



Project Implementation Report

(1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023)

Project Title:	Scaling up small hydro power (SHP) projects in Nigeria
GEF ID:	5375
UNIDO ID:	120119
GEF Replenishment Cycle:	GEF-5
Country(ies):	Nigeria
Region:	AFR - Africa
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)
Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) Programs ¹ :	N/A
Stand-alone / Child Project:	FSP
Implementing Department/Division:	ENE / ETI
Co-Implementing Agency:	N/A
Executing Agency(ies):	ECN, FMP, FMWR, REA, FMEnv.
Project Type:	Full-Sized Project (FSP)
Project Duration:	48 months
Extension(s):	3
GEF Project Financing:	2,689,680 USD
Agency Fee:	55,520 USD 260270 USD
Co-financing Amount:	17,200,000 USD
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2/18/2015
UNIDO Approval Date:	2/8/2015
Actual Implementation Start:	3/24/2015
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June 2023:	USD 1338989.77
Mid-term Review (MTR) Date:	6/30/2019

¹ Only for GEF-6 projects, if applicable

Original Project Completion Date:	3/24/2019
Project Completion Date as reported in FY22:	12/31/2023
Current SAP Completion Date:	6/30/2025
Expected Project Completion Date:	6/30/2025
Expected Terminal Evaluation (TE) Date:	6/30/2025
Expected Financial Closure Date:	12/30/2025
UNIDO Project Manager ² :	Liu Heng

I. Brief description of project and status overview

Project Objective		
The project focuses on creating a favorable environment for small hydro power (SHP) technology in Nigeria. The main objective is to promote investments in small hydro power (SHP) technology and strengthen local manufacturing of SHP turbines in the country.		
Project Core Indicators		Expected at Endorsement/Approval stage
1	Incremental CO ² emission reduction	Cumulative capacity of 3.1MW of SHP established during the project (leading to an overall direct emission reduction of around 349,424t CO ²)
2	Number of locally fabricated micro/mini hydropower equipment and accessories	Fabricate SHP equipment and accessories with capacity of 300 kw
3	Number of private sector/financial institutions developing SHP projects	At least 2 private investors developing the 3.1 MW cumulative SHP plants.
4	Number of micro/mini/small hydropower-based power generation plants in operation	At least 2 SHP plants with cumulative capacity of 3.1 MW in operation.

Baseline
The electricity supply is presently unreliable in the country with frequent shutdowns, load shedding and grid failures. The estimated electricity demand in the country is about 20,000MW; on the supply side, the total installed generating capacity is approximately 12,000MW, but only about 4,500MW is effectively operating. This has compelled many consumers (both industrial and households) to rely on inefficient diesel/petrol generators to meet their energy needs. As a result, the Nigerian economy has become fossil-fuel dependent leading to high CO ² emissions from the energy sector with serious environmental consequences and

² Person responsible for report content

increased vulnerability to climate change.

Among various renewable energy (RE) options, small hydropower (SHP) holds great potential for Nigeria in addressing climate change and providing access to energy for the whole population. Recent government estimates suggest a potential of approximately 24,000 MW of hydropower, SHP alone is estimated to be around 3,500 MW.

The development of the small hydro power sector is hampered by a number of barriers, such as:

a) lack of capacity in design, fabrication, installation and operation of SHP systems; b) lack of skills and know-how in developing SHP projects (planning, development and implementation); c) lack of information on potential sites (hydrological and geological data, etc.); d) lack of awareness, incentives and coordination among various stakeholders; and e) lack of a conducive environment for private sector participation in SHP development.

Target Results: The main outcomes and deliverables expected under the project are as follows:

- (i) Improve human and institutional capacity for continuous development of SHP projects;
- (ii) Upgrade the capacity for local fabrication of SHP turbines and control systems up to 300 kW;
- (iii) Establish standards and quality assurance for the fabricated equipment
- (iv) Demonstrate SHP projects on a private-public partnership (PPP) basis for a cumulative 3.1 MW installed capacity leading to an overall direct emission reduction of around 349,424 tCO₂e

Overall Ratings ³	FY23	FY22
Global Environmental Objectives (GEOs) / Development Objectives (DOs) Rating	<i>Satisfactory (S)</i>	<i>Satisfactory (S)</i>
<p>Significant progress towards the attainment of development objectives have been made. The project has raised awareness and strengthened the capacity of relevant stakeholders such as; project developers, policy makers, private investors and financial institutions, to develop and implement SHP projects.</p> <p>Detailed feasibility studies for the development of several potential SHP sites across the country have also been conducted.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) and other relevant stakeholders have been engaged, regarding the availability of suitable incentives to boost participation of the private sector in developing SHP projects. A technical committee (TC) established to review and propose suitable incentives for the SHP sector has been inaugurated.</p> <p>The Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) has also been engaged to develop national standards for SHP development, in accordance with IWA-33 standards on SHP. A stakeholder's workgroup has been established to draft the standards. ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC 339) on SHP development has also been established, with active support and participation by SON.</p>		
Implementation Progress (IP) Rating	<i>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</i>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</i>
<p>Some progress towards attainment of expected outputs have been made, although some activities are behind schedule.</p> <p>The recently conducted general elections in the country in which many partner agencies and government institutions have been involved has significantly contributed to delays in implementation of the project.</p>		
Overall Risk Rating	<i>Moderate Risk (M)</i>	<i>Low Risk (L)</i>

³ Please refer to the explanatory note at the end of the document and assure that the indicated ratings correspond to the narrative of the report

Risks to the project have relatively remained the same and have been mitigated as planned.		

II. Targeted results and progress to-date

Please describe the progress made in achieving the outputs against key performance indicator's targets in the project's **M&E Plan/Log-Frame at the time of CEO Endorsement/Approval**. Please expand the table as needed.

Please fill in the below table or make a reference to any supporting documents that may be submitted as annexes to this report.

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicators	Baseline	Target level	Progress in FY23
Component 1 – Human and institutional capacity building				
Outcome 1: Improved awareness, knowledge and capacity on SHP technology				
Output 1.1: Capacity of SHP technology centre in Nigeria strengthened	Trained personnel (men and women) manning the SHP technology Centre for more effective technical support on SHP project development and implementation in Nigeria	Minimal personnel with competency in SHP technology available in Nigeria	Increase in number of competent personnel (men and women) in SHP technology at the end of the project	No new progress to date (Activity completed)
Output 1.2: Capacity building of at least 100 policy makers	Number of trained personnel (men and women) from relevant Government institutions responsible for policy making.	Inadequate capacity among the key policy makers	Train at least 100 policy makers (men and women) on SHP development.	No new progress to date (Activity completed)
Output 1.3: Capacity building of at least 50 project developers, relevant RE institutions including financial institutions	Number of personnel (men and women) trained from project development and financial sector.	Insufficient local capacity to develop and finance SHP projects	At least 50 personnel (men and women) trained.	No new progress to date (Activity completed)
Component 2 – Upgrading the capacity for local fabrication of SHP turbines and control systems in Nigeria				
Outcome 2: Capabilities for locally fabricated SHP turbines and control equipment up to 300 kW capacity are available in the country				
Output 2.1: Enhanced local fabrication capacity for micro hydro turbines and control equipment from 125 to 300 kW	Capacity of fabricated turbine increased from 125 to 300 kW.	Capacity to fabricate cross flow turbines with capacity up to 125kW	Increased capacity of the locally fabricated micro hydro turbine from 125 to 300 kW	National Centre for Hydropower Research and Development (NACHRED) and National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) have expressed interest in supporting the implementation of SHP sites using locally fabricated turbines. Potential sites for the installation of locally fabricated turbines identified.
Output 2.2: National standards developed for SHP electromechanical equipment in Nigeria	Standard Organization (SON) Certificate	No standards available	Standards accredited by SON for SHP equipment fabricated should be in place at the end of the project	Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) is working towards adopting the IWA-33 standards. SON has established a stakeholder's work-group to draft the standards. ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC 339) on SHP development established with support from SON

Component 3 – Promoting investments in SHP sector				
Outcome 3: Conducive investment environment for scaling up of SHP projects available				
Output 3.1: Incentive systems designed for SHP projects	Increase in private investors developing SHP plants	One private sector investor developing SHP plants	Cumulative 3.1 MW SHP plants developed by private investors.	Organized workshop in collaboration with the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) and other relevant stakeholders on the review of available incentives for SHP development in Nigeria. Technical committee (TC) to review and propose suitable incentives for the SHP sector established.
Output 3.2: Detailed feasibility studies prepared for the replication SHP plants	Feasibility study and business plans for identified potential sites developed.	17 plants have feasibility study and business plan report available for implementation	Potential sites should have business plan and feasibility report available for implementation at the end of the project.	Detailed feasibility study for the implementation of the 500kW Balanga dam SHP potential site in Gombe State conducted. Preliminary assessment report for the implementation of the 1.8MW Mayo Jigawa Stream located in Maisamari, Taraba State prepared.
Output 3.3: SHP plant of 3.1 MW cumulative capacity established	SHP plants with cumulative capacity of 3.1MW commissioned.		Cumulative of 3.1 MW SHP plants to be established	15kW OOPL pico-hydro project in Abeokuta completed. Implementation of the 300kW Doma Dam SHP project in Nasarawa State is in progress. Civil works are ongoing and electromechanical equipment has been delivered to the project site. Implementation of the 200KW Itapaji SHP project is on-going.
Output 3.4: Promotion of replication projects	SHP plants with cumulative capacity of 2.4 MW commissioned.		SHP plant with cumulative capacity of 2.4 MW developed during the project implementation.	Additional demo sites ready for implementation. Request received from several State Governments to implement SHP projects in identified potential sites in their respective states. Request also received from Nigerian Electricity Supply Cooperation (NESCO), a private sector power utility company.

III. Project Risk Management

1. Please indicate the overall project-level risks and the related risk management measures: (i) as identified in the CEO Endorsement document, and (ii) progress to-date. Please expand the table as needed.

	(i) Risks at CEO stage	(i) Risk level FY 22	(i) Risk level FY 23	(i) Mitigation measures	(ii) Progress to-date	New defined risk ⁴
1	There is no indigenous technology for SHP in Nigeria and the country currently depends upon the importation of components	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	UNIDO has transferred technology for fabrication of cross-flow turbines for MHP up to 125 kW. This has reduced the level of dependency on other countries to a certain extent. The training for local fabrication of SHP turbines and controls is planned as a part of the project.	No new progress to-date. Risk mitigated as planned.	<input type="checkbox"/>

⁴ New risk added in reporting period. Check only if applicable.

	and peripherals from other countries.			With UNIDO's prior experience, the technology can be transferred very effectively to the local manufacturers. Human and institutional capacity will be built effectively. Hence, the acquired knowledge and skills will be used to mitigate against the technical risks		
2	No off-takers for the generated electricity.	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	The electricity generated will be supplied to the local communities and industries nearby the power plant. The demand and supply gap are wide and hence there will not be any risk for electricity off-take.	No new progress to-date. Risk mitigated as planned.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Low market for SHP turbines and components.	Moderate risk (M)	Moderate risk (M)	The replication potential for SHP is high (82 MW). Enabling environment for investment will be created at the end of the project. Therefore, the market for SHP turbines and components will be mitigated.	No new progress to-date. Risk mitigated as planned.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	The general perception is that investments in SHP based plants do not provide enough (high) returns and hence investors will not be willing to invest in SHP replication projects.	Moderate risk (M)	Moderate risk (M)	The project will create awareness about the benefits of SHP projects among private investors. It will also facilitate fund / financing scheme which would encourage and sustain SHP development. These activities will eliminate the perceptible risks of the project. The successful implementation of the proposed projects will enhance the stakeholders' participation, especially, the financial institutions. This will ensure successful replication of the project.	The existing government incentives accessible to SHP investors/developers are insufficient to enhance investments in the sector. This has limited the active participation of the private sector in the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	No specific policies on SHP to facilitate enhanced scaling up	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	The project proposes FiT specifically for SHP which, when in place, will significantly improve the development of SHP projects	No new progress to-date. Risk mitigated as planned.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Change of RE policies due to change of Government.	Moderate risk (M)	Moderate risk (M)	Electricity access is the key parameter essential for Nigerian economic growth. Even when the government changes, there is lesser possibility that the existing RE policies will be discontinued, as most of these policies were	No new progress to-date. Risk mitigated as planned.	

				implemented by government ministries.		
7	Co-financing not being committed by co-financiers.	Moderate risk (M)	Moderate risk (M)	Consultations with the stakeholders to ensure their financing of the project.	Due to budgetary constraints on the part of co-financiers, the project is experiencing delays in the realization of funds required for the implementation of some of the SHP demonstration sites.	
8	Drought	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	Based on the feasibility study report, the demonstration sites are not vulnerable to drought.	No new progress to date. Risk mitigated as planned.	
9	Risk of flooding	Low risk (L)	Low risk (L)	Nigeria is vulnerable to low flooding only. Proper spillways and diversion channels will be constructed to overcome this risk in flood prone sites.	No new progress to date. Risk mitigated as planned.	

2. If the project received a sub-optimal risk rating (H, S) in the previous reporting period, please state the actions taken since then to mitigate the relevant risks and improve the related risk rating. Please also elaborate on reasons that may have impeded any of the sub-optimal risk ratings from improving in the current reporting cycle; please indicate actions planned for the next reporting cycle to remediate this.

N/A

3. Please indicate any implication of the **COVID-19** pandemic on the progress of the project.

The imposed government restrictions on movement (both local and international), and gatherings due to the pandemic led to substantial delays in the completion of project implementation activities.

4. Please clarify if the project is facing delays and is expected to request an **extension**.

N/A

5. Please provide the **main findings and recommendations of completed MTR**, and elaborate on any actions taken towards the recommendations included in the report.

Conclusion

- There has been some progress in implementation of the project at the time of the Mid-Term Evaluation but the progress is limited
- UNIDO GEF 5 Small hydro project in Nigeria lags behind in achievements at the time of MTR due to delays (owing to reasons explained in the report) in the project implementation
- Project implementation monitoring, particularly related to regular reporting and PSC meetings does not fully meet the expected requirements, and is moderately satisfactory
- It is unlikely that the all the activities envisaged in the ProDoc can be completed or nearly completed by June 2020.

Recommendations

- The project timeline should be extended by at least one more year to June 2021 or more in order to have a reasonable possibility of completing all the activities in the project.

- A detailed action plan covering all the remaining activities in the project, timeline and responsibilities of stakeholders should be prepared urgently and approved by UNIDO and PSC
- A list of potential beneficiaries from all components (e.g. policy makers, renewable energy agencies, potential project developers) should be prepared urgently in order to expedite the capacity building activities and identify project developers.
- Government agencies should create more supportive environment for SHP in Nigeria including support to demonstration projects undertaken by UNIDO.

Actions Taken

- The recommendations of the MTR have also been disseminated to relevant stakeholders.
- The project has been extended to June 2025. A detailed action plan covering remaining project activities was prepared and approved by the PSC.
- Training of policy makers, project developers and financial institutions has been completed.

IV. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

1. As part of the requirements for **projects from GEF-6 onwards**, and based on the screening as per the UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), which category is the project?

☐ Category A project

☐ Category B project

☐ Category C project

(By selecting Category C, I confirm that the E&S risks of the project have not escalated to Category A or B).

Please expand the table as needed.

	E&S risk	Mitigation measures undertaken during the reporting period	Monitoring methods and procedures used in the reporting period
(i) Risks identified in ESMP at time of CEO Endorsement			
(ii) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)			

V. Stakeholder Engagement

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please provide information on **progress, challenges and outcomes** regarding engagement of stakeholders in the project (based on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent document submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval).

The Federal Ministry of Power (FMP), Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN), Rural Electrification Agency (REA), Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR), Federal Ministry of Environment FMEnv) and the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) are the main executing partners for the Project.

Project Stakeholders have remained actively involved in the decision-making, planning and implementation of the Project. They have been instrumental in providing strategic guidance and initiating remedial action to

remove impediments to the progress of project activities.

However, Government bureaucracy, as evidenced by slow approval/decision making process remains a key challenge that has caused delays in the implementation of the project.

2. Please provide any feedback submitted by national counterparts, GEF OFP, co-financiers, and other partners/stakeholders of the project (e.g. private sector, CSOs, NGOs, etc.).

5375_GEF_OFP_Comments_2023.pdf

3. Please provide any **relevant stakeholder consultation** documents.

5375_PSC_Meeting_Report_2023.pdf

5375_PSC_Meeting_Presentation_2023.pdf

5375_Capacity_Building_Workshop_Report_2023.pdf

VI. Gender Mainstreaming

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please report on the **progress** achieved **on implementing gender-responsive measures** and **using gender-sensitive indicators**, as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval (in the project results framework, gender action plan or equivalent).

Significant efforts are being made by the PMU to select as many qualified women as possible in its planned activities, both at the management and technical levels and encourage them to participate in all relevant project and decision-making activities.

The project has ensured the representation of both men and women among the stakeholders and beneficiaries, for workshop events and training, to support the advancement of women's equal participation. It is estimated about 5% of women engagement comparing with the last PIR.

VII. Knowledge Management

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please elaborate on any **knowledge management activities / products**, as documented at CEO Endorsement / Approval.

The Technical Guideline of SHP development, which our project made concrete contributions is an example for knowledge management / products. The guideline has been published in UNIDO website for sharing worldwide

2. Please list any **relevant knowledge management mechanisms / tools** that the project has generated.

5375_Capacity_Building_Workshop_2023_Video_Clip

5375_Capacity_Building_Workshop_2023_Newspaper_Article.pdf

5375_Mayo_Jigawa_Maisamari_Tea_Farm_Assessment_Report_2023.pdf

VIII. Implementation progress

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis, please provide information on **progress, challenges and outcomes achieved/observed** with regards to project implementation.

One pico hydropower site was completed in the PIR period,

Furthermore, the team endeavored to mobilize funds for construction of pilot SHP plants, the project supported a couple of projects for pre-feasibility and feasibility studies to provide more opportunities for investment. Based on the on-going project, the team also worked closely with EU for more fund mobilization to construct SHP projects. EUR 5 million has been secured and will be beneficial for achieving the project target

However, the project is still experiencing some issues due to constraints faced by project stakeholders in mobilizing co-financing required for the implementation of some of the SHP demonstration sites in time.

In addition, the unavailability of adequate government incentives, such as license system, tariff system, governmental direct financial input and subsidies etc. for the SHP sector as well as the perceived risk by investors has limited the participation of the private sector in the project. In this regard, the project has engaged the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) and other relevant stakeholders in the RE sector to review and propose suitable incentives to boost the participation of the private sector in developing SHP projects.

2. Please briefly elaborate on any **minor amendments**⁵ to the approved project that may have been introduced during the implementation period or indicate as not applicable.

Due to Covid 19 impact and general election in the country, the project implementation has been impacted and delayed. However, the government still hope to have more activities on SHP development in the country. Thus, the PSC decided to extend the project for 2 years till the end of 2025.

Please tick each category for which a change has occurred and provide a description of the change in the related textbox. You may attach supporting documentation, as appropriate.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Results Framework	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Components and Cost	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Management	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Schedule	The Project Steering Committee (PSC) unanimously agreed on extension of the project up to June 2025. The updated workplan for the remaining duration of the project is attached
<input type="checkbox"/>	Executing Entity	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Executing Entity Category	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor Project Objective Change	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safeguards	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Risk Analysis	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase of GEF Project Financing Up to 5%	

⁵ As described in Annex 9 of the *GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines*, **minor amendments** are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5%.

		N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Co-Financing	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Location of Project Activities	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others	N/A

3. Please provide progress related to the **financial implementation** of the project.

5375_Financial_Report_2023.pdf

IX. Work Plan and Budget

1. Please provide **an updated project work plan and budget** for the remaining duration of the project, as per last approved project extension. Please expand/modify the table as needed.

Please fill in the below table or make a reference to a file, in case it is submitted as an annex to the report.

Outputs by Project Component	Time-Frame												GEF Grant Budget Available (US\$)
	2023/2024				2024/2025				2025/2026				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Component 1 – Human and institutional capacity building													36,806.08
Outcome 1: Improved awareness, knowledge and capacity on SHP technology													
Output 1.1: <i>Awareness and Capacity Improved</i>													
Output 1.2:													
Component 2 – Upgrading the capacity for local fabrication of SHP turbines and control systems in Nigeria													125,907.71
Outcome 2: Capabilities for locally fabricated SHP turbines and control equipment up to 300kW capacity are available in the country													
Output 2.1: Local fabrication of MH turbines													
Output 2.2: National Standards developed for SHP													
Component 3 – Promoting investments in SHP sector													1,072,964.00
Outcome 3: Outcome 3.1: Conducive investment environment for scaling up of SHP projects available Outcome 3.2: Technical and economic viability of SHP technology established													
Output 3.1: Incentive systems designed for SHP projects													
Output 3.2: Feasibility studies prepared for the replication SHP plants													
Output 3.3: SHP Plants of 3.1 MW cumulative capacity established													
Component 4 – Monitoring and Evaluation													40,357.10
Outcome 4.1: Effectiveness of the outputs assessed, corrective actions taken and experience documented. Outcome 4.2: Acceptance of technical and economic viability of SHP plants													

X. Synergies

1. Synergies achieved:

<p>Good synergy exists between the Project and the Country Programme (CP) for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development in Nigeria.</p>
<p>Component 8 of the CP specifically promotes the implementation of renewable energy-based projects in Nigeria.</p>

<p>Good synergy exists between the Project and the Country Programme (CP) for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development in Nigeria.</p>
<p>Component 8 of the CP specifically promotes the implementation of renewable energy-based projects in Nigeria.</p>

3. Stories to be shared (Optional)

N/A

XI. GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

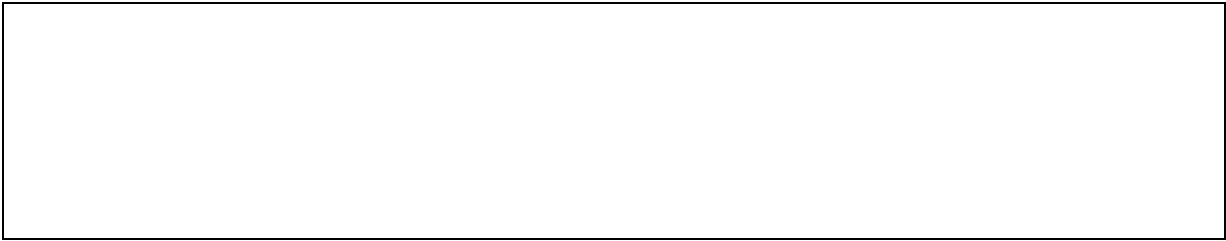
The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate.

Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com>

Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location and Activity Description
e.g. <i>Nigeria</i> - <i>Abuja</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>7.5</i>		

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.



EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. **Timing & duration:** Each report covers a twelve-month period, i.e. 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023.
2. **Responsibility:** The responsibility for preparing the report lies with the project manager in consultation with the Division Chief and Director.
3. **Evaluation:** For the report to be used effectively as a tool for annual self-evaluation, project counterparts need to be fully involved. The (main) counterpart can provide any additional information considered essential, including a simple rating of project progress.
4. **Results-based management:** The annual project/programme progress reports are required by the RBM programme component focal points to obtain information on outcomes observed.

Global Environmental Objectives (GEOs) / Development Objectives (DOs) ratings	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <u>all</u> 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 <u>achieve most</u> of its <u>major</u> global environmental objectives, and yields satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to <u>achieve most</u> of its major <u>relevant</u> objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modes overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environmental benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve <u>some</u> of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <u>achieve only some</u> of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected <u>not</u> to achieve <u>most</u> of its major global environmental objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <u>any</u> of its major global environmental objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress (IP)	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of <u>all</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as "good practice".
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of <u>most</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of <u>some</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of <u>some</u> components is <u>not</u> in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of <u>most</u> components in <u>not</u> in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of <u>none</u> of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk ratings	
Risk ratings will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
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.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate 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 moderate risk.
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 low risks.