



## **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)**

**for the project:**

### **CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN PRIORITY LANDSCAPES OF OAXACA AND CHIAPAS**

**FY22**

*July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022*

#### **Executing Partners**



**MEDIO AMBIENTE**  
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES



**CONANP**  
COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE ÁREAS  
NATURALES PROTEGIDAS



Project Information			
<b>Project Title:</b>	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in Priority Landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Mexico	<b>GEF ID:</b>	9445
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	Conservation International	<b>Duration In Months:</b>	86
<b>Executing Agency(ies):</b>	National Protected Areas Commission (CONANP) and Conservation International Mexico, A.C. (CI Mexico)	<b>Actual Implementation Start Date:</b>	02/15/2018
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity	<b>Expected Project Completion Date:</b>	04/30/2025
<b>GEF Grant Amount:</b>	USD 7,219,450	<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	10/31/2025
<b>Expected Co-financing:</b>	USD 47,456,966	<b>Date of Last Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	03/30/2022
<b>Co-financing Realized as of June 30, 2022:</b>	USD 13,988,725	<b>Mid-Term Review-Planned Date:</b>	08/01/2020
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	02/15/2018	<b>Mid-Term Review-Actual Date:</b>	07/26/2021
<b>Cumulative disbursement as of June 30, 2022:</b>	USD 3,909,713	<b>Terminal Evaluation-Planned Date:</b>	11/1/2024
<b>PIR Prepared by:</b>	David Olvera, Alexis Kastanos, Sandro Miranda, Leticia Gutiérrez, Monserrat García, Odetta Cervantes	<b>Terminal Evaluation-Actual Date:</b>	TBD
<b>CI-GEF Project Manager:</b>	Daniela Carrión	<b>CI-GEF Finance Lead:</b>	Susana Escudero

Minor Amendment Categories	Minor Amendment Justification
	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%. Please select the box that is most applicable for FY22 and include an explanation for the minor amendment request.
Results framework <input type="checkbox"/>	
Components and cost <input type="checkbox"/>	
Institutional and implementation arrangements <input type="checkbox"/>	
Financial management <input type="checkbox"/>	
Implementation schedule <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Due to delays in project implementation and COVID-19 interruptions, the project requested a non-cost extension of the implementation schedule. The new project completion date is expected to be December 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2024, and the financial closure date would be April 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2025.

Executing Entity <input type="checkbox"/>	
Executing Entity Category <input type="checkbox"/>	
Minor project objective change <input type="checkbox"/>	
Safeguards <input type="checkbox"/>	
Risk analysis <input type="checkbox"/>	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% <input type="checkbox"/>	
Co-financing <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location of project activity <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other <input type="checkbox"/>	

#### MINOR AMENDMENT RESPONSE FROM CI-GEF

Provide approval or reject minor amendment request along with a justification

The CI-GEF Project Agency Project Implementation Report (PIR) is composed of six sections:

- Section I: Project Implementation Progress Status Summary:** provides a brief summary of the project as well as the implementation status and rating of the previous and current fiscal years;
- Section II: Project Results Implementation Progress Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance, when needed;
- Section III: Project Risks Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards managing and mitigating project risks, the project risks mitigation rating reassessment as needed, as well as recommendations to improve the management of project risks;
- Section IV: Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards complying with the Environmental & Social Safeguards and the Plans prepared during the PPG phase, the safeguard plans implementation rating, as well as recommendations to improve the project safeguards;
- Section V: Project Implementation Experiences and Lessons Learned:** describes the experiences learned by the project managers and the lessons learned through the process of implementing the project; and
- Section VI: Project Geocoding:** documents the precise and specific geographic location(s) of activities supported by GEF investments based on information available in project documentation

## SECTION I: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS SUMMARY

### PROJECT SUMMARY

This project aims to strengthen the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the National System of Protected Areas and corridors, through integrated management of culturally diverse coastal and terrestrial landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico.

The proposed project intends to establish a difference with what has been done until now in terms of globally significant or threatened biodiversity conservation in Mexico, by integrating the economic perspective into landscape management. Complementing conventional PAs management, a focus will be laid on production landscapes and their market associations particularly in the corridors linking PAs.

This way, the integrated landscape management approach involves collaboration among multiple stakeholders with the purpose of achieving sustainable landscapes in which biodiversity is protected, sustainable land-use practices are promoted, and social and economic conditions of local communities are enhanced.

The overall objective of the project will be achieved through three components that have significant meaning as part of an integrated landscape management approach where components are run simultaneously and in an articulated manner:

- i. **Component 1:** Integrated management of three priority landscapes for strengthening biodiversity conservation through land-use planning and the expansion and management of protected areas.
- ii. **Component 2:** Mainstreaming models of sustainable production with a market-driven value chain approach in agriculture, fishing, aquaculture, forest, and tourism activities, as a pillar of integrated management of the three priority landscapes.
- iii. **Component 3:** Increasing financial sustainability in the integrated management of the three priority landscapes.

### PRIOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

During FY21 the project has achieved progress in all three components. For component 1, the local government (State of Oaxaca-Chiapas), worked in a coordinated manner to have a shared vision of the landscape between states, and are ready to start the territorial planning process at a state level. This coordination has allowed the project team to integrate the connectivity of the landscapes in the elaboration of the Territorial Planning, integrating 3.7 million hectares, instead of the 2.6 million initially established in the ProDoc. Thus, the project has been able to engage stakeholders beyond the environmental field, including the productive, service, and development sectors which will ensure a smooth adoption of the Land Use Planning Tool (POERT) while strengthening the governance and institutional processes in the region. Simultaneously, a baseline was established to understand how the coastal vision is structured socially, economically, and environmentally. Both processes, the Land Use Plans, and the Coastal Management will allow the country to manage the territory in an integral way.

The project has coordinated the certification of 35,794 hectares as Areas Designated Voluntarily to Conservation (ADVC), and 31,241 hectares are on the process to be certified as ADVCS or other conservation mechanisms, including 2,041 hectares of Fishing Refuge Zones. Furthermore, approximately 35,000 hectares have been identified to certify as a state-level PA. In total, the area under active conservation has increased by 35,794 ha ADVCS as a result of the project interventions, and the project is working on the certification of an additional 66,241 ha under several conservation mechanisms.

COVID has been a challenge in the implementation of the project. Not being able to hold face-to-face meetings caused the reduction of processes that strengthen governance. Even so, the project has followed up on the strengthening of the executive bodies of Territorial Planning in both states and has hired a consultancy that will help strengthen and develop a training model for the Technical Committees of Chiapas and Oaxaca, which involve different sectors in the landscape.

Another significant challenge was the training of the biological monitoring brigades. Although 16 new brigades were established, in addition to the existing 10, the training has been canceled various times due to the states' COVID risk status. However, all the necessary monitoring equipment was delivered to the National Protected Areas Commission (CONANP), which in turn has begun the official delivery to the corresponding brigades. Moreover, an app was developed to collect and store the information generated by the brigades.

Eight firefighting brigades have been strengthened and, for the first time in Mexico, an alliance was achieved between the Ministry of Agriculture (SADER), the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), and CONANP, with coordination of CI Mexico.

Within the framework of the project, forest fire-prevention agreements were defined, which has led to the development of an app and signage for early warning to reduce the fire risk in the region.

Under Component 2, the project has initiated work with selected Productive Organizations (POs) in the fishing, shrimping, cacao, coffee, resin, dairy (livestock), and tourism value chains to undergo the process of adopting sustainable production practices and strengthening of the chains. At the same time, nurseries for fine aroma cacao have been established to improve quality and find specialized markets. Production models have been designed, focusing on managing the agroforestry system of cacao and coffee in communities of the Sierra Madre and Sierra Sur. At the same time, 11 fishing POs are currently working on the fisheries improvement framework. Furthermore, the project held a course in alliance with the Ministry of Economy and Televisa Foundation to strengthen the skills of 5 POs in marketing, sales, computing, business plans, financial plans, cooperation, and technology to sell sustainable items online. This year all the environmental, social and financial information has been generated to develop the fishing management plans in Chiapas and Oaxaca, to explore market opportunities based on that information.

Another key milestone was establishing a trusted relationship between the POs and the project. With the FPIC processes, the necessary confidence existed to link POs with the market. It is crucial for this type of work that both parties are confident and willing to collaborate, especially due to the political conditions that prevail in Mexico, where monetary subsidies are ubiquitous. Cheese, fish, and cashews, which is part of the agroforestry system, had their first sales in sustainable markets.

Local agreements have been generated with entities such as SADER, Social Welfare (Bienestar Social), CONAFOR and CONANP, for the alignment of programs and investments in the field. High-level formalization has been delayed due to COVID, but efforts have resumed in recent months.

This year, it was possible to participate in the construction of a project to align investment funds in the Sierra Madre and Sierra Sur landscapes, through USAID and partners such as Mexico CO2, Root Capital, SVX, and others. We are developing intervention plans to invest USD 10 million in business and entrepreneurial development in sustainable landscapes. At the same time, we are building the necessary infrastructure to establish the Huatulco Fund and ADVC Fund, which will develop investment programs for conservation with donations from hoteliers and the Huatulco airport. This process is carried out with the El Triunfo Conservation Fund (FONCET), which, through its platform, experience, and reputation, will contribute to the development of such financial mechanisms.

The project staff and its partners have been trained to integrate the gender approach in project activities, and gender-sensitive workplans for 9 entities have been developed. Moreover, the project engaged federal and state institutions that coordinate the approaches of indigenous groups in the Land Use Plan. Moreover, members of different indigenous groups are participating in the Land Use Planning work groups for the landscapes.

#### CURRENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (FY22)

The first half of the year presented numerous organizational changes for CI Mexico and CONANP. Together with the COVID restrictions in the first semester, these changes affected the adequate implementation of the activities planned for the FY22 annual workplan. Fortunately, these changes did not have a drastic impact on the project's technical and operations team. On the contrary, based on several teambuilding and evaluation processes that have occurred in both planned and spontaneous ways, the team was able to make a change in the structure of the project, responding with a collaborative and integrated attitude. This restructuring responded to a challenge. The territorial division of labor in the technical team was instigating internal competition and dividing the project into three, instead of creating a single project with a common goal. With the restructuring of the team by topics, even the collection of information to verify the indicators has been improved, the operations processes have become more agile, and the common vision is being consolidated. Since November, the field team had more opportunities to resume activities in the field and advance towards the project targets, such as: concluding the training of biological monitors, completing some processes of the POERT, collecting missing information from the POs, bringing the POs closer to training processes for access to financing, giving direct follow-up in the field to groups of producers, tourism organizations, and fishers.

#### COMPONENT 1

Currently, the project is at a key stage in the development of an integrated landscape management model. With an advance in the characterization, diagnosis, and prognosis of land use plans in Chiapas and Oaxaca, the POERT process cover a total of 3.7 million hectares. These processes have required the intervention of multisectoral groups and the support of a network of interpreters to be able to translate the processes, workshops, and meetings into 4 indigenous languages of Oaxaca. At the same time, the process has integrated the vision of young people, women, men, Afro-Mexicans, and indigenous groups, who are not only building the POERT (in Spanish, Programa de Ordenamiento Ecológico Territorial) through a participatory process but are also integrated as part of the governance bodies of the territory.

The team has achieved the certification of 35,819 new ha of ADVC, and an additional 66,000 ha have begun the certification process. This will allow for more than 101,819, new ha of ADVC to be established by the end of FY24.

As COVID infections reduced, the technical team, together with the CONANP liaisons, have worked to ensure that the Federal PAs' annual workplans have a gender approach. This is part of a process that must culminate in the adoption and understanding of the approach, strengthening capacities in the gender approach, not only in the PAs, but also in producer organizations.

The team has advanced in the collection of a baseline and first round of monitoring of the 15 globally significant species in the region. It has formed 16 monitoring brigades in 16 Primary Intervention Sites (PIS), which, together with the existing monitors in the PAs, have collected distribution, presence data to be analyzed with a landscape approach. The results of this analysis will complement the POERTs' results, while also adding value to the adoption of best practices and linkages to sustainable markets.

## COMPONENT 2

Although the ProDoc suggests working with 9 POs, the reality in the field has been very different. The team has learned that terrestrial organizational processes are different from coastal areas. For this reason, the team is working with 29 producer organizations, 8 of which respond to the criteria established in the ProDoc and the rest belong to fishing and tourism organizations, scattered throughout the coastal landscape and with a wide range in their number of producers and hectares. According with the Prodoc, the adoption of best practices was initiated with all POs, and are most advanced in scale fishing, shrimp, tourism, and cacao. The project participatively identified the main threats and challenges of the POs (Producer Organizations) and has defined practices to mitigate or reverse them. Those best practices were defined according with the Natural Protected Areas management plan. These processes will be extended in the new fiscal year.

Products as fish, cheese, cacao from some POs have been linked to national markets (Green Corner, SmartFish, local markets) and international markets (Belgium and Guatemala). There are several groups of producers that are improving their value chain processes, based on the input given by buyers from their target markets. However, the project needs to generate more capacity in marketing, negotiation, management, and financing to leave strong groups that can sustain on their own.

## COMPONENT 3

Three POs of cacao and coffee are gaining access to financial mechanisms. In parallel, other groups from the landscape have been identified and will align \$10 million USD to financially strengthen the region. At the same time, the project has aligned activities with the Secretariat of Agriculture and the Secretariat of Welfare through workshops that help identify areas and personnel that work along the landscape. The project will work with both Secretariats towards the adoption of best practices target. In addition, \$30 million USD from Mastercard were aligned with the landscapes for restoration in the PIS and PAs.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT- mid-term review of the project was conducted by an external consultant with recommendations focusing on consolidating the basis of the processes that this FY22 has allowed the project team to generate. The project received a no-cost extension until March 2025.

## SUMMARY: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS

PROJECT PART	PRIOR FYXX IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY22 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING <sup>1</sup>	RATING TREND <sup>2</sup>
OBJECTIVE	MS	S	Increasing
COMPONENTS AND OUTCOMES	MU	S	Increasing
ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	HS	HS	Unchanged

**PROJECT RISK RATING<sup>3</sup>**

RISKS	M	M	Unchanged
-------	---	---	-----------

<sup>1</sup> **Implementation Progress (IP) Rating:** Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more details about IP rating, please see the Appendix I of this report

<sup>2</sup> **Rating trend:** Improving, Unchanged, or Decreasing

<sup>3</sup> **Risk Rating:** Low (L), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (H)

## **SECTION II: PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS AND RATING**

This section describes the progress made since the start of the project towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation progress rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance. This section is composed four parts:

- a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective: this section measures the likelihood of achieving the objective of the project
- b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component)
- c. Overall Project Results Progress Rating, and
- d. Recommendations for improvement

### **a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective:**

This section of the report assesses the progress in achieving the objective of the project.

<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b>	Strengthen the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the National System of Protected Areas and corridors, through integrated management of culturally diverse coastal and terrestrial landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico.		
OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Indicator a: 15 globally significant species effectively conserved  Target: 15 species	15 monitoring protocols completed and under implementation	<b>IS</b>	Community and PA brigades are currently implementing biological monitoring in the 16 PIS and 10 Federal PAs.  These monitoring brigades were trained in monitoring protocols for 15 species (132 members were trained from ANP and PIS). Due to the iterative nature of this training, the brigades will continue to be trained throughout the project's lifetime.  A digital platform was created and implemented to systematize the biological monitoring's findings. This will support the establishment of a coordinated regional approach to conservation of these species.  Currently there are 1,575 registries of the presence and distribution of the species in the monitoring sites, in 16 PIS and 10 PAs.

<sup>4</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Indicator b: 2,618,250 hectares with sustainable land use plan promoting biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Target: 2,618,250 hectares</p>	<p>0 hectares. This is a state-coordinated process.</p> <p>The Chiapas and Oaxaca Land Use Plans have completed 3 out of 5 stages to become enacted. The total extension of both land use plans will cover 3,739,602 hectares (2.46M in Chiapas, 1.27M ha in Oaxaca).</p>	<b>IS</b>	<p>The Chiapas and Oaxaca POERT consultants were hired at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>The POERT process has completed 3 out of 5 stages necessary to certify the Land Use Program (environmental agenda, characterization, diagnosis). The following stages are prognosis and public consultation. The result of this work will be an organized use of 3.7 ha of territory that is key for sustaining biodiversity, improving the protection of the target 15 species, and promoting the sustainable use of the territory's resources.</p>
<p>Indicator c: 4,650 hectares under sustainable productive practices to support biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Target: 4,650 hectares</p>	<p>0 hectares under sustainable productive practices. But 7,504 ha are in the process of adopting sustainable productive practices.</p>	<b>IS</b>	<p>The project is working with 1,698 producers (436 women and 1262 men) from 29 POs to adopt sustainable productive practices in 7,504 ha (see PO summary table attached to this PIR for more details on the POs).</p>

OBJECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION
<b>S</b>	A Satisfactory rating is given to objective implementation. Despite the delays due to COVID-19 Pandemic, the project has managed to implement adaptive management measures and resume field work to advance towards the objective targets. There is progress across all three indicators and the non-cost extension was approved to ensure this are completed by the project team.

## **b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component).**

This part of the report assesses the progress towards achieving the outcomes of the project.

<b>COMPONENT 1</b>	Integrated management of three priority landscapes for biodiversity conservation through land-use plans and management of protected areas.
<b>Outcome 1:</b>	Integrated management of three priority landscapes for biodiversity conservation is substantially strengthened through land-use planning and the expansion and management of protected areas.
<b>Outcome 2:</b>	Expansion of protected areas with globally significant biodiversity.
<b>Outcome 3:</b>	Governance on the three priority landscapes with multi-stakeholder and multi-sector participation improved.

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>5</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome 1.1 indicator 1: Number of ha with sustainable land use plans and other land use tools promoting biodiversity conservation.	Indicator 1 target: 2.6 million ha (PA and corridors) with sustainable land use plans and other tools for land use (scale 1: 50,000). (806,753 hectares in the Sierra Madre of Chiapas; 953,972 hectares in the Sierra Sur of Oaxaca; 857,525 hectares in the South Pac Coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas)	0 hectares	<b>IS</b>	<p>In the beginning of the fiscal year, the project finalized the hiring of the POERT consultants for both Oaxaca and Chiapas.</p> <p>With the aid of these consultants, the POERTs of Oaxaca and Chiapas have successfully completed their first three phases, out of five:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental agenda</li> <li>2. Characterization</li> <li>3. Diagnosis</li> </ol> <p>The POERTs are expected to complete the last two phases by December 2022, after which the project will ensure that the stakeholders involved in the POERTs effectively adopt the program into their operations. The POERT is the planning instrument that will promote biodiversity conservation by organizing the territory in each state.</p>
Outcome 1.1 indicator 2: Number of globally significant species under conservation and monitoring plans.	Indicator 2 target: Conservation and monitoring plans for 15 globally significant species	Monitoring plans for 15 globally significant species developed and	<b>IS</b>	<p>The monitoring plans for 15 globally significant species were developed last fiscal year and have entered in implementation by Q3 of this fiscal year.</p> <p>Biological monitoring brigadiers (totaling 132 people) from the project's PIS and PAs received further training in the monitoring protocols.</p>

<sup>5</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>5</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
	developed and implemented.	under implementation.		<p>Additionally, the project identified the challenge that some older brigadiers were not familiar enough with smartphones to properly upload monitoring reports to the virtual platform, so the team is carrying out additional trainings on this topic.</p> <p>Currently there are 1,575 registries of the presence and distribution of the species in the monitoring sites, in 16 PIS and 10 PAs.</p>
Outcome 1.1 indicator 3: Increase in the average management effectiveness of the landscapes including Protected Areas over the baseline, according to Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) baseline score (14 Pas).	Indicator 3 target: 14 PAs (with a coverage of 662,417 ha) have together an average management effectiveness score of at least 60 out of 100 (according to Mett).	In the FY20, 10 PAs reached 60.3/100 during the midterm METT evaluation, reaching the final target.	<b>IS</b>	<p>The Outcome 1.1, Indicator 3 reads as follows: "Increase in the average management effectiveness of the landscapes including Protected Areas over the baseline, according to Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) baseline score (14 PAs)." This goal includes the 10 federal and 4 state PAs in the region, despite the critical gap in resources to which these two categories have access. Notwithstanding continued efforts to include state PAs, the team has concluded that their limited budget and manpower will keep them from participating in the project in any meaningful way. The project recommends changing the outcome target from 14 PAs to 10 PAs. For the same reasons, the Outcome 1.1.1 Indicator 2's target would also change from 14 to 10 operational plans per year.</p> <p>The project has focused on working with federal PAs due to a lack of resources for state PAs. In FY20, the project carried out the midterm METT evaluation of the federal PAs, for which the score was 60.3/100. Given the likely extension of the project's implementation, the project will carry out a second METT evaluation in FY23 and a terminal METT evaluation will take place in FY24.</p>
Outcome 1.2 indicator 1: Increase in number of hectares of protected areas.	Indicator 1 target: 102, 403 ha of land cover increase of Pas within the three priority landscapes, reaching a new cover of 812, 262 ha.	<p>36,829 ha certified under ADVC category</p> <p>89,602 ha have initiated the certification process</p>	<b>IS</b>	<p>The project has been successful at identifying and engaging communities in the PIS who want to have their communal land certified as a protected area. Currently, it is on track to certify 126,455.71 ha by the end of the implementation phase.</p> <p>The certification of an ADVC is accomplished through a bureaucratic process with the CONANP and the National Agrarian Registry (RAN in Spanish). In total, the process tends to take approximately two years. In the end of FY21, the project certified 35,819 ha. In FY22, the project has certified 1,035 ha. In FY23, the project is set to certify 23,602 ha and advance the processes</p>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>5</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				<p>of the other 4 ADVCS so that in FY24 the remaining 66,000 ha finish the certification process.</p> <p>In addition, an opportunity has been identified to reach the goal of 102,000 ha of new ADVC in the Chimalapas area, a place that will allow progress in a corridor between Sierra Madre of Chiapas and Sierra Sur of Oaxaca, which benefits the target species. This area is not part of PIS, but it is on the border of the landscapes.</p>
Outcome 1.3 Indicator 1: A multi-stakeholder coordination body for each priority landscape is established and functional	Indicator 1 target: Multi-stakeholder coordination body for each priority landscape is established and functional.	2 multi-stakeholder coordination bodies established. One for each priority landscape is established and functional.	<b>IS</b>	<p>The project has established two POERT Technical Committees (one in Chiapas and one in Oaxaca), which will serve as the multi-stakeholder coordination bodies for each state.</p> <p>The Chiapas Technical Committee will oversee the Sierra Madre and the Coast of Chiapas,</p> <p>The Oaxaca Technical Committee will cover Sierra Sur, the Isthmus, and the Coast of Oaxaca.</p> <p>The project considers that this distribution will provide a more integrated governance, since the communities up and downriver will be in the same coordination body, which will make addressing watershed issues more efficient.</p>

COMPONENT 1 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
--	---------------	--------------

S	A Satisfactory rating is given to component 1. There is good progress in FY22 with the POERT for each State where 3 out of 5 phases of the process were completed in a participatory manner. The project successfully follows the State process with all relevant stakeholders, and this has created the basis for the governance platforms for each landscape. The monitoring protocols were completed in FY21 and are now under implementation. The project has certified its first ADVC conserving 36.829 ha. Conservation agreements have been a key tool to manage the ADVCs and ensure conservation and good management of the areas.	Increasing
---	---	------------

<b>COMPONENT 2</b>	<b>Mainstreaming models of sustainable production with a market-driven value chain approach in agriculture, fishing aquaculture, forest and tourism activities, as a pillar of integrated management of the three priority landscapes.</b>
--------------------	--

<b>Outcome 2.1:</b>	The area of sustainable agricultural, fishery, aquaculture, forestry and tourism production is substantially increased through best practices and a market-driven value chain approach for biodiversity conservation.
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b>	Increased income of members of Producer Organizations (PO) that have adopted sustainable production practices with a market-driven value chain approach

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>6</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> The area of sustainable agricultural, fishery, aquaculture, forestry, and tourism production are substantially increased through best practices and a market-driven value chain approach for biodiversity conservation	<b>Indicator target:</b> On at least 4,650 hectares in the PIS sustainable practices have been adopted, as indicated by reaching the highest scores (6- 10 points) for CONANP's Index of sustainable projects (ISP)	Zero hectares under sustainable practices (but 7,504 ha are in the process of adopting sustainable production practices).	<b>IS</b>	<p>As recommended by the implementing agency, the project will no longer work with the honey value chain. The honey producer organizations in the region have little potential for scalability, work in small areas spread out across long distances, and produce amounts too small for markets to be interested. The characteristics of the honey POs is therefore incompatible with the project's market-driven approach.</p> <p>The project identified 29 producer organizations in 8 value chains and three landscapes. By characterizing the POs, the project defined intervention plans and was able to estimate the area that will be supported for each commodity and POs with which the project collaborates.</p> <p>The project is working with 1,698 producers to adopt sustainable productive practices in 7,504 ha). These are distributed in the following value chains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coffee – 4,500 ha (including the hectares of UCIRI and CUCOS, which produce both coffee and cacao)</li> <li>2. Cacao – 1,657 ha (including the hectares of UCIRI and CUCOS, which produce both coffee and cacao)</li> </ol>

<sup>6</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>6</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Forestry (resin) – 240 ha</li> <li>4. Livestock (dairy) – 210 ha</li> <li>5. Fishing – 1,925.5 ha</li> <li>6. Shrimping – 1,381.7 ha</li> <li>7. Tourism – 640 ha</li> <li>8. Cashew – 54 ha</li> </ol> <p>For more information regarding the POs, please review the PO summary table annexed to this PIR.</p> <p>Also, the recommendation from CI-GEF supervision visit is that no more producers' organizations should be included in the project work at this stage to focus on the ones already involved in the project and strengthen them to achieve project objectives.</p>
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Increased income of members of Producer Organizations (PO) that have adopted sustainable production practices with a market-driven value chain approach	<b>Indicator 1 target:</b> An average 15% of income increase of members of Producer Organizations PO that have adopted sustainable production practices with a market-driven value chain approach.	0% of income increase. Income baselines completed for 14 POs, 15 Pos baseline in progress.	<b>IS</b>	<p>The project strategy to achieve this outcome is through market access of POs in each value chain and landscape. To do this, the project provides technical assistance to POs to help them meet the market standards and improve the quantity and quality of their products. It also helps identify potential markets and connects the POs with the buyers facilitating the agreements. So far, initial results from some POs can be seen that work as pilots for the project work.</p> <p>The project put POs from the 7 value chains in contact with potential buyers from new, more profitable markets. Out of these meetings, the following POs have received purchases from new markets so far.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Café Capitán has sold 46 T of coffee to Belgian buyer CoffeeTeams.</li> <li>- Los Ángeles has sent new orders of cheeses to Green Corner on a regular basis.</li> <li>- UCIRI has received from Reina Negra an intention of purchase of 30 kg of cacao per month and has sold Brew Tulum 10kg of cacao as a pilot sample.</li> </ul> <p>Even if the potential buyers did not purchase their products, they have been crucial in evaluating their products, providing feedback, and guiding the POs on aligning their products to market demand.</p> <p>Below, a list of private buyers that guided POs per value chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Cacao:</b> AMCO, Brew Tulum, Chocolate Museum, Rito Chokolatería</li> </ul>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>6</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Coffee:</b> CoffeeTeams, EZA Natürisch, Louis Dreyfuss, Toks</li> <li>- <b>Fishing:</b> SmartFish, Green Corner</li> <li>- <b>Shrimping:</b> SmartFish</li> <li>- <b>Livestock (dairy):</b> Green Corner</li> <li>- <b>Tourism:</b> Ximbala, "Biajeros", Introspecta</li> <li>- <b>Cashew:</b> Green Corner</li> </ul>

COMPONENT 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
<b>S</b>	A Satisfactory rating is given to component 2. The project has advanced the work with the Producer Organizations completing the characterization of 29 in all three landscapes and PIS. This work allowed to established intervention plans. There is no hectares transformation yet because the project is starting to implement the sustainable production practices but for some of the POs and related commodities initial results can already be seen – coffee, tourism, cacao. Connections with markets are advancing at different degrees although consolidation is still needed. Income increase will be measured through this market agreements and therefore cannot be reported yet.	Increasing

<b>COMPONENT 3</b>	<b>Increasing financial sustainability in the integrated management of the three priority landscapes</b>
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b>	Access to investment from public and private programs oriented towards ILM and SPP* substantially increased. *SPP: Sustainable Production Project with market-driven value-chain approach

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>7</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<b>Outcome 3.1 Indicator 1:</b> Increase in <i>public-private co-funding aligned</i> for integrated landscape management and sustainable production with market-orientation and value-chain approach	<b>Indicator 1 target:</b> At least USD 21 Million of the ongoing investments from public and private institutions in the three landscapes, will be aligned with this project to support integrated landscape management and sustainable production in the last project year (2022) (alignment will be determined by an alignment criteria catalog to be developed by the project).	\$42.1 M	<b>IS</b>	<p>The project has received cofinancing letters from the CI Priceless Planet Coalition (PPC) project funded by MasterCard and Sustainable Landscape Ventures (SLV), in which they state their commitment to invest 26 M USD to support integrated landscape management and sustainable production activities along the next 3 years in the 3 landscapes. PPC will invest 20 million, and SLV will invest 6 million. As a project, the planification with the leaders of those project is key, because means more that the cofinance amount in the SLS project.</p> <p>The project also has agreements from the public sector to align investments in the landscapes. From SADER, it has received a co-financing letter for 13.2 M USD, from the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) for nearly 2M USD, and from CONANP for 988,000 USD. The project has also secured an agreement with the National Water Commission (CONAGUA), the amount that will be invested is yet to be determined.</p> <p>The project is currently in talks with the Welfare Secretariat's Sembrando Vida program, the Environment and Natural Resources Secretariat (SEMARNAT) and the Chiapas State environment agency (SEMAHN).</p>
<b>Outcome 3.1 indicator 2:</b> Increase in public-private funding for ILM and SPP* through <i>new (innovative) financial mechanisms</i> (e.g., green bonds, risk capital investments, carbon marketing, and others) or the expansion of existing ones in the country to cover these three landscapes.	<b>Indicator 2 target:</b> At least US\$500.000 will be funded for ILM and SPP* through additional and diversified sources of funding (did not exist before project start) in the 16 PIS.	\$4 million USD	<b>IS</b>	<p>The SLV project has a component consisting of establishing a financing pipeline for POs in the Sierra Madre of Chiapas and Sierra Sur-Isthmus of Oaxaca. This new financing mechanism is projected to invest \$4 M USD in the landscapes.</p> <p>The project is working with the El Triunfo Conservation Fund (FONCET) to establish a financing mechanism for the National Park of Huatulco. The Huatulco Fund is expected to raise at least \$12,500USD through collection boxes in the Huatulco airport and 9 hotels. These collection boxes have been designed and installed this year. The fund will begin to operate in FY23.</p>

<sup>7 7</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>7</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				The project has successfully managed the introduction of a financing mechanism for the resin communities in the La Sepultura Biosphere Reserve, funded by the Forestry and Climate Change Fund (FCCF). It is expected to finance approximately one million USD.

COMPONENT 3 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
<b>S</b>	A Satisfactory rating is given to component 3. The project has made significant progress in both outcomes. For outcome 3.1 there has been coordination with government institutions to align the existing investments in the landscapes. This is also counting as co-financing where the alignment is materialized. The project is also counting new funds coming from a private sector investor that will support restoration activities that are directly related to the project activities of component 2. For outcome 3.2, the project has already completed the target and surpassed it with an investment coming from USAID cooperation. In addition, the project will continue working with the regional funds to continue fund raising for the landscape's interventions.	Increasing

### c. Overall Project Results Rating

#### OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION RATING

OVERALL RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND <sup>8</sup>
----------------	---------------	---------------------------

<sup>8</sup> **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

S	A Satisfactory rating is given to the overall project results. During FY22 significant progress is seen across all outcomes of the project in each component. For Component 1, the project advanced the State land use planning process, implement the 15 monitoring protocols and identified the new conservation areas, one of them achieved the certification and others are in process. For Component 2, relevant work was achieved to characterize the producer organizations and value chains, and implementation of intervention plans has started with some of the POs and in all three landscapes. For some, initial results can be seen although those need to be consolidated, including the market connections to increase the income of POs. For Component 3, CI has mobilized additional funding to work in Sustainable Agriculture and this is fully aligned with the project interventions and geographies. More than 30 M were mobilized in total. The project is counting those funds that will directly benefit the landscapes. In addition to this, coordination with key government institutions that work in the landscapes has been done to align the existing funds.	Increasing
---	--	------------

#### d. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Consolidate project work across the three components to ensure that progress continues and targets are met timely.	PMU	June 2023

### **SECTION III: PROJECT RISKS STATUS AND RATING**

#### **a. Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation Plan**

This section describes the activities implemented to manage and reduce high, substantial, modest, and low risks of the project. This section has three parts:

- a. Ratings for the progress towards implementing measures to mitigate project risks and a project risks annual reassessment
- b. Recommendations for improving project risks management

#### **Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation and Plan Project Risks Annual Reassessment**

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
<b>Risk 1: Impacts of global climate change</b>	The Integrated Landscape Management approach of the project, including ecosystem restoration measures, will serve to stop and revert the habitat degradation that is being exacerbated by climate change. Restoration activities will be designed to take into consideration current conditions and conditions under a changing climate scenario. Land use planning that will be introduced by the project at the landscape level will help improve the capacity of local	Alignment with MasterCard to direct 20M USD towards habitat restoration.  The POERTs have an integrated climate change strategy.	<b>IS</b>	The project team has supported and participated in the creation of the PPC project. The area of implementation of PPC activities is the same as the projects. This means that all degraded areas in the project's PAs and PIS will have access to this restoration program. A total of 8 locations have already been identified.  The POERT strategy seeks to mitigate and adapt to temperature and climate variations caused by CC.	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>

<sup>9</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

<sup>10</sup> **Rating trend**: Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	stakeholders in having more effective responses to short term climate related risks (e.g., increase in the incidence of forest fires) or mid-term risks (e.g., changes in external threats and the capacity of ecosystems to respond to them).						
<b>Risk 2: Forest Fires</b>	<p>Most forest fires in the region are generated from slash and burn agriculture and cattle ranching practices.</p> <p>Through the land-use planning process and the introduction of best practices for sustainable production, the project will reduce the incidence of forest fires in the project sites. project stakeholders will be able to better respond to the early warning systems developed by the government and the GEF Resilience Project (GEFID: 4763) and the existing</p>	<p>Support to CONANP and SADER to develop a fire prevention strategy.</p> <p>Application of pine pest management measures to reduce fire vulnerability</p>	<b>IS</b>	<p>As continued support to help develop a fire strategy for CONANP, CONAFOR, SADER, and the governments of Oaxaca and Chiapas, the project supported the design and implementation of a forest fire early warning app. This app, initially designed for the regional level, has been scaled up to be used nationally. Additionally, the project organized forest firefighting training for 3 PAs (Volcán Tacaná, El Triunfo and La Encrucijada).</p> <p>The effectiveness of anti-screwworm pills has been monitored in pines of the Tacaná Volcano. Initial results are positive, and there is potential of escalating this measure to be used at the landscape level in the Sierra Madre. The PPC project has adopted the measure as well and</p>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	forest brigades in the project sites will be strengthened and supported to access existing forest fires financing for equipment.			is likely to use it during their restoration activities.			
<b>Risk 3: Extreme weather phenomena</b>	The focus on Integrated Landscape Approach will mitigate the impacts of global climate change and extreme weather phenomena, specifically through the increase and improvement of the green infrastructure needed to build resilience. Improving green infrastructure and strengthening the local capacities of key stakeholders will help increase resilience, not only since it builds and stabilizes soils, provides protection with forest coverage, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions, but it supports the sustainable use of ecosystem services, reduces vulnerability of communities and provides the necessary	<p>Coordinated emergency supplies for Agatha hurricane</p> <p>Alignment with PPC to restore green infrastructure damaged by Agatha</p> <p>Installation of internet antennas in 8 communities</p>	<b>IS</b>	<p>After the severe hurricane that struck the Coast of Oaxaca in June, many of the communities and PAs with which the project cooperates suffered considerable damages. To support these communities, and to reduce any delays to project activities, the team coordinated the donation of emergency supplies including food, saws, gasoline, water pumps, etc.</p> <p>As a response to Agatha's damage, several communities and PAs working with the project have opted into the PPC restoration activities. As previously mentioned, the team closely participated in the construction of the PPC project and its presentation to partner communities.</p> <p>In FY21, these antennas were installed to improve communication channels in isolated areas.</p>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	conditions for adaptation processes. The project will also reduce the price-shock vulnerability of producers that sometimes is linked to climate change and extreme weather-related losses, by reducing the dependency on one crop. By strengthening the governance mechanisms in these landscapes and the organizational capacity of Producers Organizations, small-scale producers in rural areas will be able to recover faster from these losses.						
<b>Risk 4: Social and Political Problems</b>	This risk will be mitigated through capacity-building and effective participatory processes, and good communication at the various scales between stakeholders of the project (national, state, and local). The improvement of governance mechanisms is also elementary to identify, address, and mitigate	Establishment of a close working relationship with local communities and government partners to ensure that their expectations are within project boundaries.  Implementation of an effective FPIC strategy.	<b>IS</b>	The project's main approach to mitigate risk 4 is to carry out activities as participatively as possible. In the creation of governance bodies, conservation agreements, adoption of best practices, and linkages with markets, the project is always working closely with communities. Similarly, the project makes sure to follow the FPIC strategy in all stages of working with communities.	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	the impact that social and political challenges could have on the project execution. CI's guidelines for FPIC, gender inclusion, and other safeguards pertaining to social and political problems will also be an important aspect for mitigating or managing conflict resolution successfully. A Grievance Mechanism will be implemented to address social problems within the project boundaries (See Annex VI. Grievance mechanism).	Representative governance mechanisms.					
<b>Risk 5: Illicit Activities</b>	The ILM approach with land-use plans and better governance at the local level, improved coordination among the government institutions at the landscape level, the sustainable production activities (improved productivity, secured markets, access to financing and	Strengthening sustainable production activities (improved productivity, secured markets, and access to financing) for 1,698 producers.  Two Conservation Agreements (CA) signed and five additional ones underway.  Biological monitoring	<b>IS</b>	The project is mitigating this risk by implementing sustainable production activities, training monitoring brigades, establishing governance bodies that will strengthen governance at the local level, and improving the coordination among the government institutions. Additionally, the project is opening new avenues for income through new market linkages, which is expected to mitigate illicit activities in the communities.	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	increased income), and the additional capacities CONANP will have, will bring new economic opportunities to the region. Therefore, a decline in illicit activities may occur, but also, this process will allow to improve the monitoring and management of illicit activities in the area of the project. CONANP has strengthened local groups who will be key in the monitoring and reporting process. The PMU will maintain a direct and systemic cooperation with state and local governments who are partners of the project implementation.	groups in 16 PIS and 10 PAs are operative (in total, 132 brigadiers).  Secured new markets for 3 POs.					
<b>Risk 6: Changes in local, state and federal government institutions</b>	During the life of the project, the country will go through Presidential, state, and municipal elections and changes in leadership will occur at various scales. The way CI CONANP have addressed similar changes in previous	Efforts were centered on strengthening relations with the three levels of government (federal, state, and municipalities) to make them co- responsible for the implementation of the project.	<b>IS</b>	It is expected that these efforts will lead to the appropriation of the project among the three levels of the government independently of the changes in leadership.	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	GEF projects (i.e., ECOSECHAS) was by guaranteeing a constant communication and coordination with the three levels of government (national, state and municipal) by the project staff. This will help maintain the project appropriation and coordination.						
<b>Risk 7: Weak institutional capacities for planning, management and governance in targeted areas</b>	The project will hire 14 project- staff that will help build planning, management, and governance capacities on the ground. Not only will they be trained on these subjects, but the project will also identify gaps and help build those institutional capacities in the target areas from the bottom up. For example, during the land- use planning process, local institutional capacities will be strengthened through trainings, technical assistance, and learning by doing approaches.	<p>The project staff is helping build planning, management, and governance capabilities on the ground from the bottom up. In addition, these staff members collaborate closely with government officials and key stakeholders to synergize efforts on the ground.</p> <p>Thirty CONANP staff members, including PA directors and technicians, are actively involved in the project.</p> <p>Participation of institutions in POERTs</p>	<b>IS</b>	The project continues to strengthen capacities through the participative creation of PA workplans, governance mechanisms, land use plans, and financing mechanisms for the region. The project has made sure that federal PAs, state and municipal governments, agrarian, and environmental ministries appropriately participated in these processes.	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
<b>Risk 8: Limited capacity commitment and/or governance among local people in targeted areas</b>	One of the main assumptions of the project is that the capacity of local people will be strengthened through trainings, e.g., in decision-making, learning by doing approaches, and by market-driven value chain development that will result in more productivity and increased income. Also, the new knowledge, the motivation generated by team-building approaches in Producer Organizations and the strategic alliances that will be created, will be key to increase the commitment of local people. The project has a strong emphasis in improving governance among local people that will be built starting with the land use planning process. In the early stages of implementation, the project will work in a participatory manner	Efforts were centered in providing training to local people—e.g., in decision-making, governance, organization, best production practices, and market-driven value chain integration. This was done by establishing a close collaboration with key stakeholders and governance officials to synergize efforts with the local communities.	<b>IS</b>	Similarly, to the previous activity, the team has actively engaged the local communities and producer organizations in project activities related to ADVCS, biological monitoring, governance, best practices, market linkages, and financing mechanisms. This collaboration is hoped to improve the coordinative capacity of local communities.	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	with local communities to discuss and define the strategies to be implemented in the forested areas, to maximize the likelihood of ownership and uptake.						
<b>Risk 9: Changes in some institutions providing co-financing could lead to their inability to do so</b>	In the past, during a GEF project implementation by CONANP CI we experienced this situation and the way we solved it was by talking to the new institution's leader that took over the activities and by approaching other possible co-financiers to fill in the gap that the other institutions left for the project.	CI México has initiated new projects in the landscape totaling 26 million USD.	<b>IS</b>	This search for alternative funding will continue throughout the life of the project.	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>
<b>Risk 10: CONANP's budget continues to decline prohibiting the institution's full participation in this project</b>	In order to address the risk of a reducing CONANP budget, the proposal has been designed so that the PAs can be strengthened with the support from key stakeholders from various sectors that depend on these landscapes (not only	Alignment of new CI projects with CONANP.	<b>IS</b>	The project is assisting CONANP staff involved in the project with project-related travel expenditures. Additionally, the team facilitated meetings between CONANP and CI's new projects to make sure that the new projects' activities could address CONANP's needs where possible.	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Modest</b>	<b>Decreasing</b>

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	<p>CONANP) including other government institutions, communities, producers, the financial sector and the private sector. Component 3 “Increasing financial sustainability and stakeholder participation in the integrated management of the three priority landscapes” is addressing how to engage key stakeholders to develop the financial mechanisms that will provide sustainability and decrease the dependency on CONANP’s budget to manage these landscapes sustainably. CONANP is developing strategies to address recent budget problems and reduction in personnel. Within the first three years of the project CONANP will (i) establish an institutional policy to efficiently address</p>						

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>9</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY22 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>10</sup>
	expenses, (ii) work with other public programs to invest in PA and landscape management, (iii) determine new financial mechanisms (public trust fund, return of the fees for visiting PA, etc.), and (iv) develop a landscape management model.						
<b>Risk 11: COVID-19 pandemic</b>	NA	The project continued the safety protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and protect the staff and rural communities.	<b>IS</b>	The team continued to follow COVID-19 protocols, which will remain active until the end of the pandemic.	<b>Not present in ProDoc</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Decreasing</b>

OVERALL RATING OF PROJECT RISKS	JUSTIFICATION	RISK RATING TREND <sup>11</sup>
<b>M</b>	A Moderate rating is provided to project risks. Although the project has been implementing mitigation measures to manage the risks, this project is quite dependent of the relations with multiple levels of government and local stakeholders. Therefore, to continue working closely with these stakeholders is key for the project success.	<b>Unchanged</b>

<sup>11</sup> **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

**Recommendations**

MITIGATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Continue implementing the risk mitigation measures and adapt as needed.  Once the government of Oaxaca changes, ensure adequate processes are in place to engage with the new staff.	PMU	June 2023

## SECTION IV: PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND RATING

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESMF plans, as well as recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESMF plans, when needed. This section is divided into six parts:

- a. Progress towards complying with the CI-GEF Project Agency's ESMF
- b. Information on Progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement
- c. Information on the progress towards achieving gender sensitive measures/targets
- d. Lessons learned and Knowledge Management products developed and disseminated
- e. Overall Project ESMF Implementation Rating
- f. Recommendations

### a. Progress towards complying with the CI-GEF Project Agency's ESMF

MINIMUM ESMF INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>12</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM</b>  1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	0	0	IS	<p>To date, there have been no complaints, simply comments or doubts about the project of two people who have been provided with information through WhatsApp. The comments were about data for workshops and general information of the project. These two comments in Y22 were through phone calls. There have been no complaints either in the mail or in the telephone of the complaint mechanism.</p> <p>The project currently has a WhatsApp option for the AGM, that didn't exist before, so that people can file a complaint through that channel. This is because most of the people in the field uses WhatsApp. In addition to this, all</p>

<sup>12</sup> O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved	100%	<b>100%</b>	<b>IS</b>	the team socializes the grievance mechanism when we have events and trainings.
<b>GENDER MAINSTREAMING</b>				
1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations)		1,023 Women 3,081 Men (4,104 people)	<b>IS</b>	
2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g., employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project		1,023 Women 3,081 Men (4,104 people)	<b>IS</b>	These indicators are the total participation of people who were involved in a project workshop, forum, project training.
3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g., management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects)	N/A	26 strategies	<b>IS</b>	Work has been carried out on triple impact intervention plans based on Fisheries Improvement Plans in 4 Ports (Mazunte, Huatulco, Pesquería Guadalupe and Encrucijada). As well as the Tourism training, there were inclusion modules, and 2 affirmative actions were carried out so that 2 mothers could attend the trainings with their babies.
<b>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</b>				
1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis	60	Currently the project is collaborating with 117 actors in the three landscapes.	<b>IS</b>	The 117 actors are divided into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40 cooperatives,</li> <li>- 20 Government Agencies,</li> <li>- 22 Civil Society Organizations and Academia,</li> <li>- 32 private sectors,</li> <li>- 3 financial organizations</li> </ul>
2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	300	775 Women 2,305 Men (3,080 people)	<b>IS</b>	... These is the total number of people who has been involved in Y22 in some

3. Number of engagements (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	30	This year, 352 events and meetings were reported, both virtually and in person with the different actors.	IS	<p>of the activities, workshops, meeting, trainings with the project.</p> <p>Meetings with three branches of government, communities, academia, and private actors (302), Workshops on safeguards and gender approach (2), Workshops (other and LAF) 41, Exchanges of experiences (3), Fairs with coffee and cacao producers (4).</p>
<b>ESS 2: Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation</b> (delete if not applicable)				
1. Hectares of natural and/or critical natural habitats loss or degraded	N/A			
<b>ESS 3: Resettlement and restricted access to natural resources</b>				
1. Number of persons involved in voluntary resettlement		0	IS	
2. Number of persons compensated for voluntary resettlement		0	IS	
3. Number of persons whose access to and use of natural resources have been voluntary restricted		11,258 people have had access to resources voluntarily restricted due to the creation of an ADVC or ZRP.	IS	<p>The actions that are making the restrictions are the following:</p> <p>Fishing Refuge Zones being mapped in Topón, Castaño and Carrizal (worked jointly with cooperatives).</p> <p>2 ADVC (restricted in the sense that the way natural resources are harnessed has changed, because they now have a management plan within the ADVC).</p>

				<p>ADVC Ovando La Piñuela socialized the strategy management and zoning plan</p> <p>10,975 people have consented to this restriction on the management of natural resources.</p> <p>The ADVC is a process that is carried out with CONANP and the RAN (Registro Agrario Nacional) and requires the consent of the Assembly, in this case of the community members on the Oaxaca side. The community is in agreement and in February a community assembly was held where the information was provided and in December the certificate was given to the communities. It is important to mention that for the people of this area it represents an instrument of defense of the territory against mining companies.</p>	
4.	Number of persons whose access to and use of natural resources have been involuntary restricted		0	IS	
5.	Percentage of persons who gave their consent for voluntary restrictions		97.4%	IS	<p>10,975 people have consented to this restriction on the management of natural resources.</p> <p>The process is carried out through community assemblies with community and municipal authorities. There is a vote and the owners of the land vote and sign whether or not they agree with the ADVC. It can take various</p>

				meetings and assemblies, until they decide to sign or take an agreement
6. Percentage of persons who have received compensation for voluntary restrictions		0%	IS	
7. Percentage of persons who have received compensation for involuntary restrictions		0%	IS	
<b>ESS 4: Indigenous Peoples</b> (delete if not applicable)  1. Percentage of indigenous/local communities where FPIC have been followed and documented		100%		This year there were 29 FPIC in indigenous and local communities that represent 100% of consents this year. It is important to mention that the team works with Producer Organizations or Cooperatives that have representatives from different localities and ejidos and indigenous communities.
The percentage of communities where project benefit sharing has been agreed upon through the appropriate community governance mechanisms and documented		100%	IS	The project ensures that its communication is always with the appropriate community governance mechanism, and its contact with communities is always documented.

**b. Information on Progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement**

Regarding the Stakeholder Plan, the activities with the actors and institutions for each component have been fulfilled. The teams in the territory have managed to have a greater approach with various institutions and actors, which has allowed the project to be visible in the three landscapes. Also, the efforts of managers and technicians in the territory have generated governance processes, mainly those of the POERT in Oaxaca and Chiapas, as well as the strengthening of the Governance Agencies in Costa such as the Wetlands Council. Currently there has been an interaction with 29 Productive Organizations (tourism, fishing, shrimping, coffee, cacao, livestock, resin, and cashew). In this year there were between the three landscapes around 302 meetings, workshops, forums, festivals, which were attended or generated by the teams in the territory. The above speaks of the great management that is being done in a multilevel way to continue establishing agreements and coordination in the territory with the vision of landscape that is what the project expects. One of the great challenges will be the sustainability and exit strategy of the project due to the large number of actors with whom the project interacts and has concrete actions in the field. One of the strategies that the team sees is the strengthening of governance in two groups and through the POERT Committee of both states where most of the sectors represented and with which it collaborates are located. In addition to sustainability and the exit strategy to consolidate some actions of self-management and appropriation of the actors, it is still the limited participation of women, youth, and IP in these governance bodies. While in the state of Oaxaca the quota that the project has of at least 30% of participation of women is being met, in Chiapas it is at 24% of participation. This is because the spaces of sectoral representatives are mostly still occupied by men.

Another great achievement this year was the consolidation of the ADVC and delivery of the certificate to the community of Santa María Guienagati. That certificate allowed to have greater presence and interaction with the community, there was a presentation of results in the month of February with the General Assembly, and it was possible to present results of the project in terms of biological monitoring, which filled the community with great pride for having an ADVC where they are protecting the jaguar and other emblematic species. The project also influenced a more participatory approach to the “Ordenamientos Territoriales” process by promoting inclusion in the ways committees were built for this process.

### c. Information on the progress towards achieving gender sensitive measures/targets

- a) **All activities anticipated by the GMP were implemented?** Yes, all gender mainstreaming activities are being carried out just like in previous years. This year it was decided together with the Director and the Directors of CONANP that it would be necessary to have a consultancy on gender and youth mainstreaming that would help not only the revision of the CONANP Gender Policy, but also support the construction of egalitarian and inclusive processes within the productive organizations with which it works. Although the basic information about the POs is disaggregated by sex and age and indigenous population, because the team is interested in understanding the composition of these POs with a vision of intersectionality, the participation of women and young people within the PO and the activities they carry out depending on the value chains is not very clear. The project has some documented information and is looking to get some infographics with the communication area to publicize how women participate in cocoa production.
1. **Did the project face any challenges to implementing GMP as initially proposed? Please describe the challenges in case there were any.** Yes, the consultancy should have started in May, but due to the review of contracts and other administrative paperwork, this consultancy will be carried out from July 2022, it is important to mention that the consultancy will have a duration of almost ten months so that it will be carried out throughout the following fiscal year and this will help to have diagnoses with a gender perspective and routes of action in the short and medium term for each OP and for the CONANP regional.
- b) **As compared to the original GMP, was any adaptive management applied to promote meaningful participation of women and advance towards other gender sensitive targets?** One of the changes that was made was to establish a consultancy as a strategy to reach POs, due to the number of actors with whom they have to work, it had been very difficult to establish workshops to raise awareness of gender, equity and equality with POs. But

it is important to mention that costa's team makes a great effort to make visible the participation of women and young people in fisheries and within the Cooperatives. In fact, 2 fisheries and cashew cooperatives had at least one gender equity workshop.

1. **Did the project team/stakeholders observe any unintended outcomes (positive or negative) related to gender equality, that are difficult to capture in a quantitative way during this period of time? For example, women are more active in decision-making processes in the project, or public servants are more interested and open to advance gender outcomes, men or women are more reluctant to participate in the project activities, or other similar situations.** Yes, CONANP and the team are looking into a gender indicator at the regional level, and this requires advocacy in public policy and multilevel management with the Directors of the PAs and with the regional and central offices of Mexico City. This is similar with the Consultancy that will be developed in this FY23 will review the gender policy to give recommendations. Where the greatest participation of women is seen is in the POERT Committee of Oaxaca and another action is the participation of young people in some of the POs. At present, it has been detected that two POs have an action plan to involve young people, these POs are UCIRI and Café Capitan. In terms of improving products and opportunities, Costa's team has been working with a group of Afro-Mexican women from Chacahua to market their products in stores in Mexico City with SmartFish.
- c) **Considering all the above, what are the recommendations for next FY to continue advancing towards gender sensitive targets?** There are still several gaps in the implementation since CONANP does not have a budget for gender actions, because it makes gender mainstreaming very difficult in that Institution. As it is known, if this type of action is not budgeted, no matter how many indicators, and monitoring and workshops that are done, there will be no impact on the expected population.

#### d. Lessons learned and Knowledge Management products<sup>13</sup> developed and disseminated

Of the lessons learned this year in the implementation of the safeguards, there is a greater adoption of the team in the application of this, in the actions in the territory, as well as with the collaborators with CONANP. It is still a challenge for consultancies to implement, even though they are given initial training and a review is made to the ToR. More follow-up is required for them to be implemented as is the case with POER consulting. Although the government of Oaxaca decided to consider the standards in all phases, and there is an active participation in the Committee of women, youth, indigenous population, and Afro-Mexican population (this was because the Executive Committee decided to actively include all these standards effectively), in the case of Chiapas the team has had challenges in implementing the participation of women, young people in the workshops. One of the great lessons that has given a lot of visibility to the POERT of Oaxaca are the videos made and translated into different languages (Zapotec) and are being distributed on the page of the Land Use Plans, as well as the participation of at least two interpreters of Zapotec and Mixe [https://www.poert-ssc.com/bitácora-ambiental/documentos,https://conservationmy.sharepoint.com/personal/eortiz\\_conservation\\_org/\\_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Feortiz%5Fconservation%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FCI%2FPROYECTO%20GEF%20PAISAJES%20SOSTENIBLES%2FSEMAHN%2FAÑO%204%2FPOETRSMCCH&ct=1656086078219&or=OWA%2DNT&cid=93fd769a%2D88a6%2D24e1%2Dbafb%2D11655f4fed2d&ga=1](https://www.poert-ssc.com/bitácora-ambiental/documentos,https://conservationmy.sharepoint.com/personal/eortiz_conservation_org/_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Feortiz%5Fconservation%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FCI%2FPROYECTO%20GEF%20PAISAJES%20SOSTENIBLES%2FSEMAHN%2FAÑO%204%2FPOETRSMCCH&ct=1656086078219&or=OWA%2DNT&cid=93fd769a%2D88a6%2D24e1%2Dbafb%2D11655f4fed2d&ga=1)

The guide of safeguards that was generated a few years ago is still shared in each of the ToRs that the calls are published. This is so the people who apply for a consultancy know that they must comply with this project's social and environmental standards. Also, the communication area continues to have a bimonthly

<sup>13</sup> Knowledge Products are those that are both intended to transmit knowledge but at the same time enable action by their audiences. For example, a lessons learned report, compilation of good practices and recommendations, etc.

newsletter that is distributed to all the partners and people who have registered for the newsletter. There are videos developed that the population could identify with, and additional videos that record the activities, especially videos of the actions of the Coast. One of the videos that were also generated and shared with the general population at the general assembly was the videos of the ADVC and biological monitoring in Santa Maria Guienagati.

#### e. Overall Project ESMF Implementation Rating

##### SUMMARY: PROJECT ESMF IMPLEMENTATION RATING BY TYPE OF PLAN

ESMF PLAN REQUIRED BY THE PROJECT (delete those not applicable)	CURRENT FY22 IMPLEMENTATION RATING	RATING TREND
Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	HS	Unchanged
Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)	S	Decreasing
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	HS	Unchanged
ESS 3: Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan/Process Framework	HS	Unchanged
ESS 4: Indigenous Peoples Plan	HS	Unchanged

##### OVERALL PROJECT ESMF IMPLEMENTATION RATING

RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	The project has adapted its AGM to be more accessible after identifying that communities had good access to this channel. The team has also made sure to share/socialize the existence of the AGM in their events and trainings with all stakeholders. On ESS4, the project has ensured to advance FPIC processes with all indigenous communities involved in the process and documented these processes. The project has exceeded all its targets for the SEP included in FY23 PIR. On the GMP, the project has reached 25% women, both as participants and beneficiaries, which is lower than other projects executing similar activities. Nevertheless, it has also developed 26 strategies that include gender considerations. Finally, the project has advanced on a good pace on voluntary restrictions of natural resources, as they have advanced ADVCS that cover more than 10,000 people and over 97% has consented to these restrictions.	Unchanged

#### f. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the next PIR the project team needs to ensure that they are monitoring all the indicators proposed in the GMP (6) and on the SEP (7), and not only the ones that are standard for all projects.</li> <li>The project team should continue and increase its efforts to achieve a higher participation of women. There could be a good opportunity for this if: a) the team shares success experiences among each other such as the one mentioned in this PIR with afro-Mexican women, so other team members can replicate in other sectors; b) ensuring that the consultancy that is about to start, identifies recommendations in a timely manner that can contribute to promote women's participation in POs activities and technical activities from the project.</li> </ul>	PMU	June 2023

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The team should explore, identify and seize any opportunities to ensure that their current advances on safeguards, gender equality and social inclusion, are replicated and/or leveraged in their fund-raising efforts for the new financial mechanisms to support ILM and SPP that will be part of Outcome 3.1.</li></ul>		
--	--	--

## **SECTION V: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LESSONS LEARNED**

### **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

As the Component 2 becomes a more prevalent part of the project, it has been important to hone its strategy by integrating the lessons that the team learned in the field. To begin, the Markets Team worked on the standardization and replicability of the C2 strategy, defining when and how to apply the landscape assessment framework, the theory of change, generation of timelines, and a landscape perspective.

At the beginning of FY22, the project's M&E mechanism was reexamined to find opportunities for improvement. The result was a pivot from quantity to quality. Qualitative information is gathered through monthly, semi-structured interviews with small group sessions. Additionally, the M&E department collects and systematizes key documents representative of progress towards project targets, while the field team oversees storing and organizing means of verification of day-to-day activities. This reexamination has made the M&E strategy more dynamic, the means of verification are more user-friendly, and the M&E team receives a richer context about activities in the field.

This year, the project received the reports from its midterm evaluation and the implementing agency visit. Based on their recommendations, the project developed the reexaminations mentioned above. Similarly, they led to the prioritization of specific ADVs and POs, emphasis on the signing of conservation Agreements, and the strengthening of communications and the gender perspective, among others.

A KM product based on the CI-GEF supervision visit and lessons learned from the project was also produced which can be found [here](#).

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF SAFEGUARDS POLICIES**

It is important to have the openness to integrate different stakeholders and not be afraid to involve actors outside the area of influence of the project if they are adjacent. A very common concern is that the project budget should focus on guaranteeing impact within the intervention sites but integrating stakeholders from neighboring areas in a way that does not affect the budget can promote the replicability of the processes.

A key lesson that the team learned was the importance of a multilevel engagement of stakeholders. For example, the project's participative and diligent work with governmental institutions has proven key in establishing joint work with the Secretariat of Agriculture (SADER) and the Secretariat of Wellness's (SEBIEN) Sembrando Vida Program. Similarly, when CONANP's project leadership was transferred, the PMU and CONANP were able to continue their project work uninterrupted during the transition period thanks to the consolidated teamwork that the project has fostered.

The project's Grievance Mechanism is fully operative; however, the team has noticed the Mexican context may discourage people from using it. Namely, Mexican social norms discourage direct criticism, and the word "Grievance", especially when translated to Spanish, "Queja" may appear conflictive, and therefore avoided. To resolve this, the project is working on changing the name of the Mechanism to also accept "Comments, Queries, Feedbacks, and Grievances".

The team also identified that a key factor in ensuring project success was the translation of project information to Indigenous languages. A case of success, for example, was the translation of the POET call to six Indigenous languages in Oaxaca, a State that identifies closely with its Indigenous roots. It is important to note that the communication format was intentionally oral (videos), as text would have excluded individuals with low literacy skills from reading it. It is worth noting

that the presence of Indigenous persons in the team, as well as prioritizing hiring personnel from the region, has improved the project's implementation. For example, an Indigenous coworker led the translation of the POET's call.

## ENGAGEMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Adaptive management is a vital tool for achieving project goals. Although the ProDoc offers a guideline, it is at times necessary to adapt the strategy to face the actual context in the field without losing the vision of the general achievement of the project. Despite having characterized the POs, this project did not propose a scale model suitable for fishing and tourism groups. While, at the PO level, terrestrial value chains such as coffee, cacao, livestock, and resin develop in wide, well-defined tracts of land, and the nature of the value chain promotes grouping in greater numbers and territories, the movement in the sea and coastal lagoons plays a different behavior. The project has had to work with smaller groups of fishers and establish fishing ports scattered in the coastal landscape, which allow to achieve the scalability sought by the project. However, to this must be added the great challenge that will be the logistics in the supply, which can be reduced with the attention to local markets.

On the other hand, tourist experiences are set in well-defined small spaces, where the owners are small groups mostly made up of families. In this case, adding a diverse number of experiences has allowed different selection of activities to be offered to a diverse audience, but on a smaller scale. Therefore, the scalability proposed in the project will be achieved by adding small independent groups.

Additionally, the work in this diversity of contexts also showed us how, within the territories, short chains often have more value and better results in the income of producers. Cacao, highly demanded in Oaxaca and with a higher price than in the international market, is produced in the neighboring state of Chiapas. Looking at these opportunities allowed us to reduce costs of time and money attempting to ship it abroad, while promoting a real view of the landscape.

## SECTION VI: PROJECT GEOCODING

This section of the PIR documents the precise and specific geographic location(s) of activities supported by GEF investments based on information provided in the Project Document. The following information should be contained in this section:

- a. Geo Location Information of Project Location(s) for the current fiscal year
- b. Project Map and Coordinates from Project Document

### Geo Location Information of Project Location(s) for the current fiscal year (add additional columns as needed)

Geo Location Information	Location No. 1	Location No. 2	Location No. 3
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b> <i>Indicate whether the site is new or already existing in the previous PIR or indicate whether the site is included at CEO Endorsement/Approval or not. Please add more columns for projects with more than 3 locations.</i>	Existing in previous PIRs and ProDoc	Existing in previous PIRs and ProDoc	Existing in previous PIRs and ProDoc
Note: Provide justification if the location is a new site in this line			
<b>GEO NAME ID</b> <i>Provide the location's Geo Name ID in a numerical format. IDs are available in the GeoNames' geographical database covering all countries and containing millions of placenames with free access at: <a href="http://www.geonames.org">http://www.geonames.org</a>.</i>	3523774	3516105	3800541
<b>LOCATION NAME</b> <i>Name of the geographic locations in which the activity is taking place. In instance when a GeoNames ID is provided above, the name of the said ID should be reflected. Otherwise, the location name provided will be considered as an exact location.</i>	Madre de Chiapas	Istmo de Tehuantepec	Parque Nacional Lagunas de Chacahua
<b>LATITUDE</b> <i>Provide locations in Decimal Degrees WGS84 format, a notation expressing geographic coordinates as decimal fractions of a degree. Include at least four decimal points.</i>	15.4884	17	16.00028
<b>LONGITUDE</b> <i>Provide locations in Decimal Degrees WGS84 format, a notation expressing geographic coordinates as decimal fractions of a degree. Include at least four decimal points.</i>	-92.59226	95	-97.65611

<b>LOCATION DESCRIPTION</b> <i>(Optional field) Text description that qualifies in a sentence or so the location in which an activity is taking place, such as for example “mini-grid energy system” or “park ranger site”.</i>	This is the location for the Sierra Madre of Chiapas. Landscape encompassing the mountain range Sierra Madre of Chiapas, from the border with Guatemala to the border with the Chimalapas.	This is the location for the Sierra Sur and Isthmus of Oaxaca. Landscape in the State of Oaxaca encompassing the mountain range Sierra Sur and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (excluding the Chimalapas).	This is the location for the Pacific South Coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas. Landscape of the Coast of the Mexican States of Chiapas and Oaxaca, from the border with Guatemala to the border with the State of Guerrero.
<b>ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION</b> <i>(Optional field) Text description that qualifies in a sentence or so the activity taking place at the location, for example, “Installing a mini-grid energy system”.</i>	Land use planning, strengthening conservation, improving sustainability of value chains, boosting financing.	Land use planning, strengthening conservation, improving sustainability of value chains, boosting financing.	Land use planning, strengthening conservation, improving sustainability of value chains, boosting financing.

Please provide a justification regarding changes in location during implementation. Justifications should also be provided in the event the geographic location of key project activities cannot be provided at CEO Endorsement/Approval stage.

**(Geo Name ID: Location Name)**

**Justification:**

Please provide geo-referenced information and image map where the project interventions took place. If available, please provide attachments as appropriate such as in the case of locations presented along geometric shapes in popular formats like shapefiles, KML and GeoJSON.

***(Geo Name ID: Location Name)***

[https://conservation.sharepoint.com/sites/SustainableLandscapesandSeascapes/Shared%20Documents/SLS%20MAPS/Maps%202020/GIS%20Map%20Packages/MEX\\_OxCh\\_Dashboard\\_SmallMultiples\\_A4\\_20210317.mpk](https://conservation.sharepoint.com/sites/SustainableLandscapesandSeascapes/Shared%20Documents/SLS%20MAPS/Maps%202020/GIS%20Map%20Packages/MEX_OxCh_Dashboard_SmallMultiples_A4_20210317.mpk)

[https://conservation.sharepoint.com/sites/SustainableLandscapesandSeascapes/Shared%20Documents/SLS%20MAPS/Maps%202020/GIS%20Map%20Packages/MEX\\_OxCh\\_Dashboard\\_Detailed\\_A3\\_20210317.mpk](https://conservation.sharepoint.com/sites/SustainableLandscapesandSeascapes/Shared%20Documents/SLS%20MAPS/Maps%202020/GIS%20Map%20Packages/MEX_OxCh_Dashboard_Detailed_A3_20210317.mpk)

Map:

## Oaxaca-Chiapas Landscape



## **APPENDIX I: PROJECT ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING**

Rating		Overdue (O)	Delayed (D)	Not started on schedule (NS)	Under implementation on schedule (IS)	Completed/Achieved (CA)
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	HS	0%		100%		
Satisfactory (S)	S	20%		80%		
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	MS	40%		60%		
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	MU	60%		40%		
Unsatisfactory (U)	U	80%		20%		
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	HU	100%		0%		

- **Highly Satisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project. The project can be presented as an example of “good practice” project,
- **Satisfactory:** 80% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; except for only 20% that are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Satisfactory:** 60% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 40% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Unsatisfactory:** 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Unsatisfactory:** only 20% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 80% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action, and
- **Highly Unsatisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) are overdue, and/or b) delayed in their implementation, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project.

## **APPENDIX II: RISK RATINGS**

Rating	
Low (L)	L
Moderate (M)	M
Substantial (S)	S
High (H)	H

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

### **APPENDIX III: PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT EXPECTED OUTPUTS**

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>13</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Integrated management of three priority landscapes for biodiversity conservation is substantially strengthened through land-use planning and the expansion and management of protected areas.				
<b>Output Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Number of gender-sensitive land use plans at an integrated landscape level.	Target: At least 1	Two gender-sensitive land use plans underway (stage 3 of 5)	IS	Both land use plans (POERT, in Spanish) are being developed in a participatory manner with representatives from all target stakeholder groups.  Both POERTs have completed the environmental agenda, characterization, and diagnosis phases, and are set to complete the remaining phases of prognosis and public consultancies in December 2022.
<b>Output Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Number of gender-sensitive annual operational plans, one per Protected Area (PA), to be updated each year during project lifetime this project.	Target: 10 operational plans per year	10 gender-sensitive annual workplans for federal PAs.	IS	As mentioned in the Minor Amendments section of the report, only the region's 10 federal PAs will actively participate in the development of gender-sensitive annual operational plans.  The 10 federal PAs have carried out their annual operational plans. Due to the joint work between the CONANP regional office and the project, these operational plans have gender-sensitive topics embedded in the template.

<b>Output Indicator 1.1.3:</b> Number of Biodiversity monitoring protocols developed and implemented in each landscape.	Target: 15	15 monitoring protocols developed and implemented in the landscape	CA	<p>The project has implemented the 15 monitoring protocols in the three landscapes.</p> <p>The reason why the progress rating of this output is not considered Completed/Achieved is because there remains a significant amount of consolidation needed to improve the brigadiers' skills in monitoring and reporting.</p>
<b>Output Indicator 1.1.4:</b> The Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) model for biodiversity conservation is validated by the coordinating body in each priority landscape.	Target: Model validated in Y2	Model not yet validated	D	<p>The model is not yet validated. Recently, in January, face-to-face activities were returned. This type of process requires face-to-face participation with stakeholders. A process has been started integrating the POERTs and their committees, to define the model within the POERT processes, but it is still too early to say that the model is ready. The model is expected to be designed and validated in a participatory manner in FY23 and implemented in FY24.</p>
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Expansion of protected areas with globally significant biodiversity.				
<b>Output Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Percentage of rural and indigenous communities that grant their consent in PAs following the process of gender-sensitive Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).	Target: 95%	100%	IS	<p>The team has acquired an FPIC from every community and PO with which it works.</p>

<b>Output Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Number of hectares with draft legislation for the expansion of protected areas.	Target: 102,403 ha	36,829 ha	IS	<p>The project is addressing this target by establishing Areas Destined Voluntarily to Conservation (ADVC).</p> <p>The team has been successful at working with communities in PIS to certify their communal lands as ADVCS, however, the certification process takes approximately two years. Nearly 89,602 ha are in the process of being certified, with the majority being completed in FY24.</p> <p>By the end of the project, the territory under new conservation mechanisms is expected to cover 126,455.71 ha.</p>
<b>Outcome 1.3</b> Governance in the three priority landscapes with multi-stakeholder and multi-sector participation improved.				
<b>Output Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Percentage of key stakeholders that are represented in the three governance bodies for integrated landscape planning and management.	Target: 70%	100%	CA	<p>This indicator was marked completed in FY22.</p> <p>The project has continued to ensure the participation of all stakeholders in the governance bodies developed for Oaxaca and Chiapas.</p>
<b>Output Indicator 1.3.2:</b> Percentage of women participating in ILM governance mechanisms.	Target: 30% of women out of a baseline of 15%	Participation of 29% of women in the Oaxaca governance mechanism.  Participation of 24% of women in the Chiapas governance mechanism.	IS	29% of women participated in the ILM governance mechanisms in Oaxaca and 24% in Chiapas.
<b>Output Indicator 1.3.3:</b> Percentage of indigenous peoples and afro-descendants participating in ILM governance mechanisms.	Targets: An average of 20% of Indigenous Peoples and Afro Mexicans consistent with their proportion within the population of each landscape	In Oaxaca's governance mechanism, 33% of participants self-identified as indigenous or afro Mexican.  In Chiapas, the indigenous participation was 3%.	IS	While significantly different percentages, both are representative of indigenous presence in the two States.

<b>Output Indicator 1.3.4:</b> Percentage of youth participating in ILM governance mechanisms.	Target: At least 10%, consistent with population representation age classes 20 – 29 yrs.; baseline is the minimal participation of youth in decision making spaces	In Oaxaca 20% of youths participated in the governance mechanism.  In Chiapas, 25% of youths participated in the governance mechanism.	IS	Youth participation is above the target.
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> The area of sustainable agricultural, fishery, aquaculture, forestry, and tourism production is substantially increased through best practices and a market- driven value chain approach for biodiversity conservation				
<b>Output Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of Producer Organizations with potential to transform conventional production practices with market orientation in the primary intervention sites (PIS) that are identified, selected and classified and/or its creation is supported.	Target: At least 9 POs	29 POs	CA	<p>The project currently works with 29 POs distributed across 8 value chains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coffee agroforestry systems: 4</li> <li>- Cacao agroforestry systems: 3</li> <li>- Forestry (resin): 3</li> <li>- Livestock (dairy): 2</li> <li>- Fishing: 7</li> <li>- Shrimping: 2</li> <li>- Tourism: 9</li> <li>- Cashew: 1</li> </ul> <p>It should be noted that UCIRI and CUCOS produce both coffee and cacao and are therefore integrated in both value chain counts.</p> <p>These POs have been identified, classified and selected. The project has received FPIC from each of them.</p>

<b>Output Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of producers (broken down into M/W, Indigenous peoples, Afro- descendant and vulnerable groups) organized in PO that have 6-10 points in the PIS, that participate in transforming conventional production into sustainable production practices in the 16 PIS.	Targets: At least 1,000 producers, seeking proportional participation of M/W, IP and Afro-descendants and youth	1,698 producers working in transforming conventional production to best practices	IS	<p>As COVID restrictions eased, the project returned to the communities to support the adoption of best practices by 1,698 producers from 29 POs.</p> <p>Of these producers, 74% are men, 26% are women, and 24% self-identify as indigenous or afro-descendant.</p> <p>The project will not be adding any more POs moving forward</p>
<b>Output Indicator 2.1.3:</b> Number of demonstration cases of a successful model of sustainable production with a market-driven value chain for biodiversity conservation that is established in each of the three landscapes to promote learning by doing.	Target: At least 5 cases	None for now	IS	<p>The project is working on the development of these successful cases, which will then be demonstrated to other communities.</p> <p>Key candidates as successful models of sustainable production are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Café Capitán (coffee)</li> <li>- UCIRI and Cacao del Alto (cacao)</li> <li>- Agostaderos de Topón (shrimp)</li> <li>- Luchadores de El Castaño (fish)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Increased income of members of Producer Organizations (PO) that have adopted sustainable production practices with a market-driven value chain approach				

<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.1:</b> Number of PO that have a partnership with a buyer that will help guide the development of their value chains early on in the process.</p>	<p>Target: At least 9 PO</p>	<p>18 POs</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>The project has facilitated partnerships between 18 POs and 14 potential buyers. The remaining 11 POs may not have had direct contact with the buyer, but their intervention plans have been shaped based on the input that the buyers in this value chain have shared with the project.</p> <p>As mentioned in the Outcomes section, the following POs received purchases from new, profitable markets so far.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Café Capitán has sold 46 T of coffee to Belgian buyer CoffeeTeams.</li> <li>- Los Ángeles has sent new orders of cheeses to Green Corner on a regular basis.</li> <li>- UCIRI has received from Reina Negra an intention of purchase of 30 kg of cacao per month and has sold Brew Tulum 10kg of cacao as a pilot sample.</li> </ul> <p>Even if the potential buyers did not purchase their products, however, they have been crucial in evaluating their products, providing feedback, and guiding the POs on aligning their products to market demand.</p> <p>Below, a list of private actors that guided POs per value chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Cacao:</b> AMCO, Brew Tulum, Chocolate Museum, Rito Chocolatería</li> </ul>
---	------------------------------	---------------	-----------	--

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Coffee:</b> CoffeeTeams, EZA Natürisch, Louis Dreyfuss, Toks</li> <li>- <b>Fishing:</b> SmartFish, Green Corner</li> <li>- <b>Shrimping:</b> SmartFish</li> <li>- <b>Livestock (dairy):</b> Green Corner</li> <li>- <b>Tourism:</b> Ximbala, “Biajeros”, Introspecta</li> <li>- <b>Cashew:</b> Green Corner</li> </ul>
<b>Output Indicator 2.2.2:</b> Percentage of PO that benefit from financial mechanisms for investment in sustainable practices and value chain development.	Target: 50%	3%	D	<p>The project has acquired access to financing for 1 PO and is on the process of acquiring access for 5 more.</p> <p>The project facilitated the FLOCERT and Fairtrade certifications for Café Capitán to receive \$250,000 USD in financing from Root Capital.</p> <p>The project is working with the SLV-USAID project to ensure UCIRI, CUCOS and Café Capitán receive financing by means of SLV’s blended finance pipeline.</p> <p>Parallely, the project has been working with FCCF to establish a financing mechanism new to the region that would finance the 3 resin POs of La Sepultura (Corazón del Valle, Niños Héroes and California).</p>

<b>Output Indicator 2.2.3:</b> Number of value chains that reach new markets.	Target: 7 POs	4 POs	IS	<p>Thanks to project support, POs Los Ángeles (dairy) and El Pelicano (cashew) reached new markets in FY21. Additionally, Café Capitán has sold 46T of coffee in the international market, and UCIRI has sold its first cacao products in the local market (to clarify, UCIRI focused solely on coffee beforehand).</p> <p>Other POs in negotiations with buyers from new markets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cacao del Alto (AMCO)</li> <li>- Luchadores de El Castaño (Green Corner)</li> <li>- Agostaderos de Topón (SmartFish)</li> <li>- El Carrizal (SmartFish).</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3.1: Increasing financial sustainability in the integrated management of the three priority landscapes</b>				
<b>Output Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Number of public or private sources of ongoing investments that have supported or coordinated with project activities, outputs and outcomes for ILM and SPP in the 16 PIS.	Target: At least 7 support programs	6	IS	<p>As mentioned in the Outcomes section, the Project has coordinated investments with PPC-MasterCard, SLV-USAID, SADER, CONAFOR, CONAGUA, and CONANP.</p> <p>The project is also in talks to organize ongoing investments with the Secretariat of Welfare's Sembrando Vida program, the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and the Chiapas State environment agency (SEMAHN).</p>

<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Number of financial mechanisms new to the region that are supporting project activities, outputs and outcomes, funded by diversified sources (could be market based, mixed public- private or other) as a long-term solution for ILM and SPP activities in the three landscapes.</p>	<p>Target: At least 3 financial mechanisms</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>The SLV project's blended finance pipeline is a new financial mechanism to the region that strengthens SPP activities of Outcome 2.2.</p> <p>The project is also establishing two additional financial mechanisms new to the region. The FCCF resin fund will promote sustainable resin production practices in Sierra Madre, and the Huatulco Fund will help improve the management effectiveness of the National Park.</p>
--	--	----------	-----------	---

Supply Chain/Commodity	Producer Organization	Status of work
Coffee Agroforestry Systems	Café Capitán Luis A. Vidal	Facilitated sale of 46T of coffee to CoffeeTeams (3 containers) In process of donation of equipment for a dry mill Drafting conservation agreement Installment of a biol. monitoring brigade Organizational strengthening is ongoing Best practices strengthening will begin in FY23
Coffee Agroforestry Systems	Productores Orgánicos del Tacaná	•Organizational strengthening is ongoing •Training in sustainable planning (social, econ. environmental) workshop •Best practices strengthening will begin in FY23
Cacao Agroforestry Systems	Cacao del Alto	•Market linkages with AMCO. •Best practices strengthening will begin in FY23
Cacao Agroforestry Systems	UCIRI	•A plant nursery for 32,800 cocoa plants was established to supply producers •A drying and fermentation center was built, and training was provided in crop management, plant production, and post-harvest processes. •Two demonstration plots were established with Sembrando Vida, for the training of UCIRI producers and other producers in the area. •Engagement with the SLV project for the search for financing for coffee collection •An alliance is being developed with Production for Welfare of SADER, to train coffee and cocoa producers in three municipalities of the PIS Cerro de Las Flores and the Intervention Area of UCIRI. •Market linkages are being established with Rito Chocolate who desinged a chocolate bar done with UCIRI cacao
Cacao Agroforestry Systems	CUCOS	•Market linkages are being established with Rito Chocolate and Mercado Libre. •Engagement with the SLV project for the search for financing. •5000 cocoa plants were distributed to CUCOS partners with counterpart from the organization •Funds were aligned with the PPC project for the production and establishment of 400 hectares of cocoa to be carried out in the next 4 years •Creation of advertising material
Sustainable Livestock	Grupo de Ganadería Los Angeles	•Three pilot sales to The Green Corner (37.5 kg total) as a first step to establish a formal commercial agreement •A vacuum packer was delivered and the producers were trained to use it •Organizational strengthening is ongoing •Corporate image development •Best practices strengthening will begin in FY23 •The Project paid to legally formalize the group. •Donation of supplies for cold chain to deliver pilot sales to Mexico City.
Sustainable Livestock	Raymundo Flores	Best practices strengthening will begin in FY23
Pine resin	Corazón del Valle	•A joint strategy for resin production was developed with four additional POs (Ejido California, Copropiedad Niños Héroes, Ejido Niquidambar, Ejido Tierra y Libertad) •Equipment and tools for the extraction of pine resin will be donated •A feasibility study was conducted for the 5 POs by the FCCF for a long-term investment to support resin and timber production
Pine resin	Ejido Niños Héroes	•A joint strategy for resin production was developed with four additional POs (Ejido California, Copropiedad Niños Héroes, Ejido Niquidambar, Ejido Tierra y Libertad) •Equipment and tools for the extraction of pine resin will be donated •A feasibility study was conducted for the 5 POs by the FCCF for a long-term investment to support resin and timber production
Pine resin	Ejido California	•A joint strategy for resin production was developed with four additional POs (Ejido California, Copropiedad Niños Héroes, Ejido Niquidambar, Ejido Tierra y Libertad) •Equipment and tools for the extraction of pine resin will be donated •A feasibility study was conducted for the 5 POs by the FCCF for a long-term investment to support resin and timber production
Fishing	Luchadores de El Castaño	•Establishment of a primary processing site, business and food safety training in collaboration with SmartFish, including the donation of a cold chain •Market linkages are being established with The Green Corner •Elaboration of an identity manual •A conservation agreement was signed to protect the river crocodile •A Fishing Refuge Zone is being developed for this PO (25 ha). •This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social, and financial improvement plan. •Training on implementation of improvement in fishing practices in Peru. •Exchange of experiences with fisheries across Chiapas.
Fishing	Mazunte 2000	•This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social, and financial improvement plan.
Fishing	Ribereña Santa María	•A Fishing Refuge Zone is being developed for this PO. •This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social, and financial improvement plan.
Fishing	Costa Oaxaqueña	•A Fishing Refuge Zone is being developed for this PO. •This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social, and financial improvement plan.

Fishing	Nuevo Horizonte Marino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Fishing Refuge Zone is being developed for this PO.</li> <li>• This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social, and financial improvement plan.</li> </ul>
Fishing	Punta Paraíso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Fishing Refuge Zone is being developed for this PO.</li> <li>• This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social, and financial improvement plan.</li> </ul>
Fishing	Pesquería Guadalupe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social, and financial improvement plan.</li> </ul>
Shrimping	El Carrizal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market linkages are being established with Comercializadora SmartFish</li> <li>• A conservation agreement was signed to protect the river crocodile.</li> <li>• A Fishing Refuge Zone is being developed for this PO (ha unknown).</li> <li>• This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social and financial improvement plan.</li> <li>• Exchange of experiences with fisheries across Chiapas.</li> </ul>
Shrimping	Agostaderos de Topón	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a primary processing site, business and food safety training in collaboration with SmartFish, including the donation of a cold chain</li> <li>• Market linkages are being established with Comercializadora SmartFish</li> <li>• A conservation agreement was signed to protect the jaguar and the river crocodile.</li> <li>• A Fishing Refuge Zone is being developed for this PO (~300 ha).</li> <li>• This PO was analyzed with the Ocean Outcomes Triple Impact study, which provides deep insight of the organization and an environmental, social and financial improvement plan.</li> <li>• Exchange of experiences with fisheries across Mexico and South America.</li> <li>• Exchange of experiences with fisheries across Chiapas.</li> </ul>
Tourism	Senderos y Humedales de la Costa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ToT Market ready training</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> <li>• Participation in the business roundtable with 30 local, national and international tour operators and travel agencies.</li> <li>• Market linkages with nature tourism-based agencies</li> <li>• Fam trip with "Biajeros"</li> </ul>
Tourism	Aquabuses SA de CV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online marketing training.</li> <li>• The Project paid for certification for service provider (NOM09TUR2002).</li> <li>• In process of training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> <li>• Participation in the business roundtable with 30 local, national and international tour operators and travel agencies.</li> <li>• In process of training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• The Project paid for certification for service provider (NOM09TUR2002).</li> <li>• In process of training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> </ul>
Tourism	El Madresal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participación en la rueda de negocios con 30 touroperadores y agencias de viajes locales, nacionales y extranjeras.</li> <li>• Fam trip with travel agency Introspecta</li> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> </ul>
Tourism	La Salina Escobilla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the business roundtable with 30 local, national and international tour operators and travel agencies.</li> <li>• Online marketing training.</li> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> </ul>
Tourism	Sociedad Cooperativa Tangolunda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the business roundtable with 30 local, national and international tour operators and travel agencies.</li> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> </ul>
Tourism	Las Ninfas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the business roundtable with 30 local, national and international tour operators and travel agencies.</li> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> </ul>
Tourism	Ecoturismo Xúchitl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the business roundtable with 30 local, national and international tour operators and travel agencies.</li> <li>• Market linkages with travel agency AIRE LIBRE RUN</li> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> </ul>
Tourism	La Ventanilla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the business roundtable with 30 local, national and international tour operators and travel agencies.</li> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> </ul>
Tourism	Museo Comunitario de la Tortuga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ToT Market ready training in best practices in tourism (social, financial, organizational, environmental).</li> <li>• Elaboration of action plan in the business, social, commercial and good practices axes Elaboration of commercial prototype aligned to biocultural conservation</li> </ul>
Tourism	Lagunas de Chacahua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the business roundtable with 30 local, national and international tour operators and travel agencies.</li> <li>• Market linkages with travel agency Ximbala</li> </ul>
Cashew	Nueztlán	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First sales to The Green Corner.</li> <li>• Brand strengthening activities</li> <li>• Business training</li> <li>• Financial analysis of PO to define real costs of their products.</li> <li>• Paid organic certification of SADER</li> </ul>