**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2021**

Reporting from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

# INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers
2. Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

# 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

# 1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

1. IDENTIFICATION

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| Identification Table | | | GEF ID.: 5815 | Umoja no.: SB-008258 | |
| Project Title | | | Building climate resilience of urban systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Asia-Pacific region. | | |
| Duration months | *Planned* | | 48 months | | |
| *Extension(s)* | | *November 2023, 24 months* | | *Insert date & months added* |
| Division(s) Implementing the project | | | Ecosystems Division, Climate Change Adaptation Unit | | |
| Name of co-implementing Agency | | | N/A | | |
| Executing Agency(ies) | | | Asia and the Pacific Office, UN Environment | | |
| Names of Other Project Partners | | | * National Environment Commission and Thimphu Thromde (Bhutan) * The Department of Climate Change of the General Secretariat of the National Council of Sustainable Development (NCSD) (Cambodia) * Department of Climate Change (DCC) (Lao PDR) * Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC) (Myanmar) * UN-HABITAT | | |
| Project Type | | | Full size project | | |
| Project Scope | | | Regional: 4 countries | | |
| Region | | | Asia Pacific | | |
| Countries | | | Bhutan  Cambodia  Lao PDR  Myanmar | | |
| Programme of Work | | | Climate Change – EA1  (a) Countries increasingly advance  their national adaptation plans  which integrate ecosystem-based  adaptation  (ii) Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans | | |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | | | Climate Change Adaptation | | |
| UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages | | | [**Bhutan: UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDF) 2019-23**](https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Bhutan-UNSDPF_2019-2023.PDF)**:**   * **Outcome 4**: Bhutan’s communities and its economy are more resilient to climate-induced and other disasters and biodiversity loss as well as economic vulnerability   **Relevant planned outputs**:   * + Inclusive, risk-informed systems and capacities in order to enable people to benefit from conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, and reduced environmental and health risks   + National policies and capacities are in place that foster innovative financing and value added and nature-based business solutions   + Improved capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters   **Cambodia: UNDAF 2019-2023**  **Outcome 3: Planet/ Promoting Sustainable Living**   * By 2023, all Cambodian people, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, live in a safer, healthier, more secure and ecologically balanced environment with improved livelihoods, and are resilient to natural and climate change related trends and shocks   + Sub-Outcome 3.1: By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular the vulnerable and marginalized, are empowered to equitably access, responsibly use and benefit from resilient basic services, land and natural resources with an increased resilience to cope with disasters/shocks and other risks.   + Sub-Outcome 3.2: Relevant public and private sector actors use innovation, information and technologies to contribute to sustainable production and living, environmental protection, natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.   **Outcome 5: Managing urbanization**   * By 2023, women and men living in urban areas, including those marginalized and vulnerable, enjoy a safer, more secure and healthier life, utilizing quality public and private services, and benefiting from improved urban governance informed by their voice and participation.   + Sub-Outcome 5.2: Urban authorities plan, manage and coordinate regulated quality services to the public, in a more participatory manner responsive to the needs of urban populations, including vulnerable and disadvantaged people and informed by data, evidence and best practices.   [**Lao PDR-UN Partnership Framework 2017-2021**](http://www.la.one.un.org/images/publications/LaoPDR_UNPF-FINAL-22082016_web.pdf)  **Pillar 1: Inclusive growth, livelihoods and resilience**   * Outcome 3: Forests and other ecosystems are protected and enhanced, and people are less vulnerable to climate-related events and disasters   **Myanmar: UNDAF 2018-2022 (published)**   * Third Principle: Sustainable Development and Resilience (Addressing the root causes of multidimensional poverty, their vulnerability and building capacities for resilience)   **Planet Outcome**   * All people in Myanmar, especially those most affected by and vulnerable to climate and disaster risks, are more resilient to climate and disaster risk and benefit from more effective environmental governance and sustainable use of natural resources   ii. Myanmar Climate Change Policy 2019 (MCCP), Climate Change Strategy and Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan 2018 to 2030 (MCCMP)  **Prosperity Outcome**   * All people in Myanmar, especially the marginalised and vulnerable, benefit from increased opportunities to achieve prosperity through decent work, safe migration options as well as sustainable and resilient rural and urban development.   iii. Sustainable and resilient urban and rural spatial development | | |
| Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s) | | | **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**  11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels  *11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies*  **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**  13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning  *13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions*  13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities  *13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities* | | |
| GEF financing amount | | | US$ 6,000,000 | | |
| Co-financing amount | | | Planned US$ 88,190,417 | | |
| Date of CEO Endorsement | | | 25 January 2017 | | |
| Start of Implementation | | | 8 November 2017 | | |
| Date of first disbursement | | | 28 December 2017 (date of first sub-allotment, given internal execution) | | |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021 | | | *5,351,189 USD* | | |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021 | | | 991,039.78 USD | | |
| Expected Mid-Term Review Date | | | *Dec 2021* | | |
| Completion Date | | *Planned* | 8 November 2021 | | |
| *Revised* | *November 2023* | | |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | | | *TBC* | | |
| Expected Financial Closure Date | | | April 2024 | | |

# 1.2. Project description

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| Present a brief project description, stating objective, components, executing agency and main government/other partners involved. Summarize each component in one short paragraph:  ‘Building climate resilience of urban systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Asia-Pacific region (Urban EbA Asia)' is a four-year, regional project of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), implemented by UNEP Ecosystem Division and executed by the Asia and the Pacific Office (ROAP) in partnership with National Environment Commission and Thimphu Thromde in Bhutan, The Department of Climate Change of the General Secretariat of the National Council of Sustainable Development (NCSD) in Cambodia, Department of Climate Change (DCC) in Lao PDR, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC) in Myanmar, and UN-Habitat.  The aim of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of poor urban communities in Asia-Pacific Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to climate change impacts using Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), with interventions in selected municipalities in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Bhutan and Myanmar.  Project activities are being implemented under three main components.  Component 1: Activities under this Component strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of city management authorities to plan and implement EbA. This will support improved decision-making on climate change adaptation within urban areas in the Asia-Pacific region, thereby promoting resilient urban development. In collaboration with UN-Habitat under this component a training tool on decision-making is being developed  Component 2: Under Component 2, urban EbA interventions on-the-ground are demonstrated in the selected municipalities Thimphu (Bhutan), Kep (Cambodia), Phongsaly and Oudomxay (Lao PDR) and Mandalay (Myanmar). These on-the-ground interventions will increase the capacity of urban communities living in vulnerable areas within the pilot cities to adapt to the effects of climate change.  Component 3: Activities under Component 3 promote the generation, dissemination and management of knowledge – including the information and tools developed within Component 1 – on urban EbA in each pilot city and across the broader Asia-Pacific region, thereby supporting upscaling of the urban EbA approach.  \*As of February 2021, all project activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice following a coup by the military and UNCT Principles of Engagement. These principles include the following:  UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (UNAFPs) will continue to deliver:   * principled, needs-based humanitarian assistance and protection services to crisis-affected people * under the strategic framework of the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan; * support that directly contributes to and accelerates the COVID-19 public health response.   • UNAFPs will pause, until further notice, all   * programs and activities aiming at strengthening government institutions; * policy advice.   • Following a programme review, UNAFPs may continue programming outside the 2021 HRP and the Covid-19 public health response if a clear case can be made that they meet any or a combination of the below criteria:   * the benefits of programming accrue primarily and directly to the people or local communities * without discrimination; * programming supports the strengthening of the rule of law; * programming supports the protection and promotion of human rights; * programming contributes to preserving, to the extent possible, the democratic space.   • UNAFPs will ensure that programming does not pose a risk of:   * legitimizing the de facto authorities; * having a potential negative impact on human rights; * fuelling conflict dynamic; * presenting potential negative reputation for the UN given current circumstances. |

# 1.3. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

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| **Version** | **Date** | **Main changes introduced in this revision** |
| Revision 1 | September 2020 | PSC agreed to a 24 months extension given the delays posed by COVID and starting up country activities. |
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| RevN (latest version at the time of this PIF) |  |  |

# 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

* 1. 2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

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| Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes | **Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)** Insert the Subprogramme’s Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes  *Subprogramme 1 Climate change*  A) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation  Indicator (ii): The number of countries supported by UNEP that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into their national adaptation plans |
| Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)  The project is now in its third year of implementation in the pilot countries with progress made in particular in Lao PDR and Cambodia. 5 information briefs have been developed on examples of Urban EbA interventions in different ecosystems and shared with the countries to build their understanding of Urban EbA.  A communication strategy has been developed and is being implemented. As part of the strategy a joint website with the GEF Latin America and the Caribbean Urban EbA project has been developed (https://cityadapt.com).  An EbA participatory VA training/methodology was developed by UN-Habitat and was shared for consultation among UN experts and agencies. In October-November 2019 it was adapted to Cambodia and Myanmar (more specifically to Kep and Mandalay contexts in terms of ecosystems identification) and the trainings were delivered in both countries in December 2019 with good results and lessons learned in each country. The Decision-making Tools, to assist the integration of urban EbA into development planning and the NAP process in the four countries, has been developed by UN-Habitat and introduced to all pilot countries. Training on the tool has started on January 2021. The training is divided in different sessions and is expected to be completed by Q4 of 2021  The vulnerability assessment exercise was completed in Cambodia and Lao PDR at in the 1st half of 2021 and commenced in Bhutan in June 2021.  Representatives from national PMUs and government partners attended virtual organized events, such as the Gobeshona Conference on locally led adaptation held in January 2021 and the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) Forum held in March 2021 and presented on the project. | |

* 1. 2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

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| GEF Core Indicators | **Indicative expected Results** |
| Discuss GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results. (maximum one paragraph)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Indicator | Expected values at | | | Mid-term | End-of-project | | N/A This is a GEF 5 project |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |

* 1. 2.3. Implementation status and risk

*[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; …. Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]*

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|  | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 20\_\_ | FY 20\_\_ |
| PIR # | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | …. |
| Rating towards **outcomes** (section 3.1) | MS | MS | MS |  |  |
| Rating towards **outputs** (section 3.2) | MS | MU | MS |  |  |
| **Risk** rating (section 3.3) | L | M | L |  |  |

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| Summary of status. Please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed:  Progress has been slow for the project given the delays with getting country level agreements in place. A regional inception workshop was held in Bangkok, Thailand in May 2018 that was attended by two representatives from each country and representatives from UN-Habitat.  The project has started raising knowledge, awareness and understanding of the concept of Urban EbA through activities at the inception phase. The project has developed a number of information briefs explaining Urban EbA and other concepts such as green/grey infrastructure.  With regards to on the ground implementation, regional activities are underway with the UN-Habitat implementing the capacity building outcomes of the project. The Training Needs Assessments (TNAs) were undertaken in 3 countries which are Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar during October-December 2019. The assessment results and conclusion of analysis provided preparation of training programme on EbA Capacity Building provided by UN-Habitat. The EbA training programme aimed to increase the capacity of urban policymakers in the selected municipalities to conduct a climate change vulnerability assessment with a focus on ecosystem functions and services, and to plan for EbA. The training was then conducted in Kep City, Cambodia and Mandalay, Myanmar on December 2019. Due to COVID-19 pandemic trainings were initially postponed since March 2020. In 2021 UN-Habitat has started conducting all training of countries virtually in combination with additional facilitation through national consultants in Lao PDR and Bhutan. The Decision-making Tool (under output 1.2) also implemented by UN-Habitat has been developed and was piloted in four countries virtually in the of December 2020. Five additional trainings sessions on the tool are being organized virtually during 2021.The first session was organized on 25 March for Cambodia and Lao (with 45% of participants being female) and for Bhutan on 31st May (with 50% of participants being female). The second training was jointly organized for all countries on 28 June 2021, and focused on vulnerability and risk assessments. It was attended by 49 participants from 3 project countries out of which 20 were female.  In Cambodia the vulnerability assessment started in May 2020 and has been completed. The initial results were submitted to the in-country PMU which decided to organize a consultation workshop on 25 June 2020. The workshop was organized in the pilot province, Kep, where about 45 officials from regional governmental offices and other stakeholders as well as UNHABITATs country office attended. The initial results were submitted to UNEP in November 2020 and the final report in May 2021. Based on the assessment a catalogue of interventions for Kep has been compiled and two preferred intervention options – mangrove reforestation and restorations of a reservoir have been selected to start implementation in Q4 2021.  Three potential universities were identified to establish long-term research cooperation with the programme, and eventually the selection was narrowed down to one university, with which an MoU will be established. The Royal University of Phnom Penh offers a Master of Science programme in Climate Change as well as a Doctor of Philosophy in Life Science skilled applied ecology and management.  In Bhutan due to a complication with the legal agreement, in-country activities have been delayed. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Bhutan was signed in July 2020 and recruitment of project staff finalized in early 2021 and the NTE started his position in April 2021. Since then TOR for the national experts for the VA were advertised and experts recruited in June 2021 to commence the assessment. Initial discussions between PMU and national universities and research institutions have taken place in regard the establishment of long-term research.  In Lao PDR the VA study started in August 2020 and has been completed. Initial results have been shared with UNEP in January 2021 and the compiled report shared in June 2021. Long-term research agreements are in the process of being established and PMU has identified relevant faculties under which research activities on Urban EbA can be carried out. The PMU found potential EbA cooperation with 3 faculties and the public works and transportation institute, their mandates focus and relate to environmental aspects, long term societal, economic and ecological. The faculties also provide a Bachelor and Masters courses related directly to Environment and Climate Change ; while the public works and transport research institute, has integrated environmental aspect into their work specifically on climate resilient road asset management in northern provinces including Oudomxay and Phongsaly provinces.  In Myanmar a coup was staged on February 1st 2021, deposing the democratic elected government by the military. Based on the UN Principles of Engagement in Myanmar all communications with government partners has been halted to this point, which also has led to a halt in project activities on the national level in Myanmar. All activities under this project with Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.  With regards to accessing global, regional and national platforms for strengthening the knowledge base for supporting the design of urban EbA interventions and improving the public awareness of its positive potential (outcome 3), the project has organized a panel session to deliver further into this topic as part of the 6th Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) Forum. This has helped kick off an important process of connecting with key actors who are active in this field in Asia and the Pacific region, and help create stronger links with regional platforms to exchange knowledge, driving and guiding the outputs under this outcome. The APAN Forum 2020 was identified as a regional event that could act as a practical knowledge portal and bring in expertise from different countries to exchange challenges and success stories related to urban EbA interventions. However, the Forum was postponed to 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic. During the APAN 2021 representatives from Cambodia participated in a session on “Harnessing Climate Technologies and Practices to Strengthen Nature-based Resilience” organised by the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), and presented experience from the project on how best to reach out to key stakeholders, such as policy makers and private sector, to encourage the use of practices that can deliver nature-based resilience.  In the first quarter of 2021 representatives attended the Gobeshona conference on locally led adaptation. During the conference the team contributed significantly to a session on “Building climate change resilience in cities and urban areas through Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)”. The team presented the project and decision-making tool. In addition, a representative from the Cambodia PMU jointedthe expert panel discussion Cambodia’s experience with the tool.  This project is also liaising with UNEP’s sister project in the Latin America and Caribbean region (GEF ID 5681) to create a global flagship between the two regions to help advance the concept of Urban EbA. Cooperation with the GEF LAC project is focused on the lessons learned and knowledge sharing outputs of the project. In this regard a joint web presence has been established serving as a possible knowledge hub for Urban EbA. There is also planning on-going for a joint workshop to share experiences on carrying out vulnerability assessments and planning implementation of interventions. In addition a joint web presence has been established (https://cityadapt.com) and is being regularly updated with news of the project.  The 2nd regional PSC meeting was held virtually and was hosted by Cambodia on 20th November 2020. It was agreed that all countries would have a chance to host the a PSC meeting organized regionally. The objective of the 2nd PSC meeting was to provide PSC members a platform to discuss, and exchange experiences, lessons learned and challenges occurred during the implementation of the project, especially how to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic. During the meeting, partner countries had opportunity to share the initial results from the Vulnerability Assessments, project’s activity progress and next steps. The PSC members also agreed on the project’s extension for 2 more years. Further PSC Members provided comments and endorsement to the revised workplan and budget revision.  Recruitment of the new Regional Technical Expert (RTE) has been ongoing and a selection has been made. The new RTE will commence his position in Q3 2021.  With regards to the baseline study which was commissioned for the project 2019 and was delayed due to COVID 19 as the consultants were not able to travel to the countries to finalise their assessments. An M&E expert has been recruited to finalise the baseline study and develop an M&E plan for the project. The expert commenced work in May 2021 finalising methodologies to gather the data for the study. The M&E expert is working closely with NTEs in the countries.  Rating towards outcomes: The rating is MS. Due to unexpected and unstable COVID-19 impacts, the implementation towards the outcomes has been slow. Hence, the project duration has been extended to December 2023.  Rating towards outputs: Aligned with progress reported on section 3.2. The rating is MS – Progress against achieving project outputs has been slow but achievements have been made since last year. COVID 19 continues to delay specific activities e.g. the UNHABITAT training where online or virtual trainings are not sufficient.  Overall risk rating: justify consolidated project risk given on Table A in section 3.3.: L (Low) – This risk remains low. The unstable political movement in Myanmar is a major setback, as the project has to find the solution on the way forward. However, the initial solution is to suspend the activities for Myanmar, while other partner countries are able to move forward and follow their workplans.  [section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.4. Co-financing

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| **Planned Co-finance**  **Total:**  (total only)    **Actual to date:** Complete (in $ and %. State the date for which this value is valid) | Cash $94,140,417 / in-kind $50,000 **Total $94,190,417**  (maximum one paragraph)  The co-finance budget will be calculated when the EbA interventions and climate-resilient livelihoods are being implemented. In-kind contribution has come from the respective national governments and local city management authorities from Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. During the process of conducting the Vulnerability Assessment and starting planning for intervention implementation the project partners organized consultation, meetings and workshops with local, regional and national stakeholders. The core budget for these activities is funded by the project, but also requires the in-kind contribution from the partner countries. According to the agreement, Cambodia has also already committed $50,000 in-kind contribution under the EbA interventions and climate-resilient livelihoods activities—50% of the in-kind contribution could be counted in. The in-kind contribution from Lao PDR, $83,000, is also calculated from the working hours of provincial and ministerial staff of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. In addition, the co-financing project in Udomxay province has been implemented and $21,439 was invested in year 2020.  Additionally, the in-kind contribution was also provided from the UNEP Regional Coordinator and Regional Office. The consultation, as well as the participation/ contribution during the national workshops and meetings are included. The total amount of $109,161 is calculated by the working hours from November 2017 – June 2021 |

* 1. 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

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| **Stakeholder engagement** | Describe progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO endorsement). For older projects that did not have a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the CEO Endorsement Document, simply mention any kind of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the reporting period.  The project has actively sought to engage a variety of stakeholders, starting from the city authorities where the project will take place to ensure close coordination with city planning officials. For the inception workshop, city officials from Myanmar and Bhutan came to attend and provide city-specific feedback and during the three inception missions to the countries (Bhutan, Laos, Cambodia) visits were undertaken by the project manager together with national level officials to the municipalities where interventions would take place and meetings were set up with municipality-level officials so that their views were heard too.  Further stakeholder engagement has happened throughout the project. The country-level Inception Workshops in Cambodia, and Lao PDR has helped identify key stakeholders in piloted municipalities and other agencies working on urban and sustainability issues in the country/and or region (e.g. GGGI is active in Kep directly in Cambodia and in Myanmar GGGI is in charge of a GCF readiness project focusing on sustainable urban interventions).  The Vulnerability Assessments in Lao PDR and Cambodia included several rounds of stakeholder consultations with local and national stakeholders.  In addition, the Project Steering Committee Meetings are used as an annual event to update the committee members on important developments and obtain their approval on the directions taken within the project.  UNEP has organized the consultation meeting with national PMUs from four partner countries at the beginning of year 2021 to discuss on any work plan related changes and developments. On 22 January 2021 a meeting was held to obtain agreement on latest work plan revisions from all country teams.  A key challenge to ensuring robust stakeholder engagement throughout the project implementation period remains the COVID-19 pandemic. Organization of events where stakeholders can gather continues to be limited due to Government regulations. Only a small number of participants can be physically present, which limits the size of workshops and consultations. As international travel is still not permitted it also limits the UNEP regional office team to attending these workshops virtually, where it may not be fully apparent if all relevant stakeholders are present or are provided with an opportunity to air their views. |

* 1. 2.6. Gender

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| **Gender mainstreaming** | Describe progress, challenges and outcomes related to the gender-responsive measures documented at CEO Endorsement/ Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent. Older projects that were designed before gender mainstreaming should proactively report any possible gender benefits, as appropriate.  (maximum two paragraphs)  The importance of gender mainstreaming in EbA action has been emphasized from the start of the project, notably in the inception meeting, where a session was held on the project’s gender strategy, where UN Environment Gender and Environment Officer for the Asia and the Pacific Office presented detailed examples on how to include gender into projects as well as a case study from Lao PDR on time use and how this varies between men and women.  The regional project team have emphasized with the country level managers that they need to focus on gender equality and ensure that they engage with women’s/ marginalized groups during workshops and consultations for the project.  For example, during the organization of Consultation Workshop on the Initial Results of the Vulnerability Assessment in Cambodia in June 2020, PMU has extended their invitation to Woman’s organization in order to increase participation from female and other sensitive groups. It was an indicator and a good example for other partner countries to follow this initiative.  Another example is from the training needs assessment for capacity building workshop conducted by UN-Habitat in Myanmar where 74% of the respondents were female.  The online training sessions conducted by UN-Habitat on the decision-making tool also tried to emphasize a gender-balance. The first training for Cambodia and Lao PDR had 45% female participation and the 1st training for Bhutan had a 50:50 gender balance. The 2nd joint training organised in June 2021 had 20 female representatives out of 49.  The baseline study is also working to further identify that all indicators and targets are gender sensitive to help set this up in the monitoring framework from the start.  One challenge foreseen (based on lessons learned from other projects) will be getting a sufficient number of women involved in training sessions in-country. The project will continue to highlight the benefits and rationale of getting women involved in an equal manner in order to proactively address this.  To address the mentioned challenges the team is using in-house gender expertise. In addition, the new RTE which is being on-boarded has extensive gender and stakeholder engagement experience, which will further benefit the project moving forward.  [section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| **Environmental and social safeguards management** | Describe progress, challenges and outcomes related to the environmental and social safeguard-responsive measures documented at CEO Endorsement/ Approval in social safeguard action plan or equivalent. Older projects that were designed before environmental and social safeguard mainstreaming should proactively report any possible social safeguard benefits, as appropriate.  Two countries have finalized their Vulnerability Assessment and one additional VA is in progress. The climate related vulnerabilities were analyzed by 1) applying climate modeling, 2) considering socio-economic and gender aspects and 3) assessing the current status of the biodiversity. Close interaction with all relevant stakeholders is part of the assessment as well as of the follow-up processes, during which the most suitable EbA interventions for each pilot city will be defined. This close cooperation with relevant stakeholder is important to align the GEF and the country’s requirements in regard to Environmental and Social Safeguards.  The project will ensure that once pilot activities have been identified the new UNEP Social Risk Identification Form (SRIF) tool will be used to screen interventions for any possible issues. The SRIF is UNEPs environmental and social safeguard tool. Country level protocols and policies will also be followed. Within the framework of the SRIF – grievance redress procedures will be reviewed and established within the pilot countries.  The project is also establishing a monitoring system which looks into ESG beside measuring the impacts (defined by the indicators). In this way the project assures that the indicators are fulfilled in line with the ESG.  [section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.8. Knowledge management

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| **Knowledge activities and products** | Provide a narrative of knowledge activities/ products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement/ Approval  (maximum one paragraph)  A challenge perceived from the start of the project has been to define what Urban EbA is to participating municipalities and countries, given the innovative nature of this approach, especially in the smaller municipalities. This is seen as being similar to ‘green infrastructure’ or ‘green cities’ meaning sometimes merely planting trees or building parks. While this is important in improving green infrastructure in cities, it is not full Urban EbA. In order to help promote a better understanding of what how to develop ‘Urban EbA’ investments, a series of information briefs were developed help explain the term as well as illustrate concepts such as green, gray and hybrid infrastructure to better help municipalities understand what is meant by the approach. This will be the starting point when developing tools and guidelines on this work. So far the project has also helped identify some case studies of where Urban EbA has been employed in other municipalities in the Asia and the Pacific region, breaking these down between the four different ecosystems represented in this study, i.e. hilly, mountainous, dryland and coastal. Altogether this has resulted in 5 different information briefs.    During the 1st Project Steering Committee (PSC) that took place in Bangkok in September 2019, a field visit was organized to the Centenary Park in Bangkok to provide a good example to the country focal points on what an Urban EbA intervention could look like and what elements to consider when identifying/ implementing such initiatives.  UN-Habitat and UNEP developed training material under output 1.2 and delivered 2 trainings in Cambodia and Myanmar in December 2019 and in Laos and Bhutan in 2021. The training package is the consolidation of 6 modules:   1. Exposure analysis 2. Sensitive analysis 3. Adaptive capacity assessment 4. Summary of vulnerability and risk 5. Translate issue into action 6. Selecting urban EbA action   The training package is however offline, the virtual sharing folders will be developed to store project knowledge products and to share to all countries.  In Q1 of 2021 representatives from the project participated and presented lessons from the project at the Gobeshona Conference on local adaptation and the 7th APAN Forum. During the Gobeshona conference the team contributed significantly to a session on “Building climate change resilience in cities and urban areas through Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)”. The team presented the project and decision-making tool. In addition, a representative from the Cambodia PMU joint the expert panel discussion Cambodia’s experience with the tool.  During the APAN 2021 representatives from Cambodia participated in a session on “Harnessing Climate Technologies and Practices to Strengthen Nature-based Resilience” organised by the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), and presented experience from the project on how best to reach out to key stakeholders, such as policy makers and private sector, to encourage the use of practices that can deliver nature-based resilience.  A communications plan has been developed and in addition Laos and Cambodia have been developing their own national communication plans. The project is further collaborating with its sister project in Latin America and the Caribbean region to enhance the understanding of Urban EbA interventions and share knowledge between these two regions including through a common online presence <http://cityadapt.org>  In addition, both projects are collaborating on a joint online workshop on sharing lessons from the implementation of interventions and challenges in the planning process from the two regions. The activity timeline has showcased the highlights from the regional and national levels from the Asia-Pacific countries. For instance, the details of online and in-person training sessions, Capacity Needs Assessment, as well as the Vulnerability Assessment reports have been shared on the website. The integrated Google Map has indicated the project sites where the EbA interventions will be implemented. A concept Note to jointly organize an internal exchange webinar between the two regions was developed and shared among partner countries for their inputs. The objective of the webinar is to exchange and present a range of key considerations for conducting the vulnerability assessments and the EbA implementation process.  [section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.9. Stories to be shared

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Stories to be shared** | Optional for mature projects: Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project results that are worth sharing with a larger audience, and/or investing communications time in, if any.  There are no stories to share as yet from the project. |
|  | |

# 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

*Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the* ***UNEP Task Manager****[[1]](#footnote-2) will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:*

1. *Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1*
2. *Implementation progress – see section 3.2*

*Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.*

* 1. 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

| **Project objective and Outcomes** | **Indicator** | **Baseline level** | **Mid-term target** | **End-of-project target** | **Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021** | **Progress rating[[2]](#footnote-3)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1:** Technical and institutional capacity of city management authorities to integrate urban EbA into development planning strengthened. | 1.Institutional capacity score of city authorities in Thimphu, Kep, Pongsaly and Oudomxay and Mandalay to effectively identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA in urban areas. | Baseline values under review – data gathering in process |  | By project completion, city authorities (in 5 institutions) have achieved an increase in capacity score by at least 2 steps. | Institutional strengthening activities under Outputs 1.2 and 1.3 are being delivered under the agreement with UN-Habitat, who is developing training on climate change impacts and decision-making tools for municipal authorities. UN-Habitat has conducted the Training Needs Assessments in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar respectively. Two Capacity Building Trainings were delivered in Cambodia and Myanmar in 2019 and in Laos in 2021.  Training Needs Assessment for Bhutan has been conducted in Q2 2021 with the training planned for delivery in August 2021.  *Activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.* | MS |
| **Outcome 2:** EbA demonstrated in pilot cities to reduce the vulnerability of poor, urban communities. | 1.Investments in EbA made in specific areas per city to reduce vulnerability of poor urban communities | 0 |  | By project completion:  5 areas (2 areas in Lao DPR and 1 area in Bhutan, Cambodia and Myanmar) | The Vulnerability Assessment (VA) has been finalised for Cambodia and Lao PDR and the initial results were presented. Cambodia has identified two interventions options and Lao PDR is in the process of identifying interventions based on the VA results. For Bhutan the recruitment of national consultants to conduct VA was finalised with VA commencing in June 2021. | MS |
| 2.Number of beneficiaries from urban EbA interventions in Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar (and percentage of which are women) | 0 |  | 1920 households benefitting from diversified livelihoods in the project (of which at least 50% are women). The number of people that will benefit from the project is to be validated by the baseline study. | Socio-economic VA have been conducted. No additional progress made on this indicator as yet. | MU |
| **Outcome 3**: Knowledge base for supporting the design of urban EbA interventions strengthened, and public awareness of the positive potential of urban EbA interventions to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts increased. | 1. Percentage of community members at project intervention sites that are aware of climate change and urban EbA interventions (of which are women). | To be determined during inception through a baseline assessment  Baseline assessment underway |  | By project completion, at least 50% (per sample) of the community members at each project intervention sites – approx. 960 people are aware of climate change and urban EbA interventions (with at least 50% being female.) | The project is seeking to identify relevant communications and awareness-raising campaigns appropriate to each country context in order to help create and effective awareness raising and knowledge sharing approach.  Five Information briefs have been developed and published introducing Urban EbA in the context of different ecosystems.  Following the PSC meeting in September 2019, a half day field visit to Centenary Park at Chulalongkorn University was organized for the project team. Focal points from the countries and other stakeholders learnt how land architecture plays a role in developing green public spaces that can help to address climate change challenges.  The park is designed as a multi-functional “urban forest”, besides providing recreational space, it provides a constructed wetland, with wetland, with a rain garden, retention pond and an underground water drainage system.  Lao PDR PMU has produced a video in Lao on the vulnerability assessment training workshops, which has been shared nationally via the DCC Facebook site https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dbnUvk9QpXA | MU |
| Number of city authorities in Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar using local, national and regional platforms to access information on EbA that is collated, generated and disseminated through the LDCF project. | 0 |  | By project completion, at least 40 (10 in each country). | The project supported a panel session on Urban EbA at the 6th Asia and the Pacific Network that took place in October 2018 in Manila which marked the start of regional platforms to share and access climate information.  The team made an attempt to do a session at WUF 2020 however the concept note was not approved. In Q1 of 2021 representatives from the project participated and presented at the Gobeshona Conference on local adaptation and the 7th APAN Forum, both were organised virtually due to the ongoing COVID19 pandemic. During the Gobeshona conference the team contributed significantly to a session on “Building climate change resilience in cities and urban areas through Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)”. The team presented the project and decision-making tool. In addition a representative from the Cambodia PMU joint the expert panel discussion Cambodia’s experience with the tool.  During the APAN 2021 representatives from Cambodia participated in a session on “Harnessing Climate Technologies and Practices to Strengthen Nature-based Resilience” organised by the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), and presented experience from the project on how best to reach out to key stakeholders, such as policy makers and private sector, to encourage the use of practices that can deliver nature-based resilience.  A joint project website with the LAC Urban EbA team has been finalised and is online and used for knowledge sharing and project updates. | MS |

* 1. 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

| **Outputs/Activities[[3]](#footnote-4)** | **Expected completion date[[4]](#footnote-5)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)** | **Progress rating justification[[5]](#footnote-6), description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay** | **Progress rating[[6]](#footnote-7)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT 1:** | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1:**  Policy briefs developed on cost-effective adaptation to climate change in an urban context | June 2023 | 50% | 50% | A stock-taking exercise on adaptation techniques (focusing on Urban EbA techniques) that have been implemented in urban areas in the Asia-Pacific region was undertaken through use of a survey to try find case studies (split according to the 4 ecosystems targeted by this project) by an urban specialist. This has been used to draft a shorter more targeted policy brief/explanatory products together with UN-Habitat to clearly define Urban EbA that will also be used by UN-Habitat to introduce the concept in their trainings.  Building on these case studies, a TOR has been developed for undertaking a cost-benefit analysis of Urban EbA interventions in the region. This analysis is delayed because of this the decision on the timelinemade. during the 1st PSC meeting – it was agreed to produce the Cost-benefit policy brief after the interventions have been implemented. We expect to complete the analysis by Q2-2022. | MS |
| **Output 1.2:**  Training on climate change impacts and appropriate urban EbA interventions provided to city management authorities in Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar (including from pilot cities) | Oct 2021 | 40% | 80% | Detailed training material/tools were developed by UNHABITAT and peer reviewed by colleagues in UNEP.  In December 2019, the VA Mapping and EbA Capacity Building Training was delivered in two piloted municipalities: Kep, Cambodia and Mandalay, Myanmar. The same training has been planned for Lao PDR in March 2020, but postponed due to unforeseen COVID-19 pandemic. The training took place eventually in Q2 2021. For Bhutan the Training Needs Assessment has been conducted in Q2 2021 and training is planned to be delivered in August 2021.  *Activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.* | S |
| **Output 1.3:**  Decision-making tools to integrate urban EbA into development planning and the NAP process, designed and presented to city authorities in Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar | Oct 2021 | 40% | 80% | Identification of existing tools (internal and external to the UN) has been conducted during preparation of project document. A desktop review of relevant EbA literature was conducted by an intern assignment to help identify and update the list of existing tools and guidelines and work to start developing the tools and guidelines. UN-Habitat has developed the Decision-making Tool. The final design of the tool will be in consultation with the country teams.Training sessions are underway and will be concluded in end of 2021.  *Activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.* | S |
| **COMPONENT 2:** | | | | | |
| **Output 2.1:**  Vulnerability maps and adaptation reports developed for pilot cities | Oct 2021 | 20% | 70% | VAs have been undertaken and finalised in Lao PDR and Cambodia. In Bhutan the VA is under process and expected to be finalised by September 2021. Vulnerability maps and reports for Lao PDR and Cambodia are available.  *Activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.* | S |
| **Output 2.2:**  City-specific urban EbA interventions appropriate to the social, cultural and environmental contexts – including urban reforestation, urban agriculture and wetland restoration – demonstrated in pilot cities | Dec 2023 | 5% | 10% | Activities under this output are yet to start as the proposed/ suggested EbA Interventions for each pilot municipality will be catalysed after the country-level Vulnerability Assessment is completed. As VAs in Cambodia and Lao have been completed the next step will involve the selection of interventions. Cambodia selected their interventions and is entering the planning phase for the implementation.  Due to the COVID-19 situation in Cambodia and Lao PDR, site visits and consultations with local stakeholders have been avoided. The team therefore would like to validate and confirm the selection of interventions before commencing.  *Activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.* | MS |
| **Output 2.3:**  Livelihood improvement plans based on urban ecosystems developed and implemented with poor urban communities | Dec 2023 | 5% | 10% | .Following the conclusion of the VAs, the livelihood plans are being developed and aligned with the selected interventions.  As the final decision on the EbA interventions still need to be refined for Cambodia and Lao PDR, the livelihood improvement plans have been delayed.  *Activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.* | MS |
| **Output 2.4:**  Long-term research programmes established in local scientific institutions to assess the long-term societal, economic and ecological benefits of urban EbA in pilot cities | Dec 2023 | 5% | 15% | A list of criteria with Cambodia was developed, and 2 representatives from the major Universities attended the training workshop in Dec 2019, and a discussion took place with the NTE and RTE regarding how to advance on this through grants for research. A concept note was submitted, and feedback provided by the RTE.  In Myanmar a lecturer from the Mandalay Technical Uni attended the December 2019 training workshop and an initial discussion took place with the RTE, however no progress made since. Lao PDR and Cambodia have both identified universities to establish the long-term research projects and are in the process of finalising the MoUs. Bhutan has commenced discussions on establishing long-term research with different national institutes.  *Activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.* | MS |
| **COMPONENT 3:** | | | | | |
| **Output 3.1:**  Performance of urban EbA interventions in pilot cities monitored and assessed | Dec 2021 | 5% | 30% | An M&E expert has been hired to develop a monitoring framework. The expert commenced work in May 2021 and is working in close collaboration with the NTEs in the project countries of Lao PDR, Bhutan and Cambodia. The framework will be delivered in Sep 21.  *Activities in Myanmar have been suspended until further notice.* | MS |
| **Output 3.2:**  National public awareness programmes implemented on climate change effects in urban areas and appropriate EbA interventions to manage these effects, including lessons learned from interventions implemented in pilot cities | Oct 2023 | 0% | 15% | Activities under this output are being discussed and consulted with partner countries. Information briefs providing country-specific context, project description and EbA knowledge have been developed in order to inform and advocate relevant stakeholders in pilot cities. This output has been delayed due to delays with starting EbA outputs. The expected delivery date for this output was be revised to October 2023 in order to ensure sufficient time with gathering information from EbA interventions | MS |
| **Output 3.3:**  Relevant local, national and regional platforms updated to share knowledge on integrating urban EbA into city planning and management processes to facilitate the upscaling of urban EbA approaches throughout the region | Dec 2023 | 12% | 40% | A parallel session entitled ‘Integrating Ecosystem-based Approaches for Building Resilience of Urban Ecosystems in Asia and the Pacific’ was organized under the 6th APAN Forum in October 2018. APAN will be one of the key regional platforms through which activities and findings of the project can be disseminated. In Q1 of 2021 representatives from the project participated and presented at the Gobeshona Conference on local adaptation and the APAN Forum. During the Gobeshona conference the team contributed significantly to a session on “Building climate change resilience in cities and urban areas through Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)”. The team presented the project and decision-making tool. In addition a representative from the Cambodia PMU joint the expert panel discussion Cambodia’s experience with the tool.  During the APAN 2021 representatives from Cambodia participated in a session on “Harnessing Climate Technologies and Practices to Strengthen Nature-based Resilience” organised by the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), and presented experience from the project on how best to reach out to key stakeholders, such as policy makers and private sector, to encourage the use of practices that can deliver nature-based resilience. The achievement of this output has been delayed due to changes within the regional technical team. Expected delivery for this output is Dec 2023 to allow for time with gathering information from EbA interventions | MS |

3.3. Risk Rating

**Table A.** Risk-log

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Risk affecting:** | **Variation respect to last rating** | | | | | | | |
| Outcome / outputs | **CEO ED** | **PIR 1** | **PIR 2** | **PIR 3 (this PIR)** | **MTR** | **PIR 4** | **Δ** | **Justification** | |
| Risk 1: Project managers and stakeholders at PSC have a limited overview of the overarching project objectives because of the project’s multi-faceted, multi-country nature. | Outcomes 1-3 | M | M | M | M |  |  | = | This explanation should focus on what changed respect to the previous rating.  This risk remains medium. Stakeholder engagement and coordination remains important part of project activities. | |
| Risk 2: Poor coordination among project stakeholders because of language and geographical barriers. | Outcomes 1-3 | M | M | L | L |  |  | = | The risk remains low. | |
| Risk 3: Natural disasters undermine the implementation of the EbA interventions:  Economic loss and/or damage to the interventions. | Outcome 2 | M | L | L | L |  |  | = | The risk remains low. | |
| Risk 4: M&E and baseline study has not yet been executed and this might cause delays in other project activities implementation. | Outcomes 1-3 | N/A | N/A | M | L |  |  | ↓ | M&E and baseline study are being undertaken after some initial delays and should not further delay any activites from here on. | |
| Risk 5: High turnover of staff in implementing agencies:  Reduced institutional memory results in disruptions or delays in project implementation and coordination. | Outcomes 1-3 | M | L | M | L |  |  | ↓ | NTEs in all countries have been established and no change has occured. The projects have been picking up in implementation and are supported by both NTEs and Government Focal Points. Currently the risk is low to have iplementation of the Project being disrupted or delayed by staff turnover. The recruitment of the RTE has also been finalised with the candidate due to join the team by Q4 2021. | |
| Risk 6: Limited inter-sectoral data sharing: The timely delivery and effectiveness of the project is reduced. | Outcomes 1-3 | M | L | L | L |  |  | = | The risk remains low. | |
| Risk 7: Government will not provide sufficient funds to sustain the local structures , once the project ends: Upscaling of the urban EbA interventions will be limited. | Outcome 2 | M | L | L | L |  |  | = | The risk remains low. Upscaling strategies will be developed under Outcome 3 of the project | |
| Risk 8: The implementation of the EbA interventions is undermined by social unrest within the target communities and project activities are delayed. | Outcome 2 | M | L | L | M |  |  | ↑ | The military coup in Myanmar has led to a suspension of project activities on the local and national level. At the regional level knowledge sharing and capacity building continues with the exemption of Myanmar. | |
| Risk 9: The communities at the selected intervention sites do not support the proposed urban EbA interventions: Limited support from the target communities may prevent the achievement of the immediate as well as long-term benefits of the project. | Outcome 2 | M | L | L | L |  |  | = | This risk remains low. Interventions have not yet been implemented, however community enegagement and active stakeholder consultations are envisaged to minmise this risk further | |
| Risk 10: Unsustainable land and natural resource use:  Unsustainable use of natural resources continues, leading to further degradation of ecosystems. | Outcome 2 | M | L | L | L |  |  | = | The risk remains low. | |
| Risk 11: Local zoning and land use plans compete with EbA interventions: The efficacy of the EbA interventions is undermined. | Outcome 2 | M | L | L | L |  |  | = | This risk remains low. Interventions have not yet been implemented, however the selection of interventions is taking the location and competing land use into account. In addition extensive consultations are being undertaken to ensure this risk is not applicable. | |
| Risk 12: Large-scale infrastructure development in the cities during implementation: Project activities are disrupted or delayed | Outcome 2 | L | L | L | L |  |  | = | The risk remains low. | |
| Risk 13: Covid-19 is hindering achievement of targets | Outcome 1-3 | n/a | n/a | n/a | M |  |  |  | The COVID-19 pandemic continues to hinder the development of 1) Capacity Building activities, especially the VA Mapping Training delivered by UN-Habitat and 2) the execution of baseline study in pilot countries. International consultants are still not allowed to travel. Domestic travels and gatherings are also limited. Virtual and distant participation is also limited due to weak facilities in remote cities. The virtual meeting, training or workshop requires IT literacy and facilities. Weak internet connection and insufficient IT facilities hinder those events and activities, as well as lower the quality of the participants’ understanding. | |
| **Overall Project Risk Rating** |  | n.a | L | L | L |  |  |  | This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3. | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |

**Table B.** Outstanding medium & high risks

List here **only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse** in the **current** PIR

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)** | **Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period** | **Additional mitigation measures for the next periods** | | |
| What | When | By whom |
| Risk 1: Project managers and stakeholders at PSC have a limited overview of the overarching project objectives because of the project’s multi-faceted, multi-country nature. | The RTE to work with the NTE’s and a consultant/ expert to develop a stakeholder engagement plan detailing which group of stakeholders are to be included in each activity. Consideration of how to connect to regional and country networks are to be part of this plan.  Stakeholder inputs can be included through one on one virtual discussions. | ToR for the stakeholder engagement expert have been developed.  Recruitment of RTE with experience in stakeholder engagement | A new Regional Technical Expert has been hired who has extensive experience on stakeholder consultations who will develop and implement a plan detailing which group of stakeholders are to be included in each activity. In addition M&E expert is taking into consideration different stakeholder groups. | continuously | RTE |
| Risk 8: The implementation of the EbA interventions is undermined by social unrest within the target communities and project activities are delayed. | N/A | Project activities on national level in Myanmar have been suspended temporarily. | No Actions required | N/A | N/A |
| Risk |  |  |  |  |  |
| : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Add rows as needed to reflect additional risks |  |  |  |  |  |

**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.   
**Significant 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.   
**Medium 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.   
**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.

1. For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager [↑](#footnote-ref-7)