD issues and involving family units in their initiatives.</p> <p>It is necessary to strengthen ethnic group participation in integral territorial planning and national policy development processes (IDB Policy OP-765).</p>
<p>According to interviewees, the project has had a considerable positive impact on the task of strengthening the SINAP, exceeding all expectations in this regard.</p>	<p>It is of the utmost importance to support the GEF-SINAP project to solidify its current position. This task should take precedence over the individual results, products and goals formulated as part of the project's design. A resource leverage effort should be initiated immediately in order to obtain the funding necessary to continue to carry out project activities after its official end date in 2022.</p>

ANNEX 1. DEFINITION OF RATINGS

Development Objective Ratings

1. **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
2. **Satisfactory (S):** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
3. **Marginally Satisfactory (MS):** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.
4. **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU):** Project is expected to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives.
5. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
6. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress Ratings

1. **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
2. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action.
3. **Marginally Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **some** components requiring remedial action.
4. **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **most** components requiring remedial action.
5. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
6. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of **none** of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk ratings

Risk ratings will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risks of projects should be rated on the following scale:

1. **High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
2. **Substantial Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
3. **Modest Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/ or the project may face only modest risks.
4. **Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/ or the project may face only modest risks.