



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia and Pacific
Country:	Myanmar
Project Title:	FishAdapt: Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Myanmar
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/MYA/020/LDF
GEF ID:	5702
GEF Focal Area(s):	LDCF
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
Project Duration:	48 months (extension 18 months); 66 months
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<p>Kyaukpyu (RK)=N 19° 25' 40"E 93° 33' 4"</p> <p>Ramree(RK)= N 19° 5' 25"E 93° 51' 44"</p> <p>Toungup(RK)= N 19° 1' 27"E 94° 21' 50"</p> <p>Thandwe(RK)= N 18° 27' 55"E 94° 21' 56"</p> <p>Gwa(RK)= N 17° 35' 37"E 94° 34' 47"</p> <p>Kyauktan(YG)= N 16° 38' 14"E 96° 19' 30"</p> <p>Kayan(YG)= N 16° 54' 28" E 96° 33' 37"</p> <p>Thongwa(YG)= N 16° 45' 35"E 96° 31' 29"</p> <p>Kawhmu(YG)= N 16° 32' 49"E 96° 3' 45"</p> <p>Kungyangon(YG)= N 16° 26' 22"E 96° 0' 43"</p> <p>Twantay(YG)= N 16° 44' 42"E 95° 57' 14"</p> <p>Htantabin(YG)= N 17° 7' 59"E 95° 55' 0"</p> <p>Taikkyi(YG)= N 17° 18' 51"E 95° 57' 46"</p> <p>Bogale(AYA)= N 16° 17' 38"E 95° 23' 50"</p> <p>Dedaye(AYA)= N 16° 24' 40"E 95° 53' 8"</p> <p>Kyaiklat(AYA)= N 16° 26' 42"E 95° 43' 25"</p> <p>Pyapon(AYA)= N 16° 17' 7"E 95° 40' 43"</p> <p>Kyonpyaw(AYA)= N 17° 18' 4"E 95° 11' 54"</p> <p>Ngapudaw(AYA)= N 16° 19' 30"E 94° 26' 58"</p> <p>Pathein(AYA)= N 16° 46' 45"E 94° 43' 55"</p> <p>Thabaung(AYA)= N 17° 2' 25"E 94° 48' 17"</p> <p>Yegyi(AYA)= N 17° 20' 41"E 95° 7' 7"</p> <p>Labutta(AYA)= N 16° 8' 58"E 94° 45' 32"</p>

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	25 Aug 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 April 2017
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	31 March 2021

¹ As per FPMIS

Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	30 September 2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,000,000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	12,885,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	3,161,794
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	<p>USD 8,813,534 (65.8% of in-kind contributions committed have been realized)</p> <p>Remarks;</p> <p>As a consequence of the political disruption of 1st Feb 2021, UNCT announced not engage in any kind of activities or communication with the de facto authorities. In addition, the on-going COVID-19 pandemic restrictions mean that most activities requiring engagement with stakeholders were suspended, although some activities were possible through virtual trainings /meetings. Since early February 2021, on-going political disturbances have also impacted the project. These two factors have affected the Project co-financing figure for July 2020 – Jun 2021.</p>

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	20 October 2020 (4 th PSC Meeting)
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	January–February 2020
Actual Mid-term review date:	January-February 2020 – Final report submitted April 2020
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	Completed 1st April 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	30th September 2022
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	No
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	No

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MS
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS
Overall risk rating:	H

Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr. Richard George Gregory , Team Leader/Senior Fisheries Specialist, FishAdapt	Richard.Gregory@fao.org
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Budget Holder	Ms. Yuka Makino, FAO Representative in Myanmar	Yuka.Makino@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Mr. Sameer Karki, Technical Officer, Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, FAO HQ	Sameer.Karki@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): To enable inland and coastal fishery and aquaculture stakeholders to adapt to climate change by understanding and reducing vulnerabilities, piloting new practices and technologies, and sharing information.	Number of direct beneficiaries of the project	2015- No fisheries and aquaculture stakeholders have adaptation in place to CC impacts in target communities	Not specified in the project document	90,000 (at least 30,000, women)	14 877 direct beneficiaries (50% female), equating to 16.5% of the project target. The total number of benefits from fisheries training. -2,687; Aquaculture training-1,925; Climate change adaptation & DRM training 12,668; & Stakeholder, (IPs, Gov, Universities) engagements-2,207. Total 20,844 benefits accrued to 14,877 individuals.	MU
	% female % Youth		Not specified in the project document	40%	Overall, participants in project activities included 50% female and 9% youth	S
	Community level Vulnerability Assessment Union and Sector	2015. 10 VA carried out	Not specified in the project document	120 (villages) 15	Vulnerability Assessments (VA) and validations with communities have been carried out in 53 villages The VA methodology validations and the report "Climate risk assessment for fisheries and aquaculture based adaptation in Myanmar" (National level) were completed in conjunction with WorldFish.	S
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of DoF, Gov and private sector stakeholders to address climate change issues through improved relevant national policies and strategies facilitating	CCA mainstreamed into FI and Aq relevant Laws, Strategies and policies (at Union and local level).	2015 9 Union FI and Aquaculture laws do not integrate CCA in 2015 15 Region/state level FI and Aq laws do not integrate CCA.	Not specified in the project document	3 14	Comparative reviews of the Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law, Aquaculture Law and State & Regional Freshwater Fisheries Laws, with key international instruments and other laws and policies related to natural resources management (including tenure rights, CCA and DRM).	MS

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ GEF Secretariat six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

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Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
a climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture sector.	Fi and Aq mainstreamed into CCA laws and policies	FI and AQ in NAPA, not mainstreamed into CCA laws or policies	Not specified in the project document	3 National Laws	Analyses of the National Marine Fisheries Law and the 3 Regional Freshwater Fisheries Laws in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy, and Rakhine- plus the National Aquaculture Law has been completed, and conclusions and recommendations for improving the legal framework drafted. Additionally, the Environmental Conservation Laws and policies, the Myanmar Natural Disaster Risk Management Law, and Land Tenure normative have been analyzed and recommendations for review submitted A legal and policy capacity building program consisting of four training modules has been prepared. Legal awareness training materials for TOT & Community Trainings in target communities developed for; Basic concepts of policy and legislation; Basic principles for developing fishery policy and legislation; Fundamentals of Fishery policy and legislation (Inland and Marine); & Fundamentals of Aquaculture policy and legislation.	S
	Capacity of staff improved	Government staff do not have capacity to support climate change adaptation in the sector	Not specified in the project document	3,500 (1,200 women)	2,207 Government, IP and University staff have been trained (33% of female) Capacity building of Government staff is currently affected by the political crisis.	S
Outcome 2: Fishers in coastal and inland water regions of Myanmar increase their knowledge of and reduce their vulnerability to climate change, and disasters and develop/demonstrate critical adaptation practices and technologies	Number of stakeholders benefiting from the project	2015 Limited CC adaptation planning through LIFT/Development projects exists, but nothing specific for the sector	Not specified in the project document	45,000 (at least 30% women)	≈ 6,334 individuals (50% female) in 49 fishery communities , trained in fisheries and climate change related topics – 14.1% of the project target. 49 fisheries community vulnerability assessments and village maps completed in Yangon, Ayayawaddy and Rakhine. Due to COVID 19 restrictions and political situation in Myanmar, the project adaptive management actions have initiated plans to deliver capacity building training targeting to fishery communities, SSF associations and CSOs working on the fisheries sector through tele-training, using a peer to peer platform that is currently under development.	S
Outcome 3: Small-scale fish farmers increase their knowledge of and reduce their vulnerability to climate change, and develop and demonstrate critical	Number of people benefiting from improved adaptation technologies and practices	2015 No practices and technologies exist.	Not specified in the project document	45,000 (at least 15,000 women)	≈ 6,634, individuals (51% female) In 21 aquaculture communities trained in aquaculture and climate change related topics – 14.1% of the project target. 21 aquaculture vulnerability assessments and village maps completed in Yangon, Ayayawaddy and Rakhine.	S

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Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
adaptation practices and technologies.					Due to COVID 19 restrictions and political situation in Myanmar, project adaptive management actions have initiated plans to deliver capacity building training targeting to aquaculture communities, and CSOs working on the aquaculture sub-sector through tele-training, using a peer to peer platform that is currently under development	
Outcome 4: Enhanced understanding & access to adaptation practices & technologies enable stakeholders to manage information & scale up adaptation in the fisheries & aquaculture sector	Number of people benefiting receiving information from awareness raising activities	2015. No awareness raising activities undertaken	Not specified in the project document	3,000,000	<p>14,875, direct beneficiaries and 83,569 indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p>Development of training and awareness materials on 33 topics¹² ready for implementation.</p> <p>In-project capacity building initiated involving 5 topics¹³ and 10 staff.</p> <p>MTR completed and report received in April 2020. Recommendations incorporated into project implementation design,</p> <p>The FishAdapt project has a landing page on the FAO website as well as its own website: www.fishadapt.org</p> <p>Peer to Peer platform (mobile application) finalized; first version ready to launch and to be rolled out with grass roots stakeholders as part of planning to mitigate impacts of political situation and COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p>Documentation of best practices on going.</p>	S

¹² EAFM Modules (hand book, tool book, work book), EAAM Modules (hand book, tool book, work book),; Comprehensive VA modules; Rapid VA modules; CCA-DRM modules; Early warning and early action modules; Mangrove friendly aquaculture (Manual); Rice-fish culture (Manual); Water quality and fish disease management (Manual); Participatory communications for development; Climate smart Aquaculture (brochure); Safety at sea; Post-harvest management (Fisheries& Aquaculture); TOT for Legal Capacity Building

Training modules on P2P platform: Safety At Sea (7 modules); Post-harvest Management (4 modules); Legal and Policy (4 modules),; Intro to Tele training (1 module); Peer to Peer Facilitation (1 module); Gender aspects in Fisheries and Aquaculture (1 module); Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small- Scale Fisheries; Gender Equity & Equality (translating video module 1) Sustainable Finance; Knowledge Management; M&E; Field Monitoring; custom course developed for FishAdapt staff.

3. **Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)** Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹⁴	Expected completion date ¹⁵	1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5	Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁶ or any challenge in delivering outputs
Output 1.1.1 National level climate change vulnerability assessments (VAs) for fisheries and aquaculture sector carried out.	Q4 Y4	A Letter of Agreement with WorldFish Center was drafted.	LOA signed with Worldfish (May 2019) VA tools were identified and introduced with all stakeholders at the pre – testing workshop. A LOA with WorldFish Centre was signed for identifying feasibility methodologies for conducting national / sector level vulnerability assessment.	A 2nd LOA was signed with World Fish (Dec 2019), to develop assessment tools and indicators that were then validated by national and regional stakeholders. Different pre–testing workshops were conducted to check indicator suitability, and 3 regional sector level vulnerability assessments (Vas) were conducted. The final results, including a national level assessment completed this activity.	A report of the VA methodology and results “ <i>Climate risk assessment for fisheries and aquaculture based adaptation in Myanmar</i> ” was completed and was published by FAO in 2021.		100 %	Completed.
Output 1.1.2 Myanmar’s National Policy on Fisheries Sector and supporting regulatory framework including national	Q4 Y4	No activities were undertaken	Initial review of the legal and policy framework inventory for fisheries, aquaculture, CCA and DRM.	A review of the national and regional laws (three regions/states) where the project is implemented) and policies in force or in draft form as well as the analysis and identification of gaps and needs for alignment with	Report on the Fisheries Regulatory framework (marine, inland & aquaculture) and preliminary recommendations finalized. Under the LOA with Yangon University for the development		85%	The planned LOA with Yangon University- Output 4 and 5 will be re-introduced under a new LOA, when political conditions allow further engagement.

¹⁴ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹⁵ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁶ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

aquatic bio-security framework are strengthened.				<p>CCA/EAAM/ EAFM/DRM was successfully concluded¹⁷</p> <p>The report was cleared by LEGN in FAO HQ and was then under peer review by other legal related projects in the country).</p> <p>A specific workshop involving relevant authorities for validation and better understanding of the legal needs and gaps of Fisheries and Aquaculture, as identified in the referred analysis was conducted.</p> <p>The LOA process with University of Yangon to conduct National-level Biosecurity Framework was initiated and the University began the collection of secondary data from available sources.</p>	<p>of a Bio-security framework; two outputs (1&2) were totally achieved and one output (3) was partially completed.</p>		
Output 1.1.3: Government Policies and Strategies on fisheries and aquaculture sector-specific implications for key land-use planning and resource and adaptation	Q4Y4	No activities were undertaken	A working group of development partners was constituted, under the Myanmar Fisheries Partnership (hosted by DOF) for reviewing legal related aspects. The first meeting was held in March 2019.	<p>The following laws were analyzed; The Draft Aquaculture Law; The National Aquaculture Development Plan;</p> <p>A workshop involving relevant authorities for their better understanding of the of Fisheries and Aquaculture Legal framework needs and gaps was conducted Nov. 2019</p>	A detailed inventory list of policies and regulations related to the fishery and aquaculture sector in Myanmar was finalised, as well as policies and strategies associated with CCA, DRM, natural resource-related policies, including the national land use policy, farmland law and vacant, fallow and virgin land law ¹⁸ .	90%	Not all the laws analyzed provide a framework for co-management (3 laws introduce a legal framework for co-management and 1 does not include it). Consequently, preliminary recommendations were made to improve the regulatory framework for co-management. The

¹⁷ List of 11 laws/bylaws and 2 policies analyzed; The Aquaculture Law (No. 24/89); The Draft Aquaculture Law; The Marine Fisheries Law (No. 9/90); The Fishing rights of foreign fishing vessels Law (No. 11/89); The Draft Marine Fisheries Law; The Freshwater Fisheries Law (No. 1/91); The Yangon Region Freshwater Fisheries Law (No. 3/2013); The Ayeyarwady Region Freshwater Fisheries Law (No. 4/2018); The Ayeyarwady Region Fresh Water Fisheries Bylaws; The Rakhine State Freshwater Fisheries Law (No. 5/2014); Draft Rakhine State Bylaws on establishment of Community Fisheries Associations and Operating Fisheries Business; The DOF Fishery Statistics (2018) report; The National Aquaculture Development Plan

¹⁸ The analysis covered the following policies, laws and regulations.; 1- *Myanmar Climate Change Policy (MCCP, 2019) and Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan (2018-2030)*; 2- *Myanmar marine fishery law (1990), and final draft of new marine fishery law*; 3- *Myanmar Aquaculture Law (1989) and Final draft Myanmar aquaculture development strategy (2019)*; 4- *Inland fishery laws from Rakhine, Ayeyarwaddy and Yangon regions/states*; 5- *New crucial Regulations such as 40 Lakhs policy in Ayeyarwaddy region*

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options are in place, with special attention to support integrated management of mangrove areas with fisheries, aquaculture, and other stakeholders								suspension of engagement with Government restricts the scope to engage with the DoF or other Departments/ Ministries on policy development related to climate change affecting the fisheries and aquaculture sub-sector.
Output 1.1.4: Land and resource tenure policy, legal and regulatory framework strengthened to capacitate co-management in capture fisheries	Q4 Y4	No activities were undertaken.	Stakeholder and institutional mapping aimed at identifying entry-points completed. The project has participated in the Co Management Forum organized in June 2019 by DOF, where steps towards implementation of effective co management were discussed and analyzed by stakeholders.	Analysis of the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Management Law (2018 carried out) Preliminary recommendations to strengthen and guarantee the tenure rights of communities were made based on the law A workshop involving the relevant authorities for their better understanding of tenure laws/policies and the rights of communities.	Policy analysis of the national land use policy and farmland law completed.		87%	Near completed
Output 1.1.5: Institutional strengthening and capacity needs assessment for DoF, other relevant GoM agencies, and private sector & training program developed and applied	Q4 Y4	The EAFM Module and Toolkit was updated	EAFM Module and Toolkit reviewed by an International Specialist, together with the national team The project prepared a capacity-building strategy, based on series of consultations and capacity assessments of the main partners and project stakeholders that was approved by the PSC.	The capacity building strategy and planning validation workshop held in NPT in Feb 2020.	Training modules fully developed and ready to use through the P2P platform. Capacity building training addressed the needs of regional teams; and IP staff on EAAM, EAFM, CBCCA. DRM, Gender, & Communication. Discussions on CC/DRM/EWS Unit and drone unit to be created within DOF.		100 %	Under the current conditions, the Project has shifted its focus to capacity building of CSO & NGO partners. Discussion continues on how to utilize the P2P platform for IPs, and regional teams (who will facilitate the training to Community Focal points). Real time M&E training was planned for stakeholders (IPs, DoF etc...) at the regional level in Q2 of 2021. This plan was delayed, as no physical training was

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							possible due to Covid-19 travel restrictions
<p>Output 1.1.6 A system to inform policy and planning through monitoring and assessment of the impacts of climate change on the fisheries and aquaculture sector at Community, district, and national level piloted and scaled up.</p>	Q4 Y4	Implementation dependent on the results of the VA and baseline conditions analysis.	<p>VAs and baseline conditions analysis, completed.</p> <p>The monitoring and evaluation framework developed uses indicators in terms of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity at multiple levels and from different perspectives.</p>	<p>The project implemented VA and CCADRM planning processes for 53 communities in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine areas of Myanmar.</p> <p>A National level climate change monitoring system began development after consultation with Government officials on the design and structure of the system.</p>	<p>Consultations held with government departments on the integration of EWEAs activities.</p> <p>National specialist developed a draft LOA with Department of Meteorology & Hydrology, (DMH) for implementation of a climate change monitoring system, (CCMS).</p> <p>Discussions on the proposed international workshop with a special focus on climate change monitoring systems (CCMS) in Myanmar, was initiated but then paused due to the political situation.</p> <p>Discussions held with WorldFish on developing tools for sectoral and national level CC Adaptation Action Planning and to disseminate VAs results and related actions plans nationwide.</p>	57%	<p>Due to the ongoing Covid-19 restrictions and political situation, engagement with government departments to further discuss the draft LOA has not been possible.</p> <p>Due to the on-going political and Covid-19 situation, the 3rd LOA with WorldFish Myanmar has been delayed until conditions improve.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1 Climate change vulnerability assessments undertaken in target fishing communities in coastal and inland regions are used to inform action plans and identify key adaptation actions</p>	Q4 Y4	A Letter of Agreement with WorldFish was prepared	<p>Pilot vulnerability assessments were completed on 9 communities in three regions</p> <p>120 communities for project implementation selected for scaling up.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First batch of 53 community (48 fisheries communities) VAs completed. - Community level EAFM training in 48 villages and community representative committees formed. - 22 fisheries management units (FMU) identified and EAFM plans developed. - 19 community resource integrated management plan (CRIMPs) developed. 	<p>Planning for the 2nd batch of community VA's initiated.</p> <p>70 fisheries only communities selected for project implementation. (Combined fisheries & aquaculture related activities will be delivered in 34 villages).</p> <p>Report of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on fishing communities produced in August 2020.</p> <p>Design of a follow up study on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and current political</p>	82%	<p>Training for the 2nd batch of communities was delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and political situation</p> <p>Covid-19 report summary.. 8.8% of households were not impacted, 70.6% were mildly impacted, and 20.6% were highly impacted.</p>

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					<p>situation on fisheries value chain has been initiated, the questionnaire drafted. The survey will be conducted in Q3 in 2021</p> <p>Updated CCA/DRM, workbooks for constructing assessments at community level completed.</p> <p>Production of 42 village maps to be used to conduct VAs in the 2nd batch and 11 maps for the 3rd batch.</p> <p>Vinyls & pamphlets for 2nd and 3rd batch VA assessment have been prepared</p>		
Output 2.1.2: Community based climate change adaptation and disaster risk management plans developed for target inland and coastal fisheries, including mangrove-fisheries interactions	Q3 Y4	DRM systems analysis planned at the regional level to inform the community-based CCA and DRM plans together with the VA results.	In cooperation with Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, analysis of historical climate datasets with the DMH, climate projections were initiated. Understanding historical climate trends enables the project to determine normal climatological values that are important in the interpretation of forecast products and for a better understanding of risk.	Community-based CCA and DRM planning conducted in 53 communities	<p>19 CRIMPs for the first batch of communities completed.</p> <p>1st batch of CBVA and CCA/DRM outcomes were revised and uploaded onto the mobile app to share with communities.</p> <p>Five LOA with respective IPs (NAG (2), RCA, KMSS and CDA) prepared for implementing activities at the community level.</p> <p>Discussions with RCA and CDA on resuming community level activities in Rakhine State under revised LOA, were held in May/June 21.</p>	82%	<p>Non-engagement with DoF affects implementation of DRM and CCA planning activities.</p> <p>LOAs with IPs had to be postponed following the political disruption in February 2021.</p>
Output 2.1.3. Critical adaptation technologies and practices piloted with targeted groups (e.g. resource	Q4 Y4	Preparatory activities and inventory of existing adaptation technologies and practices carried out.	The EAFM training module (Coastal) was developed and planned to combine (Coastal, Inland and Co – Management) for the complete training module package.	<p>Myanmar version of the EAFM Handbook, facilitator guide and workbook developed.</p> <p>Training courses included: - community based CCA planning; - 14 day EAFM TOT for union level;</p>	<p>Training courses included: - Safety at Sea training; - Post-harvest & fish processing training.</p> <p>Training materials covering critical adaptation technologies</p>	35%	<p>2021 training courses were conducted virtually due to Covid-19 travel restrictions</p> <p>The implementation of piloting with targeted groups in communities</p>

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monitoring; fishing gear; post-harvest processing; safety at sea; vessel design, etc.)				- Regional level EAFM training courses in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine;	and practices. developed, (e.g. safety @ sea, fish processing & post-harvest), as animated videos and quizzes, ready for uploading onto the P2P platform, to disseminate knowledge to the fisheries communities			was delayed as field activities could not take place due to Covid-19 restrictions.
Output 2.1.4: Community-based early warning system developed, including the use of ICT based information services to enable regular and early warning.	Q4 Y4	Preparatory activities and inventory of existing early warning systems (or efforts to establish thereof) carried out.	The pilot community VAs as well as the DRM systems analyses at region and state level provided the necessary framing of early warning needs as well as entry points for their implementation.	One national level consultation workshop on EWEA Three regional level workshops on EWEAs conducted, indicators identified and potential sources of data evaluated.	EWEA training manual and package developed for the fisheries communities. EWEA introductory video scripts were prepared for animation video production inputs to upload onto the P2P platform for dissemination to fisheries and aquaculture communities. Tentative plans including instruments, and site selection (6 sites; 2 sites per region) made for EWEA device installation. At the 4 th PSC, the participant from Department of Meteorology & Hydrology asked about potential collaboration on the (EWEAs) both parties tentatively agreed for future collaboration on sharing EWEAS information via the mobile app.		55%	EWEA device installation awaiting confirmation from Government.
Output 3.1.1. Climate change vulnerability assessments carried out for aquaculture production systems in target coastal and inland regions in order to inform planning and	Q4 Y4	A Letter of Agreement with WorldFish prepared.	Pilot vulnerability assessments were completed in 9 communities in three different regions. 120 communities selected for scaling up.	Climate Change VAs completed in 21 aquaculture communities in the three regions.	16 villages selected as aquaculture only communities (34 villages identified as combined Fisheries + aquaculture communities). Report of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on aquaculture communities produced in August 2020. Planned study on the impact of		35%	

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develop adaptation actions.					the Covid-19 pandemic and the current political situation on the aquaculture value chain will start in Q3 of 2021.			
Output 3.1.2: Climate-related risk reduction strategies and plans developed for target inland and coastal, aquaculture production systems and fish farming communities	Q4 Y2	DRM systems analysis planned for the regional level	In cooperation with Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, analysis of historical climate datasets with the DMH climate projections was initiated. Understanding historical climate trends enables the project to determine normal climatological values which are important in the interpretation of forecast products and for a better understanding of risk.	Community-based CCA and DRM planning has been conducted in 53 out of 120 communities of the project.	19 Communities Resource Integrated Management Planning (CRIMP) reports finalized. (5 CRIMPs include aquaculture) CBVA and CCA/DRM outcomes from the 1 st batch were revised, to share with community members via the mobile app.		65%	
Output 3.1.3: Critical adaptation technologies and practices piloted with targeted production systems and fish farming communities (e.g. diversification of farmed species and production processes; stocks and strains with wider tolerance to environmental changes; storm resistant cage and pond construction).	Q4 Y4	Preparatory activities carried out.	Inventory of existing adaptation technologies and practices carried out.	EAAM module was developed in 2019. The community-based CCA planning (July 2019). Mangrove Friendly Aquaculture, Rice-Fish Culture and Fish Disease & Water Quality Management Manuals developed.	Ecosystem Approach Aquaculture Management (EAAM) handbook and “How can aquaculture improve agriculture in salinized areas?” were published in accordance with FAO publication guidelines on the FAO website. Improvement of Rice-Fish Aquaculture Manual (both Myanmar & English), Training Power Points were revised Power Point presentations for training in Rice-Fish Aquaculture and Fish Disease and Water Quality Management (both Myanmar & English) were developed to implement in the aquaculture communities. Project internal capacity building, Ecosystem Approach Aquaculture Management		35%	

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					(EAAM) 4 days virtual training were conducted via Microsoft platform by FishAdapt team for 4 Regional staffs, 1 National Staff from FAO and 3 other stakeholders. Fish Disease and Water Quality Management manual (both Myanmar & English) were developed and for training ppt prepared.		
Output 3.1.4: Aquaculture-based early warning system developed, including the use of ICT based information services to enable regular and early warning	Q4 Y4	Preparatory activities and inventory of existing early warning systems (or efforts to establish thereof) carried out.	The pilot community VAs as well as the DRM systems analysis at region and state level, provided the necessary framing of early warning needs as well as entry points for implementation.	One national level consultation EWEA workshop Three regional level EWEA workshops carried out.	EWEA introductory video scripts prepared for animation video production to be uploaded onto the P2P platform.	55%	
Output.3.1.5: Pilot integrated mangrove-aquaculture and rainfed rice paddy-fish systems assessed and implemented.	Q4 Y3	Preparatory activities carried out.	Preparatory work linked to other on-going activities, continued	Site Selection finalized. Detailed Implementation Plan finalized.	Pilot design of rice-fish & mangrove friendly aquaculture to implement in aquaculture communities completed. Discussions with Rakhine IPs on piloting aquaculture approaches as part of CRIMP implementation in 2022. Direct supervision of mangrove friendly aquaculture pilots by FishAdapt team also discussed.	22%	Piloting delayed due to Covid-19 and political situation.
Output 4.1.1: Cutting edge training modules	Q4 Y4	Outcome 4 outputs and activities in	Preparatory activities carried out in the broader context of the	Capacity-Building Strategy developed and validated by the authorities.	19 animation videos ¹⁹ with Burmese narration and subtitles were developed through a	100 %	Tools and materials were revised and developed based on the first batch

¹⁹ Safety At Sea (7 modules), Post-harvest Management (4 modules), Legal and Policy (4 modules), Gender (1 module), Introduction to Tele training (1 module), & Peer to Peer Facilitation (1 module). One EWEA video module was also developed and is under review.

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and “how -to” guidelines for fisheries and aquaculture stakeholders developed.		the work-plan to begin in Year 2.	<p>project’s capacity building development strategy.</p> <p>A service contract with IMA international was finalized to support capacity building quality control and to ensure that best practices from other countries, where customizable or applicable, would be integrated or adopted.</p>	<p>EAFM, EAAM, CBVA, CBCCA – DRM modules were developed and trainings were delivered.</p> <p>Participatory materials for communications for development; Gender, and Legal training developed.</p> <p>Safety at Sea and post- harvesting training modules were under development</p> <p>2 web pages were concluded providing information on CC impacts and adaptation.</p>	<p>service contract with LAMB Productions. Animated video clips will include quizzes and feedback sessions for trainees.</p> <p>The training module; ‘Achieving Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality in Fisheries and Aquaculture Sectors in Myanmar’ Training Manual (Draft) for regional and national level staff, was developed. The Project’s Gender Strategy was published in the Yemaya Magazine.</p> <p>FAO Small scale fisheries and Gender equity and gender equality video was translated in Burmese.</p> <p>All the above materials were incorporated into the P2P platform.</p> <p>The EWEAs regional workshop report was updated.</p> <p>The FAO voluntary guidelines for small-scale fisheries animation video were translated into Burmese.</p>		<p>lesson learned, with the aim of being more understandable and useful for the communities.</p> <p>Ownership of the materials hosted on the P2P platform was agreed in principle with the DoF, who had started the process of validation of the materials, prior to the suspension of communications between the Project and Government counterpart agency.</p> <p>The P2P cannot be accessible until the DoF signs Terms & Conditions and Disclaimer statements, that are required for the application to be registered on the Google platform. This issue has been discussed numerous times within the project team and with senior FAO Myanmar, and FAO RAP personnel and temporary solutions found.</p>
Output 4.1.2: Peer-to-peer learning program targeting fishers and fish farmers implemented to provide access to improved knowledge on climate variability, climate impacts,	Q4 Y4	Outcome 4 outputs and activities in the workplan to begin in Year 2	Communications Strategy developed, including the peer to peer platform development to be implemented during 2019.	<p>The project has initiated the mobile application development with a contracting firm to bring the peer-to-peer platform and tele-training approaches.</p> <p>Training module development was ongoing and a network of communications focal points, stakeholders to exchange information and knowledge gained from the project were identified.</p>	<p>The capacity-building strategy was revised to deliver training to stakeholders through a peer-to-peer platform. The P2P platform Android based application was developed under a service agreement with Global New Wave Technology Ltd.</p> <p>40 influencers in Yangon region, 48 influencers in Ayeyarwaddy and 50 influencers in Rakhine gave their consent to participate</p>	57%	<p>Due to Covid-19 and political situation causing travel and community engagement restrictions, the project has focused on developing the peer-to-peer virtual platform (Mobile application) for communities.</p> <p>P2P trainings to Communication/ Training Focal Points to be</p>

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and adaptation options.					<p>in implementation of the P2P platform in their villages.</p> <p>240 mid-range tablets were purchased for distribution to the influencers for their support of P2P implementation in their own communities.</p> <p>3500 SD cards to carry P2P materials were purchased to distribute among the communities to support for the streaming training videos.</p>		conducted directly by FishAdapt facilitators in Q3 2021
Output 4.1.3: Information and knowledge sharing platform on aquatic animal disease and water quality concerning the fishery and aquaculture sector developed and in use	Q4 Y4	Outcome 4 outputs and activities in the work-plan to begin in Year 2	No activities have been undertaken during the reporting period-expected at a later stage of implementation.	A LOA with University of Yangon was negotiated and drafted for developing an Information and knowledge sharing platform on aquatic animal disease and water quality, and for checking on the status and updating of the National Biosecurity Framework for Aquatic Resources.	<p>The LOA with University of Yangon (Fishery and Aquaculture Dept.) was signed in July 2020 to produce a draft national biosecurity framework and three regional biosecurity frameworks.</p> <p>5-day video conferencing was conducted from 12- 16 October 2020 with (119) participants (54 males & 65 females), Gap analysis was carried out and described in the final report,</p> <p>Capacity building for climate-proofing biosecurity measures for fisheries and aquaculture was planned over 9 days (Feb 2nd -10th 2021. This tele training involved 72 participants (Male=49, Female=23) from DoF, Universities, MFF and private sector from Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy, Rakhine and other regions. Due to the political crisis. Only 4 days of tele- training were possible but the registered participants were sent all the teaching materials relating to the remaining training days.).</p>	65%	Due to Covid-19 restrictions and the on-going political crisis, only outputs 1 & 2 could be completed and output 3 partially completed. Outputs 4 and 5 will be covered under the next LOA agreed when the current situation has improved.

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Output 4.1.4: Project monitoring system operating implemented providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets	Q4 Y4	Outcome 4 outputs and activities in the workplan to begin in Year 2	A comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan was developed for guiding the implementation of the non-technical aspects of the project.	<p>The MEAL system was revised and updated as the project evolved,</p> <p>A comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan was developed for guiding implementation of the non-technical aspects of the project.</p> <p>An electronic information gathering, and real time analysis system was constructed, based on KOBO UN recommended open source technology, and as the individual project activities are identified and implemented SMART indicators are developed for each activity stream. Indicators corresponding to ongoing activities, identified and fully operational, aiming to provide data analyzed in real time on project activities which will ensure quality control and facilitate management decision making based on evidence generated from the field.</p>	<p>The MEAL system is regularly revised and updated as the project evolves</p> <p>Training packages (power points; Myanmar & English versions) and materials were developed by the M&E specialist.</p> <p>The Project is also focusing on internal staff development, (10 staff), through supporting their participation in online international training courses, so that work can be more effective following the resumption of normal programming.</p> <p>Planning for top up MEAL training for FishAdapt staff.</p>	100 %	
4.1.5: Midterm review and final evaluation conducted		N/a	N/a	N/a	<p>The Mid-term evaluation was conducted in Jan / Feb 2020.</p> <p>Recommendations from MTR incorporated into Project implementation design.</p>	50%	The final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the Project.
4.1.6: Project-related “best-practices” and “lessons-learned” published		Planned for later in the Project’s life	Planned for later in the Project’s life	Planned for later in the Project’s life	<p>Collation of Project documentation containing information on best practices on going.</p> <p>Documentation on best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem Approach Aquaculture Management (EAAM) Handbook published on FAO website. 	40%	Service agreement with a partner organizations or a consultant will be used for this activity.

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can aquaculture improve agriculture in salinized areas brochure, published on FAO website. • Integrate aquaculture with mangrove conservation Brochure published on FAO website. • Aquaculture can improve water use for agriculture brochure published on FAO website. 			
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes & Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

Output 1- The Project has completed the documentation/inventory list of policies and regulations related to the fishery and aquaculture sector in Myanmar, as well as policies and strategies associated with CCA, DRM, natural resource-related policies, The analysis covers the following policies, laws and regulations²⁰ Under the LOA with Yangon University for the development of a Bio-security framework; two outputs (1&2) were totally achieved and one output (3) was partially completed. As Yangon University is a Government institution, it is not yet clear when collaboration will be able to resume. The Project now faces a challenge working on policy related issues with government, as this is currently not permitted under current UN Country Team guidelines.

Output 2- CBVA and CCADRM outcomes from first batch villages were revised, updated and the results were uploaded to the P2P platform to share with community members. 19 Community Resource Integrated Management Planning (CRIMP) reports for Rakhine and Yangon regions were updated and prepared. The development of a wide range of materials to be shared with fisheries communities, through the P2P platform was well advanced. This included safety at sea and post-harvest management training manuals developed as animated videos and handbooks. The Project has now made firm plans to proceed with reconnecting with fisheries communities in Rakhine State which is now considered stable enough for field level activities, through implementing partners, to resume. This will be followed by the resumption of community level activities in Ayeyarwaddy Region.

Output 3- The development of a wide range of materials to be shared with aquaculture communities, through the P2P platform was well advanced. Manual, training power points and piloting design of Rice-Fish Aquaculture and Fish Disease and Water Quality were developed in both English and Myanmar version.

Output 4- Materials to be hosted by the P2P platform were completed, although challenges remain regarding the confirmation of ownership of the materials hosted on the platform. CBVA, CCADRM and integrated management training modules and contents were also reviewed and updated. Outputs 1 & 2 of the LOA with University of Yangon (Fisheries and Aquaculture) to develop an Aquaculture bio-security framework for Myanmar were completed satisfactorily, and output 3 was partially completed.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

The two major challenges we faced in this reporting period were COVID-19 pandemic and the Feb 2021 Myanmar military coup.

- **The Covid 19 pandemic restricted Project staff travel and limitations on gatherings**, (no more than 5 persons and COVID-19 test certificate requirements) meant that scheduled training and field-based activities could not take place, as planned.
- The political disruption post-February 1st 2021, has resulted in clear instructions from United Nations Country Team regarding engagement on policy related matters with the de facto authorities. According to the UNCT guidelines, the FishAdapt project is **categorized under track 2, meaning it is not permitted to engage with de facto authorities**. This includes key project partners such as Department of Fisheries, Department of Meteorology, Universities and Village Administrators until further notice. The disruption has also resulted in deterioration of personal safety conditions of Project staff and some Implementing partner CSOs, several of whom have had to relocate to their home areas for their security. Internet connections have also been disrupted on a regular basis, affecting online work and virtual meetings.

²⁰ Myanmar Climate Change Policy (MCCP, 2019) and Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan (2018-2030); Myanmar marine fishery law (1990), and final draft of new marine fishery law; Myanmar Aquaculture Law (1989) and Final draft Myanmar aquaculture development strategy (2019); Inland fishery laws from Rakhine, Ayeyarwaddy and Yangon Regions/States.; New crucial Regulations such as 40 Lakhs policy in Ayeyarwaddy region: lease and tender fishing lots under 40 Lakhs are eligible to apply by community groups for co-management or community-based fishery.

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- **LOA with IPs and capacity building of the IPs** had to be postponed due to the escalating political crisis, banking crisis, security concerns, curfew & declaration of marshall law which have been imposed in the some of the project areas. From May 2021, discussions have progressed with the two IPs in Rakhine State for the resumption of cooperation under new LOA to be drafted in June/July 21. IPs in Ayeyarwaddy and Yangon will follow suite when local conditions allow.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating ²¹	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ²²	Comments/reasons ²³ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MS	<i>The Project should be achieved most of its major relevant objectives with the exception of those related to legal and policy frameworks which require significant engagement with Government. The Covid-19 pandemic and political unrest have delayed implementation of some components and there is a risk that the remedial implementation actions taken may not be as effective as those originally planned.</i>
Budget Holder	MS	MS	<i>Project facing with Covid-19 restrictions and political crisis in Myanmar and delayed the implementation of field activities. The project developed the necessary materials especially technical paper works those are related and contributed for all components. And training materials for community trainings. Field activities will immediately resumed if country situation allowed.</i>
Lead Technical Officer²⁴	MS	MS	<i>The Project has engaged in intense adaptive management to confront the challenges that have been imposed by CPOVID-19 pandemic and its serious effects in Myanmar during 2021 and 2021. This primarily affected movement and travel in the field, but local level engagement remained possible for some time. With deteriorating situation, more emphasis was placed on the virtual mentoring and training approach and also policy level work with government. The latter has now been suspended due to the February 20021 Political disruption. The project continues to engage with local IPs and communities through a predominantly virtual modality, and capacity building is ongoing strengthening the capacity of communities and IPs to deliver the services of the project under these extremely challenging circumstances. Despite this, the project remains poised to resume effective operations as soon as conditions improve. The rating reflects the current constraints on delivery, although the project and IP response to the challenges certainly warrants a higher rating.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	<i>The project has done well in Outcomes and Outputs related to policy, capacity at national and sub-national levels and has built a strong foundation for local level actions through vulnerability assessments. However, the field level work and impacts on the ground remains less than satisfactory – and particularly over the reporting period for the PIR a combination of political and COVID19 pandemic related crises have significantly affected the project's performance. However, I am very pleased to note that the project team, along with the FAO Country Office have undertaken a strategic analysis of the project and planned activities in a way that still continues some activities. The project will need to continually monitor the ground situation and keep adaptive management as a core approach going forward.</i>

²¹ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

²² **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

²³ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

²⁴ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁵ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
M	No changes in the environmental and social risks identified in the PRODOC

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

None

²⁵ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE				
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i></p>				

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁶	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁷	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Local community in conflict and unable to participate in project fully (especially in sensitive areas). Local community conflicts prevent project implementation teams working with and travelling to communities.	L	The project will mitigate this through careful selection criteria developed and applied during the identification of pilot project demonstration sites. Full participatory consultation with community stakeholders, government, and local authorities to ensure management of expectations. Application of conflict sensitive principles (via LIFT).	Project demonstration sites identified but implementation curtailed by field level implementation constraints, i.e. Covid-19 and political disruption.	
2	Significant natural or human induced disasters or crises prevent planned program delivery.	M/H	Mitigation will be through the development of a CCA/DRM strategy for the project and communities. If such events do occur then activities in that region will, after consultation and agreement with stakeholders, be rescheduled.	Community Resource Integrated Plans, (CRIMPs) under development in stakeholder communities that identify disaster risks and propose mitigating actions. Program delivery made more difficult due to the political situation.	

²⁶ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²⁷ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

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	Risk	Risk rating ²⁶	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁷	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Extreme climate events affect livelihoods of stakeholders. (For example, higher surface water temperature may cause greater evaporation rate in aquaculture ponds, increasing mortality of fish culture, low market price due to muddy smell. (Soft-shell mud crab farming in pond water surface areas will be particularly vulnerable).	L	The project mitigates this risk through its support to the development of CC adaptation technologies and approaches. The project will build the capacity of farmers, communities and government to better deal with the ongoing climate variability including extremes and future climate change through adaptation practices	Incorporation of climate change adaptation technologies and approaches integral to the Community Resource Integrated Plans, (CRIMPs) being developed. Aquaculture training materials have been developed which focus on climate change threats to cultured fish production.	
4	Communities, fishers, fish farmers and other key stakeholders do not adopt or implement the CC adaptation technologies, practice, laws and policies developed by the project.	M	The project mitigates this risk through its planned capacity development program, advocacy, and communications for the implementation of the EAFM/EAA/VA approaches and policy mainstreaming. Ownership will be built with stakeholders at all levels (fishers, communities, fish farmers, Government, and partners) and who will be encouraged and supported in piloting and developing the technologies and practices needed. Knowledge and good practice generated will be shared broadly through existing networks. The adoption of participatory community led methodologies will ensure full engagement of these stakeholders.	As a result of the Covid -19 pandemic and the political disruption, some stakeholders may now be less interested in cooperating in project activities. Many people's needs are immediate and asking them to consider and act on longer-term challenges such as climate change mitigation, may now be unrealistic. It is hoped that many of the awareness raising and training materials hosted on the P2P platform, should still be of interest to Project stakeholders.	
5	Gender issues not adequately addressed and women not fully engaged with the project.	M	The project mitigates this risk through the development and monitoring of a gender strategy. FAO has extensive experience in the region and has developed good practice with gender in project design and implementation. Further, specific gender target will be set on project start up.	Gender strategy developed. Gender awareness and training materials developed.	

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	Risk	Risk rating ²⁶	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁷	Notes from the Project Task Force
6.	NEW- It is unclear when engagement with the de facto authorities or a new government may be permissible. Until that time, the Project cannot progress with its policy related and Government capacity building efforts. The PSC is currently unable to meet affecting project planning and implementation.	H	Until engagement with Government becomes possible, the Project will work with IPs and CSOs to deliver its planned outputs with communities. Conditions in Rakhine are considered stable enough for this work to resume soon. Policy related work under Output 1, will now focus on raising awareness of legal and policy frameworks, (both national and international) in fisheries communities, for eventual stakeholder engagement with the authorities.	New LOA being developed with IPs (RCA and CDA) in Rakhine State, that do not require the Project to directly engage with the de facto authorities. Discussions with IPs in Ayeyarwaddy and Yangon will be initiated in July 2021.	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	H	There have been two significant developments in Myanmar since the last PIR. The impact of Covid-19 pandemic have worsened rather than abated, maintaining the limitations of travel and engagement in the field. The political disruption since February 21 st 2021 and the UN CT policy of limiting engagement with the de facto authority have exacerbated an already challenging situation. The project has an extension period to deliver and has mitigating actions planned to enable delivery of most of its foreseen outputs, with the exception of policy level matters. This is, however, done against an extremely challenging backdrop that has potential health and in some case personal security implications for the project counterparts. In this regard, precautionary measures are applied and therefore there are increased risk to the project, warranting an increased risk rating.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1: The project should have a no-cost extension of <u>at least</u> one year to be able to achieve its results. Alongside, FAO/Government of Myanmar should consider a second phase of the FishAdapt project to ensure the outputs and outcomes to take firmer root in the policy-institutional frameworks of Myanmar and effective actions are in place.	No cost extension until September 2022, agreed by PSC meeting of Sept 2020
Recommendation 2: The project needs as a matter of priority to develop clear, time-bound, action plans to be able to deliver the intended outputs and outcomes, both quantitatively and qualitatively. This will necessarily be based on GEF's decision on a no-cost extension.	Comprehensive and detailed action plans for the rest of the Project life developed but required significant revision due to the limitations on implementation imposed by the Covid 10 pandemic and the political disruption post Feb 1 st 2021
Recommendation 3: The project needs to develop and implement a clear exit strategy, detailing measures to (i) encourage the DoF to take ownership of the project in a phased but time-bound manner and to establish a division within the DoF to mainstream CCA into policies and programmes in fisheries and aquaculture; and (ii) broaden the scope of its collaboration to other agencies for more sustainable uptake of its results.	Project efforts to hand over ownership of elements of the project, to the DoF. (e.g. the P2P platform and materials) were thwarted by the enforced break down in communications between the DoF and the Project. It is unclear when this situation may change. (ii) Broaden the scope of its collaboration to other agencies for more sustainable uptake of its results, looks to be more reachable and could be enhanced by the lessons learned exercise planned for the final year of the Project.
Recommendation 4: The project should take actions to strengthen partnerships for improved service delivery, uptake, and post-project continuance of activities.	Relations with IPs (RCA, CDA NAG and KMSS) remain very positive and the work with Worldfish on the Vulnerability assessment, helped strengthen that partnership, which should continue through a 3 rd LOA planned for later this year, if fieldconditions allow.
Recommendation 5: The project should speed up selected work plans to launch community-level programmes, including EAFM/EAAM processes and pilot studies to test and promote CCA practices and technologies in selected locations as a matter of priority.	This recommendation has also been difficult to act upon, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and political disruption. With current restrictions on engagement with Government, the specified pilot studies and EAA/EAAM processes may have to be implemented at the community level by IPs or directly by the Project,

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	n.a.
Project Indicators/Targets	No	n.a.

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: 31 March 2021 Revised NTE: 30 September 2022</p> <p>Justification: As agreement by 4th PSC meeting decision</p>

8. Stakeholder Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

- The 4th Project Steering Committee Meeting (PSC) initially planned for March, 2020 had to be postponed until the 20th October 2020 when it was held via Zoom conferencing. Senior officials from MOALI, DOF, FAO Myanmar Representative, FAO officials from headquarters and the Regional Office, officials from other governmental departments such as Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Department of Rural Development (DRD), Department of Metrology (DMH), Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Forest Department (FD) and the project representatives from FAO Myanmar attended the meeting.
- WorldFish Centre (WF) completed the 2nd LOA with FishAdapt, resulting in a Vulnerability Assessment (VA) and a “Climate Risk Assessment for Fisheries and Aquaculture based Adaptation in Myanmar”. Plans for a 3rd focusing on dissemination of VA results, has been delayed due to the political situation.
- Under the University of Yangon (Fisheries & Aquaculture) LoA for “Drafting the National and Sub-National Biosecurity Frameworks (YGN, AYA & RKH) and Design and implement the Aquatic Animal Disease and Water Quality Information Sharing Network for Aquaculture”, Myanmar Fisheries Federation members, universities colleagues, small scale fish farmers, and the private sector attended the trainings organized.
- Global New Wave Technology Company has developed a Peer to Peer (P2P) platform (android based application), targeting fishers and fish farmers, that will create a peer-to-peer communications platform to enhance learning and awareness of CC and DRM related issues, including the exchange of experiences amongst community practitioners. This will enhance the Project’s capacity to engage with stakeholders under the difficult conditions currently being experienced.
- During the month of December 2020, the primary stakeholders (village administrator) and the main institutional partner for the project (township DOF staffs) selected the community communication focal/training focal points (network of influencers) for the purpose of the peer-to-peer education platform. Village Administrators from 120 villages received phone calls explaining the project background, criteria of influencer selection process and activities. The administrators proposed the initial list of information who was eligible to the criteria and the regional team confirmed the network of influencers.
- Engagement with Primary stakeholders (village administrators) and the main institutional partner for the project (township DOF staffs) has not been possible since Feb 2021. In response the project is focusing on the capacity building of community level organizations (including SSF organizations, CSOs and NGOs) and training modules oriented for community-level training.
- The Project is in discussion with two IPs willing to re-engage with the Project; Rakhine Coastal Association and Community Development Association. New LO Aare being drafted to facilitate the renewal of stakeholder engagement in Southern Rakhine State, later in 2021.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

The “Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Fishing and Aquaculture Communities” survey explored several gender related issues. Vulnerable groups in the community were burdened by the slowing economy, increased unemployment and lack of sufficient resources for basic needs. The elderly, the young, women and girls, and the culturally, linguistically, and religiously diverse groups were the most disadvantaged. Negative impacts on women and children were observed in 61% of the communities surveyed. Community representatives reported a lack of health resources, lack of sufficient nutritious food and reduced educational opportunities impacting on the young, the elderly and the disabled. Covid-19 related impacts on women including health impacts (24% of communities) and loss of income (39% of communities) whilst Rakhine State identified that 51% of communities reported that there were more women unemployed than men.

The analysis results provide guidance for gender inclusive programming in the FishAdapt project. The project M&E system has gender-disaggregated data to keep track of the participation of women and men in each project activity. Participation of women in project activities was aimed at 40%; and it was able to achieve in most project activities during the reporting period. Questions on the understanding of Gender were involved in pre and post-test of the technical training to evaluate participants’ capacity development.

A new National Gender Specialist was recruited for the project from January, 2021.

‘Achieving Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Fisheries and Aquaculture Sectors in Myanmar’ training modules and quizzes were developed to upload onto the P2P platform (mobile application). It was prepared for wider dissemination, reaching a higher number of stakeholders, and would create learning opportunities about gender equality not only for the project beneficiaries in FishAdapt communities but also opportunities for anyone who access FishAdapt mobile application.

A translation of the video script describing the importance of gender as part of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines in Support of Small-scale fisheries was translated to Myanmar language, and the video itself was finalized. The gender training module, Achieving Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Fisheries and Aquaculture Sectors in Myanmar, initially prepared for the physical training to the national and regional level government staff, was modified for online training. As a cross-cutting contribution to other technical areas, a specific gender module was drafted and finalized to integrate into the EAAM, EAFM, CBCCA and DRM refresher training module.

Gender mainstreaming was integrated throughout the project. For example gender sessions was delivered in EAAM online training in May, 2021. Empowerment of women and youth were considered in all project activities. The adoption of the Ecosystem Approaches, sustainable livelihoods approaches and participatory planning for fisheries and aquaculture and climate change adaptation with communities ensure that the project targets and engages the beneficiaries appropriately, including women. These approaches lead to a range of socio-economic benefits including the ability to better manage fisheries (co-management) and adapt to climate change impact.

One male and one female were selected as focal persons, influencers for the P2P platform in each targeted village to ensure equal participation of men and women in the community. In the 1st batch communities, 50% of female and nine percent of youth among a total of 14,875 people are involved with the project as direct beneficiaries in 53 fisheries and/or aquaculture villages in three areas, Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine State. Furthermore, 65 female participants among a total of 118 were involved in the workshop on “Biosecurity in Fisheries and Aquaculture Sectors in Myanmar” in Oct 2020.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

Under the Knowledge Management (component 4) of the FishAdapt project, the project has developed a Knowledge Management and Communication strategy to implement the project activities.

A new Knowledge Management, Communications and Reporting Specialist was recruited to strengthen the Knowledge Management and Innovative approaches of the FishAdapt project.

The pause in field activities and engagement with Government allowed for the refinement of all training and awareness materials developed by the project. The project's [Peer to Peer program](#) now hosts a wide range of fully appropriate training and awareness materials. Animation training videos with background sound and subtitles in the Burmese language, and chat room features to exchange information and experiences on stakeholder involvement and participation in project activities and related technical information at the community level such as EAFM/EAAM and CCADRM trainings. These tele-training videos have been uploaded and displayed for project-targeted farmers, communication focal persons and other stakeholders for their capacity building development through the P2P mobile platform. Quizzes, to measure the knowledge and understanding level of participants taking the tele-training modules, have been developed and translated into Myanmar language versions. All participants who pass the quizzes will receive certificates.

Key knowledge products produced included: [Ecosystem Approach Aquaculture Management \(EAAM\)](#) handbook and [“How can aquaculture improve agriculture in salinized areas?”](#) were published accordance with FAO publication guidelines. [The three phase survey report of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Fishing and Aquaculture communities](#) was produced on August 2020 by FishAdapt team. The Report on [“Climate risk assessment for fisheries and aquaculture based adaptation in Myanmar”](#) produced by WorldFish Centre together with FishAdapt project and an article describing the [FishAdapt Gender Strategy](#) was published in the Yemaya Magazine:

Capacity assessment questions on EAAM, EAFM, CBCCADRM, and gender, communication for development for IPs staffs (NAG, RCA, CDA, and KMSS) were developed and translated into the Burmese language. These assessments measure the knowledge, understanding, facilitation and implementation experiences of IPs staff quality and capacity development. Training courses' feedback assessment questions on tele-training modules were developed and translated into Myanmar languages. This feedback assessment questions were developed to measure understanding and knowledge levels of participants who take the tele-courses on the P2P mobile platform. Feedback questions for P2P mobile application were developed.

Peer-to-Peer facilitation skills for the regional teams and facilitators are being developed through their exposure to the P2P platform knowledge products. For example, a 4-day virtual training on the Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Management (EAAM) was delivered to regional coordinators, facilitators and three participants from PACT Myanmar organization.

Due to the current policy of non engagement with Government, the project is focusing on the capacity building of community organizations including small-scale fisher organizations, CSOs and NGOs. Training modules are being re-oriented for community-level training.

Knowledge products focusing on Myanmar's legal frameworks, will focus on SSF organizations and communities to help them understand their rights and responsibilities and support further policy advocacy actions, under subsequent governments.

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

In the three regions, state that the Project operates, the Bamar ethnic group predominate in Yangon region; the Kayin ethnic group in Ayeyarwaddy region, and the Rakhine ethnic group in Rakhine state. The Project adopts an unbiased approach to participant selection and engagement.

In Rakhine, the project works in the southern townships which do not have large Rohingya Muslim communities.

In order to form the net of influencers (communication/training focal points) in the 120 communities, local Administrators provided lists of selected persons from their communities who were eligible under the TFP TOR and selection criteria, and who might be willing to participate. This included people from indigenous groups.

The Covid-19 survey allowed representatives of indigenous people to participate in the interviews with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) to complete the survey by phone or mobile application.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁸ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

The FishAdapt project is in the process creating a **Peer to Peer (P2P) platform**; aimed at increasing knowledge and awareness of climate change related issues and the fisheries sector by delivering basic key trainings and to engage directly to the project beneficiaries. The platform aims to facilitate the communication of information and knowledge gathered so far under the FishAdapt project, to stakeholders and beneficiaries with fisheries dependent livelihoods in Myanmar. The P2P platform should enable this to take place, even under the current pandemic and political crises. To date, significant progress has been achieved, including the hosting of training videos for various topics such; safety at sea, post-harvest management; legal capacity training, have been prepared for broadcasting on the mobile application being developed.

The Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) Module will allow for the timely dissemination to and the sharing of EWEAs messages by vulnerable fisher communities in the target areas. Through using the P2P platform interface, a community based early warning, and early action system will be developed for awareness-raising and education capacity building in 120 coastal communities in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine State/regions. It is anticipated that the EWEA module will be used as a supplementary communication channel to Government national and sub-national systems. The effectiveness of the EWEA system will be dependent upon the user-friendliness of the application interface and the quality of warning messages that will be tailored to the specific needs for the communities. The P2P platform will also allow for the sharing of **market information** on both capture fisheries & aquaculture. This information will include: vendor information, fish names, sizes, selling type, price, and images will also be shared.

Under the current design, FishAdapt **training videos** are uploaded and linked with the mobile application for streaming of the training videos through the 'YouTube private channel'. Due to the current mobile internet restrictions by the de facto authorities, access to 'YouTube' is restricted. In response, the Project will add a video player in the mobile App, and upload all of the training videos on the application as a secondary source. Through this new design, users will be able to watch training videos from the app directly or through the previous function linked via 'YouTube', when available.

²⁸ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

FishAdapt Project Knowledge Management and Communication specialist and other technical specialists agreed to add **four new features to the mobile App**; EWEA, Feedback, Market Prices and Video uploading modules, These are currently being developed.

To address the challenges the country is anticipated to face regarding climate change WorldFish was hired to conduct a **risk assessment of the fisheries sector** in Ayeyarwaddy & Yangon regions and Rakhine state. Within the context of this report, use of the 2014 International Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) framework provides managers with a unique opportunity to understand the drivers behind vulnerability within the fisheries and aquaculture sector, based on the integration of key indicators that influence the sub-sectors sensitivity and adaptive capacity. The inclusion of a futures model formed the basis for the generation of specific climate change adaptation policies for the fisheries and aquaculture sector and enabled, enabling uncertainties in future climate variability, climatic effects on fisheries and future socio-economic conditions in Myanmar to be overcome. This work allowed for FishAdapt to develop the CRIMP/CBCCADRM reporting template and revised CRIMP reports for 14 communities in Yangon region and 5 communities in Rakhine state.

The FishAdapt team conducted meetings with the LTO, international fishery specialist, climate change specialist and CTA to explore the potential for organizing an **international workshop with a special focus on climate change monitoring system (CCMS) in Myanmar**. A national specialist developed a draft LOA for the implementation of CCMS, following the previous consultation with government departments Progress on this has been delayed due to the current COVID- 19 restrictions and unstable political situation in Myanmar,

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

As the COVID-19 pandemic spread rapidly around the world in 2020, the FishAdapt project identified that there would be a significant impact on communities due to the pandemic and associated Government of Myanmar restrictions to prevent outbreaks and further spread. The FishAdapt project therefore undertook a three-phase remote research survey in the fishing/aquaculture communities in which it operates, to identify issues confronting the communities and how the project could be modified to assist these communities. The three-phase survey tracked the COVID-19 pandemic from the initial lockdown restrictions and health actions to longer term economic impacts and impacts on community and individual future planning. Phone interviews with known, senior, and respected community leaders and community members in three instances over a period of four months were conducted. These surveys were supplemented by six in-depth discussions after the final survey, to gain additional insight into the situation in the communities. The final three phase survey report of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Fishing and Aquaculture communities was completed in August 2020.

Additional factors have compounded the COVID-19 impacts, the Government regulated seasonal fishing bans, the return of overseas and interstate workers to their home villages and the loss of remittances from workers, the lack of continued Government support and the ability to service loan repayments due to reduced overall income, have all impacted economically on community members. As families have struggled to maintain their livelihoods, the vulnerable have suffered further hardships as there are less funds for medication, education, support for monasteries, religious and traditional ceremonies, and nutritional food. Although faced with economic hardships, the resilience and adaptability of community members has been demonstrated with new markets being sought, new methods for generating income developed and increased planning at both the individual and community level have occurred. Although community members are keen to embrace job opportunities, training, skills, new technology and processes and work with partners and organizations, all the project field activities were being delayed. Currently, the FishAdapt team is designing a follow-up survey "Impact of COVID-19 pandemic and current political situations on Fisheries and Aquaculture value chain" and the development of questionnaires drafted and the survey will be conducted in quarter 3 in 2021.

For much of the pandemic and during the ongoing political crisis, the project team has had to 'work virtually' from home. This has presented challenges in terms of reliable internet access, working styles and communication

means. Staff mental health also suffered through the stress of the pandemic and political unrest threatening personal safety. The COVID-19 pandemic also had serious impacts on project delivery. Training plans 2020 (in real time) were not able to be delivered and still cannot resume due to the ongoing instability following the military coup.

One negative challenge that the project is facing is how to maintain the communities trust, interest and engagement in the project activities. As community level activities resume, the project will put more effort into regional level engagement by facilitating the close cooperation of stakeholders.

The pandemic situation has become even more complicated following the political disruption in February 2021 as civil servants also joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) in protest. The National Health Laboratory (NHL) cannot cover the mass testing now required, the announcement of the statistical data on the pandemic is challenged by many people, and communities cannot get accurate information on the pandemic in a timely manner.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁹	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval (In –kind)	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021 (In-kind)	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	DOF (MOALI)	In-Kind	4,885,000	1,954,000	1,954,000	4,885,000
National Sector Federation	MFF	In-Kind	2,000,000	1,006,934	1,006,934	2,000,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-Kind	350,000	111,500	111,500	350,000
Multilateral Aid Agency	World Fish	In-Kind	200,000	386,100	386,100	200,000
Multilateral Aid Agency	JICA	In-Kind	450,000	405,000		450,000
Multilateral Aid Agency	LIFT	In-Kind	5,500,000	4,950,000		5,500,000
		TOTAL	13,385,000	8,813,534	3,458,534	13,385,000

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

- The UN position of non-engagement with Government has had a serious impact on project co financing from Government, and this situation cannot be expected to improve until the current political crisis is resolved.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **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”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately 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); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **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 Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **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 resented as “good practice”. **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. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.