



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

## Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA .....	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE) .....	5
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	16
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS .....	38
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) .....	44
6. RISKS .....	48
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION (ONLY FOR PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AN MTR) .....	59
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS .....	64
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	66
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING .....	72
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....	74
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT .....	77
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE .....	79

## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean																					
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Colombia																					
<b>Project Title:</b>	Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace																					
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP /COL/061/GFF																					
<b>GEF ID:</b>	9441																					
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Land Degradation, Biodiversity and Sustainable Forest Management																					
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development National Natural Parks SIRAP Pacific (Institute of Environmental Research of the Pacific – IIAP <sup>1</sup> , Institute of Marine and Coastal Research José Benito Vives de Andreis - INVEMAR <sup>2</sup> , Regional Autonomous Corporation – CARS <sup>3</sup> )																					
<b>Initial project duration (years):</b>	Sixty (60) months / 5 years																					
<b>Project coordinates:</b> <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> <i>a) Projects with 1st PIR;</i> <i>b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.</i>	<p>Yes. Although the 5 MUCBs (Biodiversity Use and Conservation Mosaic - Acronym in Spanish) remain the same, an update was made to specify some coordinates of the centroids in both formats (Decimal Degrees and Degrees, Minutes and Seconds):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">MUCB</th> <th colspan="2">Location Coordinates</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Degrees, Minutes and Seconds</th> <th>Decimal Degrees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Katíos – Caoba</td> <td>7°36'31.69"N 77°12'4.63"W</td> <td>7.608803 N -77.201286 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas</td> <td>4°57'29.55"N 76°16'6.65"W</td> <td>4.95821 N -76.268514 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farallones – Calima</td> <td>3°38'57.15"N 76°53'20.34"W</td> <td>3.649209 N -76.888985 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Munchique – Río Saija</td> <td>2°45'0.46"N 77°13'43.24"W</td> <td>2.75013 N -77.228679 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá</td> <td>1°23'59.30"N 78°34'34.69"W</td> <td>1.399805 N -78.576305 W</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition, updates are reported in Annex 2 to specify the communities, Protected Areas, and green business with which the project is finally working.</p>		MUCB	Location Coordinates		Degrees, Minutes and Seconds	Decimal Degrees	Katíos – Caoba	7°36'31.69"N 77°12'4.63"W	7.608803 N -77.201286 W	Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas	4°57'29.55"N 76°16'6.65"W	4.95821 N -76.268514 W	Farallones – Calima	3°38'57.15"N 76°53'20.34"W	3.649209 N -76.888985 W	Munchique – Río Saija	2°45'0.46"N 77°13'43.24"W	2.75013 N -77.228679 W	Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá	1°23'59.30"N 78°34'34.69"W	1.399805 N -78.576305 W
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### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	April 12, 2019
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:</b>	November 30, 2019

<sup>1</sup> Acronym in Spanish.

<sup>2</sup> Acronym in Spanish.

<sup>3</sup> Acronym in Spanish.

<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>4</sup>:</b>	November 30, 2024
<b>Revised project implementation End date (if approved)<sup>5</sup></b>	N/A.

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	7,562,558
<b>Total Co-financing amount (USD)<sup>6</sup>:</b>	31,394,186
<b>Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):</b>	3,056,693
<b>Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)<sup>7</sup>:</b>	2,345,280
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023<sup>8</sup></b>	24,154,163.5

### M&E Milestones

<b>Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	March 7, 2023
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>9</sup>:</b>	January – June, 2023
<b>Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):</b>	January – June, 2023
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>10</sup>:</b>	March – November, 2024
<b>Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	Yes, the Core Indicators (CI) and Tracking Tools (TT) of the project were updated and their final versions were provided as an Annex for this PIR, after having been jointly validated in the Mid-term Review - MRT.

### Overall ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	<i>Moderate</i>

### ESS risk classification

<sup>4</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>5</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

<sup>6</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

<sup>7</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

<sup>8</sup> Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

<sup>9</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	<i>Moderate</i>
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### Status

<b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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### Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
<b>Project Coordinator (PC)</b>	Óscar Antonio Alzate Arbeláez Project Coordinator (FAOCO)	oscar.alzatearbelaez@fao.org
<b>Budget Holder (BH)</b>	Diego Andrés Mora García Deputy Representative FAO Colombia - Programme Officer (FAOCO)	Diego.MoraGarcia@fao.org
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)</b>	María Teresa Becerra Ramírez	mtbecerra@minambiente.gov.co
<b>Lead Technical Officer (LTO)</b>	Marcos Rodríguez Fazzone Lead Technical Officer (FLCOL)	marcos.rodriguezfazzone@fao.org
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	Lorenzo Arturo Campos Aguirre FAO GEF Unit RLC	lorenzo.camposaguirre@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 <sup>11</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target <sup>12</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>13</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>14</sup>
To mainstream the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services that support human welfare and vulnerable landscapes of the Colombia's Pacific region	<b>Outcome 1.1</b> The territorial and environmental management planning instruments are harmonized with the instruments developed by the black communities and indigenous peoples to safeguard biological, cultural, and ecosystem services diversity, leading to a	a) Project targeted area (hectares – ha) for reducing current and potential pressures from competing land uses and forest degrading land-uses	0	N/A	a) 44,084,957 ha (marine area: 34,762,783 ha; continental area: 9,322,174 ha) corresponding to the SIRAP Pacific management area (indirect target landscape) of which at least 1,061,655 ha (direct total area)	Progress 62,0%  2.891.313,96 hectares have been characterized and mapped, corresponding to the 5 prioritized MUCBs (reported on PIR 2022).  Furthermore, 1,182,721.42 hectares were prioritized as focused operating windows for the project's implementation, within the MUCBs defined (reported on PIR 2022).  In addition, progress has been made in the adjustment and feedback of the preliminary modeling of its socio-ecosystem connectivity priorities, as well as in the identification, coordination, and implementation of actions with key actors; a Diagnosis and Strategic Assessment of the ecosystem services in the Pacific Region (VISE) for 4 MUCBs was	S

<sup>11</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

<sup>14</sup> 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). Refer to Annex 1.

in view of generating global and local environmental benefits and supporting the peace process	general reduction in potential threats from development-oriented activities					<p>conducted; 4 ethnic territory planning instruments were formulated or updated; the zones for the Forest Zoning and Management Plans (POFs) to be worked on in the 2 MUCBs were defined; the Other Conservation Strategies – OECs to support its consolidation have been selected; 22 of the 26 Green Business initiatives, 6 of the 7 Value Addition Units – UAV and 6 community-based nature tourism initiatives that are being supported by the project, have a diagnosis, action plans and a first agreement of investments to be made; and The 5 Comprehensive Participatory Action Plans (PPIA) for 2022 and 2023 were agreed upon and validated in each of the MUCBs.</p> <p>It is expected that all of the above will have a positive impact on the reduction of current and potential pressures from competing land uses and forest degrading land-uses.</p>
		b) Hectares of strategic importance for biodiversity conservation outside PAs that apply guidelines and are managed to be included in the planning instruments under improved management	0	N/A	b) 210,193 hectares of strategic importance for biodiversity conservation outside PAs	<p>Progress 45,0%</p> <p>The reference framework for the harmonization of territorial and environmental management planning instruments with ethnic community planning instruments was socialized and fed back with the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable (reported on PIR 2022).</p> <p>The characterization of planning instruments for the Katíos – Caoba, Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá and Farallones – Calima MUCBs (which will be mentioned later in the Implementation Progress of the Output 1.1.2) was carried out, documents that were socialized and provided feedback by the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable.</p>

						The implementation of the proposed roadmap for the agreement of the guidelines on harmonization of ethnic territory planning instruments with territorial instruments of prioritized municipalities was initiated with MinAmbiente. It was socialized and provided feedback by the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable and the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Committee (Technical body in which delegates from the institutions and ethnic communities participate).	
	<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Improved stakeholders' capacity and participation to support the enforcement of harmonized planning and environmental management in the MUCBs	Increase of the SIRAP Pacific's management capacities measured through the GEF Development Capacity Scorecard	Capacity in SIRAP Pacific: - Regional Technical Roundtable: 29%	Capacity in SIRAP Pacific: - Regional Technical Roundtable: 34%	Capacity in SIRAP Pacific: - Regional Technical Roundtable: 44%	Progress 100,0%  The GEF Development Capacity Scorecard to the Regional Technical Roundtable was updated at Mid-term, yielding the following results: 44% (Score of 20 out of 45)  The SIRAP Pacific's management capacities continued to be strengthened through the recruitment and renewal for 1,5 years of a Technical Secretariat for the Subsystem.  In addition, the Pacifico Biocultural Project <sup>15</sup> has supported the SIRAP Pacific looking to promote its stakeholders' participation through:  - 2 meetings of the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Committee. - 15 meetings of the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable.	HS

<sup>15</sup> A voting process was conducted among the members of the Steering Committee to choose a strategic name for the project. The results showed that 40% of the votes were for the proposal "*Pacifico Biocultural: tradición y vida*". The idea is: first, to incorporate and appropriate this name within the partners and stakeholders; after that, it should be positioned during the implementation of the project among the different external actors, allies, participants, and the public.

						<p>These have led to progress in the definition of strategic project results and outputs, among which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The training and capacity-building plan for SIRAP Pacific stakeholders was socialized and its design was adjusted according to feedback received from strategic partners and the subsystem Regional Technical Roundtable and is currently being implemented through actions of components 1, 3 and 4.</li> <li>- An information dissemination plan for the SIRAP Pacific structures was socialized and its design was adjusted according to feedback received and is currently being implemented.</li> <li>- A proposal of the diploma: <i>“Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial, Fortalecimiento de la Gobernanza, Conservación de la Biodiversidad y Producción Verde como Estrategias para un Desarrollo Propio en el Pacífico Colombiano”</i> was elaborated.</li> <li>- Progress was made in consolidating the requirements to update the design of the financial sustainability strategy for the SIRAP Pacific (update of the SIRAP Pacific action plan to 2030 and estimation of the financial gap for the implementation of the action plan).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Reduction of pressures and threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services in 581,859 ha of</p>	<p>Management effectiveness of PAs measured by the METT</p>	Katíos NNP: 66	Katíos NNP: 71	Katíos NNP: 76	Progress 98,1%	<p>HS</p>	
		Farallones NNP: 67	Farallones NNP: 72	Farallones NNP: 77	The Management effectiveness of PAs measured by the METT was updated at Mid-term, yielding the following results:		
		Tatamá NNP: 68	Tatamá NNP: 73	Tatamá NNP: 78	Katíos NNP: 78 (+12)		
		Munchique NNP: 68	Munchique NNP: 73	Munchique NNP: 78	Farallones NNP: 77 (+10)		



	existing PAs and their buffer zone		Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera IMND: 40	Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera IMND: 43	Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera IMND: 48	Tatamá NNP: 77 (+9) Munchique NNP: 70 (+2) Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera IMND: 59 (+19) Río Bravo RFPR: 62 (+22)	
			Río Bravo RFPR: 40	Río Bravo RFPR: 45	Río Bravo RFPR: 50	<p>PAs management plans and the results of the AEMAPPS tool (applied in 2022 by National Natural Park of Colombia - PNN) were reviewed and analyzed, as an input for decision-making to define the actions to be carried out, according to the baseline results of the Tracking Tools, to increase the management effectiveness of PAs.</p> <p>With the 6 PAs prioritized in the PRODOC and 4 additional PAs agreed with the institutional partners of the project, the following actions have been carried out to increase its management effectiveness:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acquisition of equipment and supplies for the management of PAs: the delivery of equipment and materials to PAs for 2021 and 2022 was carried out and the process of implementation of the agreed procurement plan for 2023 began.</li> <li>2. Activities related to the implementation of PAs management plans (for example, research and monitoring; prevention, surveillance, and control; among others): the development of actions of the PAs of 2021 and 2022 was financed and began the implementation process of the agreed procurement plan for 2023.</li> <li>3. Support for the strengthening governance of mechanisms in the PAs: the project supported the consolidation process of the 6 governance instances prioritized in the project.</li> </ol>	

	<p><b>Outcome 2.2</b> New PAs and CCSs receive support for management planning and implementation</p>	<p>Area (ha) of new PAs under declaration process (three public PAs)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>3,356 ha</p>	<p>258,603 ha<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>Progress 26,9%</p> <p>69,560 ha of new PAs declared, corresponding to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 11,641 ha from <i>K'ök'öiEujã – Golden Dart Frog Territory Regional Protective Forest Reserve (Calle Santa Rosa)</i>, as reported on PIR 2022.</li> <li>- 39,792 ha from <i>Serranía de los Paraguas Integrated Management Regional District</i> (in the department of Valle del Cauca), as reported on PIR 2022.</li> <li>- For FY 2023: 18,127 ha from <i>Páramo del Duende Regional Natural Park</i> (in the department of Valle del Cauca).</li> </ul> <p>Agreement was reached with Codechocó on the scope of support for the implementation of the declaratory route (phases 1 and 2 of the route) with economic resources from the Pacífico Biocultural Project for the following priority conservation areas: <i>Relictos de Caoba</i> and <i>Serranía de los Paraguas</i> in the department of Chocó. The procurement process was launched, is currently in the evaluation proposals phase and it is expected that it can be awarded in July 2023.</p> <p>Additionally, it was agreed with Codechocó to support the implementation of early actions of the management plan of the area under declaration process in the <i>Paramo del Duende</i> in</p>	<p>S</p>
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<sup>16</sup> These data correspond to the addition of hectares covered by the new areas identified for MUCBs, consisting of Relictos de Caoba Juradó (63,686 ha) for Katíos – Caoba MUCB, Serranía de los Paraguas (191,561 ha) in Serranía Paraguas – Tatamá MUCB; and Calle Santa Rosa (3,356 ha) in the Munchique – Río Saija MUCB.

						the department of Chocó, new PA that will be reported as part of Codechocó's co-finance.	
		Area (ha) sustainably managed through the communal CCS	0	62,268 ha	210,193 ha <sup>17</sup>	<p>Progress 45,0%</p> <p>The identification and preliminary characterization of the Other Conservation Strategies - OECs in each of the 5 MUCBs was complemented, through the updating of the database with communal CCS mapping that had been provided by the SIRAP Pacific and with the inputs collected in meetings with institutional stakeholders in territory.</p> <p>To date, 7 OECs have been selected<sup>18</sup> to support its consolidation. The total area of community conservation figures is in the process of precision and adjustment, within the framework of the implementation of characterization actions, formulation of the management instrument and implementation of its early actions for the 7 prioritized ECOs (2 additional).</p>	
	<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Biodiversity and ecosystem services are sustainably utilized in forest-based productive	Area (ha) under sustainable production systems	0	At least 3,500 ha	10,000 ha	<p>Progress 35,0%</p> <p>The areas where the Sustainable Forest Management plans will be implemented were selected: Yurumanguí (9.000 ha) y río Saija (2.000 ha).</p>	MS

<sup>17</sup> The area of 210,193 ha refers to conservation priorities (whose use is proposed for protection and restoration for conservation) located in at least one Community Council (CC) and one Indigenous Reserve (IR) in each MUCB as follows: a) Katíos-Caoba MUCB: Cacarica River CC (41,405 ha), Salaquí River CC (14,421 ha), and Salaquí and Pavarandó IR (30,580 ha); b) Farallones-Calima MUCB: middle, lower, and coastal zone of San Juan "ACADESÁN" CC (20,276 ha), Cuenca Baja of Calima River CC (5,117 ha), and Yu Yic Kwe IR (1,467 ha); c) Cabo Manglares-Familia Awá MUCB: Bajo Mira and Frontera CC (32,867 ha), El Gran Sabalo IR (8,001 ha), and La Turbia IR (16,206 ha); d) Munchique-Saija River MUCB, El Playón of Siguí River CC (17,043 ha), Lower Saija River CC (4,745 ha), and Calle Santa Rosa Saija River IR (3,356 ha); e) Tatamá-Serranía de Paraguas MUCB: middle, lower, and coastal zone of San Juan "ACADESÁN" CC (2,314 ha), and Unificado Chamí of San Juan River IR (1,395 ha).

<sup>18</sup> In the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB: The reserve *+nkal Awá La Nutria "Piman"* and the other conservation areas in the Community *Resguardo* El Gran Sábalo; In the Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB: the ethnic conservation areas of *"Alto Amurrapá"* in the Communal Council of Santa Cecilia and *"Alto Lloraudó"* in the Major Communal Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN) and the other conservation areas in both territories; In the Katíos – Caoba MUCB: the ethnic conservation areas in the Communal Council of the Cacarica River watershed and in the Community *Resguardo* of Arquí; In the Farallones – Calima MUCB: the ethnic conservation areas in the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river; In the Munchique – Río Saija MUCB: the ethnic conservation areas in the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River.

	systems and generate multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits					<p>In partnership with other stakeholders, agreements are currently being made in the territories of the 5 MUCBs to strengthen sustainable production systems linked to the Value Addition Units – UAV (Acronym in Spanish). For example, <i>naidí</i> in Buenaventura and <i>cacao</i> in Tumaco.</p> <p>Methodologies, tools, and mechanisms are available to begin in 2023. Professionals were hired to start working.</p> <p>Methodologies for forest inventories and other relevant information required for the processing harvesting permits with the competent authorities are available.</p>
		Proportion of SFM initiatives and production systems led by women	0	10%	40%	<p>Progress 20,0%</p> <p>An initial workshop on “trainer of trainers” was held in San Cipriano (Buenaventura), aimed at the technical team of the Project Implementation Unit and to the community promoters to strengthen its capacities in the Farmers Field Schools (FFS) methodology.</p> <p>Identification and selection of sustainable production systems linked to the UAVs and Green Businesses initiatives to be accompanied by the FFS was made.</p> <p>From August 2023, this type of diagnostics and characterizations will be carried out with <i>Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible</i>, <i>Bioinnova</i>, the green business professional and the professional in Sustainable Forest Management of the project.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Products and services derived from biodiversity have value added and their value chains duly strengthened</p>	<p>Annual average income of beneficiary communities, maintained or increased</p>	<p>Average of USD \$1,240 per year per family (COP \$3,600,000 per year per family)</p>	<p>Average of USD \$1,302 per year per family (5% increase)</p>	<p>At least an average of USD \$1,364 per year per family (at least 10% increase)</p>	<p>Progress 50,0% (to the extent that the baseline from which the impact result will be measured at the end of the project is available)</p> <p>6 of the 7 Value Addition Units that are being supported by the project, have a diagnosis, action plans and a first agreement of investments to be made.</p> <p>A proposal was made to adjust the measurement methodology of the indicator “<i>Annual average income of beneficiary communities, maintained or increased</i>”. A technical sheet for the calculation of the indicator was prepared in consultation with the implementation agency and submitted for consideration during the Mid-term Review – MTR, and will be validated during the Management Response.</p> <p>The proposed new indicator is “<i>Percentage change in annual average UAV revenue over baseline <math>((Y_2 - Y_1) / Y_1) \times 100</math>, in which <math>Y_1</math> represents baseline and <math>Y_2</math> represents present or final value</i>”. The baseline was surveyed with the 7 UAVs that are being supported by the project.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Project monitored and evaluated with a results-based management approach, and communication of lessons learned</p>	<p>Progress made in project implementation</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>35-50%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Progress 55,5%</p> <p>The Pacifico Biocultural project has organized 3 Steering Committees; carried 6 Technical Committees; 10 MUCB Technical Committee; and prepared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 Project Implementation Report (PIR).</li> <li>- 6 Project Progress Reports (PPR).</li> <li>- 36 monthly dashboards.</li> </ul>	<p>S</p>

						<p>The project has managed to overcome initial problems related to delays in its implementation progress and is currently fully operative. Some of its main achievements during this FY were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has managed to mobilize more than 76% of the co-financing committed.</li> <li>• The project’s Mid-term Review was carried out, an important milestone achieved with very positive results for the project.</li> <li>• The Baseline data collection for the impact evaluation of the Pacifico Biocultural project was conducted, as an FAO added value.</li> <li>• The Pacifico Biocultural Project has carried out consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the 14 indigenous communities and ethno-territorial authorities that are directly participating in the project, 5 of which were signed during this FY.</li> </ul>	
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### Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Biodiversity and ecosystem services are sustainably utilized in forest-based productive systems and generate multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits	1. Select communities and sites to implement the SFM initiatives and sustainable production systems	Budget Holder (BH), Lead Technical Officer (LTO), Nacional Director (ND), Project Coordinator (PC), Green Business Professional (GBP), Professional in Sustainable Forest Management (PSFM), Professional in Geographic Information Systems – GIS (PGIS), MUCB Technical Supervisor and MUCB Local Professionals	From August 2023 to December 2023
	2. Carry out the diagnosis, design and implementation of the Farmers Field School (ECA) according to each selected production system	BH, LTO, ND, PC, GBP, PSFM and MUCB Local Professionals	From October 2023 to June 2024

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>19</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>20</sup> (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>21</sup> in delivering outputs
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> The territorial and environmental management planning instruments are harmonized with the instruments developed by the black communities and indigenous peoples to safeguard biological, cultural, and ecosystem services diversity, leading to a general reduction in potential threats from development-oriented activities</p>				
<p><b>Output 1.1.1</b> A Diagnosis and Strategic Assessment of the ecosystem services in the Pacific Region</p>	<p>Number of analyses and strategic assessments of ecosystem services for four MUCBs</p>	<p>4 (Katíos – Caoba, Farallones – Calima, Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá, Munchique – Río Saija).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The products committed to within the framework of a Diagnosis and Strategic Assessment of the ecosystem services in the Pacific Region (VISE) for 4 MUCBs (Katíos – Caoba; Farallones – Calima; Munchique – Río Saija; and Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá) were consolidated and delivered.</li> <li>• The carbon storage ecosystem service was identified and prioritized, for which the technical document presents the results of its evaluation and assessment at a regional scale for the Colombian Pacific region.</li> <li>• In February 2023, the results of the VISE were socialized to the members of the MUCB Technical Committees and in March 2023, within the framework of the meetings of the project's Technical Committee and Steering Committee, commitments were established to share the VISE results for feedback from the members of the</li> </ul>	

<sup>19</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision. |

<sup>20</sup> 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)

<sup>21</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.



			<p>project's Technical Committee and Steering Committee members as well to hold an event to socialize the results of the VISE with MinAmbiente, PNN, the SIRAP Pacific and the communities, to be held during the 2nd semester of 2023.</p> <p>Cumulative progress: 98,3%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.2</b>                  Agreed guidelines on harmonization of departmental/municipal territorial plans and Indigenous Peoples'/black communities' instruments<sup>22</sup>, with a gender approach</p>	<p># of guidelines                  # of planning instruments included                  #of pilot areas                  Degree of gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>One (1) guideline document under development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 documents that systematize the results of the characterization of planning and land use, management, and development instruments for MUCBs of the 6 pilot cases for the 3 prioritized MUCBs (Katíos – Caoba, Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá and Farallones – Calima) were consolidated, which were fed back to the SIRAP Pacific.</li> <li>• 4 ethnic territory planning instruments were formulated or updated, namely: formulation of the ethno-development plan of the Communal Council of the Cacarica River watershed, which was approved by the CC's general assembly in November 2022; the update of the ethno-development plan of the Communal Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera, which was approved by the CC's general assembly in March 2023; the update of the administration and management plan for natural resources of the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river; and the formulation of the environmental component of the life plan of the Community <i>Resguardo</i> El Gran Sábalo. These processes were supported in their development with financial resources and technical support from the project team.</li> <li>• In coordination with MinAmbiente, PNN and the SIRAP Pacific, progress was made in the implementation of the methodological route that was socialized to the SIRAP Pacific Regional</li> </ul>	

<sup>22</sup> The aim of output 1.1.2 is to safeguard ecosystem services, cultural and biological diversity

			<p>Technical Roundtable for the definition of guidelines on harmonization of planning and land use, management and development instruments with ethnic communities planning instruments.</p> <p>Cumulative progress: 63,9%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> A tailor-made and open-access SIAT_PC (integrated with the Environmental Information System of Colombia - SIAC) - strengthened to harmonize the existing planning mechanisms in the Pacific Region</p>	SIAT-PC strengthened	SIAT-PC under strengthening process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goods, equipment, and materials were delivered the IIAP as part of the strengthening of the SIAT-PC to the 2 prioritized the 2 SIAT-PC secondary nodes to be strengthened (Tumaco and Buenaventura, which were selected in coordination with the IIAP and the project stakeholders), as well as to the Central Node in Quibdó.</li> <li>• A capacity-building workshop was held with members of the IIAP Central Node in Quibdó, as administrators of the SIAT-PC, in the use and management of the D-RTK 2 high precision GNSS mobile station antenna for mapping data collection with a drone.</li> <li>• Between May and June 2023, the construction of the information management protocol for spatial data for the Colombian Pacific was resumed in coordination with the IIAP and the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable, as part of the strengthening of the SIAT-PC.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 46,3%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.4:</b> Forest zoning and management plans (POFs) outside the PAs developed, updated, and implemented in a participatory way,</p>	Number of POFs for 65,000 ha <sup>23</sup> following MADS guidelines	Zero (0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The zones to be worked on in the 2 MUCBs were defined, with specific areas and coordinates. The operational mechanisms for the development/updating of both POFs were also defined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An agreement was reached with CRC and MinAmbiente to support the updating of the POF already formulated for the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	There is still the challenge to consolidate agreements with the CARs (Corponariño and CRC) to define the scope of the support to be provided by the Pacífico Biocultural Project.

<sup>23</sup> Area corresponding to a basin selected in the CORPONARIÑO zoning plan, it refers to the Mira River basin (65.000 ha).

<p>promotes socio-ecosystem connectivity at the MUCB level</p>			<p>hydrographic subzone of the Saija River, with emphasis on the collective territory of the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River, taking as an input the information generated in the framework of the formulation of the Forest Management Plan for this territory in the Munchique – Río Saija MUCB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An agreement was reached with Corponariño and MinAmbiente to support the formulation of the POF for the hydrographic subzone of the Mira River, in areas that are pending to be defined with IDEAM for the MUCB Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB. Corponariño made the request to IDEAM for the definition of the clusters or <i>'conglomerados'</i> (request that has not yet been answered) and the route is being defined along with the logistics for the prior consultation with the Ministry of the Interior.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 35,0%.</p>	
	<p>Area (ha) with forest management plans and with support for their implementation</p>	<p>Zero (0)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The criteria to prioritize the areas in which the Forest Management Plans – PMF will be implemented were agreed and addressed, according to the following info:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the Munchique – Río Saija MUCB a proposal was structured with CRC and the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River to formulate and implement actions of the PMF for 2,000 ha.</li> <li>○ In the Farallones – Calima MUCB a roadmap was developed in coordination with CVC and the <i>'Forestería comunitaria'</i> project of FAO and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

			MinAmbiente, to continue the implementation of the PMF approved by CVC in the collective territory of the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river and the expansion of the area through a new PMF for an additional 9,000 ha in that Community Council. Cumulative progress: 42,5%.	
<b>Outcome 1.2</b>				
Improved stakeholders' capacity and participation to support the enforcement of harmonized planning and environmental management in the MUCBs				
<b>Output 1.2.1:</b> Six (6) SIRAP Pacific participation and decision-making structures, strengthened and with enhanced capacities to apply harmonized guidelines (see output 1.1.2)	Number of existing <sup>24</sup> participatory and decision-making structures within the framework of the SIRAP Pacific strengthened through the project	Six (6) in process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training and capacity-building plan for the social and institutional members of the SIRAP Pacific and its prioritized structures was prepared and is currently being adjusted in response to feedback from the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable.</li> <li>A proposal of the diploma: <i>“Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial, Fortalecimiento de la Gobernanza, Conservación de la Biodiversidad y Producción Verde como Estrategias para un Desarrollo Propio en el Pacífico Colombiano”</i>, for the implementation of which a university will be selected to lead this process.</li> <li>Progress was made in the construction and implementation of the Outreach Plan, which was validated with the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable, with which it is sought to optimize the two-way flow of information</li> </ul>	

<sup>24</sup> Priority participatory structures will be supported within the framework of the SIRAP Pacific operational structure; this structure has platforms that correspond to 4 levels: regional, departmental, sub-regional, and local. One (1) SIRAP Pacific Regional Roundtable (General Assembly and Technical Committee); five (5) Roundtables of Departmental PA Systems (SIDAP): Risaralda, Nariño, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, and Chocó; two (2) SIDAP Nariño Sub-regional Roundtables: Pacific and Coastal Foothills; one (1) SIDAP Cauca Sub-regional Roundtable: Pacific Roundtable; two (2) SIDAP Valle del Cauca Local Roundtables: East Pacific and West Pacific; five (5) SIDAP Chocó Sub-regional Roundtables: Pacific Coast, Atrato, Baudó, San Juan, and Darién; six (6) Local PAs Systems–SILAP of SIDAP Chocó: San José del Palmar, Acandí, Unguía, Carmen de Atrato, Nuquí, Tadó; Local conservation actions of bio-cultural diversity of Pacific region per department; one (1) Thematic Sub-system of protected marine areas: SAMP (articulated to the SIRAP Pacific and SIRAP Caribbean). In total, there are 71 delegates within these platforms (Vásquez, 2015).

			<p>between the participatory and decision-making structures that make up the SIRAP Pacific. A series of communication products for the positioning of the SIRAP Pacific were defined and are currently in production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The selection of the 6 participatory and decision-making structures to be supported in their consolidation was ratified together with the institutional stakeholders: <i>Mesa Local Pacífico Oeste</i> (for the Farallones – Calima MUCB), <i>SIDAP Nariño</i> with emphasis on the work plan for the Coastal Foothills (in the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB), <i>Mesa Subregional Darién</i> (in the Katíos – Caoba MUCB), <i>Comité de Gestión RFPR Kokoi Euja</i> (in the Munchique – Río Saija MUCB), <i>SIDAP Risaralda</i> (<i>SIDAP Risaralda</i> with emphasis on the members related to the municipalities of Risaralda Pueblo Rico and Mistrató, in the Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB) and in the regional scale the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable. <p>Cumulative progress: 72,0%.</p> </li></ul>	
<p><b>Output 1.2.2:</b> Five (5) local community participatory structures, strengthened and with enhanced capacities to comply with harmonized guidelines (see 1.1.2)</p>	<p>Number of local participatory structures<sup>25</sup> strengthened for ensuring compliance with guidelines, using a gender-based approach</p>	<p>At least five (5) in process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 11 local community participatory structures (6 additional) that are being and are in the process of being characterized, some of which had been reported on PIR 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB: the environmental committee of the Communal Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera; and the environmental governance group of the Community <i>Resguardo</i> El Gran Sábalo.</li> <li>At the Katíos – Caoba MUCB: the governing board of the Communal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

<sup>25</sup> One prioritized platform will be supported in each MUCB. Around 140 local participation platforms are estimated among indigenous cabildos’ assemblies, communal councils’ assemblies, and regional associations’ assemblies, in addition to local participation platforms of civil society organizations.

			<p>Council of the Cacarica River watershed; the general assembly of delegates of the Major Communal Council of the Lower Atrato (COCOMAUNGUÍA) (for FY 2023); and the selection and the women’s group of the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Arquía is pending (for FY 2023).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the MUCB Munchique – Río Saija: the governing board of the councils of the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Calle Santa Rosa; and the governing board of the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River (for FY 2023).</li> <li>○ In the Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB: the board of directors of the Communal Council of Santa Cecilia; and the board of directors of the Major Communal Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN).</li> <li>○ And in the Farallones – Calima MUCB: the village committees of the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river; and the governing board of the Communal Council of Upper Anchicayá (for FY 2023).</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A preliminary version of the design of the ethnic school of environmental governance was elaborated.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 57,9%.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Reduction of pressures and threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services in 581,859 ha of existing PAs and their buffer zone</p>				
<p><b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Management plans and governance mechanisms developed and/or</p>	<p>Number of hectares (ha) under management plans developed and/or adopted with support</p>	<p>190,282 ha<sup>26</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Project resources supported the implementation of the actions prioritized by the SPNNC area teams for 2022 and the 1st semester of 2023 (environmental education activities, monitoring, community consultation spaces, among others).</li> </ul>	

<sup>26</sup> Corresponds to Cabo Manglares- Bajo Mira IMND.

<p>adopted include support for the implementation of priority actions in the selected areas</p>	<p>for the implementation of priority actions</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goods, equipment, and materials prioritized in the purchase for 2022 were delivered and the work plan for 2023 was agreed upon with the technical team of the PAs and validated with the DTPA and the CVC. This plan was defined based on the needs identified to improve management effectiveness, within the framework of the implementation of the Management Plans of 10 PAs (6 PAs prioritized in the PRODOC and 4 additional PAs - <i>Serranía de los Paraguas</i> Integrated Management Regional District, <i>K'ök'öiEujã – Golden Dart Frog Territory</i> Regional Protective Forest Reserve, <i>Cuenta Alta del Río Nembí</i> National Protective Forest Reserve and <i>La Planada</i> National Protective Forest Reserve-; 5 of which are managed by PNN and 5 PAs are managed by the CARs).</li> <li>• The implementation of actions foreseen in the 3 components of the monitoring program of the <i>DNMI Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera – CMBMYF</i> management plan (marine-coastal component) continued, an exercise led by INVEMAR, in coordination with the team of the DNMI CMBMYF and the <i>Pacífico Biocultural</i> project, which presents a progress of 85% in its development.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 77,2%.</p>	
	<p>Number of governance mechanisms<sup>27</sup> under implementation as a result of the project</p>	<p>At least two (2) under implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 protected areas (PA) governance instances were supported during this FY through technical assistance and logistical contributions for the development of their meetings, specifically: the <i>Comité de Cogestión del DRMI Serranía de los Paraguas</i>; the <i>Mesa de Uso, Ocupación y Tenencia (UOT)</i> of the <i>Farallones NNP</i>; the <i>Mesa Local de</i></li> </ul>	

<sup>27</sup> For example: The local roundtable of use, occupancy, and ownership of the Munchique NNP, the co-management roundtable that will be created within the management process framework of the new Cabo Manglares IMND, the technical committees of the CVC PAs, among other spaces existing in the framework of PNN use and management agreements.

			<p><i>Concertación con Comunidades Negras</i> adjoining the Farallones NNP; the <i>Comité institucional y comunitario</i> for the management of the <i>K'ök'öiEujã – Golden Dart Frog Territory</i> Regional Protective Forest Reserve; and the <i>Mesa del pacto por la conservación</i> of the Los Katíos NNP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The work plans agreed for 2022 were implemented and the work plans agreed for 2023 are in the process of being implemented with the PAs prioritized by the project, in which the needs and support required to strengthen the governance mechanisms in the PAs were identified.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 77,2%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.2:</b> One financial sustainability strategy designed and implemented for ensuring participation within the SIRAP Pacific framework</p>	<p>Financial strategy for the SIRAP Pacific action plan</p>	<p>Financial strategy for the SIRAP Pacific designed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SIRAP Pacific action plan to 2030 was reviewed, updated, and validated based on the new version of the SINAP action plan and the estimation of the financial gap for its implementation was updated by the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable, the UNDP BIOFIN program, and the Pacífico Biocultural project, as inputs for updating the document that systematizes the subsystem's financial sustainability strategy.</li> <li>A preliminary version of the document "<i>Estrategia de sostenibilidad financiera del Subsistema Regional de Áreas Protegidas del Pacífico</i>", has been prepared jointly by the technical team of the Pacífico Biocultural project, the Sustainability and Environmental Business Subdirectorato of PNN and the Technical Secretariat of the SIRAP Pacific.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 62,7%.</p>	
	<p>Level of participation of members of the SIRAP Pacific with resources from the project and as a result of implementing part</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General assembly: 0%</li> <li>Regional Technical Committee: 80%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SIRAP Pacific general assembly of has not met, due to a decision of the subsystem.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: N/A.</p>	



	of the SIRAP financial sustainability strategy	- Regional Technical Roundtable: 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support was provided for 2 meetings of the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Committee on: June 29-30 and July 1, 2022; and on September 10-11, 2022. Cumulative progress: 95% of the level of participation in the Committee held to date (only Codechocó did not attend).</li> <li>Support was provided for the holding of 15 meetings of the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable, of which 5 meetings were held since the last PIR, namely: September 14 and 15, 2022; November 8 and 9, 2022; January 26 and 27, 2023; March 2, 2023; April 13 and 14 2023; and June 28 and 29, 2023. Cumulative progress: 87.5% of the level of participation in the Committees held to date (only Codechocó does not attend).</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 2.1.3:</b>	Carbon captured (tCO <sub>2</sub> -eq) through soil ecological restoration and recovery as a result of the project	0 tCO <sub>2</sub> -eq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to date, no progress is reported on the indicator “Carbon captured (tCO<sub>2</sub>-eq) through soil ecological restoration and recovery as a result of the project” for this output, which is scheduled to be achieved in the last years of the project. Cumulative progress: 0%.</li> </ul>	
Forest restoration and soil recovery plans for PAs, buffer zones, connectivity areas, and corridors are developed and implementation is kick-started in a participatory manner	Area (ha) restored with the project’s support	Zero (0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The areas for the design and implementation of the respective forest restoration and soil recovery plans were identified and prioritized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Katíos – Caoba MUCB it was defined as follows: 100 ha of passive-active restoration Communal Council of the Cacarica River watershed; 50 ha in the Major Communal Council of the Lower Atrato (COCOMAUNGUÍA); and 50 ha in the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Arquía.</li> <li>In the Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB it was defined as follows: 130 ha combining passive and active restoration</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

			<p>in the Communal Council of Santa Cecilia; and 70 ha in the Major Communal Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the Farallones – Calima MUCB it was decided, in consultation with the CVC and under its leadership, to implement the 200 ha of mangrove zone in the Communal Councils of Cajambre, Mayorquín, Taparal Humanes and Punta Soldado.</li> <li>○ In the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB it was defined as follows: 100 ha in mangrove area in the Communal Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera; and 100 ha in the Community <i>Resguardo</i> El Gran Sábalo.</li> <li>○ In the Munchique – Río Saija MUCB it was decided to implement the 200 ha in the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Calle Santa Rosa.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 67,1%.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.2</b> New PAs and CCSs receive support for management planning and implementation</p>				
<p><b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Planning and management instruments developed, with priority actions implemented in CCSs, by the forest-dependent communities</p>	<p>Number of planning and management instruments with early implementation actions in CCSs as a result of the project</p>	<p>Five (5) under development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The identification and general characterization exercise of the Other Conservation Strategies - OECs in each of the 5 MUCBs continued and was complemented with a new update of the information provided by the SIRAP Pacific and with the inputs collected in meetings with institutional stakeholders in territory.</li> <li>• To date, the following 7 OECs (2 additional) have been selected to support its consolidation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB: The reserve <i>+nkal Awá La Nutria "Piman"</i> and the other conservation areas in the Community <i>Resguardo</i> El Gran Sábalo.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB: the ethnic conservation areas of “Alto Amurrapá” in the Communal Council of Santa Cecilia and “Alto Lloraudó” in the Major Communal Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN) and the other conservation areas in both territories.</li> <li>○ In the Katíos – Caoba MUCB: the ethnic conservation areas in the Communal Council of the Cacarica River watershed and in the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Arquía.</li> <li>○ In the Farallones – Calima MUCB: the ethnic conservation areas in the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river.</li> <li>○ In the Munchique – Río Saija MUCB: the ethnic conservation areas in the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 58,6%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.2.2:</b> One Technical guidelines as support for the regulatory process to formalize the CCSs in the Pacific region considering ethnic/cultural aspects and in line with the national process</p>	<p>Document with technical guidelines as support for regulations to formalize the CCSs in the Pacific region</p>	<p>Technical guidelines under development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a consultation held in May 2023 with MinAmbiente, PNN and the Technical Secretariat of the SIRAP Pacific, the conceptual change from Complementary Conservation Strategies - ECC to Other Conservation Strategies - OEC was ratified, as part of the agreements established within the framework of the new SINAP policy, pending its conceptualization.</li> <li>• A proposed route was shared with the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable to advance in the agreement and formulation of technical guidelines as a contribution of the Pacific region to the national process that seeks the recognition, formalization, and regulation of the community category of protected areas as part of the SINAP. This route was submitted for consideration by</li> </ul>	

			<p>MinAmbiente and PNN, its feedback is pending to begin in order to begin its implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was agreed that this process will be led by the SIRAP Pacific in coordination with MinAmbiente, with the support of the project's technical team and the possible involvement of an organization with experience in this type of process.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 31,0%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.2.3:</b> Priority areas for conservation are assessed and steps towards their declaration as formal PAs are taken</p>	<p>Number of new PAs progressing towards their declaration as a result of the project</p>	<p>- Regional public governance: Three (3) (Caoba, Serranía de los Paraguas, and Calle Santa Rosa)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 process to extend the formal declaration as Protected Area was carried out of the priority areas for conservation agreed to be supported by the project, namely: <i>Páramo del Duende Regional Natural Park</i> (in the department of Valle del Cauca) within the Farallones – Calima MUCB, which went from 14,543 to 18,127 ha.</li> <li>Agreement was reached with Codechocó on the scope of support for the implementation of the declaratory route (phases 1 and 2 of the route) with economic resources from the Pacífico Biocultural Project for the for the following priority conservation areas: <i>Relictos de Caoba</i> and <i>Serranía de los Paraguas</i> in the department of Chocó. The procurement process was launched, is currently in the evaluation proposals phase and it is expected that it can be awarded in July 2023.</li> <li>Additionally, it was agreed with Codechocó to support the implementation of early actions of the management plan of the area under declaration process in the <i>Paramo del Duende</i> in the department of Chocó, new PA that will be reported as part of Codechocó's co-finance.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 70,0%.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> Biodiversity and ecosystem services are sustainably utilized in forest-based productive systems and generate multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits</p>				
<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b></p>	<p>Number of green business plans that</p>	<p>Three (3):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A preliminary technical document for the update of the Departmental Green Business Plan of</li> </ul>	

<p>Green Business action plan(s) harmonized and under implementation for fostering and developing diversified production systems are agreed upon and modalities adapted to local conditions, for supporting food security, sustainable livelihoods, landscape-level connectivity and forest rehabilitation</p>	<p>safeguard biological, ecosystem diversity cultural, and services'</p>	<p>Nariño, Cauca, Risaralda</p>	<p>Nariño was consolidated, which was prepared jointly with Corponariño and GGGI (reported on PIR 2022).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process of adjustment and coordination of the document of the Departmental Green Business Plan of Cauca is being implemented with the support of the Pacífico Biocultural project in partnership with <i>Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible</i>, based on the preliminary version of the document prepared by CRC. For this purpose, workshops were held in Guapi and Timbiquí, in which progress was made in the identification and selection of green business initiatives to update the plan in the territories within the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB.</li> <li>• The identification and diagnosis of Green Business initiatives for the Katíos – Caoba and Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCBs in the framework of the updating of the Departmental Green Business Plan of Chocó (additional), through 4 training workshops in Acandí, Unguía, Riosucio and Tadó, in coordination with Codechocó and the support of <i>Bioinnova</i>.</li> <li>• As an input for the formulation of the Departmental Green Business Plans committed within the scope of the project, MinAmbiente published in November 2022 the document with the update of the National Green Business Plan. Additionally, MinAmbiente requested to wait for the publication of a methodological guide for the updating of the Departmental Green Business Plans from the national level. Based on the above, it was agreed with the 5 Green Business offices of the CARs to postpone the updating of their Departmental Green Business Plans for the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester of 2023.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 20,5%.</p>	
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	Number of green business initiatives with priority actions supported (in the MUCBs)	Ten (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The selection of the following 26 Green Business initiatives (1 additional) was ratified, some of which had been reported on PIR 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB the following Green Business initiatives have been selected: 1) <i>Corporación Técnica para el Desarrollo del Pacífico – CORTEPAZ</i>; 2) <i>Asociación de organizaciones productoras de cacao de Tumaco - Chocolate Tumaco</i>; 3) <i>Asociación de hoteleros y pescadores de Bocagrande - Asobocagrande</i>; 4) <i>Reserva Natural Bangsias Birdloge</i>; and 5) <i>Cooperativa multiactiva agropecuaria del pacífico - Coagropacífico</i>.</li> <li>○ In the Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB the following Green Business initiatives have been selected: 1) <i>Asociación de Mujeres Cafeteras Agropecuarias y Ambientales del municipio del Versalles – AMCAVER</i>; 2) <i>Asopri – Asociación de paneleros de Pueblo Rico</i>; 3) <i>Resguardo Unificado Emberá Kundumí</i>; 4) <i>Asopalmar</i>; 5) <i>Legoma</i>; and 6) <i>Agroindustrias del Pacífico</i>.</li> <li>○ In the Farallones – Calima MUCB the following Green Business initiatives have been selected: 1) <i>Arte y creación Santa Helena</i>; 2) <i>Asociación de productores cacaoteros de Cisneros – APCC</i>; 3) <i>Asociación de Agricultores de guaimia – Asoguai</i>; 4) <i>Asociación comunitaria ecológica venado verde</i>; and 5) <i>Asociación de paneleros de atuncela – Aspac</i>. Field verification visits are under way to reconfirm the selection of the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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			<p>women’s group of the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river (<i>papachina</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB the following Green Business initiatives have been selected: 1) <i>Grupo Agrocaña</i>; 2) <i>Asofiscoco</i>; 3) <i>Artimbiquí</i>; 4) <i>AGROPESBOC</i>; and 5) <i>ASOMUPIAMI</i>.</li> <li>○ In the Katíos – Caoba MUCB the following Green Business initiatives have been selected: 1) <i>Frutilab de Balboa</i>; 2) <i>Miel del Consejo Local del Roto</i> (in the Major Communal Council of the Lower Atrato - COCOMAUNGUÍA); 3) <i>Delicias del Darién</i>; 4) <i>Aprocafa</i>; and 5) <i>Corporación Manos a la Obra</i>.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In addition, 22 of the 26 Green Business initiatives that are being supported by the project, have a diagnosis, action plans and a first agreement of investments to be made. The initiatives are in the process of strengthening capacities and implementing the procurement plan, through which the acquisition of the prioritized goods and equipment is materialized.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 70,0%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> SFM initiatives and sustainable production systems implemented incorporating good soil and biodiversity-friendly practices, with gender approach</p>	<p>Number of plans for SFM initiatives and sustainable production systems as a result of the project</p>	<p>One (1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The areas where the Sustainable Forest Management plans will be implemented were selected: Yurumanguí (9.000 ha) y río Saija (2.000 ha). Progress was made in preparing the preliminary document that systematizes the results of the characterization of the SFM initiatives and sustainable production systems in the Communal Councils of the Lower part of the Saija River and of the Yurumanguí river (the '<i>Forestería comunitaria</i>' project of FAO and MinAmbiente will be given continuity).</li> <li>● In partnership with other stakeholders, agreements are currently being made in the territories of the 5 MUCBs to strengthen</li> </ul>	<p>UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project and FAO had to act as the only GEF implementing agency of the project, carrying out the activities UNIDO was responsible for, including some activities of this output.</p>

			<p>sustainable production systems linked to the Value Addition Units – UAV. For example, <i>naidí</i> in Buenaventura and <i>cacao</i> in Tumaco.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodologies for forest inventories and other relevant information required for the processing harvesting permits with the competent authorities are available.</li> <li>• An initial workshop on “trainer of trainers” was held in San Cipriano (Buenaventura), aimed at the technical team of the Project Implementation Unit, to the community promoters and to technical leaders of the community to strengthen its capacities in the Farmers Field Schools (FFS) methodology.</li> <li>• Identification and selection of sustainable production systems linked to the UAVs and Green Businesses initiatives to be accompanied by the FFS was made.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 15,1%.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Products and services derived from biodiversity have value added and their value chains duly strengthened</p>				
<p><b>Output 3.2.1</b> Value addition units of biodiversity-derived products created and strengthened, with technical and management training that safeguard cultural, biological, and ecosystem services’ diversity</p>	<p>Number of value addition units strengthened and created for biodiversity-derived products with technical and management capacity as a result of the project</p>	<p>- Five (5) value addition units in the process of strengthening - Two (2) value addition units in the process of being created</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 Value Addition Units – UAV have been selected, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the Farallones – Calima MUCB: 1) <i>Naidí del Pacífico SAS</i>; 2) <i>AMUCIB – Asociación de mujeres campesinas, negras e indígenas de Buenaventura</i>; y 3) <i>ACABAC – Asociación de cacaoteros del Bajo Calima</i>.</li> <li>○ In the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB: 1) <i>Procacao</i>; 2) <i>la asociación Raíces del Manglar</i>; y 3) <i>Corporación de Servicios y asistencia Técnica las varas – Corpoteva</i>.</li> <li>○ In the Katíos – Caoba MUCB: 1) <i>Asopropacuna</i> (in the Community Resguardo of Arquía).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project and FAO had to act as the only GEF implementing agency of the project, carrying out the activities UNIDO was responsible for, including this output.</p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition, 6 of the 7 Value Addition Units – UAV that are being supported by the project, have a diagnosis, action plans and a first agreement of investments to be made. The UAVs are in the process of strengthening capacities and implementation of the procurement plan, through which goods and equipment prioritized are acquired. Among these, Procacao is the one with the highest level of progress, represented by the hiring of a professional who is training a community manager and an accounting assistant, as well as the adaptation of the electrical installations (transformer and control panel) in June 2023.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 42,3%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.2.2:</b> Biodiversity-derived products with market access and/or enhance compliance with quality requirements, MADS green business criteria, and other standards for market access</p>	Number of biodiversity-derived products with formal market access and complying with quality requirements, green business criteria of MADS and other standards for markets access	At least two (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following emblematic biodiversity-derived products of the Colombian Pacific have been identified to be positioned: <i>naidí</i>, <i>piangua</i>, coconut and <i>papachina</i>. Mangrove honey and processed wood products are also being considered.</li> <li>A mapping of the biodiversity-derived products that are being supported in the project through the selected Green Business initiatives and UAVs was carried out, for which a matrix of criteria was applied, jointly between the project team and <i>Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 20,0%.</p>	UNIDO was unable to co-implement the Pacífico Biocultural project and FAO had to act as the only GEF implementing agency of the project, carrying out the activities UNIDO was responsible for, including this output.
<p><b>Output 3.2.3:</b> Community-based nature tourism initiatives strengthened with government and non-government support that safeguard cultural, biological, and</p>	Number of community-based nature tourism initiatives strengthened that safeguard cultural, biological, and ecosystem services' diversity	Four (4) under development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A document was prepared with the process of identification and selection of the following 6 community-based nature tourism initiatives (2 additional), ratifying the same initiatives reported on PIR 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Katíos – Caoba MUCB: the “<i>Darién-Atrato</i>” tourist corridor was selected.</li> <li>In the Farallones – Calima MUCB: the nature tourism processes in the San Cipriano Forest Reserve with the San</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	UNIDO was unable to co-implement the Pacífico Biocultural project and FAO had to act as the only GEF implementing agency of the project, carrying out the activities UNIDO was responsible for, including this output.

ecosystem services' diversity			<p>Cipriano Foundation in the Communal Council of Córdoba and San Cipriano; and the nature tourism initiative in the Communal Council of Agua Clara in the Anchicayá river basin were selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB: the Alto Galápagos nature observation route led by the "Serraniagua" Corporation in Valle del Cauca; and the initiative of the Communal Council of Santa Cecilia in Risaralda were selected.</li> <li>○ In the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB: the consolidation of the Piedmont-Coastal Zone Birdwatching Corridor, articulated to an initiative for planning and promoting whale watching in the marine-coastal zone in Tumaco.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In addition, the 6 community-based nature tourism initiatives that are being supported by the project, have a diagnosis, action plans and a first agreement of investments to be made.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 52,5%.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Project monitored and evaluated with a results-based management approach, and communication of lessons learned</p>				
<p><b>Output 4.1.1.</b> Five participatory action plans for the prioritized MUCBs</p>	Number of action plans	Five (5), 1 per MUCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The 5 Comprehensive Participatory Action Plans (PPIA) for 2022 were agreed upon and validated in each of the MUCBs, within the framework of the installation of the MUCB Technical Committees.</li> <li>● The 5 Comprehensive Participatory Action Plans (PPIA) for 2023 were agreed upon and validated in each of the MUCBs, and the implementation of these plans for 2022 was monitored in each of the MUCBs, within the framework of the MUCB Technical Committees held during February 2023.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 91,7%.</p>	

	<p>Number of participation agreements at the MUCB level for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>	<p>Five (5), 1 per MUCB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) were obtained with the following ethnic territories to implement the project in the 5 MUCBs, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ At the Katíos – Caoba MUCB with the Communal Council of the Cacarica River watershed and the Major Communal Council of the Lower Atrato (COCOMAUNGUÍA); and the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Arquía.</li> <li>○ At the Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá MUCB with the Communal Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera; and the Community <i>Resguardo</i> El Gran Sábalo.</li> <li>○ At the MUCB Munchique – Río Saija with the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Calle Santa Rosa; and the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River.</li> <li>○ At the Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB with the Major Communal Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN) and the Communal Council of Santa Cecilia.</li> <li>○ At the Farallones – Calima MUCB with the Communal Councils of the Yurumanguí river; Córdoba and San Cipriano; Agua Clara; Upper Anchicayá; and Punta Soldado.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The "<i>Acta de instalación y compromisos</i>" of the 5 MUCB Technical Committees was signed as an agreement of willingness to the participation of strategic stakeholders at the MUCB level for conservation, sustainable use of the territory and biological and cultural diversity.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 50,0%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.2</b> An online M&amp;E platform</p>	<p>Online monitoring platform</p>	<p>One (1) online monitoring platform being designed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has been permanently monitored, within the framework of which the following have been prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2 Project Implementation Reports (PIR), which were prepared by FAO, validated</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

			<p>by MinAmbiente as the GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) in Colombia and approved by the GEF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 6 Project Progress Reports (PPR).</li> <li>○ 36 monthly project Dashboards.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The design of an online M&amp;E platform with the "Power BI" tool was completed, which is in the process of being published as a section of the Pacífico Biocultural Project's website <a href="https://pacificobiocultural.fao.org.co/">https://pacificobiocultural.fao.org.co/</a>.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 70,8%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.3:</b> One communication strategy for development implemented</p>	<p>Communication strategy</p>	<p>One (1) communication strategy designed and in early stages of implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress has been made in systematizing the process of implementing the project's communication strategy, as a result of which a preliminary document has been prepared to report the strengthening of community communication collectives and communication actions and products to accompany the project implementation process. Project stakeholders are informed about its progress, disseminating relevant results or milestones to be highlighted aimed at external audiences and generating agreements with both institutional and community stakeholders to support internal project and/or community communication processes.</li> <li>• In the framework of the project's positioning with community and institutional partners, the delivery of communication products, outreach and agendas was made. In addition, disseminating progress in social networks of the FAO Representation in Colombia, the project's YouTube channel, the project website, or FAO Colombia's website, permanently communicating progress with stakeholders in the WhatsApp chats of the MUCB Technical Committees.</li> <li>• The Pacífico Biocultural project website was designed <a href="https://pacificobiocultural.fao.org.co/">https://pacificobiocultural.fao.org.co/</a></li> </ul>	

			<p>which is published as a microsite on the FAO Colombia website. Cumulative progress: 83,0%.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.4:</b> One Mid-term Review (MTR) and one Terminal Evaluation (TE)</p>	<p>One Mid-term Review and one Terminal Evaluation</p>	<p>Mid-term Review report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mid-Term Review (MTR) was conducted during the first semester of 2023 and its results were socialized in a meeting with the project's Technical Committee. The final MTR report was submitted to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for the corresponding procedure.</li> <li>• The Terminal Evaluation (TE) is scheduled to be carried out in the final year of the project.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative progress: 50%.</p>	

## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

- Significant progress has been made in incorporating greater integrality in the implementation of the actions planned in the project, in response to the consolidation and internalization by the Project Implementation Unit of the socio-ecosystem connectivity and MUCBs approaches. This implementation has been overcoming the fragmentation and initial approach from the project structuring in its formulation phase and early implementation of actions (components).
- A Diagnosis and Strategic Assessment of the ecosystem services in the Pacific Region (VISE) for 4 MUCBs was conducted.
- The project has managed to exceed more than 76% of the co-financing committed.
- The project's Mid-term Review was carried out.
- The Baseline data collection for the impact evaluation of the Pacifico Biocultural project was conducted, as an FAO added value.
- The Management effectiveness of PAs measured by the METT was updated at Mid-term, yielding the following results:
  - Katíos NNP: 78 (+12)
  - Farallones NNP: 77 (+10)
  - Tatamá NNP: 77 (+9)
  - Munchique NNP: 70 (+2)
  - Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera IMND: 59 (+19)
  - Río Bravo RFPR: 62 (+22)
- 3 declaration as formal PAs processes have been carried out, corresponding to:
  - 11,641 ha from *K'õk'õiEujã – Golden Dart Frog Territory Regional Protective Forest Reserve (Calle Santa Rosa)*.
  - 39,792 ha from *Serranía de los Paraguas Integrated Management Regional District* (in the department of Valle del Cauca).
  - 18,127 ha from *Páramo del Duende Regional Natural Park* (in the department of Valle del Cauca).
- 22 of the 26 Green Business initiatives, 6 of the 7 Value Addition Units – UAV and 6 community-based nature tourism initiatives that are being supported by the project, have a diagnosis, action plans and a first agreement of investments to be made.
- A proposal of the diploma: “*Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial, Fortalecimiento de la Gobernanza, Conservación de la Biodiversidad y Producción Verde como Estrategias para un Desarrollo Propio en el Pacífico Colombiano*” was built within the framework of the development of the training and capacity-building plan for SIRAP Pacific stakeholders.
- 4 ethnic territory planning instruments were formulated or updated, namely: formulation of the ethno-development plan of the Communal Council of the Cacarica River watershed, which was approved by the CC's general assembly in November 2022; the update of the ethno-development plan of the Communal Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera, which was approved by the CC's general assembly in March 2023;

the update of the administration and management plan for natural resources of the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river; and the formulation of the environmental component of the life plan of the Community *Resguardo El Gran Sábalo*.

- The characterization of planning instruments for the Katíos – Caoba, Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá and Farallones – Calima MUCBs was carried out.
- Areas in which forest management plans will be implemented were defined.
- The Pacífico Biocultural project has organized 3 Steering Committees, carried 6 Technical Committees and 10 MUCB Technical Committee. This indicates that the project's governance and decision-making mechanisms are currently operating normally.
- The Pacífico Biocultural Project has carried out consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the 14 ethnic communities that are directly participating in the project.

### Challenges

The major challenges and external factor for delays the project has experienced during its implementation phase were:

- The Covid-19 pandemic, that has definitely been the main reason for delays on the activities and progress in the implementation of the Pacífico Biocultural project.
- The Output 3.1.2: SFM initiatives and sustainable production systems continues with delays, for example: some definitions of the type of ECAs and investments are still missing, taking into account that UNIDO was unable to co-implement the Pacífico Biocultural project in Colombia and FAO had to act as the only GEF implementing agency of the project, carrying out the activities UNIDO was responsible for, including this output.
- Some insecurity situations occurred due to conflict situation associated with the presence of armed actors in the territories where the project is being implemented. However, there are signs that currently allow a better implementation of the project in most of the territories, persisting a complicated situation in one of them (Urabá). It is recognized that this is a changing situation, which presents volatility and with a high level of uncertainty, as it may change from one moment to the next. The Project Implementation Unit has made adjustments according to the realities of each of the territories and this has allowed its implementation to continue.
- Given the election of new local and regional governments that will take place in Colombia in October 2023, it is necessary to hold joint meetings between the project counterparts of the outgoing government and the incoming government. The implementation unit will promote a meeting between both governments' teams.
- The project's Mid-term Review – MTR was carried out with some useful recommendations to be addressed by the project to improve its implementation. The MTR main recommendations are:
  - Review current administrative processes and analyze the possibility of developing a differential approach for processes carried out with the participation of stakeholders belonging to ethnic communities (indigenous and 'Afro-descendant'), considering the reality of the territories in which the project is implemented where there is low access to banking services, limited internet access, lack of services such as chambers of commerce, unions and insurance companies, and informality in local commerce, among others.

- Give special attention to gender mainstreaming in the activities of Component 3, given its lower level of progress, which will allow the project to move from complying with a requirement to having a greater impact on the actions implemented.
- Analyze the possibility of a no-cost time extension once this proposal has been approved by the Project Steering Committee. The extension proposal contemplates a six-month period for the implementation of activities and a three-month period for the project's administrative closure, allowing the project to have a realistic timeframe for the achievement of results and the development of the proposed outputs, especially those corresponding to Component 3, which started with a delay of about 20 months.
- Promote local communication spaces and mechanisms within the communities (*'mentideros'*, *'caminar la palabra'*, among others), with support from the MUCB professionals, the MUCB Local Facilitator and community communication collectives identified in the Katíos-Caoba and Cabo Manglares-Familia Awá MUCBs, as a strategy for the internalization and appropriation of external concepts promoted by the project.
- Develop and implement a project Exit Strategy, in partnership with FAO and the SIRAP Pacific, that involves the transfer of responsibilities to institutional and community stakeholders that will remain in the territories at the end of the project, along with capacity building of local stakeholders on governance issues, strengthening of collectives and self-management capacities for decision-making.
- Despite the above, the project is currently fully operative.



### **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.

	<b>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>28</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>30</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The Pacífico Biocultural project has made significant progress, especially in overcoming the arrears from Component 3. In addition, it has had results exceeding mid-term targets in the update for the Management effectiveness of PAs measured by the METT (Component 2) and the GEF Development Capacity Scorecard for the SIRAP Pacific Regional Technical Roundtable (Component 1).</p> <p>The project's Mid-term Review was carried out with very positive results for the project and some useful recommendations to be addressed to improve its implementation. Furthermore, the Baseline data collection for the impact evaluation of the Pacífico Biocultural project was conducted, as an FAO added value.</p>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project has had important challenges for its execution, among them, the coordination between public institutions and social organizations. Also, the public order situation in several of the areas where the project is being developed.</p> <p>In September 2022, a general team meeting was held in which the progress of the project goals and the budget progress were reviewed. Given the results, a shock plan was established to improve execution by the end of the year, which worked well. This demonstrated the team's ability to work together with the communities and local and national institutions.</p>

<sup>28</sup> **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.

<sup>29</sup> **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.

<sup>30</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<p><b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>31</sup></b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p>Concerning the Project Implementation Report document, the data on implementation progress reflects sufficient details on the status of the activities presented at the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee held in March.</p> <p>The recommendations made to the document refer to the necessity of making specific mention of the committees, which are of great value in the monitoring, follow-up and institutional coordination processes.</p> <p>It is also recommended that mention be made of the fact that during the period of the report (July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023) there was a change of government with which the National Development Plan 2022-2026 "<i>Colombia Potencia Mundial de la Vida</i>" was implemented and that with the new administration of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Coordinator together with the project team held a work session in February 2023 to present a progress report and identify the contributions of the project team to the implementation of the plan.</p>
<p><b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>32</sup></b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p>The project has managed to overcome initial problems related to delays in the operation and currently has an acceptable execution process. It is important to maintain attention on the activities of component 3, strengthen with more technical professionals if necessary. The change of territorial government authorities in the second semester is a challenge that must be considered to ensure the sustainability of the actions, especially regarding the processes of strengthening institutional capacities.</p> <p>The mid-term evaluation has left some recommendations in this regard that must be implemented to ensure compliance with the project's goals.</p>
<p><b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p>During the last fiscal year, the project reported a good level of progress in components 1 and 2, exceeding the expected goals in some indicators. On the other hand, component 3 continues to lag behind, so it will be necessary to reinforce this component, which has a high value in demonstrating social and economic co-benefits and contributes directly to the sustainability of the results obtained by the project. It is important to highlight the level of progress that the</p>

<sup>31</sup> In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

<sup>32</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<p>project has demonstrated in dealing with complex situations such as the pandemic, civil unrest and armed conflict situations that persist in the country. The project was in the mid-term review process during the formulation of this report, and some points of improvement were identified that will need to be addressed during the remainder of its execution. A no-cost time extension is also being considered considering the delay in starting Component 3 since the original implementing agency for that component was unable to continue with the project. These recommendations will be submitted to the project steering committee for consideration and reported in the Management Response. During the remaining period of execution, it will be important to work closely with national counterparts on the sustainability of the important results that the project is expected to achieve.</p>
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## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<p><b>The project may be implemented within protected areas or buffer zones.</b></p> <p>The project will intervene in five Biodiversity Use and Conservation Mosaics (MUCB) in the Pacific Region of Colombia. Those MCUB have been prioritized by using a multicriteria analysis approach (see Appendix 11). A <i>conservation mosaic</i> is a network of protected areas and complementary landscapes that include national parks, marine and terrestrial production landscapes, and territories of collective ethnic property. This mosaic approach will support integrated landscape management in three mosaics (i) Katíos – Caoba; ii) Farallones – Calima; and iii) Cabo Manglares – Familia Awá), and partial intervention in two mosaics (Serranía de Paraguas – Tatamá and Munchique – Rio Saija). Appendix 8 includes maps of the MUCBs. The project will intervene in 82 protected areas overall.</p>	<p>The project aims to reduce pressures and promote the integrated management of protected areas and buffer zones through conservation and sustainable use measures.</p> <p>Component 2 will support the effective management of protected areas (PAs), buffer zones and complementary conservation strategies (CCSs). In order to do so, planning and management instruments will be developed, and technical guidelines to formalize the CCSs in the Pacific region will be designed. Moreover, priority areas for</p>	<p>With the 6 PAs prioritized in the PRODOC and 4 additional PAs agreed with the institutional partners of the project, the following ongoing actions (that are done every year) have been carried out to increase its management effectiveness:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acquisition of equipment and supplies for the management of PAs.</li> <li>2. Activities related to the implementation of PAs management plans.</li> <li>3. Support for the strengthening governance of 6 mechanisms in the PAs.</li> </ol>	<p>Continue supporting management plans and governance mechanisms in the selected PAs.</p> <p>Continue the development of planning and management instruments of the conservation strategies (OEC) identified and implement prioritized actions by the communities.</p> <p>Design of technical guidelines to</p>	<p>The Project Coordinator, the MUCB Technical Supervisor, the Professional in instruments for ecosystem services planning and assessment and the Professional in PAs and CCSs are responsible for this ESS, with the support of the Project Implementation Unit.</p>

	<p>conservation will be assessed and necessary steps towards their declaration as formal PAs will be taken.</p>	<p>1 process of extension of the declaration as a Protected Area was carried out, namely: <i>Páramo del Duende Regional Natural Park</i> by CVC in 2023 within the MUCB Farallones - Calima (in the department of Valle del Cauca), which went from 14,543 to 18,127 hectares.</p> <p>2 planning and management instruments of the conservation strategies (OEC) have been developed in the ethnic conservation areas of “<i>Alto Amurrupá</i>” in the Communal Council of Santa Cecilia and “<i>Alto Lloradó</i>” in the Major Communal Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN).</p>	<p>formalize the CCSs in the Pacific region.</p> <p>3 priority area for conservation will be assessed and necessary steps towards their declaration as formal PAs will be taken, in coordination with Codechocó.</p>	
<p><b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b></p>				
<p><b>Project activities could take place where indigenous peoples live.</b></p> <p>During full project preparation, 58 indigenous reserves have been identified in the five MUCBs, as belonging to Embera, Embera Katío, Embera Chamí, Embera Dobida, Eperara Siapidara, Waunan, Kuna Tule, Nasa, Coconuco, Pasto, Kamentsa, Coreguaje, and Awá populations.</p>	<p>The project includes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for indigenous peoples, black communities, and rural communities within the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) framework. The Plan will ensure the active participation and local ownership of beneficiary communities, including women, youth, and the elderly. Furthermore, this Plan foresees that all</p>	<p>An autonomous election of the new ethnic delegates was facilitated and supported to represent indigenous communities in the Project Steering Committee. Achieving the election of Nelson Yabur Andrade, Indigenous <i>Guna Dule</i> representative of the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Arquía and Graciano Caicedo Arroyo, ‘<i>Afro-descendant</i>’ of the Communal Council of the</p>	<p>Ensure the active participation of ethnic communities in the discussions of the technical guidelines as support for the regulatory process to formalize the OECs in the Pacific region.</p> <p>Promote and encourage the participation of ethnic delegates in</p>	<p>The Project Coordinator and the Professional specialized in participation and “<i>differential approach</i>” are responsible for this ESS, with the support of the Project Implementation Unit.</p>

	<p>relevant ethnic groups and organizations are duly consulted and involved in project implementation activities.</p>	<p>Yurumanguí river, who participated with voice and vote in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Project Steering Committee.</p> <p>To date the Pacífico Biocultural Project has carried out consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the 14 indigenous communities and ethno-territorial authorities that are directly participating in the project, 5 of which were signed during this FY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communal Council of Córdoba and San Cipriano.</li> <li>2. Communal Council of Agua Clara.</li> <li>3. Communal Council of Upper Anchicayá.</li> <li>4. Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River.</li> <li>5. Communal Council of Punta Soldado.</li> </ol> <p>A MUCB Local Facilitator was hired for each of the ethnic communities that are directly participating in the project, except for Bajo Mira and Frontera (who is still in the hiring process).</p>	<p>the sessions of the 5 MUCB Technical Committees to follow-up the implementation of the PPIA of each MUCB.</p>	
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	An active participation of ethnic communities in the first and second sessions of the 5 MUCB Technical Committees was encouraged for the construction, consultation, validation, and follow-up of the participatory action plans – PPIA for 2022 and 2023 in each of the MUCBs.		
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**In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>33</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	<p>Yes.</p> <p>However, ESS risks have been reduced due to the support in the PAs management plans, including the strengthening governance of mechanisms in the PAs that have facilitated dialogue and consultation processes with communities.</p> <p>The project has also implemented the FPIC with the 14 ethnic communities that are directly participating in the project in which the agreements have been clarified and with the MUCB Technical Committees that have promoted community participation.</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>
No.

<sup>33</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit ([Esm-unit@fao.org](mailto:Esm-unit@fao.org)) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 <sup>34</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	<b>Political risk</b> Political instability: change of government and senior officials' turnaround in national, regional, and local agencies (ministries, departmental and municipal administrations, and environmental authorities).	Substantial	Y	<p>The project will keep the representatives from key national authorities (MADS, PNN), sub-national agencies (CARs, SIRAP Pacific), departmental and municipal territorial entities, informed on project progress, achievements, and benefits.</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities during project implementation will be re-validated at inception and monitored on yearly basis.</p> <p>If there is a change of government, the Project Team will re-visit the agreement with the new administration.</p>	<p>The project kept the representatives from key national authorities, sub-national agencies, and other stakeholders, informed on project progress, achievements, and challenges.</p> <p>The key project stakeholders have remained committed to the project and new allies such WWF Colombia, Fundación Trópico, FELCA, Corpoversalles,</p>	<p>Given the election of new local and regional governments that will take place in Colombia in October 2023, it is necessary to hold joint meetings between the interlocutors with the project of the outgoing government and the incoming government. The implementation unit will promote a meeting between both governments' teams. This means that by 2024 there will</p>

<sup>34</sup> Risk ratings means a rating of 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.



				<p>The key project stakeholders (PNN, CODECHOCO, CARDER, CVC, CRC, CORPONARIÑO, IIAP, INVEMAR, MADS, and the Departmental Governments of Chocó and Nariño) have committed co-financing to materialize their interest in the project.</p>	<p>Fundación Ecohabitats, Corporación Serraniagua and Fundación Sigma, among others have been included.</p>	<p>be new mayors, governors, and most likely general directors of the CARs.</p> <p>The relationship has strengthened: an extraordinary Project Steering Committee will be held in the next months to socialize the MTR results and approve the time extension.</p>
2	<p><b>Political risk</b> Local authorities show limited interest in the project and reflect a lack of willingness to take part in project activities</p>	Moderate	Y	<p>The project will generate participation and discussion spaces with project stakeholders through the Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Technical Committee (PTC), and MUCB Technical Committees.</p> <p>Local stakeholders will be part of agreements to implement MUCB action plans. They will be periodically reviewed and adjusted to keep up the local interest.</p> <p>The project will promote institutional strengthening and will develop capacities of local technical teams and local communities to harmonize planning instruments. This will contribute to maintaining interest in the project at the local level.</p>	<p>The Pacifico Biocultural project has promoted and encouraged participation and discussion spaces with project stakeholders through the Project Steering Committee, Project Technical Committee and the MUCB Technical Committees.</p> <p>The project has implemented a participatory approach, through the SIRAP Pacific structures and other mechanisms.</p> <p>Local public and ethnic-territorial authorities' stakeholders have been part of</p>	<p>So far this attitude of the local authorities has not been perceived.</p> <p>On the contrary, they have continued with the interest to take part in the project activities and willing to accelerate the implementation of fieldwork.</p>

				<p>The project will adopt a participatory approach, through SIRAP Pacific structures and other mechanisms.</p> <p>The economic incentives and production alternatives will encourage the participation of municipal authorities in project activities.</p>	<p>agreements to formulate and implement the participatory action plans – PPIA.</p> <p>The project has encouraged the participation of municipal authorities in project activities (for example, Barbacoas, Pueblo Rico, Buenaventura, among others).</p>	
3	<p><b>Political risk</b> Project co-financiers do not comply with the co-financing commitments</p>	Low	Y	<p>The project will keep co-financiers informed regarding their financial commitments to the project. Within the framework of the PSC, matters related to co-financing contributions will be coordinated to ensure these commitments are included in the annual budgetary allocations of the partner entities. The PC will provide advice to the project Executing Stakeholders in reporting in-kind and cash co-financing provided by co-financiers and eventually other stakeholders not foreseen in the Project Document.</p>	<p>The project has kept its co-financiers permanently informed regarding their financial commitments to the project.</p> <p>Constant communication with stakeholders has been maintained to request the report of its co-financing commitments. Some stakeholders have delivered it and the project has managed to exceed more than 76% of the co-financing committed.</p>	<p>Steps have been taken, but it is a potential risk that will remain until the end of the project or until the co-financing contributions target is accomplished.</p> <p>UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project and FAO had to act as the only GEF implementing agency of the project. UNIDO's co-financing amount confirmed at CEO endorsement was reviewed and they will not provide</p>

						co-financing certification.
4	<p><b>Social risk</b></p> <p>Lack of interest and low participation by traditional authorities, local communities, and community leaders</p>	Moderate	Y	<p>The project includes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for Indigenous, black, and rural communities within the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) framework. The plan implementation will ensure the active participation and local ownership by beneficiary communities, including women, youth, and the elderly.</p> <p>Project activities are gender-sensitive and have been designed to promote the participation of beneficiary communities in meetings and roundtables, and in workshops to develop capacities.</p> <p>The project will promote the application of sustainable production practices, and access to economic incentives and markets for local biodiversity-based products. New business models are expected to generate an improvement in local living conditions (Component 3). Additionally, the project will strengthen and ensure respect for and recognition of the traditional knowledge systems associated with biodiversity. Traditional authorities, local communities, and community leaders will obtain tangible social, economic,</p>	<p>The Pacífico Biocultural Project has carried out consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the 14 ethnic communities that are directly participating in the project.</p> <p>The project has promoted and there has been an active participation of ethnic communities in the MUCB Technical Committees and in the formulation/follow up of the participatory action plans – PPIA, with a particular focus on women, youth, and the elderly.</p>	<p>The Pacífico Biocultural project had the participation of the ethnic delegates at the 2nd Project Steering Committee: Nelson Yabur Andrade, Indigenous <i>Guna Dule</i> representative of the Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Arquía and Graciano Caicedo Arroyo, ‘<i>Afro-descendant</i>’ of the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river.</p>

			<p>and environmental benefits, which will contribute to promoting interest in the project.</p> <p>To avoid delays, the PSC, PTC, and MUCB committees will be established at project inception, ensuring the early engagement of project stakeholders, including representatives and leaders of beneficiary Black, Indigenous, and peasant communities, which will be key to supporting the implementation of activities in the field (i.e., MUCBs).</p> <p>Stakeholders and project stakeholders will be informed on their roles in these committees and the decision-making processes.</p> <p>In line with the project M&amp;E plan, PSC meetings will be held periodically to define the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and review the Project Progress Report (PPR) and PIR, allowing the close monitoring of the implementation of project activities.</p> <p>Mechanisms for fair and equitable distribution of project socio-economic and environmental benefits will be defined at inception.</p>		
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				<p>Benefits are detailed as follows: organizational strengthening and capacity building of beneficiary local communities, participation strategies, harmonization of life/ethno development plans, support for the CCSs, community-based monitoring of SFM plans, improvement of household incomes through the marketing of biodiversity-derived products and the promotion of eco-tourism initiatives, and improved knowledge-sharing and information access for decision-making).</p> <p>The project formulation phase was compliant with initial FPIC requirements. In PY1 agreements will be set and signed with ethnic representatives of local beneficiary communities for implementing the MUCB action plans, in the framework of FPIC.</p>		
5	<p><b>Social risk</b> Low participation of women, youth, and the elderly</p>	Low	Y	<p>The project will apply a gender-sensitive approach and will ensure fair and equitable distribution of project benefits among women and men.</p> <p>The project will enhance participation of organizations of women, youth, and the elderly in decision-making processes, training events, and access to economic incentives.</p>	<p>The project has applied a gender-sensitive approach, it has sought to encourage their participation in the project's activities and products.</p> <p>In addition, the M&amp;E system has gender-disaggregated data to be able to follow-up, monitor and track</p>	<p>There is no evidence to date of low participation of women, youth, or the elderly.</p> <p>The project implementation unit has an expert in participation, ethnic and gender approaches as part of the strategy to ensure</p>

				<p>Additionally, as part of the project M&amp;E strategy, gender-based indicators are included to evaluate benefits and collect gender-disaggregated data on gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Likewise, the project implementation team will include an expert in participation, ethnic and gender approaches as part of the strategy to ensure the active participation of women, youth, and the elderly.</p>	<p>implementation progress from a gender perspective as well as to be able to conduct gender analysis. A recommendation was made by the MTR to integrate the gender mainstreaming plan into the project’s M&amp;E system, which will be developed in the coming months.</p> <p>Local community participatory structures have larger government bodies, which are consulted and participate in decision-making.</p> <p>Governance and communication activities and products are being implemented mainly with women and young people. For example, through the community communication collectives, Green Business initiatives, Value Addition Units – UAV and community-based nature tourism initiatives, where most of the people that are</p>	<p>the active participation of women, youth, and the elderly.</p> <p>The mainstreaming of the gender approach in the project narratives is pending.</p>
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					part of the generational relay strategy called "herederos del planeta" are young.	
6	<b>Environmental risk</b> The sequence of climate change events affects vital areas for conservation, productive landscapes, and beneficiary communities	Moderate	Y	To reduce the impact of climate change, the project incorporates a socio-ecosystem connectivity approach and activities related to harmonization of planning instruments, PAs and CCSs planning and management, SFM, and sustainable production initiatives. The project activities related to biodiversity conservation include sustainable production practices, forest cover improvement, and native vegetation rehabilitation, which will contribute to increasing resilience to climate change and climate variability. In addition, the project will strengthen and improve the adaptation capacity and social resilience of local communities to climate change by respecting and recognizing their traditional knowledge of biodiversity management and the promotion of sustainable production practices.	The Pacifico Biocultural project has promoted a socio-ecosystem connectivity approach.	In the course of the Project to date, no major environmental effects have been observed in the intervention areas. Starting in July 2023, IDEAM foresees in Colombia one of the strongest cyclical oceanic-climate phenomenon known as "El Niño" in recent decades.
7	<b>Environmental risk</b> Socio-environmental conflicts: Extraction activities and territorial conflicts	Moderate	Y	Output 1.1.1, which is related to analysis and strategic assessment of ecosystem services in the Colombian Pacific region will provide information for identifying socio-environmental conflicts. The project will foster a	The Output 1.1.1, which is related to a Diagnosis and Strategic Assessment of the ecosystem services in the Pacific Region for 4 MUCBs was	Faced with the impossibility of implementing actions in <i>El playón</i> of the Siguí River (due to the problem of illegal mining and disruption

				monitoring system with periodic reports, including identification and tracking of potential socio-environmental conflicts in each MUCB. Potential socio-environmental conflicts will be discussed within the framework of the PSC, PTC, and the committees of each MUCB so that these are considered in the planning and implementation of project activities.	implemented, through a Letter of Agreement – LoA with WWF Colombia.	of public order), the implementation of actions with the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River was agreed as an alternative, which is already under development.
8	<b>Security risk</b> Armed conflict, disruption of public order, and problems related to security	Moderate	Y	One of the factors for defining and prioritizing the MUCBs was the situation of security and public order. Areas where the main efforts for building peace are concentrated were selected. Likewise, the security criteria will be considered in selecting the areas for implementation of pilot activities and during the Technical Committee meetings of each MUCB. The security measures required by the United Nations system will be applied in such cases. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) periodically evaluates the risks of the country and the specific risks for those operating in the field, by sharing this information with all the United Nations system agencies. Additionally, the Department of Protection of Citizens' rights puts an Early Warning System at the disposal of communities and	The monitoring of problems related to security, including armed conflict and disruption of public order, has been conducted on a permanent basis by the security FAO focal point in coordination with UNDSS, paying particular attention to the focused operating windows within the MUCBs.  The project has sought to maintain a permanent communication and generation of early warnings in this regard.  The Project Implementation Unit has adopted	Security difficulties remain in the Pacific Region of Colombia and the project implementation territories, which has led to the adoption of mechanisms that have allowed to date to guarantee the safety of both project personnel and institutional and community stakeholders.  As mentioned before, the project was not able to work in <i>El playón</i> of the Siguí River due to the problem of illegal mining and resistance of this community to conservation issues,



				institutions that monitors the risk situations due to the armed conflict. The project will strictly follow the advice of the UNDSS concerning all matters related to security of the United Nations and project staff working on activities involving the locations of offices, movement, and participation of populations in remote areas.	mechanisms and has made adjustments according to the realities of each of the territories whereby security situations have not affected its implementation.	based on the strategy of protected areas.
9	<b>Institutional risk</b> The institutional post-conflict structure and roles and responsibilities have only recently been defined, which may limit the impact of the project	Low	N	Not defined in the Prodoc.	N/A.	To date, there has been no impact in this regard.
10	<b>Political-institutional risk</b> Lack of willingness of subnational and local authorities and private sector to apply the guidelines for harmonization of territorial and environmental management planning instruments that safeguard cultural, biological, and ecosystem services' diversity	Low	N	In 2023, once the newly elected governments are known (that will begin their administration in 2024), the project will promote dialogue based on government plan to ensure harmonization.	Mitigation actions will be implemented from November 2023.  The project will promote dialogue with elected territorial authorities, to whom the project and its progress in the territories will be socialized. Moreover, ethno-development plans and life plans will be socialized so that they can be harmonized with the development plans of the new governments.	To date, there has been no impact in this regard, but the Pacífico Biocultural project identifies this as a new risk considering the regional and local elections in Colombia to be held in October 2023.  The project will promote dialogue based on government plan to ensure harmonization.

11	<p><b>Health risk</b> Worldwide emergency situation due to the Covid-19 pandemic</p>	Moderate	N	Adapt some in person meetings to virtual means and adjust the project strategy to teleworking.	<p>To date the MUCB professionals and the MUCB Local Facilitator were selected and are coordinating actions and meetings in territory, in order to have an interlocutor with each of the ethnic communities that are directly participating in the project.</p> <p>Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, some institutional meetings have been conducted in a virtual manner and the Project has assumed teleworking as the way to conduct the work by the Implementation Unit since the project and FAO do not have offices in Cali.</p>	<p>The Covid-19 pandemic was the main reason for delays on the activities and progress in the implementation of the project during 2020 and 2021.</p>
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**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	The risk level associated mainly with external factors to the Pacifico Biocultural project remains the same. It is considered that the security risk is the only one that could directly affect the project’s implementation, due to the armed conflict. However, so far, the staff of the project has not had major security issues or situations directly since we work and-in-hand with the communities in territory.

## 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>
<p><b>Recommendation 1:</b> Review current administrative processes and analyze the possibility of developing a differential approach for processes carried out with the participation of stakeholders belonging to ethnic communities (indigenous and 'Afro-descendant'), considering the reality of the territories in which the project is implemented where there is low access to banking services, limited internet access, lack of services such as chambers of commerce, unions and insurance companies, and informality in local commerce, among others.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 2:</b> Provide support from a gender specialist from FAO Colombia, to accompany and advise the professional specialized in social participation and "differential approach" (ethnic and gender) of the project, to ensure the effective integration of the gender perspective in the activities carried out in the territories, and compliance with the plan for mainstreaming the gender perspective, including the development of studies on the roles of men and women in land management, to feed intervention strategies in the MUCBs. It is suggested to give special attention to gender mainstreaming in the activities of Component 3, given its lower level of progress, which will allow the project to move from complying with a requirement to having a greater impact on the actions implemented.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 3:</b> Analyze the possibility of a no-cost time extension once this proposal has been approved by the Project Steering Committee (see recommendation 13). The extension proposal contemplates a six-month period for the implementation of activities and a three-month period for the project's administrative closure, allowing the project to have a realistic timeframe for the achievement of results and the development of the proposed outputs,</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>

<p>especially those corresponding to Component 3, which started with a delay of about 20 months.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation 4:</b> To make visible the project's contributions to peace-building processes in the territories, such as those achieved through the strengthening of local governance structures, the improvement of communities' livelihoods and the construction of social fabric, which increases resilience and reduces the vulnerability of local stakeholders to violence and illegality present in the Colombian Pacific region.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> Analyze the appropriateness of the role played by MinAmbiente as the Executing Entity for the project, according to the PRODOC and the operational manual - MOP, versus the role it plays in practical terms, where both execution and implementation are the responsibility of FAO.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 6:</b> Focus efforts on the implementation of activities with the lowest level of progress, especially those of Component 3, and to promote at all times the articulation between components and MUCBs, using as a guide the socio-ecosystem connectivity strategy considered in the design, with the support of the MUCB professionals and the MUCB Local Facilitator, given their proximity to communities in the territories.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 7:</b> Promote local communication spaces and mechanisms within the communities (<i>'mentideros'</i>, <i>'caminar la palabra'</i>, among others), with support from the MUCB professionals, the MUCB Local Facilitator and community communication collectives identified in the Katíos-Caoba and Cabo Manglares-Familia Awá MUCBs, as a strategy for the internalization and appropriation of external concepts promoted by the project. In the MUCBs where there are no community communication collectives, analyze the feasibility and interest of local stakeholders to create this type of groups and/or identify other strategies to work communication issues and internalization of concepts with community stakeholders.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 8:</b> Create environmental working groups or committees, within each ethnic community</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and</p>

<p>participating in the project, made up of leaders appointed by the boards of directors and authorities of each Community <i>Resguardo</i> and Communal Council, who do not fulfill a political but technical role, with a medium and long-term vision, not being subject to the political ups and downs of the different governance structures of the communities.</p> <p>The members of these groups will be trained in the main topics promoted by the project in order to acquire enough skills and abilities to continue the actions in the MUCBs at the end of the project, and in particular to facilitate the connection with the new boards of directors and authorities of indigenous and 'Afro-descendant' communities, since they are renewed every year, avoiding delays as a result of these changes that could affect decision-making regarding the project. They will also play a key role in building and strengthening local capacities with women and youth groups in particular, serving as interlocutors with institutions and cooperation initiatives. All of these working groups or teams could be considered as part of a community conservation strategy or network anchored to the Pacific SIRAP.</p>	<p>for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 9:</b> Integrate into the project's M&amp;E platform the gender mainstreaming plan and its indicators, as a subsystem, in order to closely monitor its compliance, especially those focused on the integration of the gender approach in the project's actions and products that are underway or that have not yet begun.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 10:</b> Develop a monitoring and follow-up plan for forest restoration actions that will make it possible to know the geo-referenced location of the intervened areas (either as passive or active restoration), the community where they are located, the area intervened, and other data such as planting density, species used, forestry arrangements, and the percentage of mortality and replanting. It is suggested that each community be responsible for collecting the information and transferring it to the project every three or four months, which will be responsible for integrating it into a subsystem for monitoring and follow-up of the restored areas, which will be part of the project's M&amp;E platform.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>

<p><b>Recommendation 11:</b> Coordinate with MinAmbiente the possibility of linking the SFM initiatives to be developed with the National Traceability System, which is currently being implemented. This in other to contribute to the operation of the system and to add value to the wood and other non-timber products that are used as a result of management plans.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 12:</b> Develop and implement a project Exit Strategy, in partnership with FAO and the SIRAP Pacific, that involves the transfer of responsibilities to institutional and community stakeholders that will remain in the territories at the end of the project, along with capacity building of local stakeholders on governance issues, strengthening of collectives and self-management capacities for decision-making.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 13:</b> <b>Project Steering Committee</b> – Review and analyze the proposed changes to the Results Framework and time extension, revised as part of the MTR. The first aimed at clarifying the scope of the Results Framework, and the second in order to be able to finalize the proposed outputs and activities (especially those of Component 3, which started about 20 months late).</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 14:</b> <b>Indigenous and 'Afro-descendant' communities</b> – Actively participate in the design of the project's Exit Strategy, with the objective that it includes a clear and concrete strategy for the transfer of responsibilities to local institutions, so that they provide technical, political, and financial support to the ethnic communities for the continuation of the actions developed by the project.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 15:</b> <b>Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible &amp; BIOINNOVA</b> – Join efforts and take better advantage of the synergies and complementarities that arise as part of the process of implementing Component 3 actions in the MUCBs. Specifically, BIOINNOVA can be guided by the progress and learnings of Biocomercio, given the higher level of progress in the activities, and the Green Business in general, in the MUCBs where <i>Biocomercio</i> actions are implemented.</p>	<p>The project has taken careful note of the recommendations from the Mid-term Review - MTR, whose final report was delivered in mid-June 2023 and for which the Project Implementation Unit still has some months to carry out the suggested activities. However, due to the cut-off times of this PIR were not enough to develop them.</p>

<p><b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</b></p>	<p>The Pacífico Biocultural project's exit strategy is under construction based on 1) the MTR recommendations (especially Recommendation 12); 2) the SIRAP Pacific's financial sustainability strategy; and 3) the election of new local and regional governments that will take place in Colombia in October 2023.</p>
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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 Guidelines<sup>35</sup>. 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	N/A. Some clarifications to the Results framework were suggested under the MTR but have not yet been submitted for approval by the Project Steering Committee.		
Components and cost	N/A		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	At the request of MinAmbiente, a Project Operating Manual was designed. This document compiles the main clarifications, details and/or updates regarding the institutional and implementation arrangements regarding the content of the PRODOC, for example, the conformation of the Project Steering Committee and the definition of how their respective delegates are elected.	Since March 2021 and actualized in March 2022	Project Steering Committee
Financial management	Considering the request of MinAmbiente, the authorization by the GEF and the fact that UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project, FAO had to carry out a budget revision process to include in FPMIS the amount of USD \$1.942.669 that UNIDO was responsible for	June 16, 2021 August 30, 2021 May 2022	GEF MinAmbiente and FAO Project Task Force (PTF)

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



Implementation schedule	To date, implementation schedule has not been formally modified. However, the MTR recommended an extension of 9 months		
Executing Entity	N/A		
Executing Entity Category	N/A		
Minor project objective change	N/A		
Safeguards	N/A		
Risk analysis	Two new risks have been identified by the project: the lack of willingness of subnational and local authorities and private sector to apply the guidelines for harmonization of territorial and environmental management planning instruments that safeguard cultural, biological, and ecosystem services' diversity; and the worldwide emergency situation due to the Covid-19 pandemic.	Since March 2020 and continues in force to date	1 <sup>st</sup> PIR
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A		
Co-financing	UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project and FAO had to act as the only GEF implementing agency of the project. UNIDO's co-financing amount confirmed at CEO endorsement was reviewed and they will not provide co-financing certification.	June 16, 2021 August 30, 2021	GEF MinAmbiente and FAO
Location of project activity	Adjustments were made to the polygon's boundaries of the Farallones – Calima and Tatamá – Serranía de los Paraguas MUCBs, as requested by the institutional project stakeholders.	March 18, 2022	Project Steering Committee
Other minor project amendment (define)			

## 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	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government institutions</b>			
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente)	Executing agency of the project and GEF focal point.	<p>The project has had a close relationship with MinAmbiente and its different offices: the Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystemic Services; the Office for Green and Sustainable Business; and the Office for International Affairs.</p> <p>Taking into account that MinAmbiente is the main entity responsible for developing the national policy related to environment and it also shall establish the guidelines for proper land planning and use, during the project implementation process MinAmbiente has participated in the discussions for the agreement of the guidelines on harmonization of ethnic territory planning instruments with territorial instruments of prioritized municipalities (Output 1.1.2) and in the development of the Output 2.2.2 - Technical guidelines as support for the regulatory process to formalize the OECs in the Pacific region.</p> <p>MinAmbiente has also participated actively in the Project Steering Committee, Project Technical Committee</p>	N/A. Given the elections that took place in Colombia on June 19, 2022, MinAmbiente and the project held joint meetings between the interlocutors with the project of the outgoing government and the incoming government and the relationship has been very fluid.

		and the MUCB Technical Committees.	
National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN)	Project partner. The director of the Pacific Territorial Directorate – DTPA was appointed by MinAmbiente as the National Project Director (NPD), who is responsible for the execution and coordination of the project.	<p>PNN has contributed with its extensive experience in working with communities, building consensus, and participating in dialogues through its permanent presence in the territory, in addition to being a conservation leader.</p> <p>The project has provided support for managing the PAs to increase the management effectiveness of PAs, through the acquisition of equipment and supplies for the management of PAs; activities related to the implementation of PAs management plans; support for the strengthening governance mechanisms in the Pas; and articulating the strengthening of community communication groups or collectives to the environmental education process led by PNN.</p> <p>PNN has also participated actively in the Project Steering Committee, Project Technical Committee and the MUCB Technical Committees.</p>	N/A. Initially the communication with the PAs was through the DTPA and currently, there is a more fluid relationship at the MUCB local level on concrete actions to be developed.
Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs): CODECHOCÓ CARDER CVC CRC CORPONARIÑO	CARs play a beneficiary and partner role providing support to all the outputs.	<p>CARs have played a key role as beneficiaries and partners providing support to all the project's outputs in their territories.</p> <p>For this project, CARs are the target of actions to strengthen capacity that will improve their technical and operational capacities so that biodiversity-friendly production systems can be sustainable over time, in addition to strengthening</p>	N/A.

		<p>their forest planning and management capacities.</p> <p>CARs have also participated actively in the Project Steering Committee, Project Technical Committee and the MUCB Technical Committees.</p> <p>In terms of communication, it has also established a relationship with the communication office to support outreach on specific topics and specific actions, providing information to communication partner offices to jointly develop products.</p>	
<b>NGOs<sup>36</sup></b>			
<i>Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible</i>	Project partner in the execution of project Outcome 3.2.	<i>Biocomercio</i> and FAO are currently implementing a Letter of Agreement – LoA for the execution of project Outcome 3.2.	Considering that UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project, FAO had to resume dialogues and negotiations with <i>Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible</i> to be able to achieve an execution agreement.
BIOINNOVA	Project partner in the execution of project Outcome 3.2.	BIOINNOVA and FAO are currently implementing a Letter of Agreement – LoA for the execution of project Outcome 3.2.	Considering that UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project, FAO had to resume dialogues and negotiations with BIOINNOVA to be able to achieve an execution agreement.
Other NGOs project partners: Fundación San Cipriano FELCA Corpoversalles WWF Colombia Fundación Ecohabitats Corporación Serraniagua	Project partners in the execution of some project Outputs	The project partners and FAO are currently implementing Letter of Agreements – LoAs for the execution of some project Outputs	N/A.

<sup>36</sup> Non-government organizations

Fundación Sigma			
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
Green Business initiatives, Value Addition Units – UAV and community-based nature tourism initiatives	Project beneficiaries	22 of the 26 Green Business initiatives, 6 of the 7 Value Addition Units – UAV and 6 community-based nature tourism initiatives that are being supported by the project, have a diagnosis, action plans and a first agreement of investments to be made.	Considering that UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project, FAO had to assume leadership of this process.
<b>Others<sup>37</sup></b>			
SIRAP Pacific	Project beneficiary and partner.	<p>The SIRAP Pacific constitutes an articulation scenario for linking environmental officials (CARs and PNN), MinAmbiente, research institutions (INVEMAR and IIAP), institutional regional stakeholders, and ethnic (indigenous and Black) and rural communities with local conservation processes in the region.</p> <p>The SIRAP Pacific participates in all the project's outcomes and products and within the framework of its participation structures, the different actions of the project have been disseminated, socialized and/or agreed.</p> <p>The SIRAP Pacific has also participated actively in the Project Steering Committee, Project Technical Committee and the MUCB Technical Committees.</p>	The Covid-19 pandemic delayed the start of fieldwork and virtuality was a challenge to start dialogues with institutional and community partners.
Institute of Environmental Research of Pacific (IIAP) John von Neumann	The IIAP is part of the SIRAP Pacific and is a project	The IIAP has engaged in different ways: served as the SIRAP Pacific technical secretariat; has also	N/A.

<sup>37</sup> 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

	beneficiary and partner.	participated actively in the Project Steering Committee, Project Technical Committee and the MUCB Technical Committees; has played a significant role in developing Output 1.1.3, as this is a regional node of Colombia SIAT; and in supporting all the outcomes and results.	
Institute of Marine and Coast Research José Benito Vives de Andreis (INVEMAR)	INVEMAR is part of the SIRAP Pacific and is a project beneficiary and partner.	<p>INVEMAR is implementing actions foreseen in the 3 components of the monitoring program of the <i>DNMI Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera</i> management plan.</p> <p>In terms of communication, it has also established a relationship with the communication office to support outreach on specific topics that are related to the monitoring program carried out by INVEMAR in <i>DNMI Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera</i>.</p> <p>INVEMAR has also participated actively in the project Technical Committees and the MUCB Technical Committees.</p>	N/A.
Indigenous <i>Resguardos</i> and Communal Councils	Ethnic communities constitute relevant stakeholders in project implementation, and they will be direct beneficiaries and partners.	<p>To date the Pacífico Biocultural Project has carried out consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the 14 indigenous communities and ethno-territorial authorities that are directly participating in the project.</p> <p>Ethnic communities and FAO are currently implementing Letter of Agreements – LoAs for the execution of some project Outputs in their territories.</p>	The Covid-19 pandemic delayed the start of fieldwork and virtuality was a challenge to start dialogues with them.

		Delegates have participated in the Project Steering Committee and the MUCB Technical Committees.	
<b><i>New stakeholders identified</i></b>			
WWF Colombia	Project partner.	WWF Colombia is the Non-Government Organization (NGO) that was chosen as a project partner for the implementation of the Output 1.1.1: A Diagnosis and Strategic Assessment of the ecosystem services in the Pacific Region in 4 MUCBs.	N/A.

## 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) during this reporting period.**

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	A gender analysis was made at formulation stage and some actions described in the previous PIR. For this FY no additional gender analysis has been performed.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<p>The Pacífico Biocultural project has always promoted equal participation of men and women in its decision-making mechanisms, such as the Project Steering Committee, Project Technical Committee and the MUCB Technical Committees. As well as in other project activities such as meetings, exchanges of experiences and FPIC.</p> <p>The project also supported the event "we are one voice" as an experiences exchange process of women from the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River, in the municipality of Timbiquí, where Afro-descendant and indigenous women presented their productive initiatives and stories of resistance in the empowerment of women. This was carried out in the framework of the celebration of the International Women's Day.</p>
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	Women have been promoted and empowered, to ensure the impact of their participation in the different structures for the construction and formulation of plans in access to and control over natural resources. For instance, in the Diagnosis and Strategic Assessment of the ecosystem services in the Pacific Region – VISE, the differences in gender assessments with the indigenous and 'Afro-descendant' communities was carried out.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	<p>As mentioned above, the project has always encouraged women's participation in its decision-making mechanisms, such as the Project Steering Committee, Project Technical Committee and the MUCB Technical Committees. Consequently, there has been an active participation of women in the first and second sessions of the 5 MUCB Technical Committees for the construction, consultation, validation, and follow-up of the participatory action plans – PPIA for 2022 and 2023 in each of the MUCBs.</p> <p>This has been done with the purpose to promote, strengthen, empower, improve, and guarantee women's participation in the</p>



## 2023 Project Implementation Report

		decision-making in community structures and institutional bodies for the governance of environmental resources.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	<p>A scoring criterion related to the number of women participating in the productive initiatives was included for the selection of the productive initiatives. To date, most of the 26 Green Business initiatives, 7 Value Addition Units – UAV and 6 community-based nature tourism initiatives are led by women and/or have a considerable number of women.</p> <p>The project includes socio-economic benefits, such as incentives and economic supports to green business initiatives, SFM initiatives and sustainable production systems, Value addition units of biodiversity-derived products, biodiversity-derived products, and community-based nature tourism initiatives where women can generate and obtain socio-economic services to improve their conditions. In fact, one of the project targets is that 40% of SFM initiatives and production systems led by women (Outcome 3.1).</p>
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	<p><i>Please provide progress on gender sensitive indicators of the project results framework.</i></p> <p>The M&amp;E system has gender-disaggregated data to be able to follow-up, monitor and track implementation progress from a gender perspective as well as to be able to conduct gender analysis. A recommendation was made by the MTR to integrate the gender mainstreaming plan into the project’s M&amp;E system, which will be developed in the coming months.</p>
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	<p>The Pacifico Biocultural Project Implementation Unit has a professional specialized in “<i>differential approach</i>”, with specific experience in gender and ethnicity in the Colombian Pacific territories.</p> <p>Missionary Professional specialized in participation and “<i>differential approach</i>”: Danny Daniel Herrán Acero email: <a href="mailto:danny.herranacero@fao.org">danny.herranacero@fao.org</a></p>
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	<p>Most of the activities considered in the training and capacity-building plan for the SIRAP Pacific stakeholders and the local community participatory structures foresees an equal participation of men and women. For instance, there is a participation quota of at least 50% of women for the diploma and ethnic school of environmental governance.</p> <p>The project also supported the event “we are one voice” as an experiences exchange process of women from the Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River, in the municipality of Timbiquí, where ‘<i>Afro-descendant</i>’ and indigenous women presented their productive initiatives and stories of resistance in the empowerment of women. This was carried out in the framework of the celebration of the International Women's Day.</p>

### 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>Within the framework of the communication strategy for development, the project designed a knowledge management strategy with a methodological proposal to systematize experiences and lessons learned from all the activities that the project implements in the MUCBs. This methodology is being fed from a toolbox that FAO is building.</p> <p>Experiences have been collected as the Pacífico Biocultural project and its products progress. Likewise, efforts have been coordinated with other institutions, NGOs, or communities to systematize and generate knowledge of good practices in the execution of actions in the MUCBs. For example, it has been included activities in some Letters of Agreements – LoA that have been signed with communities, such as video production, dissemination campaigns or management in local media to collect information on progress and dissemination of the project actions in different media for audiences.</p> <p>In addition, the newsletter systematizes and publicizes progress, good practices, and the project’s achievements. This newsletter is sent to community and institutional stakeholders and is published on the project’s website.</p> <p>Some of the relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The teamwork that was done to reach the agreement and adaptation of the LoAs with ethnic communities, which will allow them to strengthen organizationally and execute the resources from their own dynamics and realities, generating learning and installed capacities.</li> <li>• The methodological exercise of the Diagnosis and Strategic Assessment of the ecosystem services in the Pacific Region conducted by WWF Colombia.</li> </ul>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges <b>this year</b>.</p>	<p>Yes, the project has a communication strategy.</p> <p>The successes of the communication strategy for development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Position the importance of the Pacífico Biocultural project on both institutional and community stakeholders. This has managed to contribute to the effective participation of stakeholders in the Project.</li> <li>- Consolidate the strengthening with 3 community communication groups or collectives in the project.</li> <li>- The information dissemination plan for the SIRAP Pacific structures was designed and the project began the support to the strengthening of 3 structures.</li> </ul> <p>Challenges:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Positioning progress, results, and achievements in external audiences through telling different stories of communities and project actions, good experiences, and significant improvements in different themes.</li> <li>- Generate greater knowledge of the project's components and topics in the communities.</li> </ul>
<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>The project has 3 human-interest stories based on different experiences that the Project addresses and that have been registered to disseminate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "The mangrove and <i>piangua</i>": from <i>Raíces del manglar</i>, a group of women <i>piangueras</i> who tell how their livelihoods relate to the mangrove forest - produced in the framework of International Forest Day: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PYoty0YZjdU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PYoty0YZjdU</a></li> <li>• What is Environmental Governance? Explained from the point of view of the indigenous community leader from the Community <i>Resguardo El Gran Sábalo</i> (awá): <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IY8FarvWp-l">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IY8FarvWp-l</a></li> <li>• "Eco-efficient stoves in Río Bravo" - narrating experiences after stoves were delivered: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3YNYJvmZsCY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3YNYJvmZsCY</a></li> </ul>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>Website of the Pacífico Biocultural project: <a href="https://pacificobiocultural.fao.org.co/">https://pacificobiocultural.fao.org.co/</a> FAO Colombia Twitter: <a href="https://twitter.com/fao_colombia">https://twitter.com/fao_colombia</a> YouTube account of the Pacífico Biocultural project - @pacificobiocultural9357: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UChkUAWyvT1dGDBtAW56C5ag">https://www.youtube.com/channel/UChkUAWyvT1dGDBtAW56C5ag</a> Flickr: FAO Colombia / Proyecto Pacífico Biocultural: <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos/75113635@N06/albums">https://www.flickr.com/photos/75113635@N06/albums</a></p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Videos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/USDJeP-UdAo">https://youtu.be/USDJeP-UdAo</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/UkwrmbGCR6Q">https://youtu.be/UkwrmbGCR6Q</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/gyZjzMnuI94">https://youtu.be/gyZjzMnuI94</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/LwI5C6QmY_4">https://youtu.be/LwI5C6QmY_4</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/FiLzqLEZTDs">https://youtu.be/FiLzqLEZTDs</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/6N_kGLac6uI">https://youtu.be/6N_kGLac6uI</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/jTxVzRCisos">https://youtu.be/jTxVzRCisos</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zWkloBf54IY&amp;t=217s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zWkloBf54IY&amp;t=217s</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/PYoty0YZjdU">https://youtu.be/PYoty0YZjdU</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IY8FarvWp-l">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IY8FarvWp-l</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3YNYJvmZsCY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3YNYJvmZsCY</a></li> </ul> <p>Publications in external media and project stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.elespectador.com/ambiente/bibo/conservacion-y-desarrollo-de-los-bosques-el-compromiso-de-la-fao-colombia/">https://www.elespectador.com/ambiente/bibo/conservacion-y-desarrollo-de-los-bosques-el-compromiso-de-la-fao-colombia/</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.invemar.org.co/web/guest/noticias/-/asset_publisher/LDoaFqdaVjYL/content/se-realiza-monitoreo-participativo-de-pesca-con-">http://www.invemar.org.co/web/guest/noticias/-/asset_publisher/LDoaFqdaVjYL/content/se-realiza-monitoreo-participativo-de-pesca-con-</a></li> </ul>

	<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/comunidades?fbclid=IwAR2B2Z6j1atGYd9nkMMBj7MvAp_vKOvQqbDBZZAinCDY1HS_Xc22LtQJrIA">comunidades?fbclid=IwAR2B2Z6j1atGYd9nkMMBj7MvAp_vKOvQqbDBZZAinCDY1HS_Xc22LtQJrIA</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://medios.ut.edu.co/2022/12/09/la-ut-logra-proyectos-estrategicos-para-el-litoral-pacifico-colombiano/">http://medios.ut.edu.co/2022/12/09/la-ut-logra-proyectos-estrategicos-para-el-litoral-pacifico-colombiano/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/8IltSYMZuc">https://youtu.be/8IltSYMZuc</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://youtu.be/cymsoLTnwDs">https://youtu.be/cymsoLTnwDs</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/el-parque-nacional-natural-farallones-de-cali-celebra-sus-55-anos-con-el-lanzamiento-oficial-del-concurso-de-fotografia-descubre-a-farallones-biodiverso/">https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/el-parque-nacional-natural-farallones-de-cali-celebra-sus-55-anos-con-el-lanzamiento-oficial-del-concurso-de-fotografia-descubre-a-farallones-biodiverso/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1585544/">https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1585544/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1602637/">https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1602637/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1619569/">https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1619569/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1627692/">https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1627692/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1639804/">https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1639804/</a></li> </ul>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Missionary Professional specialized in Communication: Claudia Marcela Ayala Afanador          Email: <a href="mailto:marcela.ayala@fao.org">marcela.ayala@fao.org</a></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.**

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

The indigenous communities are directly involved in the project from its Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, in which they participated actively. In addition, since a large part of the territories and areas where the project is being implemented have a collective-ethnic character, the ethnic communities are considered strategic stakeholders of the Pacífico Biocultural project.

To date the Pacífico Biocultural Project has carried out consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the 14 indigenous communities and ethno-territorial authorities that are directly participating in the project:

1. Communal Council of the Cacarica River watershed.
2. Major Communal Council of the Lower Atrato (COCOMAUNGUÍA).
3. Major Communal Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN).
4. Communal Council of Santa Cecilia.
5. Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river.
6. Communal Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera.
7. Community *Resguardo* of Arquía.
8. Community *Resguardo* of Calle Santa Rosa.
9. Community *Resguardo* El Gran Sábalo.
10. Communal Council of Córdoba and San Cipriano.
11. Communal Council of Agua Clara.
12. Communal Council of Upper Anchicayá.
13. Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River.
14. Communal Council of Punta Soldado.

The last 5 FPIC were signed during this fiscal year.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

The methodology for formulating the participatory action plans – PPIA includes the consultations to obtain FPIC and the active promotion of their participation in the project activities, as articulating axes of the actions to be carried out in the MUCB, in coordination with the institutions of the SIRAP Pacific.

An active participation of ethnic communities in the first and second sessions of the 5 MUCB Technical Committees was encouraged for the construction, consultation, validation, and follow-up of the participatory action plans – PPIA for 2022 and 2023 in each of the MUCBs. They also participate and project activities are agreed in the bilateral meeting with the Project Implementation Unit.

It should be noted that FAO and the Pacífico Biocultural project guarantee the ethnic communities the exercise of their right to self-determination, both within the framework of FPIC as well in all decisions taken to implement project actions within their collective territories.

A MUCB Local Facilitator was hired for each of the ethnic communities that are directly participating in the project, except for Bajo Mira and Frontera (who is still in the hiring process).

In addition, as part of the process for the conformation of the members of the Project Steering Committee, an autonomous election of the new ethnic delegates was facilitated and supported to represent indigenous communities in the Project Steering Committee. Achieving the election of Nelson Yabur Andrade, Indigenous *Guna Dule* representative of the Community *Resguardo* of Arquía and Graciano Caicedo Arroyo, 'Afro-descendant' of the Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river, who participated with voice and vote in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Project Steering Committee.

## 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>38</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>39</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	MinAmbiente	In-kind	1,196,757	0	0	1,196,757
National Government	PNN	In-kind	1,548,715	257,047.8	163,756.9	1,548,715
Research Institute	IIAP	In-kind	484,838	2,092,114.4	2,092,114.4	2,092,114.4
Research Institute	INVEMAR	In-kind	41,143	147,943	0	147,943
		Cash	106,800			
Local Government	Gobernación de Nariño – Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible	In-kind	26,227	3,937,096.0	3,888,230.4	3,937,096.0
		Cash	504,823			
Local Government	Gobernación de Nariño –	In-kind	4,189,000	0	0	4,189,000

<sup>38</sup>Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

<sup>39</sup>Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_FI\\_GN\\_01\\_Cofinancing\\_Guidelines\\_2018.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf)

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

	Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural					
Local Government	Gobernación del Chocó	In-kind	72,012	0	0	168,845
		Cash	96,833			
Local Government	CARDER	In-kind	274,264	0	0	410,088
		Cash	135,824			
Local Government	CVC	Cash	5,871,918	5,718,902.3	4,130,918.6	5,871,918
Local Government	CORPONARIÑO	In-kind	93,429	9,894,803,1	7,241,499.4	9,894,803,1
		Cash	6,546,997			
Local Government	CODECHOCÓ	Cash	3,547,790	0	0	3,547,790
Local Government	CRC	In-kind	0	680,628.2	0	680,628.2
Non-governmental organization	Fundación Ecohabitats	In-kind	0	312,247.4	247,628.2	312,247.4
Community organizations-Black communities	Consejo Comunitario Mayor del Alto San Juan - ASOCASAN	In-kind	170,010	0	0	170,010
Community organizations-Black communities	Consejo Comunitario de la Cuenca del Río	In-kind	118,748	0	0	118,748



2023 Project Implementation Report

	Cacarica - Chocó					
Community organizations- Indigenous reserves	Resguardo Comunidad La Sierpe Resguardo Calle Santa Rosa	In-kind	40,500	0	0	40,500
Community organizations- Black communities	Consejo Comunitario Bajo Mira y Frontera	In-kind	157,611	0	0	157,611
Non-governmental organization	Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible - CBS Colombia	In-kind	395,926	147,463.1	0	395,926
Non-governmental organization	BIOINNOVA	In-kind	731,768	40,482.2	0	731,768
Non-governmental organization	Fundación San Cipriano	In-kind	108,488	184,373.7	0	184,373.7
Non-governmental organization	Fundación Trópico	In-kind	0	219,329.4	219,329.4	219,329.4
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	800,000	0	0	0
		Cash	2,423,765			
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	510,000	521,733	227,464.0	1,710,000
		Cash	1,200,000			

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,394,186</b>	<b>24,154,163.5</b>	<b>18,210,941.3</b>	<b>31,394,186<sup>40</sup></b>
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**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement?**

- The most important change in project co-financing since Project Document signature is that UNIDO and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development were unable to sign the project agreement, a necessary condition for implementing and executing a GEF project in Colombia. Consequently, UNIDO was unable to exercise its role as a GEF implementing agency of the Pacífico Biocultural project and FAO had to act as the only GEF implementing agency of the project, carrying out the activities UNIDO was responsible for, especially those regarding for project Outcome 3.2. Once the transfer of the project to FAO was fully formalized, UNIDO's co-financing amount confirmed at CEO endorsement was reviewed and the project confirmed that they will not provide co-financing certification. However, the USD \$3,223,765 that UNIDO had confirmed at CEO endorsement, have already been "replenished" by extra co-financing from other stakeholders (*IIAP, Gobernación de Nariño – Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, CORPONARIÑO, Fundación Ecohabitats and Fundación Trópico*).
- The change in local and regional authorities as from January 2020 has also had an impact on the report, considering that the previous administrations were the ones that signed the co-financing letters and commitments to the Project. Therefore, the times to prepare the reports have been delayed.
- The social and economic situation due to the Covid-19 pandemic also affects the report since most entities have adapted their work according to the authorities' new guidelines.

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<sup>40</sup> While by the time of this report some partners have provided more co-finance than originally expected, other partners have delivered at a slower pace. In this context, the project prefers to keep the expected total co-finance disbursement from the CEO endorsement.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its <b>major</b> global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major <b>relevant</b> 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
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <b>achieve only some</b> of its major global environmental objectives
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

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

<b>Risk rating</b> will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

## Annex 2.

### GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Arquía	7.994572	-77.112568	8738091	Ethnic territory in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB (Biodiversity Use and Conservation Mosaic, acronym in Spanish)
Communal Council of the Cacarica River watershed	7.587544	-77.294042	3677897	Ethnic territory in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB
Major Communal Council of the Lower Atrato (COCOMAUNGUÍA)	8.063643	-77.011071	7782217	Ethnic territory in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB
Communal Council of Santa Cecilia	5.320482	-76.152385	3668853	Ethnic territory in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Major Communal Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN)	5.281043	-76.399162	3681450	Ethnic territory in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Community <i>Resguardo</i> of Calle Santa Rosa	2.902559	-77.56031	3829108	Ethnic territory in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB
Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River	2.855512	-77.600622	3668450	Ethnic territory in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Communal Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera	1.623838	-78.865165	3827978	Ethnic territory in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Community <i>Resguardo</i> El Gran Sábalo	1.306756	-78.296167	3667085	Ethnic territory in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Communal Council of the Yurumanguí river	3.291696	-77.242707	3665640	Ethnic territory in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Communal Council of Agua Clara	3.659515	-76.873689	3690458	Ethnic territory in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Communal Council of Upper Anchicayá	3.612194	-76.869537	3669564	Ethnic territory in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Communal Council of Punta Soldado	3.770656	-77.169893	8309905	Ethnic territory in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Communal Council of Córdoba and San Cipriano	3.840046	-76.898202	3828803	Ethnic territory in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
La Planada National Protective Forest Reserve	1.142848	-77.983185	7491032	Protected Area in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Munchique Natural National Park	2.690393	-77.005706	3672365	Protected Area in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB
Los Farallones de Cali Natural National Park	3.380324	-76.874557	3687924	Protected Area in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Río Bravo Regional Protective Forest Reserve	3.925903	-76.683137	3670761	Protected Area in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Serranía de los Paraguas Integrated Management Regional District (Valle del Cauca)	4.68613	-76.251059	3684785	Protected Area in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Tatamá Natural National Park	5.114278	-76.112586	11351958	Protected Area in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Los Katíos National Park	7.810506	-77.18431	6691731	Protected Area in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB

<b>Location Name</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Geo Name ID</b>	<b>Location &amp; Activity Description</b>
Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera Integrated Management Regional District	1.628534	-79.132392	3675463	Protected Area in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Cuenta Alta del Río Nembí National Protective Forest Reserve	1.263122	-78.056821	3673891	Protected Area in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
K'ók'oiEujã – Golden Dart Frog Territory Regional Protective Forest Reserve	2.906777	-77.533921	3829108	Protected Area in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB
Páramo del Duende Regional Natural Park (in the department of Valle del Cauca)	3.998976	-76.538707	3685273	Protected Area in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Chocolate Tumaco	1.806667	-78.764722	3666640	Green Business initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Cooperativa Multiactiva Agropecuaria del Pacífico - Coagropacífico	1.807969	-78.762194	3666640	Green Business initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Asobocagrande - Asociación de Hoteleros y Pescadores de Bocagrande	1.782244	-78.878836	3666640	Green Business initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Corporación técnica para el desarrollo del Pacífico, Cortepaz	2.7735	-77.670794	3669404	Green Business initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Toucan-Reserva Las Bangsias Bird Lodge	1.305417	-78.111333	3690074	Green Business initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Corporación de Servicios y asistencia Técnica las varas Corpoteva	1.685556	-78.692806	3669404	Value Addition Unit – UAV in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Asociación de cultivadores, comercializadores y procesadores de cacao Procacao	1.391833	-78.514167	3687018	Value Addition Unit – UAV in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB

<b>Location Name</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Geo Name ID</b>	<b>Location &amp; Activity Description</b>
Asociación de Mujeres concheras - Raíces del manglar	1.781583	-78.784178	3666640	Value Addition Unit – UAV in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Consejo Comunitario Negros Unidos - Asofiscoco	2.788178	-77.705644	8305702	Green Business initiative in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB
Artimbiquí	2.7735	-77.670794	7630232	Green Business initiative in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB
Agropesboc (López de Micay)	3.698881	-77.102411	7630163	Green Business initiative in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB
Asomupiami (López de Micay)	2.844797	-77.244468	3673832	Green Business initiative in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB
Grupo Agrocaña - Communal Council of the Lower part of the Saija River	2.836706	-77.519328	3829168	Green Business initiative in the Munchique - Río Saija MUCB
Arte y Creación Santa Elena	3.876667	-76.893528	3688451	Green Business initiative in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Asociación de Productores Campesinos de Cisneros - APCC	3.782702	-76.760511	3686228	Green Business initiative in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Asociación de Agricultores de Guaimia - Asoguai	3.719614	-76.968531	3828807	Green Business initiative in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Asociación de Paneleros de Atuncela- Aspat	3.733891	-76.676254	3689426	Green Business initiative in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Asociación Comunitaria Ecológica Venado Verde	3.877147	-76.894131	3688451	Green Business initiative in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Asociación de Agricultores y Cacaoteros del Bajo Calima - ACABAC	3.999056	-76.972486	3828795	Value Addition Unit – UAV in the Farallones - Calima MUCB

<b>Location Name</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Geo Name ID</b>	<b>Location &amp; Activity Description</b>
Asociación de Mujeres Campesinas Negras e Indígenas de Buenaventura - AMUCIB	3,698881	-77,102411	3828795	Value Addition Unit – UAV in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Naidí del Pacífico SAS	3.881527	-77.063489	3688018	Value Addition Unit – UAV in the Farallones - Calima MUCB
Cocomaungúa	8.172765	-76.950836	7522872	Green Business initiative in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB
Frutilab - Balboa	8.283694	-77.138611	7551465	Green Business initiative in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB
Delicias del Darién	8.283694	-77.080878	8738094	Green Business initiative in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB
Aprocafa	8.513103	-77.27655	3690572	Green Business initiative in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB
Asopropacuna - Community Resguardo of Arquía	8.0041	-77.113781	3689548	Value Addition Unit – UAV in the Katíos - Caoba MUCB
Asociación de mujeres cafeteras agropecuarias y ambientales del Municipio de Versalles - AMCAVER	4.914444	-76.196944	3666102	Green Business initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Asociación municipal de productores paneleros del municipio de Pueblo Rico, Risaralda - ASOPRI	5.225611	-76.030483	3671633	Green Business initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Resguardo Unificado Embera Chamí sobre el río San Juan - vereda kundumi - Kundumi	5.351194	-76.088583	3668853	Green Business initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Asopalmar	4.894667	-76.235417	3669549	Green Business initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Agroindustrias del Pacífico	5.550581	-76.235417	3689336	Green Business initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Legoma	5.354786	-76.380847	3667579	Green Business initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB



Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Piedmont-Coastal Zone Birdwatching Corridor (Sendero ecoturístico principal La Nutria, Buen Vivir/Wat Usan Mi. - Barbacoas, vereda Turbaco)	1.361756	-78.183087	3689228	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Piedmont-Coastal Zone Birdwatching Corridor (Sendero ecoturístico principal Portoguerrero - Tumaco, vereda Corredor Espriella)	1.453576	-78.678388	3679095	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Piedmont-Coastal Zone Birdwatching Corridor (Sendero principal ecoturístico Pinde/Río Pianulpí - Tumaco, vereda Corredor Espriella)	1.405473	-78.474303	3679095	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Piedmont-Coastal Zone Birdwatching Corridor (Sendero principal ecoturístico OMEC Bangsias - Barbacoas, vereda Kilómetro 58)	1.306761	-78.112907	3689228	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Piedmont-Coastal Zone Birdwatching Corridor (Sendero principal ecoturístico KBA Río Ñambí - Barbacoas, vereda Kilómetro 58)	1.284598	-78.089619	3689228	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Piedmont-Coastal Zone Birdwatching Corridor (Sendero principal ecoturístico OMEC San Antonio - Barbacoas, vereda Kilómetro 58)	1.275913	-78.094687	3689228	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Cabo Manglares - Familia Awá MUCB
Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas lookout point	4.832588	-76.181525	3669549	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
				Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
Social hall extension	4.832588	-76.181525	3684785	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
<i>Buena Vista</i> Nature Reserve of Civil Society	4.812423	-76.177007	3684785	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB
<i>Galápagos</i> Nature Reserve of Civil Society	4.828712	-76.179564	3684785	Community-based nature tourism initiative in the Tatamá - Serranía de los Paraguas MUCB

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