

## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR) FY 2022

### GEF - IDB

**IMPORTANT:** The reporting period is GEF Fiscal Year 2022 (July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021 to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022)

# of PIR: 8<sup>th</sup>

#### PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Project Name:</b>	Sustainable Energy Program for Guyana		
<b>Project's GEF ID:</b>	4520	<b>Project's IDB ID:</b>	GY-G1004; GRT/FM-13897-GY
<b>Country/ies</b>	Guyana		
<b>GEF Focal Area</b>	Climate Change		
<b>Executing Agency</b>	The Hinterland Electrification Company Inc. (HECI) in the Office of the Prime Minister Guyana		
<b>Project Finance and Disbursements:</b>	GEF Trust Fund	\$ 5,000,000	
	Co-finance at CEO Endors. / Approv.	\$ 24,875,000	
	TOTAL Project Cost (GEF Grant + co-finance)	\$ 29,875,000	
	Total disbursements of GEF Grant resources as of end of June 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2022 (cumulative)	US\$ 5 million	
<b>Project Dates:</b>	Date of First Disbursement	10/22/2014	
	Agency Approval Date	07/12/2013	
	Effectiveness (Start) Date	12/11/2013	
	Original Last Disbursement Expiration Date <sup>1</sup> (OED)	12/11/2019	
	Current OED	10/ 11/2022	
	Estimated Operational Close Date <sup>2</sup> (EOC)	01/09/2023	
	Actual Date of EOC, if applicable	Click here to enter text.	

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

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

<b>Project Evaluation:</b>	Mid-term Date (Expected or Actual)	10/22/2018
	Terminal evaluation Date (Expected)	12/31/2022

### **DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE RATING (DO) & ASSESSMENT**

To promote and support sustainable energy programs in Guyana, in order to contribute with country's energy security, energy access, reduction of fossil fuel dependence and provide additional opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emission.

***Make an overall assessment and provide a rating<sup>3</sup> of “likelihood of achieving project objective” during the period (2021-2022). Describe any significant environmental or other changes attributable to project implementation.***

OVERALL (DO) ASSESSMENT	PREVIOUS RATING	NEW RATING
<p>Overall, during the reporting period (2021-2022), the assessment continues to be marginally satisfactory influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic and its effects in the execution of some of the program intervention.</p> <p>Despite the significant challenges experienced during the GEF fiscal year 2022, the Sustainable Energy Program’s total disbursement has increased by 20% over the amount at the end of the last reporting period. The total IDB disbursements was US\$ 5million as of June 30, 2022, therefore, the program has fully disbursed its funds.</p> <p>Regarding the solar PV activities, directly the Sustainable Energy Program completed 154 kW of off-grid capacity in nine (9) communities, all of which have been commissioned and are in operation.</p> <p>Additionally, the Government of Guyana has advanced a further 400KWp grid-connected rooftop solar photovoltaic power generation that included battery storage and building energy management systems. These efforts by the Government of Guyana (GOG) were supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) Secretariat in Georgetown. These efforts are part of the Program financed and already reported 180 kW of on-grid capacity on 7 public buildings including secondary schools, tertiary institutions, and Ministries in the capital city of Georgetown.</p> <p>Regarding the wind component, the international consultant submitted the final wind energy report in December 2021. One hundred percent (100%) of data was recorded and retrieved from the Onverwagt wind measurement station. The analysis of the wind data indicates that there is sufficient wind resource for a utility-scale wind project in that area. However, the consultant has advised that this preliminary wind resource assessment should not replace the need to complete a more comprehensive site-specific feasibility for the wind power plant, including a grid integration study, environmental impact study, and logistics study, among others. Additional economic, environmental, and ecological studies would also be required</p>	MS	<b>MS</b>

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 1: Definition of Ratings.

to determine the viability of the wind project. Notwithstanding these additional studies, the GEF program support has taken the first steps in the right direction for the future development of a wind farm, which is under GoG's expansion plans, and is considered to be a significant and important achievement for reducing the barriers for RET development in Guyana and demonstrating the viability of future renewable energy projects.

Vandalization of equipment and challenges associated with the availability of suitable public lands have been the main factors hindering the deployment of the wind measuring stations. While the use of private land remains an option for the installation of the remaining wind measurement towers, the process of acquiring private land is long, complicated and uncertain, requiring GOG to identify and secure funds as well as potential new sites within state land boundaries. Consequently, the restoration of the Onverwagt wind measurement station, and the deployment of the remaining three wind measurement stations may have to be pursued post-end of the program.

The 150kW Kato mini hydropower plant is approximately sixty seven percent (67%) completed. The implementation progress of the Project continued to be significantly affected throughout the period by: (1) logistical challenges influenced by extreme and unseasonal rainfall events in Guyana's hinterland region; (2) global supply chain disruptions due to Covid-19; and (3) further delay in the manufacturing and delivery of the hydropower plant electromechanical (EM) equipment.

The turbine, generator and associated support systems, after being delayed on several previous occasions, were shipped to Guyana on July 2, 2022, and are expected to be delivered to Georgetown on the 31st of August 2022 and sent onward to the project site thereafter. The civil works for the 150 kW Kato mini-hydropower plant are projected to be completed by September 2022 to facilitate the installation of the electromechanical equipment upon arrival, and subsequent testing and commissioning of the facility to be completed by December 2022. Considering that the Program officially comes to an end on October 11, 2022 (following two prior extensions) there is the need to have another special extension of the Program (tentatively to June 2023) to facilitate completion of the Kato Project by December 2022, and the subsequent program closure related activities.

## **IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING (IP) & ASSESSMENT**

***Make an assessment and provide ratings<sup>4</sup> of overall Implementation Progress, including information on progress, challenges and outcomes on project implementation activities from July 1<sup>st</sup> 2021 until June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022. As applicable, please include **information on issues and solutions related to COVID-19.*****

OVERALL (IP) ASSESSMENT	PREVIOUS RATING	NEW RATING
<p>During the period July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022, despite delays imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic for accessing the rural communities and delays in the awarding of contracts for the construction of the distribution network to connect the solar PV micro-systems in the remote communities, the installation of solar-PV micro-grid systems progressed to completion in two more communities. This brought the total to 9 communities with such systems installed and in operation with a total installed capacity of approximately 154kW to date.</p> <p>All 9 systems are providing reliable electricity to a total of 9 schools and 9 health centers. In addition, Government buildings, inclusive of police posts, village buildings and community centers among the 9 communities were connected to the grid and some are earmarked for connection to the grid upon the completion of the buildings electrical installations to be carried out by the GoG. A total of 7,000 residents will benefit directly or indirectly from these 9 systems. These systems were implemented by the Hinterlands Electric Company Inc (HECI) with the support of their satellite local public utilities and in close coordination with the village authorities. For sustainability reasons of the intervention, it will be the satellite local utility that will also be in charge of the operation and maintenance of the micro-grid systems. In addition, training of residents of those 9 communities in operation and maintenance, commenced in 2021 and will continue during the remainder of the Program.</p> <p>Early in January 2022, a 400kWp grid- connected solar photovoltaic power generation plant with battery storage and building energy management systems project was commissioned at the CARICOM Secretariat in Georgetown with the financial support from JICA and as effort from GoG to continue mobilizing development partner resources/support for further development of Renewable Energy projects in Guyana following the goals of the Sustainable Energy Program.</p> <p>The Program's total disbursements has increased by 20% over the amount at the end of the last reporting period. The total IDB disbursements to June 30, 2021, was \$3,996,075.41 while a final IDB disbursement of \$1,003,924.47 was made on December 15, 2021, resulting in total IDB disbursements of US\$5 million as of June</p>	MS	<b>MS</b>

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 1: Definition of Ratings.

30, 2022. The GEF program is fully disbursed. The 2021-2022 disbursements have facilitated the execution of the following key activities during the reporting period:

- Rural Hydro Power Project- Kato Mini-Hydropower Project Construction
- Completion of the installation of solar-PV micro-grid systems in all 9 communities
- Completion of the Geo-technical Survey at Moco-Moco Rural Hydro Power Project
- Wind Station Data Collection and Analysis

Other activities that were executed are: Monkey Mountain Network Construction and Battery Hut, Evaluation of Previous Public Awareness Campaigns, and Project Management.

Program funds have directly financed 180kW of on-grid Solar-PV capacity on 7 public buildings including secondary and tertiary institutions, and Ministries.

In June 2022, the IDB-GEF Technical Coordination Team/GEF Secretariat requested information on the geographic locations of IDB-GEF projects, including the area of intervention name, latitude, longitude, and Geo Name ID, as well as a description of each location and the associated project activity. The requested information was provided on the 154kW of off-grid solar PV systems in nine (9) rural communities; 180kW of Grid-tied solar PV systems on 7 public buildings including secondary schools, tertiary institutions, and Ministries in the capital city of Georgetown; and the 150kW Kato mini-hydropower project.

Regarding the 150kW Kato mini-hydropower plant, it is approximately sixty seven percent (67%) completed. The implementation progress of the 150kW Kato mini-hydropower project continued to be significantly affected by: (1) logistical challenges influenced by extreme and unseasonal rainfall events in Guyana's hinterland region; (2) global supply chain disruptions due to Covid-19; and (3) further delay in the manufacturing and subsequent delivery of the electromechanical (EM) equipment. Currently, the turbine, generator and associated support systems for the 150 kW Kato mini-hydropower plant were shipped on July 2, 2022, and are expected to be delivered to Georgetown, Guyana on the 31st of August 2022, and sent onward to the project site thereafter. The civil works are projected to be completed by the end of September 2022 to facilitate the installation of the electromechanical equipment, and subsequent testing and commissioning of the facility by December 2022. Hence, following the already given two extensions, a special extension of the Program will be required to accommodate the on-going works and facilitate completion of the project expected now to be by December 2022. (Current program ending date is October 11, 2022).

Regarding the organizational structure of the Sustainable Energy Program for Guyana, it was boosted with the addition of a Clerk of Works to its organizational structure to provide close monitoring of the civil works of the Kato mini-hydropower plant. However, the Project Engineer has resigned effective June 30, 2022, and the

contract with the Project Assistant expired on June 30, 2022. The last, was not renewed due to insufficient activities remaining on the contract administration and procurement aspect of the Program. Notwithstanding, it is seen that the loss of the two project team members will have very low impacts on the program since the Program will continue with the support from the Guyana Energy Agency, having demonstrated the capacity and expertise to adequately support the development and execution of RE projects specially the hydropower projects in Guyana over several years. GEA team continues to support in monitoring the civil works and general construction of the Kato 150kW Mini-Hydropower Project. Best practice stakeholder cooperation and collaboration for project implementation between the Guyana Energy Agency (GEA) and the Project Execution Unit (PEU) has been demonstrated throughout the execution of the project. This program will contribute to regions 8 and 9 transition to 100 percent renewable energy.

In addition, regular consultations between these key stakeholders' agencies were held to facilitate project coordination, information sharing, project status updates, and resolution of technical and other relevant issues that hindered the project implementation progress. However, concerns regarding tardiness in communicating to the IDB the environmental and social safeguards were raised and resulted in the Bank's increased scrutiny of impacts & mitigation measures.

Vandalization of the Onverwagt wind measurement tower remains an issue for the deployment of wind measuring stations. To mitigate such occurrences, the PEU has explored the possibility of full-time security officers to enhance security arrangements at the project site, however, such security arrangements have cost implications that must be addressed in the HECI budget. The PEU also sought to resolve the challenges associated with availability of suitable state lands where a measurement tower could be installed, which continued from the last reporting period. While the use of private land remains an option for the installation of the remaining towers, it was not fully pursued during this reporting period since budgetary allocation will be required and getting agreement/permissions by GoG and a landowner will be a lengthy process. Considering all the challenges, it is unlikely that any other wind measurement station could be installed within the duration of the program, leaving the 3 remaining towers in the custody of the GoG/HECI for them to be installed when the land is secured. HECI is also exploring the installation of the measurement towers in public hinterland areas with the support of the GEA team.

Due to the delays in the installation of wind measurement stations, the wind consultant's scope of support was revised to focus on: (i) next steps for utilizing wind data to launch a potential EOI; (ii) analysis of the 13 months of data recorded at Onverwagt, and (iii) preparation of the Final Report. The data collected from the Onverwagt station is stored at the HECI server and the PEU has implemented redundancy in data storage to safeguard the data (special flash drive, off-site on the PEU website host server, in the PEU's Maga Cloud folder, and on the server of the

<p>equipment supplier since the supplier was remotely monitoring the performance of the equipment).</p> <p>The Consultant completed and submitted the Final Report in December 2021. The data suggests that there are no gaps in data capture, and that 100% of data was recorded and retrieved from the station. The analysis (preliminary feasibility assessment) of the wind data from the Onverwagt wind measurement station aims to inform decision-makers about the estimates of the annual energy production, plant capacity factor and the levelized cost of energy. It indicates that there is sufficient wind resource for a utility-scale wind project in that area. However, the consultant has recommended that a more comprehensive site-specific feasibility for the wind power plant, including a grid integration study, environmental impact study, and logistics study, among others should be undertaken. Additional economic, environmental, and ecological studies would also be required to determine the viability of the wind project.</p> <p>Considering the special extension that will be required to complete the Kato Mini-Hydropower Project coupled with the challenges experienced with the wind towers, and given the progress realized during the reporting period, the implementation progress is rated as Marginally Satisfactory (MS).</p>		
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## **RISK RATING & ASSESSMENT**

***For fiscal year 2022, make any adjustments necessary to the assessment ratings<sup>5</sup> of overall Project Risk<sup>6</sup> that you provided in the last PIR (2021-20212). Please include details and remedial measures for High and Substantial Risks, specifying who will be responsible for these measures.***

OVERALL RATING FOR PROJECT RISK	PREVIOUS RATING	NEW RATING
<p><b>The overall risk for this implementation period is modest (M) according to the following considerations:</b></p> <p><b>Hydro component:</b> The Kato mini-hydropower project will not be completed within the Program period due to logistical and construction challenges and the delay in the delivery of the electro-mechanical equipment. To mitigate this risk, a special extension request is being prepared by the Executing Agency to allow for completion of the program by December 2022. Additionally, HECI's clerk of works and the GEA are closely monitoring the contractor's progress in executing the works, and in this regard, HECI will have weekly engagements with the contractor. Further, the Bank has requested updated shipping, delivery and civil works schedules which must be strictly adhered to by the Contractor and should also be consistent with the proposed timelines of the special extension.</p>	M	M

<sup>5</sup> See Annex 1: Definition of Ratings.

<sup>6</sup> These should include risks identified at CEO Endorsement AND any new risks identified during implementation.



**Wind component:** The development of the 300kW wind-power facility was considered for inclusion into the Sustainable Energy Program provided that the wind data collected showed that it is viable. However, due to the delays in procuring the wind data stations and the difficulty in securing suitable land for their installation, there was insufficient time remaining in the Program for data collection and analysis, and the design and construction of a wind powered generating station. The Onverwagt station has provided 13-months of data that shows the viability of wind energy at the site. This data can be used in the future, together with the results of several other studies that have been recommended by the consultant, to invite expressions of interest to develop a wind farm at the site.

**Public Management and Governance:** There has not been any major changes with regards to the Government's commitment to renewable energy. In fact, the Government of Guyana's commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement continues and the new Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) 2030 currently being developed are strong indications of the Government's commitment to implementation of RETs in Guyana. The change in Government since August 2, 2020 resulted in some structural changes in the sector which have positively impacted the RE deployment rate in Guyana. The GoG has indicated that it will deploy 30,000 solar house systems to hinterland households over the next two years as well as with the support of the IDB around 33MW of Solar PV grid-tied powerplants will be developed. The risk remains Low.

**Availability of RE Resources and Data:** The availability and reliability of existing data needed for the deployment of RETs in Guyana was identified as a "Medium" risk during Program preparation. However, the GEA has been collecting and storing renewable energy data in a specialized database. This has been facilitated by the installation of the wind measuring towers that the GEA has been using to collect wind data in hinterland locations. Additionally, the GEA has also been collecting hydrology data in areas that show hydropower potential. These data collection efforts will help to determine technical feasibility for the development of wind and hydropower projects. For example, hydrology data has been used to invite proposals for the development of hydropower schemes at Kumu and Moco-Moco (supported by the Program), region 9. Based on the GEA's mandate, they will likely be the custodian of all RE data.

## **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

***Please add information on any progress, challenges and outcomes with regards to stakeholder engagement, based on the project's activities during its implementation through the 2010-2022 GEF Fiscal Year. As applicable, please include **information on issues and solutions related to COVID-19.*****

Consultations were held before the start and during the various stages of the Program as part of the implementation of the various interventions completed for the solar PV investments as well as the Moco-Moco study and the Kato mini-hydro project. Regarding Kato, which currently is the only ongoing investment in execution, consultations were significantly affected due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the impossibility of access to the village by the PEU team. Now that Covid-19 restrictions are more flexible, members of the PEU together with the contracting firm will attend village and council meeting to address any concerns related to the Kato project. The PEU continues to engage with the village council on the contractor's performance and other pertinent issues.

Additionally, in early 2022, a site visit was conducted at the Kato Hydropower site for an inspection on environmental compliance and for the completion of a report. Consultations with the executing agency, the contractor, and the village council were held, and several observations were made. Following the reopening of access to Kato, the PEU team (supported by GEA) was able to identify social and environmental challenges between the contractor, subcontractor, and villagers, including delayed payment commitments and inappropriate conduct of subcontractors' employees (the Bank obtained this information as recent as June 6, 2022). The IDB team and PEU have taken immediate action and are actively working towards the resolution of any issue and will conduct a supervision mission in early September.

Some specific areas that were identified for improved supervision of the Kato mini-hydropower plant implementation are:

1. *Documentation/Record Keeping and Reporting:*
  - Registration records for consultation and training should be provided to support the details in the summary of consultations.
  - The PEU should provide status and follow up reports with relevant details and evidence, copies of any incident report records, Non-Conformance Log, complaint forms, etc.
2. *Grievance Log:* It is important to have an active updated grievance log.
3. *Attendance to Stakeholders Meetings:* It is important that the contractors and sub-contractors attend Village Council meetings.

## **GENDER**

***Please add information on any progress, challenges and outcomes with regards to any and all gender-responsive measures that were undertaken in the project's activities during the 2021-2022 GEF Fiscal Year. Also: Were indicators on gender equality and women's empowerment incorporated in the project's results framework? (Yes/No). If applicable, include the indicator with its baseline, target and current value (2021-2022).***

The program does not have any specific indicator on Gender. However, the PEU has been tasked with exploring the percentage of women involved in training programs and the workforce to date.

## **KNOWLEDGE**

***Please add information on knowledge activities and products developed in relation to the project (with GEF or non-GEF resources), with special emphasis on activities carried out during the 2021-2022 GEF Fiscal Year. As applicable, please include **information on issues and solutions related to CO-19**.***

The project facilitated increased inter-agency collaboration and knowledge sharing between the Guyana Energy Agency (GEA) and the PEU through the technical work conducted under the hydropower and wind components.

A capacity building workshop on Environmental and Social Performance Standards (ESPS 1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts and ESPS 10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) with all PEUs has been planned for September 8-9, 2022. The aim is to build the capacity of the PEU to address real world environmental and social issues that may be encountered during a project lifecycle.

In addition, the following courses have been earmarked by ESG for completion by key PEU Staff and E&S Specialists. These courses will undoubtedly enhance the knowledge base of the participants, as well as their capacity for project development, monitoring and implementation:

- The IDB's New Environmental and Social Policy Framework in a Nutshell.
- ESPS 2 Labor and Working Conditions.
- ESPS 9 Gender Equality.
- General Course. Social Impact Assessment

## **CHANGES TO PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

IDB's policies apply throughout the execution of GEF projects. Most changes considered "minor amendments" by GEF would, according to IDB's regulations, norms, and policies, require EITHER no contractual adjustment at all [e.g., small changes in outputs or parallel co-financing] OR a contractual adjustment that does not require Board approval [e.g., extension of date of last disbursement]. These changes should be reported in the PIR for the Fiscal Year during which the changes took effect.

***Please indicate in the table below (with an 'x' under Yes or No) which aspects of the project were affected by the changes and provide a short description, as well as a reference to any supporting material uploaded into the Bank's systems:***

In the Reporting Year, were any changes made that affected:	YES	NO	If YES, please briefly describe changes made:	Link to supporting material
Results Matrix/ Outputs: P(a) EOP values, wording of outputs, or addition of outputs?		X		
Component Cost: funding allocated per component (vs. originally approved)?		X		
GEF Co-financing: changes in sources and/or amounts expected?		X		
Dates reported to GEF (e.g., effectiveness, first/ extension of last disbursement, midterm evaluation)?		X	A special extension will be requested in order for the construction of the Kato hydropower plant to be completed	
Executing mechanism (e.g., change of Executing Agency or function of advisory committee)?		X		
Other implementation arrangements (e.g., coordination with other GEF projects)?		X		
Financial [risk] management (e.g., waiver for annual audit or change in % to be justified)?		X		
Management of E&S risks and impacts (e.g., changes to ESMP)?		X	Although there has not been a change in the ESMP, careful attention to the reporting role of the PEU regarding ESG issues, was required.	
Management of other risks (e.g., changes due to health/ Covid-19 or security concerns)?		X		

**Please note:** Should the request or need for any changes arise that, by IDB's regulations, norms and policies, require authorization at the Manager level or above [see OA-420, OA-421, OA-430 and OA-431], project teams should invariably get in touch with the IDB-GEF Coordination team, preferably prior to discussing such changes with counterparts to ensure proper coordination with and reporting to the GEF.

Examples include, but are not limited to: (i) All substantial and fundamental changes covered by the OA-430; (ii) Changes to the general or specific project objective(s) or to the project's area of intervention; (iii) Results Matrix/ Outcomes & Impacts: P(a) value, wording of existing or addition of Outcomes, Outcome Indicators, Impacts and/or Impact Indicators; (iv) Components: changes in types of activities that may be financed with project funding (eligibility of expenses); (v) Total Amount of Project Financing (above originally approved amount).

### **LESSONS LEARNED / BEST PRACTICES**

*If the project generated any lessons learned or best practices during the 2021-2022 GEF Fiscal Year, please provide a short description. **As applicable, please include information on issues and solutions related to COVID-19.***

TOPIC/THEME	LESSONS
Technical-Sectorial Dimensions	Given Guyana's vast hydrological resources it is important to build local capacity in hydropower EPC projects to mitigate some of the issues currently being faced by the project. Both the executing agency and contractor could benefit from such trainings.
Development	The works on the 150kW Hydropower Power project suffered protracted delays due to supply chain issues such as manufacturing, shipping and logistic delays related to the COVID pandemic. There is a need to build in more realistic/feasible timelines in the project workplan together with the contractor.
Project Management	Best practice stakeholder cooperation and collaboration among PEUs of similar projects avoids major pitfalls in project execution.
ESG Management	Strict and effective management of the reporting role of the PEU regarding ESG issues is key to avoiding unnecessary escalation and undesirable consequences.
Coordination with IDB	Donor agencies coordination is indispensable to successful project execution.

## **ANNEX 1. DEFINITION OF RATINGS**

### **Development Objective Ratings**

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

### **Implementation Progress Ratings**

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

### **Risk ratings**

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

1. **High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

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