



2017

Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation in Greate

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	4490
GEF ID	4827
Title	Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in the Productive Southern Kenya Rangelands through a landscape approach
Country(ies)	Kenya, Kenya
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
Biodiversity of the greater Amboseli is protected from existing and emerging threats through building an effective collaborative governance framework for multiple use management of mountain landscapes

Project Contacts	
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Other Partners	Jeremy Goss (jeremy@biglife.org)

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	High

C. Development Progress

Objective or Outcome	Description				
Objective:	To mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes in the Greater Amboseli landscape and improve the sustainability of Protected Area systems.				
	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	Increased area of conservancies within the productive landscapes with streamlined management guidelines.	Some buffer zones under biodiversity set-asides but without any systematic management regime for biodiversity conservation.	The 5,500km2 of buffer zones of the core parks under a systematic management framework.	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	Identified and delineated 1520km2 through patrol and mapping of animal corridors in the Amboseli National Park adjacent area - Kimana Ranch (6 conservancies) and Kuku Ranch (2 conservancies)
	METT scores improved in selected PAs: Amboseli NP Chyulu Hills NP	66 52	75 65	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	Amboseli NP scored 67 and Chyulu Hills scored 55 as at 17th May 2017. The team members scoring was totally different from those at the CEO Endorsement.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 1:	Effective governance for multiple use and threat removal outside PAs				
	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	Financial sustainability score (%) for national systems of protected areas:	46.67%	55%	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to	No repeat assessment undertaken. this will be done at the next assessment in planned for March

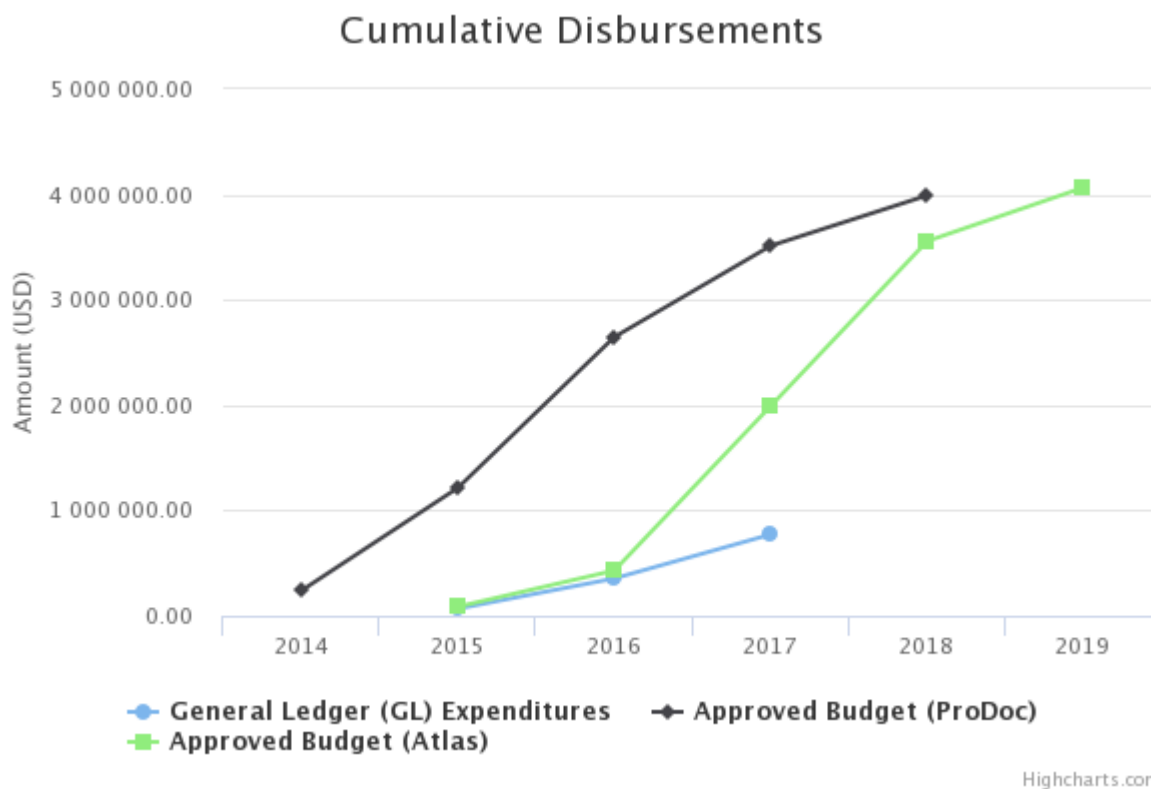
	<p>Component 1: Legal, Regulatory and Institutional frameworks.</p> <p>Component 2: Business planning and tools for cost effective management.</p> <p>Component 3: Tools for revenue generation.</p>	52.5%	60%	institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	2018, that will also serve as the mid-term review score
		36.62%	45%		
	National level institutions formalised for empowerment of local communities	1 (KWCA)	2 (CRMC and KWCA)	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	Ambolesi Ecosystem Trust (AET) identified as the local chapter of KWCA and capacity building ongoing as per the capacity building plan. KWCA registered in April 2013 as a landowner-led national membership organization representing community and private conservancies in Kenya.
	Number of capacity building and training programmes in place (Eco monitoring, Security & Livelihoods)	3 in each currently established conservancy (Big Life, ACC & MWCT)	At least 5 with streamlined curriculum	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	Trainings undertaken on improved conservation (permaculture) farming techniques; fencing for reduction of human-elephant conflict; community training on holistic range-land management; and beading and milk bulking as income generation for women. Through the initial trainings a needs analysis has been undertaken and partners are working towards developing the systematic curriculum for the respective needs. Two curricula for wildlife monitoring and community ranger operations are at an advance stage.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

Outcome 2: Landscape based multiple use/management delivers multiple benefits to the widest range of users, reducing threats to wildlife from outside the ecosystem.					
	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	Movement of elephants within the greater Amboseli landscape, between the 3 core NPs.	Concentration of elephants in the Amboseli NP irrespective of season	Increased movement of elephant populations within the Amboseli landscape and between the 3 core NPs.	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	A critical piece of land in the Kimana corridor that has maintained connectivity between Amboseli NP and Kimana Sanctuary (and thus Chyulus NP and Tsavo NP beyond) has been leased. In Q4 2016 there were an average of 24 elephants per day crossing in both directions through this corridor between Kimana conservancies and Kimana Sanctuary. In Q1 2017 this number rose to an average of 28 per day, before dropping again to 23 elephants per day in Q2 2017.
	Proportion of productive land in the Group Ranches under conservancies	10.8% (approximately 57,700ha)	20.7% (approximately 101,902)	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	Six Kimana conservancies covers 15,282ha and Ol Donyo lodge no grazing area covers 300ha. This is equivalent to 15.3% of the end target.
	Number of conservancies managed under a landscape level coordinated management programme	0	At least 5 conservancies	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	6 conservancies in Kimana managed under ALOCA

	Number of operational wildlife conservancies managed by local communities	1 derelict (Kimana) community wildlife conservancy	At least 5 conservancies with rehabilitation of Kimana sanctuaries.	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	6 Kimana conservancies now developed with management structures, but yet to be fully operational.
	Threats to wildlife from unplanned tourism infrastructure development mitigated	Limited scope of procedures in place to deal with unplanned developments	Protocols for infrastructure development operationalised.	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	There is an on-going consultancy that is developing land-use plan. The land use plan will inform development of strategies for the full implementation of the Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan (2008-2018).
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 3:	Increased benefits from tourism shared more equitably.				
	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	Number of leasehold agreements entered into by the local communities with tourism investors for use of conservancies or wildlife zones	1 (Kuku GR)	At least 5 leasehold/management agreements	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	Mbirikani Ranch has one lease-agreement with the Ol Donyo Lodge and two others are currently being negotiated on Kimana.
	Proportion of household incomes generated from wildlife-related activities	<3% as determined during PPG activities	Increase to at least 10%	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	The community has achieved increased incomes from sales of bead-works; reduction in human-wildlife conflicts; and predator compensation schemes. However, there is no data to confirm the percentage increase.

	Number of alternative livelihoods engaged in by the local communities	1 (Bird shooting in Mbirikani Ranch)	At least 4 alternative livelihoods including Beekeeping, Sericulture, Aloe farming and eco-charcoal burning	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	The community is in the process of developing organic agriculture as an alternative livelihood and a conservation measure. At least, 3 demonstration sites have been established to train 42 farmers.
	Number of tourists visiting conservancies	Majority of tourists visit the 3 core NPs, few venture to conservancies	Increase by up to 50% of number of visitors to conservancies.	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	Tourists visiting OI Donyo Lodge on Mbirikani Group Ranch have increased. The target of 50% is expected to be achieved by the end of 2017.
	Number of PES schemes established and implemented.	1 PES scheme (Tourism PES)	At least 2 additional PES schemes for watershed conservation and carbon trading.	No results yet as implementation start date was deferred to mid-2016 due to institutional restructuring in Kenya Wildlife Service and the Ministry.	MWCT has established one carbon trading initiative.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	19.27%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	21.89%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	769,059.79

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	100,000
GEF Grant Amount	3990909
Co-financing	24,820,000

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Mar 28, 2012
CEO Endorsement Date	Mar 12, 2014
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Jan 26, 2015
Date of Inception Workshop	(not set or not applicable)
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 1, 2018

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	(not set or not applicable)
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 1, 2019
Original Planned Closing Date	Jan 31, 2019
Revised Planned Closing Date	(not set or not applicable)

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2016 to 1 July 2017)	
2016-08-04	
2016-09-15	
2016-12-21	

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Environmental	Kenya has experienced a prolonged dry spell (drought) over the past two years: rainfall has been below expected amounts for the region and also out of the season. Planned activities such as grass reseeding and pasture restoration have been scaled down to pilots within the areas that have access to water glacier flows from the adjacent Mt Kilimanjaro.
Financial	<p>KWS the Implementing Partner, was required to pre-finance its lead activities as part of the HACT compliance. However, the IP has failed to pre-finance because of financial constraints. Thus, some of the major activities to be undertaken by the IP during this period has not been achieved.</p> <p>The issue was discussed at PSC and it was recommended that UNDP signs Letters of Agreement (LOA) with the three Responsible Parties (ACC, BLF and MWCT) for direct transfer of funds for activities that fall within their responsibility. PSC also recommended for a repeat of the Micro-Assessment for the IP to assess changes in the IP capacities.</p>
Operational	Under the re-imbursement financing modality to the IP and direct cash transfer to the RPs, there have time lags in the flow of resources and reporting. The PMU continue to work towards shorter approval and reporting frameworks, that is supported with enhanced M&E and tracking of delivery.

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.
Because of the delay in actual implementation which started in October 2016, the mid-term review was moved from 2017 to 2018. The project was still in the stakeholder mobilization for activity implementation phase and the reviewer would have no results or implementation processes to evaluate. The mid-term review should be done around March 2018 that would be about 18 months into project implementation.
Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.
The Mid-Term Review (MTR) was re-scheduled to be completed by March 2018 because there have been some operational and structural challenges with the Implementing Partner at the initial stages of the project implementation. UNDP country office worked closely with the IPs and RPs to resolve the issues. The project has now picked up and making significant progress in achieving the set target.
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>The project implementation is fully on track after an over 18 months delay in the actual project start. The PSC resolved the implementing partners (IP/RPs) financial access. Following the micro-assessments of the four partners, the IP is on quarterly re-imbursement modality on a quarterly basis for the activities under their leadership and the PMU costs. The RPs receive direct cash transfer in advance for their planned quarter activities. This unlocked the funds transfer challenge, which was a major barrier to the start of actual project implementation. The lessons from this modality have since been applied towards unlocking similar funds transfer challenge within the UNDP Kenya office.</p> <p>The PMU was finally in place with the start of the project. The three officers have pro-actively engaged in developing a coordination, monitoring and reporting system for the delivery of the activities. Even though there are still time-lags in the undertaking administrative processes for the funds transfer and reporting, the challenges are being resolved as the key partner officers and PMU are in continuous communication and improving on the framework in place. A Technical Team of officers who lead partner activities that is held quarterly, has enabled all partners to be on equal footing on the planned activities and how a common approach and synergy can be achieved for the entire landscape/ecosystem implementation.</p> <p>The Technical Team has internalized objectives, targeted deliverables and hence their actions are geared towards attainment of the project results. The first six months from October 2016 were spent on the mobilization of the stakeholders and beneficiaries, and their education on the planned actions. In the last three months, actual implementation has begun in earnest. The results will definitely in line with national plans and contribute to the realization of national policies in the wildlife conservation sector.</p> <p>The IP/RPs, PMU and UNDP continuously adapted to the challenges/risks in project implementation environment - both natural and socioeconomic conditions. This was mainly through the re-programming of the activities and addressing prevailing barriers as and when required. The actual expenses are still below the projected amounts but should pick up once the prevailing weather is suitable for the activity and also the preliminary studies that will inform sustainable action is completed. The studies and the strategic plans will be completed by September 2017.</p>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>Despite the initial delays, the project is now on track and is expected to achieve most of its target within the project life. Deliberate effort has been made to ensure the Implementing Partner is able to provide the required coordination role. The IP and the RPs are working closely and in an harmonious way to ensure smooth project implementation. The Country Office has also given the project adequate supervision and the necessary oversight to</p>	

	unblock the implementation bottlenecks. These concerted efforts enabled the project to realize significant achievement during the reporting period. Although the currently fund absorption is low, the country office is working on diverse modalities to enable the partners implement the planned activities so as to absorb the allocated funds.	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point		- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment		
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner		- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment		
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners		- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment		
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser		- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment		

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.

Has a gender analysis been carried out this reporting period? Please note that all projects approved in GEF-6 (1 July 2014 through 30 June 2018) are required to carry out a gender analysis.
No
If a gender analysis was carried out what were the findings?
Gender analysis has not been done. A ToR will be developed and have the analysis done by October 2017.
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
Yes
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.
<p>Results reported can include site-level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.</p> <p>The project is broad-based but there are specific activities that target women empowerment. Women have been particularly targeted for two income generation activities - beaded ornaments for sale to tourists (local and international) and milk bulking/cooperative for enhanced livelihood incomes. The beading and milk bulking targets 280 and 4,000 women respectively.</p> <p>Overall, the mainstreaming of women participation and benefit from project interventions is included in the project activities implementation. Awareness creation on possible land-use and resource governance capacity building has had 17 to 22% participation of women. The cross-site learning visits have included 40 to 50% women despite the outcry from the highly patriarchal and age-set structured leadership. This has provided the opportunity for women to learn from fellow women in other conservancies where women have more engagement in wildlife conservation and community land-use. The impacts are yet to be documented given that most of the current intervention has mainly targeted awareness on the need for gender inclusive development and mobilization of the stakeholders and beneficiaries towards that objective.</p>

I. Communicating Impact

<p>Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.</p> <p>(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)</p>
<p>The project is in the processes of compiling successes and results achieved thus far. The communication materials will be available in the next PIR</p>
<p>What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?</p> <p>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)</p>
<p>There two significant changes in this period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The key stakeholders and the wildlife based organizations in the project site were previously engaged in fierce competition and rivalry. The project was able to bring together the partners and there has been significant improvement in the working relations between the organizations. 2. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) prosecution office has embarked on community education on the new wildlife crime penalties. The communities are now more aware about the consequences of committing wildlife crime and cannot plead ignorance. 3. The community rangers can now be trained in KWS facilities. The training has been harmonized to the nationally approved standards. This is expected to improved wildlife protection in none-gazetted and community controlled wildlife zones.
<p>Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.</p> <p>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)</p>
<p>South-South and Triangular cooperation not done during this reporting period.</p>

Project Links and Social Media

<p>Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.</p>

J. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters).

This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
<p>In the reporting period Naga Foundation injected 38 million into the rangelands restoration program that forms a big part of the UNDP/GEF grant.</p> <p>To undertake most of the activities in this grant, a wider stakeholders' involvement is necessary. International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Amboseli Trust for Elephants (ATE), Amboseli Conservation Program (ACP), Lion Guardian (LG), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Amboseli Land Owners Conservancies Association (ALOCA) and the Amboseli-Tsavo Group Ranches Conservation Association (ATGRCA) came together under the auspice of the Amboseli Ecosystem Trust (AET) to ensure a smooth and consultative implementation of the project. Collaboration in implementation and co-financing ensured that one, there was top up funds for restoration of critically degraded rangelands and secondly, experts from different institution were able to contribute their expertise in-kind and guide the implementation process.</p>
Indigenous Peoples
N/A
Private Sector
GEF Small Grants Programme
N/A
Other Partners
Other partners like Amboseli Conservation Program (ACP) volunteered to carry out long term monitoring.

K. Grievances

Environmental or Social Grievance

This section must be completed by the UNDP Country Office if a grievance related to the environmental or social impacts of this project was addressed this reporting period. It is very important that the questions are answered fully and in detail. If no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period then please do not answer the following questions. If more than one grievance was addressed, please answer the following questions for the most significant grievance only and explain the other grievance(s) in the comment box below. The RTA should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. RTAs are not expected to answer these questions separately.

What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?
How would you rate the significance of the grievance?
Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.