Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report
2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	RLC			
Country (ies):	Nicaragua			
Project Title:	Strengthening the Resilience of Multiple-use Protected Areas to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits			
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/NIC/049/GFF			
GEF ID:	5277			
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land Degradation			
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA)			
Project Duration (years):	5 years			
Project coordinates:		Protected area	latitude	length
	1	RN Volcán Cosigüina	12.98155	-87.56703
	2	RN Estero Padre Ramos	12.78091	-87.48321
	3	RN Estero Real	12.92058	-87.36315
	4	Reserva Genética de Apacunca	12.92971	-87.17744
	5	RN Volcán Concepción	11.53831	-85.62178
	6	RN Volcán Madera	11.44554	-85.51577
	7	RN Cerro Cumaica - Cerro Alegre	12.638	-85.76852
	8	RN Cerro Mombachito– La Vieja	12.40658	-85.54975
	9	RN Sierra Amerrisque	12.2	-85.31667
	10	RN Macizo de Peñas Blancas	13.28724	-85.67243
	11	RN Cerro Kilambé	13.58153	-85.69335
	12	RN Istmo de Istián-Peña Inculta	11.49741	-85.56388
	13	Parque Nacional Cerro Saslaya	13.76896	-85.03449

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	September 11, 2019
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	June 18, 2020
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	December 31, 2024
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) [2]	

[1] As per FPMIS

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

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 5,885,515
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[3]:	USD 19,919,718
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)[4]:	USD 2,633,016
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022[5]	USD 345,636.53

According to financial reports of the OPA signed with MARENA, the execution is USD 489,339; additionally FAO has executed USD 291,039, for a total of USD 780,378 (13% of project budget).

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	June 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	September 2022
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	September 2022
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall implementation progress rating:	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall risk rating:	Low

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low

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

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

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

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

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

Status

Implementation Status ***(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):***	2nd PIR

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Maria de los Angeles Boedeker H Project Coordinator	mboedeker @marena.gob.ni
Budget Holder	Ivan Felipe León Ayala FAO Representative	Ivan.Leon@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Raixa Elena Llauger Agricultural Officer	Raixa.Llauger@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Nadia Mujica	Nadia.Mujica@fao.org

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

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

<table>
<tr><th>Outcomes</th><th>Outcome indicators[8]</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Mid-term Target [9]</th><th>End-of-project Target</th><th>Cumulative progress[10] since project start
Level at 30 June 2022</th><th>Progress rating [11]</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Project Objective: Strengthened management effectiveness of the Multiple Use Protected Areas (MUPAs) and the sustainable use of dry and humid forests in the wider landscape in western and north-central Nicaragua to ensure the flow of multiple ecosystem services, ensuring biodiversity conservation, SLM, and climate change mitigation from land use change</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outcome 1: Multiple-use protected areas in dry forests and humid, semi-humid and cloudy landscapes of western and central-northern Nicaragua have improved their capacity for planning, monitoring, collaborative management, and</td><td>Indicator 1. Change in the capacity of MARENA staff, measured by capacity development indicators (UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard: 30 officials trained, including 30% of women)
a. Capacity for participation
b. Capacity for the creation of, access</td><td>MARENA:
a: 51% d: 83%
b: 47% e: 83%
c: 78% T: 81%

Territorial Delegations<table><tr><th></th><th>Rivas</th><th>Jinotega</th><th>Boaco</th><th>Chontales/J</th><th>Chinandeg</th></tr><tr><td>a</td><td>67 %</td><td>78%</td><td>22 %</td><td>44 %</td><td>44%</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>53 %</td><td>47%</td><td>47 %</td><td>47 %</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>67 %</td><td>67%</td><td>44 %</td><td>67 %</td><td>67%</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>67 %</td><td>50%</td><td>50 %</td><td>50 %</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>e</td><td>67 %</td><td>67%</td><td>67 %</td><td>67 %</td><td>67%</td></tr><tr><td>T</td><td>62 %</td><td>60%</td><td>44 %</td><td>53 %</td><td>51%</td></tr></table></td><td>Not defined in Prodoc</td><td>MARENA:
a: 66% d: 90%
b: 62% e: 90%
c: 90% T: 90%

Territorial Delegations<table><tr><th></th><th>Rivas</th><th>Jinotega</th><th>Boaco</th><th>Chontales/Jui</th><th>Chinandega</th></tr><tr><td>a</td><td>82 %</td><td>93%</td><td>37 %</td><td>59 %</td><td>59%</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>68 %</td><td>62%</td><td>62 %</td><td>62 %</td><td>55%</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>82 %</td><td>82%</td><td>59 %</td><td>82 %</td><td>82%</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>82 %</td><td>65%</td><td>65 %</td><td>65 %</td><td>65%</td></tr><tr><td>e</td><td>82 %</td><td>82%</td><td>82 %</td><td>82 %</td><td>82%</td></tr><tr><td>T</td><td>77 %</td><td>75%</td><td>59 %</td><td>68 %</td><td>66%</td></tr></table></td><td>a) 20 MARENA field technicians trained to use a methodology for preparing management plans for protected areas (PAs). This training allowed the field technicians to lead in the territory the processes of formulating the management plans of the protected areas of the project.
b) 23 MARENA technicians (17 men, 8 women) trained at a diploma course on biodiversity, PA management and landscape restoration.
The knowledge acquired in the course has allowed the project</td><td>S</td></tr>
</table>

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

[9] Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

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

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

financial management.	to, and use of information and knowledge c. Capacity for the development of strategies, policy, and legislation d. Capacity for management and implementation e. Capacity for monitoring and evaluation T = total				technicians to design strategies for the conservation of biodiversity in situ, with the participation of local actors, as well as to propose measures for the restoration and recovery of ecosystems in fragmented landscapes. These strategies have been incorporated in the management plans of the protected areas and in the work plans of the territorial delegations. Another important achievement of the course is that it has made it easier for technicians to identify sustainable economic alternatives in the territories, which have later become subprojects. c) 98 technicians (68 men, 30 women) from municipal governments and MARENA territorial delegations trained in the monitoring of best practices and evaluation of environmental variables using geographic information systems (GIS). This knowledge has allowed technicians to identify the areas with the greatest degradation that need to be prioritized and subsequently develop monitoring processes for changes in land use and vegetation cover, to inform	

					progress towards the proposed conservation and restoration goals for the project. d) 240 MARENA headquarters and territorial delegation staff (122 men, 118 women) trained in self-leadership, self-development and self-motivation for purposes of furthering personal growth and methodological strengthening of the work team. These efforts have made it possible to generate the integration of project personnel in MARENA's territorial delegations and at the central level, thus facilitating work processes.	
	I**ndicator 2.** Change in the financial gap (USD) to cover the basic management costs for 12 MUPAs as a result of new financial resources after 5 years	$1,968,039 USD	Not defined in Prodoc	$610,667 USD	No progress made since PIR 1. For the second round of bidding regarding the consultancy, the ToRs were adjusted and updated so they adhere to the regulations of the National Environmental Fund (NEF). New financial resources obtained for the implementation of the PA management plans can be channelled through the NEF.	MU
	I**ndicator 3.** Total budget (USD) per year available for the management of 12 MUPAs by financial source after 5 years	National government: $100,861.95 Local government: $280,282 Generated revenues (visitors fees): $0	Not defined in Prodoc	National government: $121,034 (increase in 20% after 5 years) Local government: 336,338 (increase in 20% after 5 years)	- Government of Nicaragua (GON): US$ 326,422.34 - Municipal governments: US$560,564 - Income generated (entry tickets bought by visitors): US$0 - Private sources (NGOs, private sector, etc.): US$0	S

		Private sources (NGO, private sector, etc.): $7,000		Generated revenues (visitors fees): $300,000 after 5 years (average of $60,000/year) Private sources (NGO, private sector, others): $600,000 USD after 5 years (average of $120,000/year)		
	I**ndicator 4.** Change in the forested area in the MUPAs (per type of ecosystem) by project end	Dry forest: 104,233 ha Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest: 21,436 ha	Not defined in Prodoc	Dry forest: 129,233 ha Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest: 51,436 ha	Instruments used for the formulation of community initiatives were designed, revised and approved. These are keyed to the restoration/conservation of priority zones inside PAs: i) methodological guide by which to prepare farm plans; and ii) methodological guide by which to prepare sub-projects. By implementing the aforementioned guides, 39 farm plans were drawn up in seven (7) PAs; 323.94 ha of degraded land are to be restored (177.68 ha in dry forest and 145.99 ha in Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest). The formulation of another 62 farm plans has begun. In the context of implementing the Restoration Plan in areas affected by hurricanes ETA and IOTA in Cerro Saslaya National Park, 616 environmental incentives (348 men, 268 women) were delivered and an area of 17.73 ha of Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest was restored.	MS

	I**ndicator 5.** Change in number of hectares of illegal logging of high-value timber in two (2) MUPAs	Cerro Kilambé NR: Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) Volcán Cosigüina NR: White Mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*) (the baseline will be established during the first year of project implementation, the species to be assessed are included)	Not defined in Prodoc	Baseline - 10% (deforestation declines each year by 2.5%)	The indicated species are found in the Veda System, therefore they have a national protection status. On the other hand, there is no evidence of illegal exploitation of liquidambar (Liquidambar styraciflua), since this is a species that is found in primary forests. In relation to the Atlantic Mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla), there is no evidence of illegal exploitation due to compliance with the Forest Ban. In the case of the White Mangrove (Laguncularia racemosa), there is no Baseline for the Cosigüina Volcano NR, but there is no evidence of illegal exploitation due to compliance with the national closed season system. It is important to mention that the strategies used by the project for the restoration of degraded ecosystems contemplate the promotion of natural regeneration, reforestation and the implementation of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. Through the implementation of these actions, it is expected that the rate of deforestation will decrease.	S
	I**ndicator 6.** Change in the trade of vulnerable or endangered species as measure by number of individuals seized	Orange-fronted parakeet (*Aratinga canicularis*): 35 individuals seized /year Pacific parakeet (*Arantinga strenua*): 41 individuals seized /year	Not defined in Prodoc	Orange-fronted parakeet (*Aratinga canicularis*): 17 individuals seized /year Pacific parakeet (*Arantinga strenua*): 20 individuals seized /year	Eighteen (18) nurseries installed in which to raise *Ctenosaura similis* (black iguanas) in the Project area of influence. According to the update of the Closed Season System published in	S

	as recorded by PA rangers in each MUPA per year	Black iguana (*Ctenosauria similis*): 51 individuals seized /year		Black iguana (*Ctenosauria similis*): 25 individuals seized /year	*La Gaceta*, the government's congressional record, No. 26, the species listed are currently in closed season, meaning that it is prohibited to hunt them. The orange-fronted parakeet and the Pacific parakeet are protected by an indefinite closed season and cannot be legally captured or sold.	
	I**ndicator 7.** Change in the number of forest fires reported in the dry forest MUPAs	109 events/year	Not defined in Prodoc	87 events/year (reduction by 20%)	During the 2020 fire season (January – May) there were 38 forest fires that affected PAs. This is a reduction of 2,390.68 ha (52% as compared to the year 2019, when 4,534.64 ha were burnt).	HS

					During the 2021 season (January-June) there were 13 forest fires that affected 277.88 ha. This is a reduction of 83.37% as compared to the year 2020. During the Project implementation period knowledge has been strengthened regarding first response to forest fires and/or agricultural burns among 55 environmental observers and 31 local fire prevention brigades in PAs (21 in the first PIR and 10 in the second). These environmental observers function as an early warning system for environmental incidents in the territories, among which are forest fires. The project has worked on promoting awareness to prevent damage to natural resources due to possible forest and agricultural fires in protected areas. It has also strengthened the capacities of producers to deal with fires and has formed fire prevention and response brigades, made up of community members who are provided with equipment and specialized knowledge to fight fires.	

	Indicator 8. Continued presence of indicator species for biological groups (birds and plants)	<u>Dry forest</u> • Birds: 2 species (*Procnias tricarunculata, Calocita formosa)* • Plants: 2 species (*Albizia saman, Laguncularia racemosa)* <u>Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest</u> • Birds: 2 species *(Pharomachrus mocinno, Vermivora chrysoptera)* Plants: 2 species (*Quercus pubescens, Swietenia macrophyll)*	Not defined in Prodoc	<u>Dry forest</u> • Birds: 2 species (*Procnias tricarunculata, Calocita formosa)* • Plants: 2 species (*Albizia saman, Laguncularia racemosa)* <u>Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest</u> • Birds: 2 species *(Pharomachrus mocinno, Vermivora chrysoptera)* • Plants: 2 species (*Quercus pubescens, Swietenia macrophyll)*	During the period from 2020 – June 2021 (reported on in the first PIR) the first phase in the updating of the bird biodiversity baseline showed the following results: - In the dry forest were found two (2) species of the *corvidae* family: *Calocitta formosa* (white-throated magpie jay) and *Psilorhinus morio* (brown jay) - There were no sightings of *Procnias tricarunculata* (three-wattled bellbird) - In the wet forest there were no sightings of the species *Pharomachrus mocinno* (resplendent quetzal) and *Vermivora chrysoptera* (gold-winged warbler) During the period from July 2021 – June 2022 the second phase in the updating of the bird and plant biodiversity baseline showed the following results: <u>Dry forest - birds:</u> - *Procnias tricarunculata* were sighted in the PA of the Cerro Saslaya National Park and the Kilambé Natural Reserve. - *Calocitta formosa* was sighted only in two PAs (Cerro Saslaya National Park and the Peñas Blancas Natural Reserve). <u>Dry forest - plants:</u> - The presence of *Albizia saman* (rain tree) was reported in five	S

					PAs (Estero Real, Volcán Madera, Apacunca, Istián and Padre Ramos) - *Laguncularia racemosa* (White mangrove) was reported in two PAs (Padre Ramos and Estero Real) <u>Wet forest – birds:</u> - *Pharomachrus mocinno* was sighted in Cerro Saslaya National Park and the Kilambé and Peñas Blancas natural reserves; the species *Vermivora chrysoptera* was sighted only in the Peñas Blancas Natural Reserve. <u>Wet forest - plants:</u> *Swietenia macrophyll* (Honduras mahogany) found in Cerro Kilambé National Park and the Estero Padre Ramos Natural Reserve. No *Quercus pubescens* (oak) were found (the natural distribution of this species is in central and southern Europe).	
	I**ndicator 9.** Number of hectares in good management practices in LULUCF adopted in buffer zones of 12 MUPAs,	0 ha	Not defined in Prodoc	X ha, including 2,500 ha in agroforestry and silvopastoral systems (the target will be established during the first year of project implementation)	Based on the updating of the PA management plans specific zones were prioritised for the introduction of good productive practices by means of 39 farm plans covering 323.94 ha.	S
Outcome 2: The SFM and SLM outside between MUPAs generated multiple global	I**ndicator 10.** Area (ha) of biological corridors consolidated to improve connectivity	Dry forest: 0 ha Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest: 0ha	Not defined in Prodoc	Dry forest: 25,000 ha (including 1,000 ha rehabilitated, and 1,250 in agroforestry and silvopastoral systems)	During the updating of the PA management plans specific zones were prioritized for farm investments. Further, a guide was prepared on how to draw up	MU

environmental benefits	between existing MUPAs and endangered tropical forest habitat in productive landscapes			Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest: 30,000 ha (including 1,000 ha rehabilitated, 1,250 in agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, and 399.55 ha of avoided deforestation)	community and family plans for the environmental restoration of natural landscapes in PAs. Family plans will be implemented in 157.82 ha of Dry forest and 905.78 ha of Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest.	
	I**ndicator 11.** Continued presence of indicator species in the biological corridors	Dry forest • Golden-mantled Howling • Monkey (*Alouatta palliata*) • Black Iguana (*Ctenosaura similis*) Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest • Quetzal (*Pharomachrus mocinno*) Tapir (*Tapirus bairdi*)	Not defined in Prodoc	Dry forest • Golden-mantled Howling • Monkey (*Alouatta palliata*) • Black Iguana (*Ctenosaura similis*) Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest • Quetzal (*Pharomachrus mocinno*) • Tapir (*Tapirus bairdi*)	The second phase of the biodiversity baseline for 11 PAs has been completed. The findings were as follows: Dry forest - fauna: - *Alouatta palliata* (mantled howler monkey) found in nine (9) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé, Peñas Blancas, Mombachito La Vieja, Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre, Estero Real, Volcán Concepcion, Volcán Madera and Istián wetlands natural reserves. - *Ctenosaura similis* found in four (4) PAs: Estero Real, Llanos de Apacunca, Estero Padre Ramos and Istián wetlands natural reserves. *Pharomachrus mocinno* found in three (3) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé and Peñas Blancas natural reserves. - *Tapirus bairdi* (Baird's tapir) present in two (2) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé Natural Reserve.	S

					Dry Forest - flora: - *Guazuma ulmifolia* (West Indian elm) found in seven (7) PAs: Peñas Blancas, Volcán Concepción, Volcán Madera, Apacunca, Istián wetlands, Padre Ramos and Cerro Cumaica natural reserves. - *Ceiba pentandra* (kapok tree) found in six (6) PAs: Peñas Blancas, Volcán Concepción, Apacunca, Istián wetlands, Padre Ramos and Cerro Cumaica natural reserves. Rainforest, semi-humid tropical forest and cloud forest - fauna: - *Pharomachrus mocinno* found in three (3) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park, Cerro Kilambé and Peñas Blancas natural reserves. - *Tapirus bairdi* present in two (2) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé Natural Reserve. Rainforest, semi-humid tropical forest and cloud forest - flora: - *Cedrela oderata* (Cuban cedar) found in ten PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and the Estero Real, Cerro Kilambé, Peñas Blancas, Mombachito La Vieja, Volcán Concepción, Volcán Madera, Apacunca, Istián wetlands and Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre natural reserves. *Swietenia macrophylla* found five (5) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé, Peñas Blancas,	

					Mombachito La Vieja and Estero Padre Ramos natural reserves.	
	Indicator 12. Restored carbon stocks of threatened tropical forests at the end of 5 years *Natural rehabilitation of degraded areas	• Dry forest: 0 tCO_2-eq (0 ha) • Humid, semi-humid, and cloud forest: 0 tCO_2-eq (0 ha)	Not defined in Prodoc	• Dry forest: 26,862 tCO_2-eq (1,000 ha rehabilitated)	The second phase of the biodiversity baseline for 11 PAs has been completed. The findings were as follows: <u>Dry forest - fauna:</u> - *Alouatta palliata* found in nine (9) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé, Peñas Blancas, Mombachito La Vieja, Cerro Cumaica- Cerro Alegre, Estero Real, Volcán Concepcion, Volcán Madera and Istián wetlands natural reserves. - *Ctenosaura similis* found in four (4) PAs: Estero Real, Llanos de Apacunca, Estero Padre Ramos and Istián wetlands natural reserves. *Pharomachrus mocinno* found in three (3) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé and Peñas Blancas natural reserves. - *Tapirus bairdi* present in two (2) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé Natural Reserve. <u>Dry forest - flora:</u> - *Guazuma ulmifolia* found in seven (7) PAs: Peñas Blancas, Volcán Concepción, Volcán Madera, Apacunca, Istián wetlands, Padre Ramos and Cerro Cumaica natural reserves.	MS

					- *Ceiba pentandra* found in six (6) PAs: Peñas Blancas, Volcán Concepción, Apacunca, Istián wetlands, Padre Ramos and Cerro Cumaica natural reserves. <u>Rainforest, semi-humid tropical forest and cloud forest - fauna</u>: - *Pharomachrus mocinno* found in three (3) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé and Peñas Blancas natural reserves. - *Tapirus bairdi* present in two (2) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé Natural Reserve. <u>Rainforest, semi-humid tropical forest and cloud forest - flora</u>: - *Cedrela oderata* found in ten (10) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Estero Real, Cerro Kilambé, Peñas Blancas, Mombachito La Vieja, Volcán Concepción, Volcán Madera, Apacunca, Istián wetlands, Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre natural reserves. - *Swietenia macrophylla* found in five (5) PAs: Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé, Peñas Blancas, Mombachito La Vieja and Estero Padre Ramos natural reserves.	

	I**ndicator 13.** Flow (m^3/sec) in 10 prioritized watersheds as measured by water gauges to be installed in the prioritized rivers during the first year of the project	1. Istiam River (Basin 69): 8.18 m3/s 2. Mayales River (Basin 69): 0. 66 m3/s 3.Fonseca River (Basin 69): 0. 30 m3/s 4. Estero Real River (Basin 58): X 5. Tuma River (Basin 55): 2.67 m3/s. 6. Cúa River (Basin 53): 1.77 m3/s 7. Bocay River (Basin 53): X 8. Aquespalapa River (Basin 58): X 9. Viejo River (Basin 64): X 10. El Obraje River (Basin 64): X 11. Yaoska River: 0.18m3/s	Not defined in Prodoc	Target equal to the baseline. 1. Istiam River (Basin 69): X 2. Mayales River (Basin 69): X 3.Fonseca River (Basin 69): X 4. Estero Real River (Basin 58): X 5. Tuma River (Basin 55): X 6. Cúa River (Basin 53): X 7. Bocay River (Basin 53): X 8. Aquespalapa River (Basin 58): X 9. Viejo River (Basin 64): X 10. El Obraje River (Basin 64): X	A methodology was developed to measure water flows. During the first period it was applied to two (2) rivers (Tuma and Yaoska). During the period from July 2021 to June 2022 it was applied to another four (4), as follows: - Rio Tuma (basin 55) – Q = 2.67 m3/s - Rio Yaoska – Q = 0.18m3/s - Rio Cúa – (basin 53) – Q = 1.77 m3/s - Río Mayales (basin 69) – Q = 0. 66 m3/s - Río Istián (basin 69) – Q = 8.18 m3/s Río Fonseca (basin 69) – Q = 0. 30 m3/s	S
	I**ndicator 14.** Number of hectares protected through REDD+ practices during a 5-year period	0	Not defined in Prodoc	30,000 ha (Year 1 – Reference emission levels established –; Year 2 – MRV system in place; Year 5 – Verification of emission reductions)	In the context of devising a strategy for the project's REDD+ intervention, MARENA's experiences were assessed and national guidelines drawn up. An international expert is being engaged to assist in preparing a methodology and defining the tools needed for the evaluation and payment for performance regarding emissions reductions by curbing deforestation.	MU
	I**ndicator 15.** Avoided deforestation (ha) at the end of the project	0	Not defined in Prodoc	399.55 ha	In the context of devising a strategy for the project's REDD+ intervention, MARENA's experiences were assessed and national guidelines drawn up. An international expert is being engaged to assist in preparing a methodology and defining the tools	MU

					needed for the evaluation and payment for performance regarding emissions reductions by curbing deforestation.	
	Indicator 16. Number of sustainable production initiatives (beneficiaries differentiated by gender, including 30% of women) that contribute to the reduction of deforestation for the GEF-funded ENDE-REDD+ pilot project.	0	Not defined in Prodoc	X (target will determined during the first year of project implementation)	In the context of devising a strategy for the project's REDD+ intervention, MARENA's experiences were assessed and national guidelines drawn up. An international expert is being engaged to assist in preparing a methodology and defining the tools needed for the evaluation and payment for performance regarding emissions reductions by curbing deforestation.	MU
	Indicator 17. Change in the capacity of the municipal staff and communities measured by capacity development indicators (UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard: 270 municipal officials and local communities trained, including 40% of women) a. Capacity for participation b. Capacity for the creation of, access to, and use	<u>Municipalities</u> (average for 16 municipalities, individual scores are included in Annex 8.8): a: 43% b: 30% c: 50% d: 52% e: 10% T: 37% <u>Local communities</u> (average for 16 CSOs individual baseline scores are included in Annex 8.8): a: 17% b: 17% c: 31% d: 0% e: 0% T: 15%	Not defined in Prodoc	<u>Municipalities:</u> a: 53% b: 40% c: 60% d: 62% e: 30% T: 47% <u>Local communities:</u> a: 27% b: 27% c: 41% d: 15% e: 15% T: 30%	Capacities were developed among 468 community protagonists on the importance of forest nurseries as providers of genetic material for protected areas, as well as techniques for the establishment of forest nurseries and seed collection. Knowledge has been strengthened among 55 environmental observers. Further, 31 local fire prevention brigades in PAs (21 in the first PIR and 10 in the second) learned techniques regarding first response to forest fires and/or agricultural burns. Capacities were strengthened among protagonists in 13 PAs on matters related to good	S

	of information and knowledge c. Capacity to develop strategies, policies, and legislation d. Capacity for management and implementation e. Capacity for monitoring and evaluation T = Total				environmental practices, organisational aspects and the use of software tools to evaluate environmental events. A total of 3,100 persons participated.	

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1: Multiple-use protected areas in dry forests and humid, semi-humid and cloudy landscapes of western and central-northern Nicaragua have improved their capacity for planning, monitoring, collaborative management, and financial management	Update regulations for the National Environmental Fund (NEF) and a fundraising strategy that contributes to finance the implementation of management plans in 13 PAS, including farm plans, sub-projects and other pertinent strategies.	Project coordination team	Second semester 2022
	Speed up the investments foreseen for the Project (farm plans and sub-projects, including formulation, review, approval and onset).	Project coordination team	July 2022 – June 2023
	Specialized technical assistance to identify specific actions that can be promoted from the project to achieve the goals set.	FAONI	January-March 2023
Outcome 2: The SFM and SLM outside between MUPAs generated multiple global environmental benefits	Development of a payment for performance strategy regarding REDD+ and definition of criteria for prioritization and selection of benefiting communities and protagonists.	Project coordination team	July 2022 – June 2023
	Define the monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV) for REDD+ activities.	Project coordination team	July 2022 – June 2023

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs[12]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[13] (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[14] in delivering outputs
Outcome 1: Multiple-use protected areas in dry forests and humid, semi-humid and cloudy landscapes of western and central-northern Nicaragua have improved their capacity for planning, monitoring, collaborative management and financial management.				
Outputs 1.1: Planning and monitoring capacities developed for the management of 12 MUPAs	Number of management plans for protected areas approved	Ten (10) management plans updated	Ten (10) PA management plans are now official upon publication in La Gaceta, the government's congressional record (Cerro Saslaya National Park, Apacunca Genetic Resources Reserve and the Estero Real Delta, Padre Ramos Estuary, Istián Wetlands, Volcán Concepción, Mombachito La Vieja, Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre, Peñas Blancas Massif and Cerro Kilambé natural reserves). Further, Collaborative Management Committees (CMCs) were created, each of which has a Plan of Action. Under review are ten (10) Collaboration Agreements, which are to be signed by the aforementioned committees and MARENA, for the purpose of implementing the PA management plans. To this end, four (4) field trips took place, as did 88 territorial workshops keyed to making biophysical and socioeconomic diagnostics, zoning the area and consulting/validating plans. Participating were staff from MARENA, INAFOR, MEFCCA, INIFOM, MINED, the municipal governments, beneficiaries and community leaders, drinking water and sanitation committees, CMCs, environmental observers, National Police and the Nicaraguan Army, among others (994 women, 1,164 men).	No variation

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

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

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

			Management plans were formulated through a broad process of consultation and consensus with local people. Firstly, the project made calls to the main actors of the protected areas to explain what a management plan consisted of and the methodological steps. A mapping of actors was carried out and others were identified who should participate in the process of formulating the management plan. A biophysical and socioeconomic diagnosis was made that was contrasted with the information that other institutions present in the territories had. Workshops were held for the actors to map, from their perspective, the zoning of protected areas and then that information was validated with GIS and through field trips. Subsequently, the general and specific regulations and the conservation objects of the protected areas were defined, which were also validated with the community. The active participation of the community allowed them to understand the scope of the management plans and take ownership of it. The management plans were approved by the councils of each municipality to which the protected areas belong. Once approved by the councils, the plans were approved by MARENA through Ministerial Resolutions and published in the Official Gazette.	
	I**ndicator 4.** Change in the forested area in the MUPAs	The goal for the period from July 2021 to June 2022 is 125	In the context of implementing the Restoration Plan in areas affected by hurricanes ETA and IOTA in the Cerro Saslaya National Park, 616 environmental incentives (348 men, 268 women) were delivered for the purpose of restoring 17.73 ha. The incentives included 19,500 native forest and fruit seedlings distributed to nine (9) communities in the municipalities of Siuna (2) and San José de Bocay (7) at four (4) events, with participation by 644 persons (348 men, 296 women). Thirty-nine (39) farm plans in the buffer zones of seven (7) PAs, intended to establish a total of 323.94 ha under agroforestry and silvopastoral systems that rehabilitate degraded areas. Dry Forest: Twenty-six (26) farm plans in five (5) PAs, as follows: (i) Peña Inculta – Istián Wetlands Wildlife Reserve (6); ii) Volcán Madera National Park (4); iii) Serranías de Amerrisque Natural Reserve (4); iv) Apacunca Genetic Resources Reserve (6); and v) Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre natural reserves (8), for a total of 202.36 ha.	The variation is that 24 farm plans will not be formulated during the second semester of 2022, given that in the dry zones vegetative material will only be delivered in May 2023 (in time for the rainy season).

			Wet forest: Thirteen (13) farm plans in two (2) PAs, as follows: i) PN Cerro Saslaya National Park (8); and ii) Peñas Blancas Massif Natural Reserve (5), for a total of 121.58 ha. Sixty-two (62) farm plans are being prepared in protected areas, specifically in the Serranías de Amerrisque, Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre, Cerro Kilambé and Peñas Blancas natural reserves and the Cerro Saslaya National Park.	
	I**ndicator 7.** Change in the number of forest fires reported in the dry forest MUPAs	N/A	In the period from January to June 2021 there were thirteen (13) forest fires, affecting 277.88 ha. This is a reduction of 83.37% in relation to the 2020 fire season, when 2,112.8 ha were burnt). Capacities were strengthened among 659 community members (378 men, 285 women) who are members of forest fire prevention brigades and protagonists in ten (10) protected areas, who acquired first response techniques in order to provide timely assistance, protection measures and environmental care. To that end fourteen (14) workshops took place with participation by staff from MARENA, MINSA, MINED, National Police and PA Collaborative Management Committees. Ten (10) voluntary brigades received equipment and tools to be used in the prevention, mitigation and fight against forest fires and agricultural burns in the PAs Cerro Saslaya National Park in Siuna. One of the brigades will be in the Ayapal micro-region in San José de Bocay.	
Outputs 1.2: Management and enforcement framework in place for 13 MUPAs	**Indicator 1.** Change in the capacity of MARENA staff, measured by capacity development indicators (UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard: 30 officials trained, including 30% of women). a. Capacity for participation (66%) b. Capacity for the creation of, access to, and use of information and knowledge (62%)	Two (2) training processes	Twenty-three (23) MARENA technicians (17 men, 18 women) were trained and received a certificate in Protected Areas Management with emphasis on landscape restoration. The course was taught in alliance with the National Agrarian University (UNA), and served to strengthen knowledge as concerns planning, PA management and biodiversity management. Ninety-eight (98) technicians from municipal governments, MARENA territorial delegations, academe and the Army of Nicaragua were trained to monitor, apply good practices and evaluate environmental variables by using GIS (68 men, 30 women). There was training in self-leadership, self-development and self-motivation for 240 MARENA headquarters and territorial delegation staff, for purposes of furthering personal growth and methodological strengthening of the work team (122 men, 118 women).	

	c. Capacity for the development of strategies, policy, and legislation (90%) d. Capacity for management and implementation (90%) e. Capacity for monitoring and evaluation (90%) T = (90%)			
	I**ndicator 5.** Change in number of hectares of illegal logging of high-value timber in two (2) MUPAs	At least one monthly monitoring activity per protected area	The updating of the Closed Season System evidenced that as per *La Gaceta*, the government's congressional record, No. 26, the closed season for the species mentioned therein is currently in force. There is no evidence of the illegal harvesting of liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), since this is a species found mainly in primary forests. Regarding *Swietenia macrophylla* there is no evidence of illegal exploitation due to compliance with the closed season. There is no baseline for *Laguncularia racemosa* at the Volcán Cosigüina Natural Reserve, but there is no evidence of illegal exploitation due to compliance with the closed season.	
	I**ndicator 8.** Continued presence of indicator species for biological groups (birds and plants)	Biodiversity baseline finished	The updating the Closed Season System evidenced that as per *La Gaceta*, the government's congressional record, No. 26, the closed season for the species mentioned therein is currently in force. The second phase of updating the biodiversity baseline for birds and plants showed the following results: <u>Dry Forest - birds:</u> - *Procnias tricarunculata* were sighted in the PA of the Cerro Saslaya National Park and Kilambé Natural Reserve. - *Calocitta formosa* was sighted only in two PAs (Cerro Saslaya National Park and Peñas Blancas Natural Reserve). <u>Dry Forest - plants:</u> - The presence of *Albizia saman* (rain tree) was reported in five PAs (Estero Real, Volcán Madera, Apacunca, Istián and Padre Ramos).	

			- *Laguncularia racemosa* (White mangrove) was reported in two PAs (Padre Ramos and Estero Real). <u>Wet forest – birds:</u> - *Pharomachrus mocinno* (resplendent quetzal) was sighted in Cerro Saslaya, Kilambé and Peñas Blancas national parks; the species *Vermivora chrysoptera* was sighted only in the Peñas Blancas massif. <u>Wet forest - plants:</u> *Swietenia macrophyll*, in Cerro Kilambé National Park and Estero Padre Ramos natural reserves. No *Quercus pubescens* (oak) were found (the natural distribution of this species is in central and southern Europe).	
	I**ndicator 9.** Number of hectares in good management practices in LULUCF adopted in buffer zones of 12 MUPAs	Not scheduled for this period	In the context of implementing the Restoration Plan in areas affected by hurricanes ETA and IOTA in Cerro Saslaya National Park, 616 environmental incentives (348 men, 268 women) were delivered and an area of 17.73 ha was restored. In addition, 940 ha were found to be in a process of natural regeneration. The acquisition of vegetative and non-vegetative material is underway for the implementation of 39 farm plans (agroforestry and silvopastoral systems) approved in seven (7) protected areas: i) Cerro Saslaya National Park (8); ii) Peña Inculta – Istián wetlands wildlife reserve (4); iii) Volcán Madera National Park (4); iv) Cerro Kilambé Natural Reserve (5); v) Serranías de Amerrisque Natural Reserve (4); vi) Apacunca Genetic Resources Reserve (6) and vii) Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre Natural Reserve (8).	
Outputs 1.3. Financing capacities and financing management in place for 12 MUPAs:	I**ndicator 3.** Total budget (USD) per year available for the management of 12 MUPAs by financial source after 5 years.		Eighteen (18) environmental fairs were held to raise awareness of the importance of biological diversity and its conservation in PAs. In attendance were 1,920 persons (843 men, 1,077 women) from national institutions such as MINED, INTA, MEFCCA, CMCs, as well as municipal governments and community protagonists. These took place in the following PAs: i) Cerro Saslaya National Park in Siuna and the Ayapal micro-region in San José de Bocay, Jinotega; ii) Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre Natural Reserve in San José de Los Remates; iii) Estero Real Delta Natural Reserve in Puerto Morazán, Chinandega; iv) Serranías de Amerrisque Natural Reserve in Juigalpa, Chontales; v) de Peñas Blancas Massif Natural Reserve in el Cuá, Jinotega: vi) Peña Inculta – Istián wetlands wildlife reserve in Altagracia, Rivas, vii) Cerro Kilambé Natural Reserve in Wiwilí de Jinotega; viii) Cerro Mombachito La Vieja Natural Reserve in Boaco; ix) Padre Ramos Estuary Natural Reserve in El Viejo, Chinandega; and x) Estero Real Natural Reserve.	
	I**ndicator 2.** Change in the financial gap (USD)		Process underway to engage a consultant to review the update of the National Environmental Fund.	

	to cover the basic management costs for 12 MUPAs as a result of new financial resources after 5 years			
	I**ndicator 6.** Change in the trade of vulnerable or endangered species as measure by number of individuals seized as recorded by PA rangers in each MUPA per year		The updating of the Closed Season System evidenced that as per *La Gaceta*, the government's congressional record, No. 26, the closed season for the species mentioned therein is currently in force. The orange-fronted parakeet and the Pacific parakeet are protected by an indefinite closed season and are not being legally captured or sold. Eighteen (18) nurseries installed in which to raise black iguanas in the Project area of influence.	
Outcome 2: The SFM and SLM outside between MUPAs generated multiple global environmental benefits				
Outputs 2.1. Land use planning, monitoring and enforcement strengthened in landscapes around MUPAs	I**ndicator 17.** Change in the capacity of the municipal staff and communities measured by capacity development indicators (UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard: 270 municipal officials and local communities trained, including 40% of women) a. Capacity for participation b. Capacity for the creation of, access to, and use of information and knowledge c. Capacity to develop strategies, policies, and legislation	130 training event	Capacities were strengthened among community protagonists by holding 122 training sessions in 13 PAs on a variety of topics related to the updating and/or formulation of management plans, the creation or updating of Collaborative Management Committees in protected areas, working with the GIS platform and attention to environmental events such as forest and agriculture fires, the construction of forest species nurseries and Integrated Farm Management by establishing agroforestry systems and soil and water conservation. A total of 3,100 persons participated (1,950 men, 1,150 women).	Variations are related to the ENDE-REDD+ payment for performance results.

	d. Capacity for management and implementation e. Capacity for monitoring and evaluation T = Total			
Outputs 2.2: Integrated farm management delivers multiple global environmental benefits	I**ndicator 10.** Area (ha) of biological corridors consolidated to improve connectivity between existing MUPAs and endangered tropical forest habitat in productive landscapes	APO goal: 260 ha. rehabilitated	The process to identify new protagonists and prioritized zones in which to introduce environmental restoration mechanisms has begun. This will serve as the foundation for the formulation of farm plans and subprojects, as well as the acquisition of vegetative and non-vegetative material for the rehabilitation of 260 ha in 13 PAs in seven provinces: 1. Siuna (40 ha) 2. Boaco (30 ha) 3. Chontales (20 ha) 4. Rivas (50 ha) 5. Chinandega (80 ha) 6. Jinotega/Matagalpa (40 ha)	
	I**ndicator 11.** Continued presence of indicator species in the biological corridors	APO: Biodiversity baseline for protected areas carried out	Results of the second phase of the Baseline Biodiversity Report for 11 Protected Areas: <u>Dry forest, wet forest:</u> - Mantled howler monkeys (*Alouatta palliate*) were sighted in nine (9) PAs (Cerro Saslaya National Park and the Kilambé, Peñas Blancas, Mombachito La Vieja, Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre, Estero Real, Volcán Concepcion, Volcán Madera and Peña Inculta – Istián wetlands natural reserves). These monkeys are under indefinite closed season. - Black iguanas (*Ctenosaura similis*), were found in four (4) PAs (Estero Real, Llanos de Apacunca, Estero Padre Ramos and Peña Inculta –Istián wetlands natural reserves). It is currently under partial nationwide closed season. <u>Rainforest, semi-humid tropical forest and cloud forest:</u> - *Pharomachrus mocinno* was sighted in Cerro Saslaya National Park and Kilambé and Peñas Blancas national reserves. The species is reported to be under indefinite closed season.	

			Tapirus bairdi present only in the PAs Cerro Saslaya National Park and Cerro Kilambé Natural Reserve. There is an indefinite closed season underway to protect this species	
	I**ndicator 12.** Restored carbon stocks of threatened tropical forests at the end of 5 years	Same as indicator 10 (260 ha.)	The process to identify new protagonists and prioritized zones in which to introduce environmental restoration mechanisms has begun. This will serve as the foundation for the formulation of farm plans and subprojects, as well as the acquisition of vegetative and non-vegetative material for the rehabilitation of 260 ha in 13 PAs in seven provinces: 1. Siuna (40 ha) 2. Boaco (30 ha) 3. Chontales (20 ha) 4. Rivas (50 ha) 5. Chinandega (80 ha) Jinotega/Matagalpa (40 ha)	
	I**ndicator 13.** Flow (m^3/sec) in 10 prioritized watersheds as measured by water gauges to be installed in the prioritized rivers during the first year of the project	Programmed in the APO: seven (7) monitoring exercises of water flows in hydrographic basins	Of the ten (10) rivers foreseen, water flow monitoring took place in four (4): - Rio Cúa (basin 53) – Q = 1.77 m3/s. - Río Mayales (basin 69) – Q = 0. 66 m3/s. - Río Istián (basin 69) – Q = 8.18m3/s. - Río Fonseca (basin 69) – Q = 0. 30 m3/s.	Three (3) additional monitoring exercises are scheduled for the second semester of 2022.
Outputs <u>2.3:</u> Performance-based compensation mechanism for the wider landscape in place	I**ndicator 14.** Number of hectares protected through REDD+ practices during a 5-year period	These are related to the design of a mechanism for the ENDE – REDD pilot	In the context of devising a strategy for the project's REDD+ intervention, MARENA's experiences were assessed and national guidelines drawn up. An international expert is being engaged to assist in preparing a methodology and defining the tools needed for the evaluation and payment for performance regarding emissions reductions by curbing deforestation.	The process of engaging an international expert is still underway, so cut at the date of this Report no additional progress has been achieved.
	I**ndicator 15.** Avoided deforestation (ha) at the end of the project	These are related to the design of a mechanism for the ENDE – REDD pilot	In the context of devising a strategy for the project's REDD+ intervention, MARENA's experiences were assessed and national guidelines drawn up. An international expert is being engaged to assist in preparing a methodology and defining the tools needed for the evaluation and payment for performance regarding emissions reductions by curbing deforestation.	The process of engaging an international expert is still underway, so cut at the date of this

				Report no additional progress has been achieved.
	I**ndicator 16.** Number of sustainable production initiatives (beneficiaries differentiated by gender, including 30% of women) that contribute to the reduction of deforestation for the GEF-funded ENDE-REDD+ pilot project.	These are related to the design of a mechanism for the ENDE – REDD pilot	In the context of devising a strategy for the project's REDD+ intervention, MARENA's experiences were assessed and national guidelines drawn up. An international expert is being engaged to assist in preparing a methodology and defining the tools needed for the evaluation and payment for performance regarding emissions reductions by curbing deforestation.	The process of engaging an international expert is still underway, so cut at the date of this Report no additional progress has been achieved.

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

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

The thirteen (13) PA management plans have been updated (Apacunca Genetic Resources Reserve, Peña Inculta – Istián wetlands wildlife reserve, Estero Real Delta, Estero Padre Ramos, Volcán Concepción, Mombachito La Vieja, Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre, Peñas Blancas Massif and Cerro Kilambé natural reserves) and one (1) new one has been formulated (Cerro Saslaya National Park). Eighty-eight (88) territorial workshops were held for the purpose of preparing biophysical and socioeconomic diagnostics, zoning the area and consulting/validating results of earlier diagnostics, zoning and management plan proposals. Four (4) field trips took place to gather biophysical information, with participation of staff from MARENA, INAFOR, MEFCCA, INIFOM, MINED, municipal governments, beneficiaries and community leaders, drinking water and sanitation committees, CMCs, environmental observers, National Police and the Nicaraguan Army, among others, for a total of 2,608 persons (994 women, 1,164 men). These management plans became official upon the publication of a ministerial resolution in *La Gaceta*, the government's congressional record.

As part of the implementation of the plan to restore the areas affected by hurricanes ETA and IOTA in the Cerro Saslaya National Park, a total of 19,500 forest species seedlings were delivered (Cedar, Bombax, Blackwood, Mahogany and Epay) as well as fruit species (grafts of Beni avocados, Tahiti lemons and Rosa mangoes) to protagonists from the communities of El Hormiguero and Sikilta in the municipalities of Siuna and Turuwas Arriba, Kantayawas 3, Tunuwalán, Casa de Piedra, Yakalwas #3, Kayaska and Tunuwalán in San José de Bocay, Jinotega). Four delivery events took place, with the participation of 644 persons (348 men, 296 women).

Thirty-nine (39) farm plans were drawn up on seven (7) PAs, thus redirecting the implementation of physical activities in the management and restoration of degraded areas, especially in the buffer zone, were 323.94 ha are to come under agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, while degraded areas are rehabilitated. Dry forest – 26 farm plans in five (5) PAs: i) Peña Inculta – Istián wetlands wildlife reserve (6); ii) Volcán Madera National Park (4); iii) Serranías de Amerrisque Natural Reserve (4); iv) Llanos de Apacunca Genetic Resources Reserve (6); and v) Cerro Cumaica-Cerro Alegre Natural Reserve (8), where 202.36 ha are to be established. Wet forest – thirteen (13) farm plans were prepared for two (2) PAs: i) Cerro Saslaya National Park (8) and ii) Peñas Blancas Massif Natural Reserve (5), where 121.58 ha will be established.

A diploma course took place on Biodiversity in the Management of Protected Areas and Landscape Restoration, thus strengthening capacities among 23 MARENA technicians.

Further, technical capacities were strengthened among staff at MARENA and the municipal governments by teaching good practices regarding spatial analysis related to the evaluation of environmental variables using GIS. Ninety-eight (98) persons participated (68 men, 30 women).

A landscape restoration strategy was implemented in the Cerro Saslaya National Park, where 616 incentives were delivered to a like number of protagonists (348 men, 268 women), consisting of 19,500 seedlings of forest and fruit species.

Thirty-nine (39) farm plans were drawn up and for implementation purposes a bidding process is beginning to procure vegetative material and hardware in order to establish agroforestry and silvopastoral systems on 323.94 ha in seven (7) PAs.

Progress was made in the identification of areas in which to rehabilitate degraded areas by means of forest management and the establishment of SAF and SSP in dry and wet forests.

During the period reported on herein, four (4) water flow monitoring exercises took place:

- Rio Cúa (basin 53) – Q = 1.77 m3/s.
- Río Mayales (basin 69) – Q = 0. 66 m3/s.
- Río Istián (basin 69) – Q = 8.18m3/s.
- Río Fonseca (basin 69) – Q = 0. 30 m3/s.

Summary of challenges

The main challenge is the formulation of a REDD+ strategy for the Project. MARENA's experiences were assessed and national guidelines drawn up. An international expert is being engaged to assist in preparing a methodology and defining the tools needed for the evaluation and payment for performance regarding emissions reductions by curbing deforestation.

The other challenge is to update the National Environmental Fund so it can be made operational.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating[15]	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating[16]	Comments/reasons[17] justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**S**	**S**	*It is necessary to review the proposed Project indicators, taking into consideration the current situation in the prioritized PAs (the indicators were drawn up in 2015).* *Thirty-nine (39) farm plans have been prepared that foresee conservation/rehabilitation activities and the establishment of silvopastoral and agroforestry systems on 323.94 ha.* *Project activities continue to contribute to restoring the rights of indigenous peoples, in particular as concerns the world view of originary communities as a fundamental pillar for the preparation of farm plans and sub-projects.* *The Project continues to carry out activities intended to strengthen capacities among producers, technicians and institutions for the monitoring of environmental events, forest fire and agricultural burns control and the production of vegetative material in nurseries.* *Environmental fairs have taken place to continue promoting Love for Mother Earth and care of the PAs. Children, adolescents and adults participated in these.*

[15] **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.
For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[16] **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[17] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			Progress is considered satisfactory, given that steps have been taken leading to compliance with global development and/or environmental objectives during the period, as 23 subprojects and 62 farm plans are being formulated so as to implement actions that contribute to restoring degraded areas and forest conservation, both in dry and wet forests.
Budget Holder	**MS**	**MS**	*The Project has made significant efforts to advance towards the proposed goals, such as the planning processes for protected areas and farms that will implement sustainable production schemes, capacity-building processes, and some restoration experiences in degraded areas, however , the pace of physical and financial execution does not correspond to the time elapsed since the beginning of the project.* *This year efforts must be redoubled to materialize investments in the territory and obtain more tangible and concrete results.*
GEF Operational Focal Point[18]	**S**	**MS**	*Project activities are aligned with institutional priorities in such a way that the activities undertaken in PAs are complementary to those developed using MARENA funds, thus achieving synergy at local level.*
Lead Technical Officer[19]	**MS**	**MS**	*The advance in the planning of the PAs is an element to highlight. However, there are some indicators that we must advance with a baseline still established. It is recommended to activate the technical committee of the project in order to find some specialists within FAO who can support the formulation process. These recommendations are in line with the agreements generated from the mission that was recently carried out between FAO and the Ministry of the Environment. In the progress towards the implementation (IP) it is necessary to identify those specific products that allow to continue increasing the level of execution of the project. Likewise, it is recommended to also identify potential products and activities that can be executed by work partners in a specific way, with responsible focal points, with the aim of further increasing the speed of project execution.*
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	**MS**	**MS**	*Although the planning of the actions shows progress in line with the results framework, the implementation shows a delay in the implementation of the work plan that prevents the visibility of concrete results in the field. The management*

[18] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.
[19] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			plans of the protected areas in a participatory manner and the selection of small initiatives in the buffer zones related to good practices for the conservation of ecosystems and sustainable production are elements that stand out in the implementation. However, the delay in the implementation of these corrective measures and times for their implementation, as well as the validation of the technical and management committees to ensure compliance. *Likewise, within the corrective action plan, it is necessary to identify jointly with MARENA: 1) a critical route of the actions to be developed to increase the speed of project execution; 2) identify those products that allow to increase the speed of the execution of the project that allow the generation of global environmental benefits; 3) activate the supervision mechanisms (project steering and technical committee) in accordance with the provisions of the PRODOC as mechanisms to closely support progress towards results. These recommendations are in line with the agreements generated between FAO and the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in their recent supervision mission carried out in May 2022.* *Finally, it is necessary to contribute a little more to the reduction of gender gaps, as well as a greater involvement of indigenous peoples. To this end, and in accordance with what was recommended in the recent supervision mission, we propose to train project and MARENA personnel in the identification of gender roles and, consequently, in the identification of gender-sensitive actions in accordance with the action plan of project genre. To improve knowledge on this topic, it is suggested to take this FAO online course and review this practical guide on gender and value chains. Likewise, carrying out specific training with the Subregional Gender and Indigenous Peoples Officer to strengthen the team's capacities on this issue is highly recommended.* *https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=609* *https://www.fao.org/documents/card/es/c/59887457-6d38-49d5-9dcf-020f3b4c2873/*

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Project is classified with low Environmental and Social Risk.

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

New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	**Current ESS risk classification** Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[20]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	There is not risk include during the formulation stage.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.
No complaints/grievances were received during the reporting period.

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

6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Limited benefits to farmers from conservation and SFM and SLM sustain pressure on PAs from competing land uses	M	Y	To mitigate this risk, the project will make use of conservation-based and SFM-based incentives (including performance-based payment plans) to promote the implementation of sustainable production practices. Farmers participating in these activities will be properly informed about the benefits of conservation and SFM and SLM and will benefit from related training. In addition, farmers will receive assistance from the project for the development of integrated farm management plans that will specify the spatial and temporal arrangements of different land uses across farms, allowing farmers to improve on-farm sustainability.	Nine (9) PA management plans were formulated and the Cerro Saslaya National Park Management Plan was drawn up. Collaborative Management Committees were set up in 13 PAs. A process is underway to sign the agreements	

[21] Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Failures in the functioning of relations between PA staff and municipal authorities limits the integration of PA management with conservation efforts in the wider landscape	L	Y	To promote collaboration between PA staff and municipal authorities, the project will make use of collaborative agreements that allow the joint management of PAs. By doing so, municipal authorities will be able to more easily integrate conservation efforts within and from outside of the PAs, while PA authorities will have a chance to buffer PAs more effectively. Both PA staff and municipal authorities will have access to information and monitoring systems that will facilitate the exchange of information and enable joint decision-making. Furthermore, the project will involve both parts in all stages of the project's design phase as a way to promote early collaboration and to build trust. During project implementation, the joint development and application of work plans and indicators will be promoted.	Nine (9) PA management plans were formulated and the Cerro Saslaya National Park Management Plan was drawn up. Collaborative Management Committees were set up in 13 PAs. A process is underway to sign the agreements between municipal governments, top MARENA authorities and members of the Collaborative Management Committees (CMCs).	

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Poorly developed tenure conditions limit producers' eligibility for REDD+ and other incentives	M	Y	In order to reduce the risk related to the lack of clarity regarding land property and use rights, the project will work closely with local governments to coordinate land titling, respecting all existing forms and regulations that guarantee those rights. In the cases where there is little clarity or conflict exists regarding property and use rights, the project will assume a conciliatory approach in order to arrive at the best solution possible for all parties without compromising the achievement of the project's outcomes.	An engagement procedure is currently underway to obtain assistance and update the National Environmental Fund, by means of which it is expected to ensure the sustainability of incentives for carbon sequestration once the Project concludes.	
4	Degradation of the tropical dry forest and loss of forest coverage as a consequence of extreme climatic events	L		The risks related to climate change may include more intense dry seasons and/or torrential rains associated with tropical storms and hurricanes. This could lead to increased forest degradation, including changes to plant communities or forest/ecosystem cover due to landslides, accelerated loss of soil, and desertification. The project's actions for sustainable forest and ecosystem management will translate into more solid and increased coverage, as well as healthier forests (for example, diversity of age classes and greater regenerative capacity) that are resilient to climate variability. In addition, there will be greater protection of the soil and regulation of hydric cycles that generate stable microclimatic conditions with benefits for their associated species and forests, as well as a reduction of vulnerability of local communities to climate change.	Thirty-nine (39) farm plans were formulated and procurement is underway of materials needed for implementation during the second semester of 2022 in seven (7) PAs. Another 62 farm plans are being drawn up. FAO will engage an international expert to design a methodology and define the tools and payment for performance regarding the results of emissions reductions by curbing deforestation.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Users perceive few benefits derived from conservation practices, MSB and MST. Continued pressure against protected areas due to	M	N		Nine (9) PA management plans were formulated and the Cerro Saslaya National Park Management Plan was drawn up. Collaborative Management Committees were set up in 13 PAs. A process is underway to sign the agreements between municipal governments, top MARENA authorities and members of the Collaborative Management Committees (CMCs).	

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	Low	Risk has been managed with timely mitigation measures.

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

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

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines[22]. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	One (1) additional protected area (Cerro Saslaya National Park)		
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management		Step from LoA to OPIM	In accordance with the Project implementation agreements.
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing	Projects approved by the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund: - Nicaragua Dry Corridor (concept note level) -Central America Dry Corridor and Arid Zones in the Dominican Republic and BioClima		
Location of project activity			
Other			

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

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
MARENA	Implementing agency	The MARENA territorial delegations have ensured the participation of local protagonists (individuals, public institutions and organisations) in the Project's different activities in its territory. They have also supported the identification of key actors in PA management. In coordination with the territorial delegations Project technicians have identified protagonists to participate in farm plans and sub-projects in the PAs.	
Institutions members of the National Production, Consumption and Commerce System (MEFCCA, MINED, INAFOR, INTA, UNA)	Public ministries	Coordination is established with all ministries participating in the environmental fairs and workshops on changes in soil use, sub-projects and farm plans. Strengthening of technical capacities through diploma courses at the National Agrarian University.	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Drinking Water and Sanitation Committees	Civil society organisations	These participate actively in the workshops held to plan the activities described in the PA Management Plan and are part of the PA Collaborative Management Committees.	
Municipalities: 1. Altagracia 2. Boaco	Local governments	The mayor's offices participate in activities that validate PA management plans.	

3. Comalapa 4. El Cuá 5. El Tuma-La Dalia 6. El Viejo 7. Juigalpa 8. La Libertad 9. Moyogalpa 10. Puerto Morazán 11. Rancho Grande 12. San Francisco de Cuapa 13. San José de los Remates 14. San Pedro de Lóvago 15. Santa Lucía 16. Siuna 17. Somotillo 18. Villanueva		Additionally, the municipal councils are the ones who approve the management plans of the protected areas and accompany the processes in the territories (farm plans and community initiatives). They also participate in local environmental fairs at which management plans are presented to the CMCs in protected areas.	
Wiwilí			
Private sector entities			
Guardianes del Bosque Cooperative	Project participants	Participating in activities developed by the Project: workshops, sub-projects and forest nurseries.	
Others[1]			
New stakeholders identified/engaged			

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

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?		The project has a draft gender action plan built in the first year of its execution. In the process of formulating the plan, the following activities were also carried out: i. A gender analysis to examine the gaps, roles, rights, needs and opportunities for women and men, boys and girls, mestizo and indigenous persons in the context of the project ii. The review, validation of and/or adjustments in gender matters contained in the components of the project documents iii. Methodological route to include gender in the protected area management plans
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	1- Implementation of restoration plans through the distribution of environmental vouchers. During the implementation of the Environmental Restoration Plan in Cerro Saslaya National Park, 268 women received environmental vouchers (43.51% of the 616 vouchers distributed). 2- Participate in the implementation of farm plans. 3- Participate in training events at which their capacities are strengthened. The participation of women in the Project's various training activities (MPs, CMC, fairs) was of 46.94% of the total.

b) improving women's participation and decision making.	Yes	The project promotes the participation of women in the collaborative management committees of the protected areas and in the boards of directors of the organizations created for the execution of the subprojects.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	In the on-farm farm environmental restoration plans the overall participation of women stands at 20%. There are draft proposals for 13 community initiatives in which women's participation is of 35.26%. They are given a tool kit and forest/fruit tree seedlings so they can rehabilitate degraded areas.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Environmental Education Follow-up System (SISEA, acronym in Spanish).
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	A specialist has been hired to deal with the environmental and social issues of the project, including those related to the promotion of gender equity in the processes promoted.
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	There is no Knowledge Management System in place. However, from the training sessions in fundamental values, which are part of the communications strategy, the life stories have been collected of producers who implement good agroforestry and silvopastoral practices intended to conserve forests and biodiversity. These are shared on MARENA's social networks and the GEF 5 Project's website.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The Project has a Communications and Environmental Visibility Plan, aimed at: i. promoting environmental, sociocultural and economic practices by carrying out communications and visibility activities; ii. disseminating actions and results generated by the Project through its online platforms and communications media at national and local level; and iii. strengthening capacities among MARENA technicians and specialists in order to facilitate the communication and dissemination of Project activities and actions. Achievements: ▪ Alliances have been created with communications media that facilitate the dissemination of the main project activities and the progress achieved. ▪ The Project has been made visible by inclusion to the communications spaces established by MARENA, among them the "Community and Environment" programme broadcast by Radio La Primerísima and its digital newsletter, which appears in the social networks and on the institutional website. The importance of Project implementation has been stressed whenever public servants make appearances in communications media. ▪ There has been support from the Communications Office regarding press coverage and invitations to communications media to attend Project activities. ▪ A workshop was held with technicians to instruct them on how to take photographs at the various activities and draft summaries for use in press releases. ▪ There is support from a WhatsApp group in which field technicians systematically post reports on each of the activities that take place in the territory. Challenges: ▪ The Communications Plan and the Communication and Visibility Strategy need to be updated.

	▪ Journalists should be invited to join field trips and share the protagonists' good socio-productive practices with the public. ▪ It is important to maintain a presence on the media's agenda. • Local communicators ensure coverage of the activities prioritised by the Project.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	Producers in the buffer zone of the Cerro Saslaya National Park in Siuna carry out environmentally sustainable practices. The life story of César Ordoñez reflects the effort made and commitment shown by a farmer of the Rosa Grande community, Siuna, North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region. In this community, cacao and staple foods are grown for local and national commerce. Mr. Ordoñez does not loose from sight that his farm is near the Bosawás Biosphere Reserve and is therefore committed to protecting the forest and its water sources (springs). https://youtu.be/A69di-1lEHU
Please provide links to related website, social media account	http://www.marena.gob.ni/gef5/
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	A total of 57 press releases have been written and published. Likewise, 769 publications were posted on MARENA's social networks (Facebook: 280, Twitter: 275 and Instagram: 214). Visibility materials include • 165 articles posted on blogs • 5 management plans (front and back covers, arrangement of information) • 166 banners on the website • 11 banner roll ups • 5 top view designs • 1 souvenir (baseball caps) • 1 poster design • 3 brochure designs • 1 T-shirt design • Manual of good environmental practices to prevent forest fires in protected areas Designs and publications on social networks and the MARENA and Project websites, 165 articles about the Project's weekly activities posted on blogs. Scripts were written for seven radio spots for the MARENA programme titled "Community and Environment" which is broadcast by Radio La Primerísima, Radio Ya (both nationwide) and Radio Peñas Blancas in the province of Jinotega. There was also a live interview on the programme. Access is available to the following communications outputs: **Titles of press releases:**

	1. Protagonistas de Matagalpa se capacitan en Restauración de Paisajes y Biodiversidad Enlace: https://bit.ly/3GYwlBs 19 de mayo **2.** MARENA entrega plantas a pequeños productores de Boaco Enlace: https://bit.ly/3xsXZ6E 16 de mayo **3.** Con excelentes resultados finaliza Misión Técnica de FAO en Nicaragua Enlace: https://bit.ly/3NWqX43 13 de mayo **4.** MARENA y Misión Técnica de FAO visitan el Macizo de Peñas Blancas Enlace: https://bit.ly/3tlS28O 10 de mayo **5.** Aforo es realizado por MARENA en el Río Istián, Ometepe Enlace: https://bit.ly/3znHkmi 03 de mayo **6.** Productores de Boaco avanzan en la elaboración de Planes Familiares de Fincas Enlace: https://bit.ly/3NWg8yW 06 de abril **7.** MARENA promueven alternativas comunitarias para la conservación de los Patrimonios Naturales. Encale: https://bit.ly/3NmBohr 06 de abril **8.** Sistemas Agroforestales y Silvopastoriles son alternativas Ambientalmente Sostenibles. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3NTGxgK 06 de abril **9.** Familias del Macizo de Peñas Blancas comprometidas en la Conservación Ambiental. Enlace: https://bit.ly/395XBSd 04 de abril **10.** Protagonistas participan en Feria Verde en Wiwilí, Jinotega. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3Noztca 25 de marzo **11.** Productores de Chontales implementan sistemas silvopastoriles para conservar los bosques. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3xqAH17 24 de marzo **12.** MARENA realiza Taller Ambiental para prevenir incendios en la Reserva de la Biosfera Isla de Ometepe, Rivas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/38WGC4u 24 de marzo **13.** Avanza Estrategia Nacional para Prevenir Incendios en Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/396Jlso 24 de marzo **14.** Feria Verde en Boaco promueve emprendimientos basados en la naturaleza. Enlace: https://bit.ly/38WvzIu 24 de marzo **15.** MARENA y FAO evalúan avances de proyectos en Áreas Protegidas Enlace: https://bit.ly/3NrpHWI 17 de marzo **16.** Taller Ambiental en Siuna permite identificar Proyectos Ambientales Enlace: https://bit.ly/3GZiURB 11 de marzo **17.** Protagonistas de Boaco identifican Sub Proyectos Ambientales para la conservación de las Áreas Protegidas Enlace: https://bit.ly/3GY1ZPn 11 de marzo **18.** Especialistas del MARENA se gradúan en diplomado sobre Manejo de Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3Q4AS9y 10 de marzo **19.** Observadores Ambientales comparten experiencias en la Prevención de Incendios en Boac. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3znkbR0 23 de febrero **20.** Reserva de la Biosfera Isla de Ometepe avanza en la Conservación Ambiental. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3Q6FcoD 23 de febrero **21.** MARENA promueve Planes de Fincas para la Restauración Ambiental

	Enlace: https://bit.ly/3Q1c1nf 16 de febrero **22.** Productores de Jinotega desarrollan Planes de Fincas Enlace: https://bit.ly/3tlpaO8 15 de febrero **23.** Productores de Boaco elaboran Planes de Restauración Ambiental en sus Fincas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3mq1swa 15 de febrero **24.** Protagonistas identifican iniciativas ambientales en sus fincas para conservar las Áreas Protegidas Enlace: https://bit.ly/3Mt7qam 14 de febrero **25.** Promueven Sistemas Productivos Ambientalmente Sostenibles en la Reserva de Biosfera Isla de Ometepe. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3xbG570 07 de febrero **26.** MARENA realiza taller para establecimiento de Viveros Forestales en Boaco. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3xeQPS4 03 de febrero **27.** MARENA promueve la Conservación de las Áreas Protegidas Enlace: https://bit.ly/3tlNaAz 27 de enero **28.** MARENA realiza Encuentro Ambiental para prevenir incendios en Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3thV6TG 27 de enero **29.** MARENA realiza encuentro para la Conservación de 13 Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3NxbXKi 26 de enero **30.** MARENA evalúa trabajos de resguardo y protección en el Área Protegida Parque Nacional Cerro Saslaya Enlace: https://bit.ly/3xfpcrU 21 diciembre 2022. **31.** Reserva de Recursos Genéticos Apacunca cuenta con nuevo Plan Estratégico. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3tmTbND 21 de diciembre 2021. **32.** Asamblea es realizada en Chontales para elaborar el Plan de Acción para la conservación de Amerrisque Enlace: https://bit.ly/3O0L6WQ 21 de diciembre 2021. **33.** MARENA elabora plan de acción en resguardo de la Reserva Natural serranías de Amerrisque. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3zlhP4O 21 de diciembre 2021 **34.** MARENA realiza “Feria Verde” en Chontales incentivando el cuido a nuestra Madre Tierra. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3azojmg 26 de noviembre 2021 **35.** MARENA realiza Feria Verde Agroambiental en el municipio de El Cuá, Jinotega. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3mlOU98 26 de noviembre 2021 **36.** Avanza implementación de Plan de Manejo en Parque Nacional Cerro Saslaya. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3Q8vJ02 24 de noviembre 2021 **37.** El Cerro Cumaica – Cerro Alegre en Boaco contará con nueva comisión de trabajo. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3tlQ3kT 24 de noviembre 2021 **38.** Comunitarios de Siuna participan en Feria Ambiental promoviendo el cuido de las Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3GWqQ6m 20 de noviembre 2021 **39.** MARENA continúa trabajando por la Resiliencia de Macizo de Peñas Blancas en Matagalpa. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3H0fBK1 20 de noviembre 2021

	40. MARENA fomenta el cuido y conservación de la Reserva Natural Volcán Concepción. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3aEPxs0 19 de noviembre 2021 **41.** Comité de Manejo Colaborativo de Cerro Kilambé es conformado por comunitarios de Jinotega. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3O0N6hO 19 de noviembre 2021 **42.** MARENA realiza Charla Ambiental fortaleciendo la Resiliencia del Parque Nacional Cerro Saslaya. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3NFOGWg 17 de noviembre 2021 **43.** MARENA realiza asamblea en fortalecimiento de la Resiliencia de Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/38WUQ5o 16 de noviembre 2021 **44.** MARENA continúa fortaleciendo la Resiliencia de Áreas Protegidas en Matagalpa. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3xg5zQs 16 de noviembre 2021 **45.** MARENA presenta Plan de Manejo del Área Protegida Parque Nacional Cerro Saslaya. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3PZb1Qi 08 de noviembre 2021 **46.** Concejo Municipal de Wiwilí aprueba Plan de Manejo del Cerro kilambé. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3Nv5Eqi 27 de octubre 2021 **47.** Feria Verde es desarrollada por el MARENA en Jinotega para fomentar la Resiliencia de las Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3H0XXFT 27 de octubre 2021 **48.** MARENA celebra en Siuna día de la Resistencia Indígena Negra y Popular. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3GXgtPw 29 de junio 2021 **Videos** **01.** Avances Proyectos MARENA GEF FAO. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3GZCkWE 13 de mayo 2022. **02.** Misión Técnica de FAO visita a protagonistas de Jinotega y Matagalpa Enlace: https://bit.ly/3H0bsFR 11 de mayo 2022 **03.** MARENA y FAO evalúan programas ambientales. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3tiq2mM 17 de marzo 2022 **04.** Diplomado Manejo Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3aMEVau 10 de marzo 2022 **05.** MARENA realiza encuentro para la Conservación de 13 Áreas Protegidas. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3NxmMvC 27 de enero 2022 **06.** Entrega de Incentivos Ambientales Siuna. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3mmEqq2 28 de octubre 2021. **07.** Taller "Enfoque de Género en Áreas Protegidas". Enlace: https://bit.ly/39eq2x9 28 octubre 2021. **08.** MARENA entregó herramientas para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades en la producción en la RACCN. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3QaOfVY 28 de octubre 2021 **09.** MARENA Entrega incentivos observadores ambientales el Hormiguero, Siuna. Enlace: https://bit.ly/3zorbwW 06 de octubre 2021

Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Project communications staff: - Jaros J Calix, MARENA Press and Dissemination Unit jcalix@marena.gob.ni - Noel Arvizú, Project communications specialist narvizu@marena.gob.ni - Glomara Iglesias, FAO Nicaragua Communications Officer Glomara.iglesias@fao.org

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.
Preparation of a Management Plan for the Cerro Saslaya National Park by means of a series of workshops on zoning, the collection of biophysical and socioeconomic information, as well as assemblies for consultation and the reaching of consensus with the Mayangna Sauni Bas Indigenous Territorial Government (ITG) and community members. Further, a Collaborative Management Committee was created at the workshops which proceeded to draw up a Plan of Action based on the PA Management Plan. A workshop took place with representatives of the Mayangna Sauni Bas ITG and community leaders for the purpose of identifying ideas for sub-projects. A meeting is scheduled for July 2022 with the Mayangna Sauni Bas ITG to identify areas for restoration upon having been degraded by the ETA and IOTA hurricanes. During the second semester the Collaborative Management Agreement will be validated first with CMC members and subsequently with MARENA authorities, municipal governments and community members.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[23]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National government	MARENA	In-Kind	2,287,359	326,422.34		
	MEFCCA	In-Kind	655,000	1,133.79		
	INAFOR	In-Kind	2,500,000	5,130.39		
	MINED	In-Kind		4,579.59		
	Fire Brigade (Cuerpo de Bomberos)	In-Kind		3,086.98		
	National Army (Ejercito Nacional)	In-Kind		3,015.87		
				343,368.96		
Local goverment	Municipal government (Alcaldías Municipales)	In-Kind		2,267.57		
		TOTAL	5,442,359	**345,636.53**		

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

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

In the execution of the planned activities of the project, patrols have been planned in the 13 protected areas, with the aim of avoiding activities that affect the preservation of the Biodiversity of the A.P. Key alliances have been established with local governments, the national police and the army, thus developing joint actions with an inter-institutional approach that contribute to the achievement of the project's goals.

As part of the activities defined in the project work plan, coordination has been established with the departmental and municipal delegations of MARENA, MEFCCA, INAFOR, MINED, Fire Department, for the development of the different events promoted by the project, such as: workshops, meetings, environmental fairs, fire prevention training, tours, training events and training for protagonists. It highlights that the technical staff of the project is located in the Territorial Delegations of MARENA, who provide them with space and means for the development of their functions.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the project's approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

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