



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia and Pacific
Country (ies):	Cambodia
Project Title:	Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Cambodia's Coastal Fishery Dependent Communities (FSP)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /CMB/037/LDF
GEF ID:	9201
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment (MoE), Fisheries Administration (FiA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Project Duration (years):	5 years
Project coordinates:	<i>Provided separately</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	30 October 2020
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 January 2021
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	31 December 2025
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	4,350,000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	24,054,751
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	979,060
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	Remarks; Co-financing has been affected negatively by the on-going COVID-19 pandemic which has resulted in most activities requiring engagement with stakeholders being suspended.

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	The project has not organized any PSC meeting yet due to the Fisheries Administration (FiA) awaiting the readiness of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), in order to assemble the national team and consultants. Recently, MoE just updated that the national team and consultants from MoE's side should be ready by the end of August 2022. The Project Inception/Launching Workshop took place on the 7 th of April 2022.
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	June 2023
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	n/a
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	June 2025
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	n/a

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	U
Overall implementation progress rating:	U
Overall risk rating:	M

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate Risk
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	1 st PIR
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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	H.E. Poum Sotha, Director General of Fisheries Administration of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	p.sotha@yahoo.com
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Budget Holder	Ms. Rebekah Bell, FAO Representative in Cambodia	Rebekah.Bell@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Mr. Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Officer, FAO RAP	Simon.FungeSmith@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Mr. Sameer Karki, Technical Officer FAORAP	Sameer.Karki@fao.org

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective (s): Coastal fishery-dependent communities adapt to climate change through strengthening the resilience of the coastal ecosystems upon which they depend and through adapting their livelihoods and practices to reduce their vulnerability	Outcome 1						
	National and provincial capacity to support adaptation to climate change is enhanced along coastal areas.	Indicator 1.1 Number of fisheries and coastal planning frameworks, including gender sensitive climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations.	Lack of understanding of the impacts of climate change.	Draft policy documents	1 Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan for coastal fishing communities developed	0% The climate change adaptation action plan for coastal fishing communities will be developed based on the individual climate change action plan activities of the CFIAMP	MS
		Indicator 1.2 Number of national, provincial and district decision makers (women and men) with improved capacity and	Lack of an enabling environment to support the fisheries sectors and coastal ecosystems to adapt		800 staff (50 % women) from government (FiA and MoE at national, provincial, and local levels), other key organizations	0%	MS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

	knowledge to promote climate resilient capture fisheries, aquaculture, and coastal management			and community leaders have increased their capacity to effectively deliver their work giving attention to climate change adaptation needs in coastal areas		
Outcome 2						
Coastal ecosystems protected and rehabilitated to enhance resilience of the coastal social-ecological systems	Indicator 2 Area of coastal ecosystems (seagrass, coral reefs and mangroves) that are being monitored through participatory processes and integrating CCA related actions	No tracking of ecosystem status and trends	Coastal ecosystem being monitored through participatory processes	82,000 ha (50,000 ha mangroves, 30,000 ha of seagrass and 2,000 ha of coral reefs) under management with CCA mainstreamed into management plans	0 %	MS
Outcome 3						
Communities Fisheries have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change	Indicator 3 % of coastal fisheries households with increased access to livelihood opportunities to cope with climate change impacts	0	5,000 households (involving both female and male participants)	At least 10,000 households (half of the CFI members, involving both female and male participants)	Project team, FiA and PMU is designing the livelihood analysis tool in order to assess the potential livelihood options of community fisheries members. 0 households	MS
Outcome 4						
Monitoring and Evaluation and	Indicator 4. Project monitor			100% Implementation	10 %	MS

	Information dissemination	Progress, including adaptation and women's empowerment			of the plan	<p>Project team, FiA and PMU completed project launching workshop on the 7 April 2022. The project team, FiA and PMU already drafted the baseline ToR and submitted to LTO for feedback before advertisement. The M&E officer has also been recruited.</p>	
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

resilience of the coastal social-ecological systems			
Outcome 3. Communities Fisheries have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change	A3.1.1. Undertake Participatory Rapid Vulnerability Assessments of coastal Community Fisheries, building on previous assessments and ensuring they are gender differentiated.	FiA	July 2022 – February 2023
Outcome 4. Monitoring and Evaluation and Information dissemination	<p>A4. Overall urgent action is the recruitment of advisor and establishment of functional PMU international staff.</p> <p>A4.1.1. Developing the MEAL annual work plan and monitoring framework for the project including gender-specific indicators and targets and ensure a link to on-going government M&E systems (Project orientation in 4 provinces).</p> <p>A4.1.2. Set the baseline for the project (based on agreed gender sensitive indicators).</p> <p>A4.2.1. Establish the CamAdapt project Communications Strategy.</p> <p>A4.3.1. Develop a CamAdapt stakeholder engagement strategy.</p> <p>A4.3.2. Develop and implement a Gender Strategy for the CamAdapt Project.</p>	<p>The project team, FiA and GDANCP</p> <p>Project Team, FiA and GDANP (FAO budget)</p> <p>Project Team, FiA and GDANCP</p>	<p>July – September 2022</p> <p>September 2022- August 2023</p> <p>September 2022- February 2023</p> <p>September 2022- August 2023</p>

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1 National and provincial capacity to support adaptation to climate change is enhanced along coastal areas.	Indicator 1.1 Number of fisheries and coastal planning frameworks, including gender sensitive climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations. Indicator 1.2 Number of national, provincial and district decision makers (women and men) with improved capacity and knowledge to promote climate resilient capture fisheries, aquaculture, and coastal management.	0%	0% The climate change adaptation action plan for coastal fishing communities will be developed based on the individual climate change action plan activities of the CFiAMP	
Output 1.1. Climate Change Adaptation is incorporated into fisheries and coastal frameworks	Indicator 1.1 # of fisheries/coastal planning frameworks (plans/policies) that have incorporated climate change adaptation actions	5% 0 CFAMPs that include climate change	The project team, FiA and PMU collected the first priority CFiAMPs including 4 CFiAMPs from Kep, 7 CFiAMPs from Kampot, 3 CFiAMPs from Preah Sihanouk and 3 CFiAMPs from Koh Kong provinces. Existing CFiAMPs from all CFi along the coast collected and being reviewed in order to identify the existing climate change related actions and the gaps. The project team, FiA and PMU will coordinate with different stakeholders and CFi in order to develop the climate change action plan for all coastal fishing communities.	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

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<p>Output 1.2. Fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations integrated into the broader cross-sectoral policies, strategies and plans related to Climate Change at national and sub-national levels</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2 # of key policies, strategies and plans related to climate change (national and sub-national levels) that have incorporated fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations</p>	<p>5% 0 key policies, strategies and plans related to climate change (national and sub-national levels) that have incorporated fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations</p>	<p>Sub-national and existing policies and strategies in 4 coastal provinces and national fisheries and environmental policies and strategies collected and being reviewed in order to identify the gaps.</p>	<p>Some activity is not yet due since the activity of reviewing the fisheries and coastal policies and legal frameworks has not been finished. Also, MoE pointed out that the recruitment of consultants has not done yet because it lack capabilities, and MoE has requested support to FAO.</p>
<p>Output 1.3. Capacity of national and sub-national government staff and other stakeholders enhanced to develop and implement climate change resilient policies and practices, as well as to access climate finance, and regularly assess their capacity over the project lifetime.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3 Capacity needs assessments every two years directed to government staff at different levels (and other stakeholders) to assess their level of understanding in the development and implementation of climate resilient policies</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>No progress</p>	<p>The project launching workshop just organized in April 2022 and CTA has not yet officially recruited with delays in the activities as consequence. Also, the project team is planning to conduct the field orientation before conducting capacity need assessment on gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation at the same time with capacity need assessment under activity 1.3.1. Some activity is not yet due since the activity of reviewing the fisheries and coastal policies and legal frameworks has not been finished.</p>
<p>Outcome 2 Coastal ecosystems protected and rehabilitated to enhance resilience of the coastal social-ecological systems</p>	<p>Indicator 2 Area of coastal ecosystems (seagrass, coral reefs and mangroves) that are being monitored through participatory processes and integrating CCA related actions</p>			
<p>Output 2.1. Climate resilient Protected Area Management Plans put into place and addressing the</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1 Ecosystem health participatory monitoring system for mangroves, coral reef and seagrass: - area of mangroves replanted</p>	<p>0 %</p>	<p>No progress</p>	<p>Activities not initiated, waiting for the recruitment of the CTA to provide guidance and engagement with MoE.</p>

<p>factors of ecosystem loss along the coastline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - area of mangroves under sustainable management measures - area of coral reefs protected - area of seagrass protected 			<p>Also, MoE pointed out that the recruitment of consultants has not done yet because it lack capabilities, and MoE has requested support to FAO.</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Support Implementation of the Sustainable Community Protected Area Management Plans (including livelihood options and coastal protection measures) - include activities related to piloting of incentives mechanisms and promote participatory community-based management plans.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2 # of CPA with a participatory monitoring system as part of their CPAMP</p>	<p>0 %</p>	<p>No progress</p>	<p>Activities not initiated, waiting for the recruitment of the CTA to provide guidance and engagement with MoE</p>
<p>Output 2.3. CPA Network created to build intra-community cooperation for natural resources (and other issues, as for example gender mainstreaming), share lessons learned and strengthen conservation and management actions (vertical and horizontal integration)</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3 # of men and women who are part of the CPA Network # of meetings of the CPA Network</p>	<p>0 %</p>	<p>No progress</p>	<p>Activities not initiated, waiting for the recruitment of the CTA to provide guidance and engagement with MoE</p>

<p>Outcome 3. Community Fisheries have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change</p>	<p>Indicator 3 % of coastal fisheries households with increased access to livelihood opportunities to cope with climate change impacts</p>	<p>0 households</p>	<p>Project team, FiA and PMU is designing the livelihood analysis tool in order to assess the potential livelihood options of community fisheries members</p>	
<p>Output 3.1. Integrate adaptation into the development/revision of Community Fishing Area Management Plans (CFAMP) and reflect into CIP and CDP</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1 # of CFAMPs that include climate change adaptation/DRM actions</p>	<p>0 CFAMPs that climate change adaptation and DRM</p>	<p>The existing CFiAMPs from the CFI along the coast collected as well as CDPs and CIPs and being reviewing in order to identify the existing climate change and DRM related actions and the gaps.</p>	<p>Not yet due since waiting for the recruitment of external consultant on DRR and EWS as well as the Safety at Sea experts. This activity will be Designed and implemented by the consultants and project team</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Integrate Adaptation during the implementation of the CFMAP process, supporting local level monitoring of resilience to climate change</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2 # of successful adaptation activities implemented as part of the CFMAP (50 % targeting women) with the purpose of reducing climate risk and diversify livelihoods</p>	<p>0 successful adaptation activities implemented as part of the CFiAMP</p>	<p>No progress</p>	<p>To be implemented after output 3.1. completion</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Develop capacity of CFIs members to monitor that their plans are climate change resilient, including the creation of a CFi Coastal Network and the CamAdapt Fisherwomen Network.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3 # of Adaptation and Resilience actions included in the CFMAPs</p>	<p>0 participatory monitoring framework is functional and effective</p>	<p>No progress</p>	<p>To be implemented after output 3.1. and 3.2 completion</p>
<p>Output 3.4 Coastal early warning and disaster risk management systems that increase fishers resilience against extreme weather and environmental events</p>	<p>Indicator 3.4 # and reach of functional early warning systems put in place</p>	<p>0% coverage of EW system for fishers (including women fishing in inshore and mangrove areas)</p>	<p>No progress</p>	<p>To be implemented after output 3.1., 3.2 and 3.3 completio</p>

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<p>Outcome 4. Monitoring and evaluation and information dissemination</p>	<p>Indicator 4 Project monitors progress, including adaptation and women’s empowerment</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Project team, FiA and PMU completed project launching workshop on the 7 April 2022 in Kampot province. The project team, FiA and PMU already drafted the baseline ToR and submitted to LTO for feedback before advertisement</p>	<p>The project team, FiA and PMU Is developing the MEAL annual work plan and monitoring Framework. It is consulted with CTA, PMU and FAO. Due the difficulty of CTA recruitment, it has some impacts as delays in the activities.</p>
<p>Output 4.1 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL)</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1 MEAL plan fully operational throuought the lifetime of the project</p>	<p>10%</p>	<p>Project team, FiA and PMU completed project launching workshop on the 7 April 2022 in Kampot province. The project team, FiA and PMU already drafted the baseline ToR and submitted to LTO for feedback before advertisement. The M&E officer is on board.</p>	
<p>Output 4.2 Project Communications Plan</p>	<p>Indicator 4.2 Project communication plan operational and providing relevant information</p>	<p>0 of communication materials developed, trainings documents, etc.</p>	<p>No progress The project website content is being discussed among FiA’s management.</p>	<p>The process of establishment project website is pending until content has been approved The communication materials will be published and disseminated until training and field activities have been started</p>
<p>Output 4.3 Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy</p>	<p>Indicator 4.3 Gender targets defined</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>Gender action plan indicators shared with stakeholders during the project launching workshop in Kampot</p>	<p>The project team, FiA and PMU encountered time constraints due to administrative process to organize such multi-stakeholders’ consultation in different provinces. Furthermore, in consultation with FAO, the arrival of CTA will provide more value inputs on this consultation.</p>

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

1. Overall project implementation progress

Component/outcome 1: National and provincial capacity to support adaptation to climate change is enhanced along coastal areas.

Output.1.1: Climate Change Adaptation is incorporated into fisheries and coastal frameworks.

Under this output, the project team, FiA and PMU collected the first priority CFiAMPs including 4 CFiAMPs from Kep, 7 CFiAMPs from Kampot, 3 CFiAMPs from Preah Sihanouk and 3 CFiAMPs from Koh Kong provinces in order to review and tackle the key activities which mentioned in the plan. Then, the project team, FiA and PMU is going to identify the gap in relation to the climate change adaptation and resilient of those plans. The rest of CFiAMPs will be collected during the next quarter. After reviewing all CFiAMPs, the project team, FiA and PMU is going to organize the consultative workshop in each province in order to discuss and agree on the proposed climate change adaptation and resilient and incorporated into the update CFiAMPs.

Output 1.2: Fisheries and coastal ecosystem considerations integrated into the broader cross-sectoral policies, strategies and plans related to Climate Change at national and sub-national levels.

Under this output, the project team, FiA and PMU also collected the existing national and sub-national strategies and action plans along the coastal areas. Those include Coastal Strategies (CSs) and State of the Coast (SoC) developed by PEMSEA ICM project, Provincial Development Plans, Provincial Investment Plans and Destination Management Plans (DMPs) from the four coastal provinces, Strategic Fisheries Framework (SPF), Three (03) Marine Fisheries Management Areas (MFMA) in Koh Rong Sanlem, Prek Kampong Smach and Kep. These documents are being reviewed and the gaps of climate change adaptation and resilient will be tapped in order to put into discussion with Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Environment, FiA Cantonments and Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) in a consultative workshop in each province in the next quarter.

Output 1.3: Capacity of national and sub-national government staff and other stakeholders enhanced to develop and implement climate change resilient policies and practices, as well as to access climate finance, and regularly assess their capacity over the project lifetime.

This output has not been started during the reporting period, however, the project team, FiA and PMU is designing the capacity need assessment tool in order to apply with national and sub-national government staff in order to assess their current level of development and implementation of the climate change adaptation and resilient policies and practices. This will be done in the next quarters.

Component 2/Outcome 2: Coastal ecosystems protected and rehabilitated to enhance resilience of the coastal social-ecological systems

Activities not initiated, waiting for the recruitment of the CTA to provide guidance and engagement with MoE.

Also, MoE pointed out that the recruitment of consultants has not done yet because it lack capabilities, and MoE has requested support to FAO.

Component/outcome 3: Community Fisheries have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change

Output 3.1: Integrate adaptation into the development/revision of Community Fishing Area Management Plans (CFAMP) and reflect into CIP and CDP.

In connection to output 1.1., the project team, FiA and PMU also collected the first priority CFiAMPs including 4 CFiAMPs from Kep, 7 CFiAMPs from Kampot, 3 CFiAMPs from Preah Sihanouk and 3 CFiAMPs from Koh Kong provinces as well as the Commune Development Plans (CDPs) and Commune Investment Plans (CIPs) from CFi respective communes in order to review and tackle the key activities which mentioned in the plan. Then, the project team, FiA and PMU is going to identify the gap in relation to the climate change adaptation and resilient of those plans. The rest of CFiAMPs will be collected during the next quarter. After reviewing all CFiAMPs, CDPs and CIPs, the project team, FiA and PMU is going to organize the consultative workshop in each province by engaging commune authorities, community members and Fisheries Administration Cantonment (FiAC) in order to discuss and agree on the proposed climate change adaptation and resilient incorporated in the CFiAMPs and reflect into CDPs and CIPs of respective communes.

Output 3.2: Integrate Adaptation during the implementation of the CFMAP process, supporting local level monitoring of resilience to climate change.

This output will be implemented after output 3.1 is completed. The project team, FiA and PMU will prioritize the key climate change adaptation implementation in the CFiAMPs, CDPs and CIPs.

Output 3.3: Develop capacity of CFIs members to monitor that their plans are climate change resilient, including the creation of a CFi Coastal Network and the CamAdapt Fisherwomen Network.

There is no progress under this output. This output will be implemented after output 3.1, output 3.2 and output 3.3. is completed. The project team, FiA and PMU will establish the local monitoring system in order to tackle the successful adaptation actions implementation in CFiAMPs, CDPs and CIPs. Also, there will be a facilitation process to reinforce the existing CFi Coastal Network and CamAdapt Fisherwomen Network.

Output 3.4: Coastal early warning and disaster risk management systems that increase fishers' resilience against extreme weather and environmental events

There is no progress under this output. This output is planned to implement after the completion of vulnerability assessment with gender consideration in order to target the sites where early warning and disaster risk management system is needed. Also, the output will be implemented after completion of output 3.1, output 3.2 and output 3.3 as it will demonstrate the early warning system and DRM in those plans.

Component/outcome 4: Monitoring and evaluation and information dissemination

Output 4.1: Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL).

Under this output, the project team, FiA and PMU had organized a project launching workshop on the 07 April 2022 in Kampot province.

The main objectives of the workshop were to present and discuss on the project framework (modality and indicative activities), draft project work-plan, the project gender strategy to stakeholders, and explore the synergy among the relevant projects along the coastal areas. The workshop provided chance to project team, FiA and PMU and stakeholders from different levels to interact and clarified the project information.

The workshop participated by 73 representatives are from the Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Environment, Development Partners and Agencies, Provincial Government Administration, Fisheries Administration Cantonments, Departments of Environment, Local and International NGOs, Community Fisheries, Community Protected Areas, and the project team.

The Provincial Government Administration fully supports the project that will contribute to address the climate change challenges. The implementing ministries commit to close collaboration and active participation in order to ensure effective and efficient CamAdapt project implementation and obtain the desired outcomes. The development partners and relevant stakeholders are willing to join hand for synergy in the coastal areas. Lastly, the final beneficiaries (target communities) aspire to improve their livelihoods by participating in the project interventions.

The project team, FiA and PMU already drafted the baseline ToR and submitted to LTO for feedback before the advertisement. Then, the procurement process of the baseline team will be executed.

Besides the project launching workshop, the project team, FiA and PMU will organize the provincial orientation to FiAC and PDoE in each province about the overall project features as well as to introduce the MEAL system which is being developed and finalized in the next quarter.

Output 4.2: Project Communications Plan.

Under this output, there is no progress yet in term of project website development. The communication materials will be developed once the project activities such as training and field activities started to implement in the following quarters. However, the stakeholder communication strategy workshop will be organized during the next quarter in order to establish and validate the communication strategy with stakeholders in four coastal provinces.

Output 4.3: Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.

Under this output, the project team, FiA and PMU presented the gender action plan indicators to stakeholders during the project launching workshop on the 07 April 2022 in Kampot. The gender indicators will be disseminated to provincial PIUs (FiAC and PDoE) in order to make sure that they will keep focus on this important angle. The project team, FiA and PMU will organize the stakeholder engagement and gender strategy workshop in Kep province in order to validate the drafts which have been established during the PPG phase.

2. Key management and financial issues

The project faced major challenges in setting up and beginning activities. Since planning phases, FIA and FAO both agreed that in order to proceed quickly with the inception phase of the project, substantial technical assistance would be required from FAO. FIA has limited experience in directly managing such type of projects and no experience in managing GEF kind of programmes through the OPA mechanism. A major bottleneck was also the lack of standard processes for recruiting international expertise. Moreover, limited technical and managerial capacities are available at national level, and FIA staff are not able to dedicate full time positions to adequately cover the needs of the project in the initial phases, while a PMU is set up. In this regard on 31 May 2021, FIA wrote to FAO (letter attached) to request technical assistance, mostly in the form of recruitment of international staff and procurement. This would have meant transferring extra funds to FAO to cover for certain key functions of the PMU. After extensive consultations within FAO, it was clear that such request would not be approved by the GEF Secretariat, therefore FIA initiated the recruitment process for the CTA on its own terms. As expected this process encountered several delays, resulting with no candidates applying. Without a full time qualified expert to take leadership of the project, all activities, in particular the critical planning phase of the inception period came to a halt. In addition, the spread of the COVID19 pandemic created further issues, with limited possibility for meetings, and no international travel possible during 2021.

Nevertheless, FAO has continued to search for solutions, and with the help of left over regional funds, an international consultant was recruited for 15 working days to assist FIA in July 2022, reviewing the current work plans and budgets. Currently, terms and processes for the recruitment of international consultants by FIA are being reviewed, and the filling of the new CTA position is expected by September 2022, together with a OPA budget revision and workplan.

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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	U	U	<i>During the Operational Partners Agreement preparation, Fisheries Administration (FiA) found that longer times in the procurement of International Consulting Services would be needed, would cause the delay of implementation of the project activities. In this regard, FiA asked FAO's assistance to procure the CTA recruitment to make sure that the project can progress smoothly with sound results. The request would not be approved by the GEF Secretariat, therefore FIA was forced to proceed with the hiring process on its own terms, resulting in delays as expected. The lack of CTA also created major challenges in the coordination of the project activities between FiA and MoE.</i>
Budget Holder	U	U	<i>The BH concurs that the expected delays in recruiting international experts and the challenges in securing qualified national staff was the main reason behind the difficulties encountered in establishing the PMU and starting the implementation of activities. It is recommended that future GEF projects allow for some flexibility to allow a smoother transition towards full national implementation, on a case by case basis, particularly when the lack of qualified technical expertise is not readily available within country. These issues were pointed out repeatedly during programming phase but have been ignored, generating delays that in some cases could have been avoided.</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	U	U	<i>The Operational Focal Point agrees with the analysis provided in the report in particular regarding the challenges encountered in the inception phase, due to the expected delays in recruiting international staff. In close collaboration with FAO we are working to solve the problem, and we expect the PMU to be fully staffed by end of 2022 at the latest.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	U	U	<i>Very limited progress achieved due to delays in completing the establishment of the PMU with the required international expertise, and thus development of comprehensive workplan and actions to take. This has knock on effect in the inception process. Urgent corrective action is needed buy lead EA to recruit the PMU international staff to get the project on track and initiate comprehensive planning. FAO should support to the extent possible as it seems the primary issue is related to limited capacity and constraints of the EA to recruit international staff.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	U	U	<i>The project's start up has been significantly delayed due to administrative difficulties as well as COVID19 pandemic. All partners had underestimated the work that is needed to recruit and establish a fully functional team to execute projects such as this one.</i>

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ 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)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate Risk	The project will prepare the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as a relevant Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) The ESM Plan will be done in the next 9 months.

<p><i>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.</i></p>

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	National level coordination among the different agencies (Forestry, Environment, Fisheries) remains weak.	M	Y	The project has been designed to facilitate coordination among the different agencies. Also, most of the work will be implemented at the local (commune and province) levels, where the coordination and collaboration are generally stronger.		
2	Local disputes prevent rationale decision-making	H	Y	The project will directly address this issue where it meets it, through the design of win-win solutions.		

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses 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: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Strong economic forces lead to irrational use of coastal resources (e.g. rampant coastal development)	H	Y	<p>These issues are beyond the project scope, though the project will try to address them by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting accurate data and information on land use and ownership. - Provide valuation reports of ecosystem services to showcase coastal ecosystem services and promoting the need to protect them. <p>Focus on empowering local communities so they are better equipped to defend their own interests.</p>		
4	Conflicts among neighboring CFIs prevent the implementation of key activities (e.g. creation of networks)	M	Y	The project will create neutral platforms for discussion on key issues affecting the CFIs, including illegal fishing from other neighboring CFIs.		
5	Significant natural disasters or crises prevent planned programme delivery.	M	Y	The project will develop a climate adaptation strategy that will need to include disaster risk reduction measures to help communities respond and cope with these types of impacts. For its part, the project will accommodate with rescheduling or modification of activities as required.		
6	Extreme climate events affect livelihoods of stakeholders.	M	Y	The project mitigates this risk through its support to the development of CC adaptation technologies and approaches. The project focus on increasing the capacity coastal communities and the government to better deal with the ongoing climate variability including extremes and future climate change through adaptation practices.		

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Coastal fishery dependent communities and other relevant stakeholders do not adopt or implement the CC adaptation practices developed by the project.	L	Y	The project mitigates this risk through its planned capacity development programme and awareness raising for the implementation of the EbA and EAF. Ownership will be built with stakeholders at all levels (fishers, coastal communities, women's groups, Government, and partners) 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 the appropriate networks.		
8	Community members (in CFis and/or CPAs) are reticent to address gender issues that exist in their communities.	M	Y	The project mitigates this risk through the development and monitoring of its own gender strategy that will include awareness raising on gender issues. The project will have the support of other key partners working on gender issues (e.g. Ministry of the Women's Affairs) to guide on any potential setbacks.		

9	<p>COVID19 pandemic related impacts on the internal and international travel, operation of government/ partners/ project; health impacts on general population as well as economic impacts nationally and locally</p> <p>1. Reduced financial (co-financing) support from Government, development partners, and private sector, due to limited overall funding availability resulting from the COVID-19-related economic downturn, and/or the reorientation of available funding to actions directly related to COVID-19.</p> <p>2. Government expenditure and prioritization of different programs and sectors, including agriculture, food security and natural resources might change.</p> <p>3. Closure of offices, transport etc. will delay launch of project and its implementation.</p> <p>4. Potential or partial disruption of food system supply chains, such as logistics.</p>	H	Y	<p>1. If there are changes in cofinance, then partners to work closely to seek alternative options for co-financing and ensure continuity of resource allocation to ongoing initiatives in project target areas.</p> <p>2. It is anticipated that the project scope will help to support the Government’s response to COVID-19 through its focus on food security and livelihoods diversification of vulnerable communities in coastal areas already impacted by climate risks and hazards. However, project activities will be further discussed with the Government to ensure that emerging priorities and responses, as a result of the pandemic, are well reflected in the project’s target areas during implementation.</p> <p>3. It is likely that periodic closures of transport and offices as well as restrictions on organizing meetings/ training with large number of people will impact project implementation. Therefore, the project will institute local mechanisms such as local facilitators / work with local partners to ensure that some work can continue on the ground. Detailed planning will be done with the government operational partners to mobilize their field offices and others and the project will ensure that all recommended safe practice is followed by the project team and by communities where the project is working.</p> <p>4. Provide advice to farmers and government to meet immediate food needs.</p> <p>5. Conduct socio-economic impact assessment (as part of baseline assessment) to inform the project implementation.</p> <p>6. Ensure close collaboration with private sector entities and logistic companies to</p>		
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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	<p>5. Increased losses and spoilage in high value commodities/perishables (fish).</p> <p>6. Disruption of demand for products and markets, due to temporary closure of hotels and restaurants.</p> <p>7. Higher dependence on natural ecosystems and marine resources, as people who lose employment and income from other sectors depend more on coastal and other ecosystems for their livelihoods, thereby increasing pressures on these systems.</p>			<p>understand emerging barriers related to the pandemic and establish feasible options.</p> <p>7. Support producer organizations in linking with export markets and encourage use of online markets where possible.</p> <p>8. FAO is planning to undertake more detailed analysis on the impacts of COVID-19. Based on these findings, the project will prioritize work in more impacted areas of the project sites to strengthen community management and alternative livelihoods. Furthermore, as part of the EU-FAO led CAPFISH, the Fisheries Administration (FiA) of MAFF and FAO are also planning to undertake an analysis of "Impacts of Covid-19 on small scale fisherman and aquaculture, and development of mitigation strategy". This will provide a key roadmap for the COVID-19 response and recovery in the coastal communities and the LDCF project is also expected to contribute to the strategy.</p>		

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
N/A	M	

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	
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8. Minor project amendments

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% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	No		
Components and cost	No		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No		
Financial management	No		
Implementation schedule	No		
Executing Entity	No		
Executing Entity Category	No		
Minor project objective change	No		
Safeguards	No		
Risk analysis	No		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No		
Co-financing	No		
Location of project activity	No		
Other	No		

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
National Committee for Management and Development of Coastal Areas	Partner	Meeting, Zoning	
Marine Aquaculture Research and Development Centre (MARDEC)	Partner	Meeting, Mangrove Friendly Aquaculture	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
FFI	Partner	Meeting, Resource Conservation and Protection	
WCS	Partner	Meeting, Resource Conservation and Protection	
PEMSEA ICM project	Partner	Meeting, Zoning	
IUCN	Partner	Meeting, Mangrove Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation	
Private sector entities			
Investco Holding Co., Ltd.	Partner	Meeting, Inputs for aquaculture	
Others[1]			
All communities' fisheries and community protected areas	Direct beneficiary	Follow up assessment, review the issues and needs	
SCS/GEF	Resource partner/Donor	Meeting, Marine Habitats Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation	

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

EU/EC	Resource partner/Donor	Meeting, Fisheries Management	
SEAFEDEC/UNEP/GEF	Resource partner/Donor	Meeting, Fisheries refugia management	
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	The National Gender and Livelihoods Officer has been recruited
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>Component 4 of the project is focused on knowledge management. The project will capture lesson learned as part of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan as part of Output 4.1 – but this has not being developed yet.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>The project communication strategy will be developed under Component 4. Delayed</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>Delayed</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s Name and contact details</p>	<p>The National M&E Officer and Communications had been recruited – the name is: Mr. Oum Phynann National M&E and Communication Officer</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

The CamAdapt project will be working directly with the 41 Community Fisheries (CFIs) located in the coastal area, there are 5 CFIs in Kep Province (with a total of 766 members, out of which 259 women), 10 CFIs in Kampot (3211 members, 1026 women), 16 CFIs in Preah Sihanouk (4446 members, out of which 2037 women), and 10 CFIs in Koh Kong Province (5508 members, out of which 2468 women). In total, in the four provinces there are 13,931 CFIs members, with about 42% (5,790) being female members. The coastal CFIs play important roles for coastal fisheries resources management, being involved in activities such as: mangrove restoration and management, patrolling against illegal fishing, and participating in targeted projects (e.g. crab bank, seagrass and coral reef protection, and other similar conservation activities, etc.).

The CamAdapt project will support the strengthening of the CFIs, as well as the updating/development of the CFIs management plans, promoting the principles of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). This approach has not yet been implemented in full in Cambodia, though there are efforts being carried out related to EAF training (e.g. SEAFDEC trainings on EAF), and the CAPFish Project will also promote the EAF approach in inland fisheries.

Of the 20 Community Protected Areas (CPAs) in the coastal provinces, there are 16 CPAs that do not have management plans, whereas 4 are under the process of preparing their management plans (i.e. Peam Krasob, Beoung Kachhang, Chroy Svay, Chi Khor Ler). Not all of CPAs in the coastal provinces are adjacent to the sea, and some are located in the highland areas. For the CPAs located in the coastal areas, most of the livelihoods of the communities are dependent on the mangrove ecosystem and coastal fisheries resources, showing that coastal CPAs should also play a key role in the coastal fisheries resources management, and good coordination is necessary between the MoE and FiA to facilitate cooperation with the two management regimes. During the PPG consultations, government counterparts indicated that the CamAdapt should consider connectivity between the different protected areas in the four coastal provinces, and assess the possibility of including relevant activities (e.g. those linked to livelihoods and eco-tourism) for those CPAs that are not “coastal” per se. Acknowledging that the priority of the CamAdapt project are those communities living near the coast and the coastal ecosystems, the project will take into account connectivity.

CFIs and CPAs are both community-based organizations – they will be key co-executors of several project activities (especially under Components 2 and 3) in close coordination with government agencies (MoE and FiA).

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	USD150,000	n/a		
		Cash	USD3,809,000	n/a		
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	USD200,000	n/a		
Government	Fisheries Administration	In-Kind	USD2,200,000	n/a		
		Cash	USD622,500	n/a		
Government	Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	USD1,979,000	n/a		
Civil Society Organization	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	In-kind	USD 2,496,940	n/a		
Civil Society Organization	WICKS	In-Kind	USD257,311	n/a		
Private Sector	Investco Holding Co., Ltd	In-kind	USD12,340,000	n/a		
		TOTAL	USD24,054,751			

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should 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.