Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

global environment facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Mexico
Project Title:	Securing the Future of Global Agriculture in the face of climate change by conserving the Genetic Diversity of the Traditional Agroecosystems of Mexico
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/MEX/305/GFF
GEF ID:	9380
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)
Initial project duration (years):	5 years
Project coordinates: *This section should be completed ONLY by:* a) *Projects with 1st PIR;* *b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.*	

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	March 14th, 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	July 15th,2018
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	July 14th, 2023
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) [2]	July 31st, 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5,329,452
Total Co-financing amount (USD)[3]:	36,185,188
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	5,283,532
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)[4]:	5,247,287

[1] As per FPMIS

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

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

[4] The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023[5]	47,792,234

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	February 17th, 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	August, 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	May-June, 2023
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	*[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex. Tracking Tools & GEBs]*

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	*Satisfactory*
Overall implementation progress rating:	*Highly satisfactory*
Overall risk rating:	*Moderate*

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	*Moderate*

Status

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

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Vicente Arriaga Martínez/ Project Manager	varriaga@conabio.gob.mx
Budget Holder (BH)	Lina Pohl Alfaro, FAO Representative in Mexico	Lina.PohlAlfaro@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Laura Elisa Aguirre Tellez General Director of International Financial Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	laura_aguirre@hacienda.gob.mx; mexico_gef@hacienda.gob.mx;

[5] Please refer to the Section 13 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.

Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Pilar Santacoloma, FAO Agri-Food Systems Officer, ESN	Pilar.Santacoloma@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Valeria Gonzalez Riggio, (OCBDD)	Valeria.GonzalezRiggio@fao.org

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

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term Target[9]Mid-term Target[10]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[11] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	[12]Progress rating[13]
To develop policies and mechanisms that support agro-biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and resilience	**Outcome 1.1.** Comprehensive knowledge about globally-important agrobiodiversity, its values, the traditional practices, the scientific and technological research and development activities, associated knowledge base and capacities that maintain the diversity in Mexico, has been generated, communicated and	Direct project coverage: Number of hectares of globally important landraces (traditional varieties)	None	350,000 ha	700,000 ha	An analysis in March 2023 from data gathered from 12 projects indicates that the estimated area of impact is 1,012,500 hectares. (144%) These figures are derived from the extrapolation of the collection of 12,434 total records of collections or observations in the databases, showing an increase of 1,429 more records with respect to the last PIR report, which has contributed to the identification of agrobiodiversity within the geographical areas of intervention of the project.	HS
		N° of existing databases for agroBD species converted / transformed according	None	12 databases currently being processed	12 converted databases	-11 databases are in the process of conversion and 8 additional databases have been converted, giving a total of 19	HS

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

[9]

[10] 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.

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

[12]

[13] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

	made available for its use.	to a Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD)				The project has contributed to gather dispersed information and to initiate indispensable processes of systematization of different databases compiled by other instances or other CONABIO projects, for their later analysis and usefulness for the incidence in decision making within public policies, contributing to gather the most information on agro-biodiversity within the country with respect to the crops analyzed by the project. Converted databases are available at SIAgroBD (conabio.gob.mx)	
		-N° of analysis and synthesis based on the SIAgroBD and on results of research projects to guide decision making	None	1	3	12 analyses; ten conducted internally by CONABIO two by Researchers of the Collection projects (400%). This contribution will be gradually increased as the SIAgroBD is already completed and functional for different types of users, with interfaces that can be used by multiple kinds of users-.	HS
	Outcome 2.1 Local capacities have been strengthened in order to support long-term plans and actions for the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD, developing strategies to revalue traditional knowledge, and support ongoing adaptation to climate change	1. Area in hectares where knowledge, practices and/or management derived from capacity-building projects for agroBD conservation are applied	604 hectares	1,090 hectares	2,180 hectares	5,153 hectares (236%) with baseline, through which it is hoped to obtain good practices and processes that will allow the replication of proven agrobiodiversity conservation measures.	HS
		2. Number of producers having received different benefits for conserving and sustainably using agroBD (market incentives, subsidies for conserving agroBD	2,268	2,900	6,750	9,573 producers (143%) considering the baseline (7,313 without baseline), which is expected to leave a knowledge base that allows the permanence of good practices associated with the conservation of agrobiodiversity, contributing to its revaluation and the achievement of the Result.	S

		and related traditional practices)					
		3. Number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) maintained in the agroecosystems described in the specific implementation areas	168 species/described agroecosystems	168 species/described agroecosystems	168 species/described agroecosystems	323 species in the implementation regions (192%). -For a wider explanation in Spanish see here	S
	Outcome 3.1 The protection and promotion of traditional knowledge, practices and production systems have been mainstreamed into public plans and policies, building effective partnerships with communities and disseminating values associated with agroBD and local cultures	-The 2019-2024 National Development Plan incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action	The 2013-2018 NDP did not include agroBD in objectives and lines of action	The NDP incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies, lines of action or cross-cutting strategies	The NDP incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies, lines of action or cross-cutting strategies	The NDP included in generic terms the issue of sustainable production and biodiversity (including AgroBD)	S
		-Number of sectoral programmes incorporating agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action	2019-2024 sectoral programmes have not been included AgroBD	(1) Environmental, (2) Farming development, (3) Social development and (4) Special Indigenous People's sectoral programmes that	(1) Environmental, (2) Farming development, (3) Social development (4) Special Indigenous People's, and 5) Forestry sectoral programmes that	Agrobiodiversity mainstreaming was achieved in 6 programs of the following sectors: 1. Environment and Natural Resources Sector Program 2020-2024. 2. Institutional Program of the National Forestry Commission 2020-2024. 3. Welfare Sector Program 2020-2024 4. Sectoral Program of Agriculture and Rural Development 2020-2024. 5. Health Sector Program 2020-2024 Note: However, there is no evidence that the incorporation of some elements that	S

				incorporated agroBD	incorporated agroBD	generate actions for biodiversity conservation was a direct result of the project.	
		-Number of budget programmes whose operating rules incorporate regulations, rules, criteria or incentives aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD	2 budget programmes	3 budget programmes	3 budget programmes	Producing for Welfare (Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry (SADER), Sowing Life (Welfare Ministry BIENESTAR) and Rural Supply (Social Development Supply Chain DICONSA-SADER) It was possible to incorporate regulations, rules, criteria or incentives in only 3 Programs, given to drastic reduction of programs that took place with the change of the administration. *The MTR included a proposal to reduce the goal from 9 to 3 Programs, which was authorized by the Steering Committee on February 17, 2022.	S
	Outcome 4.1 The consumption of agroBD products has been enhanced through different types of promotion and marketing, linking agroBD with local and regional markets and taking a value chain approach, where applicable	-Strategy for agroBD product promotion and marketing campaigns designed and implemented	None	Strategy designed	Strategy implemented	The design phase of the strategy concluded two years ago and the implementation phase was carried out in the last two years. In this period, two generations of agrobiodiversity products were promoted under the project's own distinctive "Knowledge and Flavors Friendly to Biodiversity". Currently, the promotion of the strategy is bearing fruit and the third generation is being formed. The objective was met 100%	S
		-Accessibility of agroBD products to local and regional markets, measured through a compound index of 5 indicators of marketing facilities identified under project output	2	19	52	52 points, which represents 100% of the target Accessibility of agrobiodiversity products of family productive units (UPF) to local and regional markets, linked to the project.	S

		4.1.2 for strengthening market linkages (sum of values of 5 output indicators)					
	GEB Indicator1	Indicator 1: Number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) in the specific implementation areas	168 species (3,432 records in the SNIB)	ND	168 species (3,775 records in the SNIB)	323 species (192%) 19,423 records in the SNIB (514%). For a wider explanation see here Number of species indicator is the same as Outcome 2.1 indicator 3	HS
	GEB Indicator2	Indicator 2: Number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) collected during data generation at a national scale and through collation of existing information	570 species (99,599 records in the SNIB)	ND	570 species (104,579 records in the SNIB)	657 species (115%) 202,758 records in the SNIB (193%%)	HS
	GEB Indicator3	Indicator 3: Number of different globally significant agroecosystems described in the specific implementation areas		ND	At least 9	The characterization of the multiple agroecosystems present in the implementation areas can be seen here	HS
	GEB Indicator 4	Indicator 4: Direct coverage: Number of hectares of globally important landraces (traditional varieties) secured (through data and information gathering related to the 12 target crops, their relatives and the agroecosystems where these thrive, capacity development,	NA	350000 hectares	700,000 hectares	1,012,500 hectares (145%) See Outcome 1.1 , indicator 1	HS

		improved public policy and markets)					
	GEB Indicator5	Indicator 5: Indirect coverage: Total area covered by traditional agriculture in the country.	4,340,000 hectares in 2015	ND	4,340,000 ha	3,725,466 ha. (85.8%) The value of this indicator is outside the control of the project. However, the estimated area of traditional agriculture (2021) is still considerable, and covers a diversity of environments similar to that of previous years, which suggests that the processes of evolution under domestication of agrobiodiversity that take place there continue to be maintained. See details here Tracking tool B and explanations therein	MS
	GEB Indicator6	Indicator 6: Number of producers having received different benefits for conserving and sustainably using agroBD (market incentives, other subsidies for conserving agroBD and related traditional practices)	2,268 producers	N/D	4,100 producers	9,052 producers (220%)	HS

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1	**None**		
Outcome 2	**None**		
Outcome 3	**None**		
Outcome 4	**None**		

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs[14]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[15] (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[16] in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1	- Direct Project coverage: Number of hectares of globally important landraces (traditional varieties)	Year target: not established*	The goal was reached and exceeded since the last PIR. This year additional 96,000 ha were registered	*The goal of this indicator was previously exceeded
	- Number of existing databases for agroBD species converted / transformed according to a Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD)	Year target: not established*	Since the previous PIR, 39 databases were converted.	*The goal of this indicator was previously exceeded
	- Number of analysis and synthesis based on the SIAgroBD and on results of research projects to guide decision making	N/A*	In the period of this report, three additional analyses were added (one published in 2022 and two published in 2020 and 2021 linked to one collection project that had not been previously accounted for).	*The goal of this indicator was previously exceeded
Output 1.1.1	- Number of participatory research projects	Conclude 22 ongoing projects	24 projects (22 of which were under implementation since the previous PIR) were completed during this reporting year	
	- Number of publications	N/A*	During the period covered by this report, one more publication was obtained.	*The goal of this indicator was previously exceeded
Output 1.1.2	- Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD) adopted and used by key project stakeholders	N/A Previously fulfilled	The web platform for SIAgroBD users was launched in May 2023 and is available at: https://siagro.conabio.gob.mx/	

Output 1.1.3	- Protocol for the economic assesment of the nutritional, health and other functional values of agroBD products	N/A Previously fulfilled	The protocol for economic assessment through surveys was also previously prepared, including its format in Kobo; the data obtained in five of the implementation areas through the application of more than 500 surveys were analyzed during this period and an index of social and economic assessment of agrobiodiversity was obtained and a report was prepared.	
	- Number of materials for the communication and dissemination of agroBD values	N/A Previously fulfilled	22 communication materials were reached in this reporting period.	
	- A communication strategy for building awareness on the values of agroBD among producers, political decision-makers and consumers is designed and made available for its use under Project components 2, 3 and 4	Communication strategy under implementation	The communication strategy continued to be implemented throughout this period and will continue to be actively implemented until the last day of the Project.	
Outcome 2.1	1. Area in hectares where knowledge, practices and/or management derived from capacity-building projects for agroBD conservation are applied	Annual goal: 400 hectares	Year achievement: 863 hectares	The final objective has been exceeded by 136%
	2. Number of producers having received different benefits for conserving and sustainably using agroBD (*improvement of productivity*	Annual goal: 898 producers	Year achievement: 1,287 producers	The final objective has been exceeded by 42%

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

[15] 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)

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

	*and self-subsistence, conservation and improvement of seeds and traditional practices**)			
	3. Number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) maintained in the agroecosystems described in the specific implementation areas	Annual and final goal: 168 species/described agroecosystems	Year and cumulative achievement: 323 globally significant species	The final objective has been exceeded by 92%
Output 2.1.1	1. Number of annual events for exchanging knowledge about agroBD	25 knowledge-sharing events	Year achievement: 26 knowledge-sharing events	The final objective has been exceeded by 111%
	2. Number of annual materials for disseminating knowledge on agroBD (catalogues, books, posters, murals, radio programmes, etc.)	15 materials for disseminating knowledge on agroBD	Year achievement: 22 materials for disseminating knowledge on agroBD	The final objective (66 materials) has been exceeded by 54%
Output 2.1.2	1. Total number of projects (broken down into number of seed banks, number of exchange networks, number of exchanges, number of custodians) 2. Number of locations included 3. Number of farmers 4. Percentage of women participants 5. Percentage of young participants	Annual goal: 1. 5 projects 2. 5 locations 3. 50 farmers 4. 50% of women 5. 30% of young participants	Year Achievement: 1. 10 Projects 2. 10 locations 3. 100 farmers 4. 54% of women 5. 12% of young participants	Three out of five indicators exceeded the final objective as follows: No of projects: 300% No of locations: 79% No of farmers: 294% Two of the indicators were not achieved: Women: 9% below expectations Youth 16% below expectations
Output 2.1.3	1. Total number of projects, differentiated by project type 2. Number of locations included 3. Number of farmers	Annual goal: 1. 60 projects 2. 36 locations 3. 360 farmers 4. 50% of women	Year Achievement: 1. 72 projects 2. 26 locations 3. 581 farmers 4. 68% of women	Two indicators exceeded the final objective in: No of projects: 116% No of farmers: 72%

	4. Percentage of women participants 5. Percentage of young participants	5. 30% of young participants	5. 41% of young participants	And three other indicators were slightly below the final objective: **Localtions**: 1.6% below expectations **Women:** 3% below expectations **Youth:** 4% below expectations
Outcome 3.1	- The 2019-2024 National Development Plan incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action	N/A Achieved	There were no changes for this period	
	- Number of sectoral programmes incorporating agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action	N/A Achieved	There were no changes for this period.	Sectoral programmes on (1) Environment, (2) Farming development, (3) Social development, (4) Indigenous People, and 5) Forestry.
	- Number of budget programmes whose operating rules incorporate regulations, criteria or incentives aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD	N/A There are no new programs with operational rules to influence.	There were no changes for this period	The Project Steering Committee authorized the reduction of this indicator from 9 to 3 considering that programs had been eliminated beginning the current administration.
Output 3.1.1	- Communication and awareness strategy formulated and implemented	Continue the implementation of the Strategy	For the time being, the communication strategy continues at all levels, which was reported in Output 1.1.3. Cumulative achievement: strategy implemented	

	- Public officials´ awareness of agroBD values, to be measured with the AgroBD Value Awareness Index developed under output 1.1.3	A goal was not established, another measurement will be used in the last semester of the Project.	The survey to measure the awareness index among public officials was applied again in the last semester of the Project. The measurement did not vary with respect to the first measurement, the index remained at 88 points. This value is higher than what was originally expected, the final objective being 85 points.	
Output 3.1.2	- Number of policies prioritized - Number of policies negotiated - Number of policies amended	A goal was not established; the indicators have been already fulfilled	The project continues to participate in the following initiatives: - Interinstitutional Group on Health, Food, Environment and Competitiveness (GISAMAC). - Working Group "Food guides, normative basket and updating of NOM-043". - Working Group: National Food Strategy . - SADER's Production for Well-Being Program - helping to generate an instrument to gather information on honey and beekeeping using the SIAgroBD KOBO-CONABIO tool, which is assisting them in analyzing the information.	
Outcome 4.2	- Strategy for agroBD product promotion and marketing campaigns designed and implemented	The strategy will continue to operate until the last day of Project implementation, although it is 100% designed and implemented	The strategy was designed and implemented in three phases and can be consulted here. On the other hand, a platform is left that guides the application of this strategy for the products of agrobiodiversity, even after the Project has concluded.	
	- Accessibility of agroBD products to local and regional markets, measured through a	Increase the accessibility index by 18 points to reach the final objective of 52.	The final objective was achieved by reaching 52 points in the accessibility index of agrobiodiversity products as follows:	

	compound index of 5 indicators of marketing facilities identified under Project output 4.1.2 for strengthening market linkages (sum of values of 5 output indicators)		- Premises and commercialization stalls 12 point - Agrobiodiversity fairs 20 points - Gastronomic fairs 6 points - Marketing agreements with third parties 6 points - Establishment of pivot business 8 points	
Output 4.1.1	- Number of AgroBD valorization and marketing campaigns	12 Campaigns	In this annual report, 23 agrobiodiversity valorization and marketing campaigns were carried out.	
	- Number of social communication and promotion materials on agroBD values aimed at consumers for positioning brands, geographical designations and other marks of local identity	32 promotional materials that bring together 12 promotional packages of products with the ABAT distinctive identifier.	From January to June 2023, 175 communication materials were produced, which were grouped into 35 packages and 9 individual materials. This number, added to the 32 communication materials and 12 packages already reported in previous reports, gives a total of 207 communication materials grouped in 47 packages and 9 individual materials during the entire project.	
	Market surveys with consumers of products derived from agrobiodiversity in fairs and points of sale.	12 market surveys with consumers of products derived from agrobiodiversity in fairs and points of sale	22 market surveys were carried out in this reporting period, almost doubling the established objective.	
Output 4.1.2	- Number of marketing premises and outlets in short marketing chains or circuits	10 marketing premises and outlets in short marketing chains or circuits	31 marketing premises and outlets in short marketing chains or circuits were established in this reporting period.	
	- Number of agrobiodiversity fairs	6 agrobiodiversity fairs	8 Agrobiodiversity fairs were held in the reporting period, thus reaching and exceeding the established annual goal.	
	- Number of special gastronomic fairs or meetings between traditional cooks and chefs	6 gastronomic fairs or meetings between traditional cooks and chefs	11 gastronomic fairs or meetings between traditional cooks and chefs were held in this reporting period.	
	- Number of agreements with third parties to commercialize	6 agreements with third parties to commercialize	16 marketing agreements with third parties were reached in the reporting period.	

	ABAT products in commercial establishments	ABAT products in commercial establishments		
	- Number of pivot businesses set up	6 pivot businesses set up	9 pivot businesses were set up in this reporting period, exceeding the annual goal.	
Output 4.1.3	- Number of participatory guarantee systems	Conclude a process of participatory guarantee systems (PGS) and accompany two more	The goal established for this year was met, by concluding the establishment of a PGS and accompanying two more processes, one in Mexico City and another in Yucatan.	
	- Number of websites for encouraging product promotion and marketing	4 websites	Throughout the Project, various websites have been built, which had not yet been reported, except for two of them. We currently count with 20 more websites, thus reporting 18 websites launched during this reporting period.	
	- An App on agroBD gastronomy	1 App	This year, an app of the "Puntos Verdes" Cooperative has been improved and put into circulation, which sells products from *milpas* and home gardens of rural communities to urban populations. The annual goal and the final objective of the indicator have been met.	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)
The progress of project implementation and achieving its outputs one month before its completion is very satisfactory. The fulfillment of project's results was satisfactory. Component 4 this year was the one with the most progress and consolidation. Regarding the indicators that measure the progress of the Project, it can be said that, of the 12 Results indicators, 4 of them have been met in a Highly Satisfactory manner, 7 of them Satisfactory, and one was eliminated as an indicator. Regarding the 40 Product indicators, for 35 the goal was met, 17 of them in an outstanding way, while for 5 indicators of Component 2 Strengthening of Capacities, progress was below expected, nevertheless, the product as a whole was robustly met. The main achievement is the consolidation of the Project in the 6 implementation regions where collaboration with local partners was strengthened, which has given the Project great operational strength and insertion. This is also true for some of the federal institutions with which we have collaborated, mainly the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER), as well as some of the agencies of the Ministry of Health. The achievements registered one month before the conclusion of the Project are truly satisfactory considering the commitments of the four components have been fulfilled. The fact that the Project has been able to advance under pandemic conditions shows how well adapted it is in the territories where it was implemented and that farmers are really considering it as a support for their activities aimed at conserving agrobiodiversity and improving their life conditions. A graphic view of all the indicators of this Project and its progress can be obtained in the following Shiny link: https://conabio.shinyapps.io/shiny_project_GEF/. Reports of the activities carried out in the 4 components of the Project in the 6 areas of implementation can also be consulted in the Shiny link. The main challenge was to achieve a greater participation of young people. In each of the implementation regions efforts were made to attract youth in multiple ways. Lessons learned on this subject are being left, although the main limitation is that young people migrate from rural areas at an early age and there is not a sufficient number of young people to get attention from in the first place.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating[17]	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating[18]	Comments/reasons[19] justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period

[17] **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.

[18] **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.

[19] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Project Manager / Coordinator	**HS**	**HS**	*In the period covered by this report, the actions implemented in the Project were consolidated. For most of the cases, the objectives had been achieved since the previous reports. Nevertheless, in the case of component 4 on agrobiodiversity valorization and market linkages, the reporting year was decisive in consolidating the distinctive commercial identifier for agrobiodiversity products and fulfilling all the objectives set in a very satisfactory manner. In each of the components there is at least one outstanding product. In the Information and Knowledge Component, for example, in addition to contributing thousands of new records, an Agrobiodiversity Information System was set up and is currently operating, which will become part of the National Biodiversity System (SNIB). In the Local Capacity Strengthening Component, a great deal of social participation was achieved in 158 localities with more than 9,000 participants, of which 49.5% were women. With regard to the Public Policy Component, collaboration work is established with the Secretaría de Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture) through the Producción para el Bienestar Program (Production for Well-Being Program), which groups together the target population of this Project: smallholder traditional farmers. For the Valorization and Market Linkages Component, a distinctive identifier was created to highlight and value products from traditional agriculture. This identifier is already in operation and is gaining more and more supporters. In view of the above, the ratings for the development objectives are upgraded from S to HS, as most of the Project's objectives are well met. The results of all the indicators can be seen in a tool that was generated for the monitoring of the Project here.* *With regard to the implementation of specific gender actions, although this Project did not define a particular programme for this purpose, women had exclusive attention and spaces where their role and participation in agrobiodiversity aspects was made visible and strengthened, for example, gastronomic fairs, focus groups, training for the better management of their plots and home gardens, as well as their significant participation in the transformation and sale of agrobiodiversity products. To compile lessons learned, a National Meeting of Women involved in agrobiodiversity conservation was organized, bringing together representatives from the 6 areas of Project implementation.* *Similarly, in matters of indigenous peoples, the Project established action protocols to maintain appropriate communication, with community promoters speaking the native languages; in addition, a total of 54 Free, Prior and Informed Consents with their respective complaints mechanisms were obtained. It is worth mentioning that in no case were there any complaints or controversies. The Project proceeded without major setbacks and received wide social acceptance.*

Budget Holder	**S**	**HS**	*Following Mid-Term Review's suggestion of strengthening M&E processes, a Program Manager (PM) was hired in September 2022 for coordinating and supervising the projects related to the Regional Initiative 3 "Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture". Since then, the PM has been monitoring and providing technical feedback to the project. A deep review of the means of verification for the indicators of the Logical Framework was carried out, systematizing information on project's impact indicators and products.* *The information provided during monitoring suggests that there is adequate fulfillment of goals with respect to the time period and the objectives set out in the work plan that are reported in this document.*
GEF Operational Focal Point[20]	**S**	**HS**	*The results of the project are satisfactory. The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit considers that the project generated benefits in the territories where it was implemented. For this reason, the project was present in 158 localities and had more than 9000 participants.* *Likewise, we consider that the objectives established in the program were successfully achieved.* *As a recommendation, the importance of incorporating the gender perspective in a cross-cutting manner was mentioned, but we consider that this was not fully achieved.*

[20] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

Lead Technical Officer[21]	**S**	**HS**	*The information provided during the mission, the reports and the verification means suggest that the components and activities are in accordance to the implementation plan and taking in the MTE recommendations. In the Components 1, 2 and 3 the fulfillment of the goals surpassed the established targets, while under the Component 4, the project succeeds to achieve the targets by developing the essentials of a market strategy for products from the agrobiodiversity. This strategy considers the development of the distinctive ABAT and its protocols for the products and the associated production (traditional and agro ecological) practices that support the use and conservation of the agrobiodiversity, the elaboration of diffusion materials that contributes to agrobiodiversity's valorization and the promotion of market linkages for agro biodiverse products in fairs, webpages and commercial activities. The distinctive is registered in the IMPI (Mexican Institute of Industrial Property) enabling its use as a public good for market differentiation of products from small-scale producers engaged in traditional and agro biodiverse systems. Strong linkages between the Components 2 and 4 would have been desirable to ensure anchoring the results achieved independently under each component.* *In terms of the gender equity, important progress in goals and targets were achieved as result of the developments in the Component 4 as women play very important role in food processing, culinary and market activities as it was confirmed in the learning event The National Meeting of Women.*
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	**S**	**S**	*The project has been successful, although the communications material could have reflected more the visibility of GEF as financing partner and FAO as Implementing Agency. The remaining funds could be used to translate webpages and briefs, and add subtitles to videos, to share the public goods generated by this project worldwide. FAO has a role to play in the dissemination of global public goods and the importance of channeling funding to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture, in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the new GBF Fund – to be managed by the GEF.* *For future projects in Mexico, it would be interesting to address the market/economic components of the agrobiodiversity in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, and national/multilateral development banks. The fact that young people could not be as involved as planned poses questions on the alternative livelihoods and sustainability of this type of approaches. A holistic and integrated landscape approach could be further implemented in future GEF-8 and GEF-9 food systems projects.*

[21] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

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

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

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
Access and scarcity of water and processes of soil degradation and drought.	Bringing to the fore highly adaptable crop varieties, some of which have evolved under drought or heavy rainfall conditions, resilience to climate change will be incorporated into the Project areas.	Adapted endemic varieties and the use of best practices and sustainable management of soil and water resources have been employed.	Adapted endemic varieties and the use of best practices and sustainable management of soil and water resources will continue to be used, through agroecological practices.	Local Project Partners and organized farmer groups
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
Access and benefit-sharing measures are perceived as removed from the scope of the community and unclear	The generation of knowledge associated with the benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within components 1, 2 and 4 are the crucial elements to mitigate the potential impact of this risk	Awareness and training activities have been carried out with constant participation of the population.	Awareness and training activities will continue with the constant participation of the population.	Local Project Partners and organized farmer groups
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				
The role of women in terms of access to and control over productive resources and services is not equitable	Include awareness-raising and training processes for Project officials and beneficiaries to increase participation in Project activities and decision making.	The Project leaves the precedent of promoting spaces for participation and decision-making by women. In this sense, they already have undisputed spaces.	Continue promoting the participation and empowerment of women in projects of this nature.	Local Project Partners and organized female farmer groups
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
Project activities will have an effect on indigenous peoples' knowledge and traditions	Implement FPIC as a mechanism to guarantee the participation of indigenous peoples and raise awareness of the importance of agrobiodiversity within their communities, with the same transcendence of considering the inherent rescue of customs and cultural visions regarding its use and conservation.	There is constant work with the linkage of local agents and CSOs that have previously worked with the localities, which has facilitated joint and organized work.	We concluded the operation of the Project in December 2022, so local partners will continue their work in the territories. They have established action protocols that work properly.	Local Project Partners
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:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	**Current ESS risk classification**

	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[22]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	Moderate

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.
None

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

6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	**Environmental:** Genetic erosion and loss of agrobiodiversity has likely already reduced the capacity to face extreme circumstances caused by climate change.	**L**	**Y**	The Project contributes to protecting genetic resources that can face the challenges of climate change in Mexico through: ● The generation and promotion of knowledge. ● Valorization of the ancient processes (including the relationship between humans and plants) behind the diversification of these resources. ● Capacity building for those who directly manage the resources and also for other decision makers who can have a positive impact on the conservation of agrobiodiversity. ● Attention to local and regional markets	The Project has taken different actions to mitigate this risk. With regard to the generation and dissemination of knowledge, the projects for collecting information on agrobiodiversity have ended, contributing more than 12,000 new records. Likewise, the communication activities and products have made it possible to disseminate the relevance of agrobiodiversity and the processes that small scale traditional farmers foster to maintain it. This dissemination has occurred both at the community level and at the level of society through focus groups, graphic	The project was designed precisely to address this risk. At the current time of implementation, we consider that we are having a positive influence by avoiding erosion of genetic diversity as well as of loss of agrobiodiversity. In fact, the main result of this Project will be that the process of evolution through domestication of cultivated plants is maintained.

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				Public policies related to strengthening the conservation and sustainable use of resources.	material such as posters, brochures, books, videos, talks, ads, radio and TV programs, among others. Specific activities were carried out for the development of capacities and the exchange of experiences in the regions. Seed exchange fairs, the establishment of local seed houses (seed banks) and participatory breeding projects also strengthened this approach.	
2	**Environmental / climate:** Accelerated loss of elements of agrobiodiversity due to drastic climate change.	**L**	**Y**	The Project identifies and promotes the conservation and sustainable use of materials that have already adapted to extreme abiotic and biotic conditions, and which most certainly include genetic combinations that have contributed to their resilience. The Project also covers the setting up of initiatives aimed at local seed conservation (output 2.1.2) Project areas of intervention are distributed in geographic regions with very different characteristics, which decreases	Seed exchanges in different locations were supported through seed fairs that allow farmers to obtain new material for planting. There were numerous projects aimed at participatory breeding and the generation of seed banks; if these are maintained, the conservation of local agrobiodiversity will be supported.	Support has been provided to establish new local seed banks and some existing banks have been strengthened. There are institutions, communities or peasant groups in charge of the maintenance of these banks.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				the likelihood of extreme events occurring in all chosen locations		
3	**Social:** Target communities may lack disposition to participate in the project in the terms that it is formulated	**L**	**Y**	To counter resistance or skepticism, the Project continues to work hand in hand with well-respected local organizations and researchers with strong links to the target communities. They participated in the different regional workshops and where their initial concerns were addressed. Throughout the implementation of the project, the participative nature of the four components will keep them engaged so as to incorporate their grievances and feedback.	In general, there was no resistance from the target communities to participate in the Project. On the contrary, the Project worked in more communities than those foreseen in the ProDoc. This was thanks to the fact that their forms of organization were respected and their consent was obtained in advance. Only two communities in Chiapas withdrew from participating and were replaced by others that requested to be included in the Project's actions.	This risk was well addressed from the beginning of the Project; therefore, it did not represent a major problem. The activities promoted were of interest to them.
4	**Social:** Lack of younger people living in the communities and participating in the project, that can be a replacement generation and safeguard continuity	**M**	**Y**	The participation of young people is fundamental to achieve a generational replacement not only of farmers, but of all those who hold the knowledge on agrobiodiversity and who live within the communities in which the Project is implemented, or in other regions. The Project has included key actors of several	Various means were sought to attract the participation of the young population, from government programs that grant incentives, coordinated work with technological institutes and universities, inclusion of young people in tasks	The main problem is that not many young people remain in the communities. Nevertheless, in some cases, youth have been involved by helping them apply for scholarships and at

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				academic institutions to assure the involvement and participation of young recent graduates that manifest interest in the Project's goals. It has also established the need of youth involvement in most of its components, especially in capacity building, valorization and markets. A communication campaign will also be launched with youth leadership. All of these actions target youth in general, including digital tools.	that involve the use of technology.	times they themselves have organized collectives to participate in the Project as is the case of the Guardians of the Milpa and Biodiversity.
5	**Political/social:** Insecurity in some rural areas as a result of organized crime.	**L**	**Y**	Agree with local partners on transit protocols in implementation zones in order to minimize risk. When the area is definitely very unsafe, work will no longer be carried out in that area and, in compensation, efforts will be increased in another project area offering greater security conditions.	In all cases, the Project works with local partners that know the security measures required.	When Project staff have traveled, this has taken place in absolute safety. In the case of some collection projects, requests have been made to modify the areas of work given security issues. These have all been approved, emphasizing that the safety of Project personnel is paramount.
6	**Political/institutional:**	**L**	**Y**	The role to be performed by all of the participating agencies in the	All partners have responded to the call to	However, with some of the partners it has

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	The government agencies lack disposition towards participation in the project and sharing information.			Project has been established during the project preparation and agreed upon through the Project Document. This role has been assigned according to the legal attributes and capacities of each agency.	participate in the Project Steering Committee, in spite of the change of the federal administration and that some of the official programs have changed.	not been possible to establish concrete actions, although fortunately it has been compensated with the participation of other unexpected partners that were very important for the implementation of the Project.
7	**Institutional:** Researchers lack disposition to share information and form exchange networks	**L**	**Y**	Initial contact has been established to the most important researchers on national agrobiodiversity. Through meetings, workshops and general sharing of ideas, an intention of collaboration has been asserted. CONABIO has previous experience in involving researchers in information-gathering projects (see global maize project http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx /genes/proyectoMaices.html)	There was no problem since researchers from different academic institutions responded to the call to carry out information collecting projects, whose databases are being housed in the SIAgroBD; in fact many researchers had previously shared information.	There was a very good response from researchers working on this topic in various academic institutions. We consider that this risk did not manifest itself.
8	**Social:** The project entails working with local agrobiodiversity and or associated	**M**	**Y**	In accordance with FAO directives, a thorough Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process has begun in some project´ communities and it will be	The information gathering process has finished in the project implementation areas. It is important to highlight that the activities	In all areas of Project implementation, work was done either with the consent of the

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	traditional knowledge that is in possession of local communities and indigenous peoples to conserve it and systematize the information and knowledge (for its use).			conducted from the start-up of project implementation in all of them	carried out to date are supported by agreements with all the participants, while Consent was achieved at the community level.	community through carrying out a FPIC process or through individual or group participation agreements when the activities were carried out with only one group of producers or on sites where community cohesion was not maintained. In total, 56 FPICs were processed and of these only 54 were obtained.
9	**Social-Institutional:** The project entails creating alliances with other projects and stakeholders that might use genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge that is in possession of local communities and indigenous peoples.	**M**	**Y**	Reach agreements with the projects on the rules of the game and communicate the scope of the Project to third parties.	As a safeguard, the collection projects included among the relevant commitments that the person in charge should present and obtain the necessary permits required, either by law or by current regulations for the collection, trapping or handling of organisms or for field work. Likewise, when appropriate, the person in charge should obtain the Free, Prior and	The academic institutions with which we interact have their own codes of ethics that they must comply with and that consist of directives of this nature. Therefore, it was not difficult for them to comply with the safeguards.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					Informed Consent of the communities where the project works were carried out. Furthermore, it was specified that these projects would not support the utilization of genetic resources as described in the Nagoya Protocol. Finally, it is specified that the conditions for the deposit of the material will be subject to agreement between the CNRG and CONABIO with the participation and agreement of the person in charge of each project and in accordance with the applicable national laws/regulations.	
10	**Social:** Existing gender inequalities in terms of men's and women's participation in decision making and/or their differential access to productive	**M**	**Y**	To mitigate this risk, the Project is designed to ensure that the various components focus on actions and processes aimed at the participation and empowerment of women. Since its conception the Project has been based on the assumption that the role of	In the work carried out to date, activities that contemplate the role of women and that promote their participation have been included.	The Project, in its implementation, always reserved spaces for women's participation and was coupled to her times and preferences. This allowed that practically 50% of

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	resources, services and markets			women in aspects of agrobiodiversity is fundamental and overriding because women contribute by deciding on the crops and landraces to be grown due to their experience and preferences in food preparation. Women also participate by maintaining a group of species and varieties with culinary, medicinal and other properties in more domestic cultivation settings that are under their control, such as home gardens or backyards. In other words, women play an important role in conserving agrobiodiversity. However, we realize that the role of women has changed in the new social contexts (migration, dietary changes and so on) and this Project therefore aims to find out exactly how the role of women has changed and document this change with the aim of influencing their empowerment.		the participants in the Project were women.
11	**Environmental:** Some of the implementation zones are located in Protected Areas.	**L**	**Y**	Since the Project design phase, the presence of officials from the National Commission for Protected Areas (CONANP) in the implementing zones has been	It was not difficult to work in Protected Natural Areas since CONANP -responsible for their management- was an ally of the Project and	Working in ANP was advantageous for the Project since it had the active participation of

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				promoted. These officials have participated in the initial and validation workshops as well as 3 of the 4 regional workshops (Chihuahua, Oaxaca and Chiapas). The reason behind their participation is to present the project's objective to them and build links between them and other GEF projects. Overall, the mitigation actions proposed to reduce this risk involve the integration of project activities with other activities already under implementation in CONANP and its partners. This way the corresponding environmental safeguards will be met.	actively participated in their operation, providing guidance on the actions carried out in the ANPs according to their respective management plans. Efforts were also made to integrate other GEF projects, both in progress and completed, for which links were established with Sustainable Mixteca, Sustainable Tarahumara and the carbon sequestration project in Chiapas with AMBIO and Conservation International.	CONANP, in Chiapas, for example, it took charge of the Project Implementation in "La Sepultura" Biosphere Reserve. In Oaxaca, CONANP served as President of the Regional Operating Committee (COR)
12	**Health:** The health emergency provoked by the propagation of COVID-19 can cause severe delays in the completion of project activities	**M**	**N**	Until the health emergency is gone, work will continue through the local partners as they are located in the implementation regions and are aware of the stipulations and precautions that must be followed in each one of them. Extreme care will be exercised and only essential activities that cannot be postponed will be implemented.	At the time, the mitigation measures were implemented and thanks to this, local partners and regional teams were able to resume activities.	Although the end of the health emergency has been determined by the health authorities, some habits tending to better hygiene still remain in the meetings and workshops that are organized.
13	**Institutional:** CONABIO is in	**M**	**N**	Strengthen the participation of local partners in the operation	The strengthening of the participation of local	With one month remaining, the

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	transition to become a Decentralized Public Entity which may generate institutional instability that eventually may affect the progress of the project.			of the Project so that they can support the carrying out of actions in their localities. In the case of an eventual reduction in support from CONABIO personnel, this could help mitigate its potential impact. Likewise, the strengthening of the in-field structure of the Project Coordination Unit should be a priority to withstand the changes and continue with the progress of the Project.	partners was very appropriate, but this has had a major impact on the project's scope, and after its conclusion it will give sustainability to its actions. The transition process from CONABIO to a Responsible Unit within SEMARNAT, which is still underway, has not affected project implementation to date.	Project has not been affected by the changes at CONABIO. It is expected to conclude without setbacks. Therefore, this risk can be considered solved.

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	The risk classification remains moderate. Mitigation measures were taken by the BH in order to the current national context and managed appropriately.

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

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
Recommendation 1. Have a technical specialist as part of the FAO Mexico team that supports the project, to provide advice and technical support to the UCP on the issues that fall within the scope of component 4. Assessment of Agrobiodiversity and links with the market where there is a comparative advantage for agrobiodiversity projects and involvement of small producers that is under the supervision of both FAO Mexico and the LTO.	Within the arrangements and programmatic structure that FAO Mx is committed to operate in 2022, as previously mentioned in section 4 of this report, a specialist responsible for the Regional Initiative 3. Sustainable and Climate Resilient Agriculture has been hired, who has been following-up to the work of the GCP/MEX/305/GFF project, supervising monitoring and evaluation, as well as providing technical feedback.
Recommendation 2. Accept the proposal for a change of indicators developed by the UCP and discussed as part of the meetings held within the context of the MTR, since the proposed changes contribute to clarifying the results framework and to better delimit the scope of the proposed outputs and results.	At the Project Steering Committee held on February 17, 2022 (1st meeting carried out after the Mid-Term Review), the results of the proposal to change the indicators developed by the Project Coordinating Unit were presented, changes proposed to some of the indicators derived from the MTR were approved by the Steering Committee.
Recommendation 3. Review the implementation of the Social and Environmental Risk Mitigation Plan, including how gender and IPLC issues have been integrated into project activities, in order to generate and implement concrete recommendations for compliance with this instrument in partnership with the UCP and comply with donor	Following the strengthening of FAO Mx's programmatic and operational structure with the hiring of the Programme Manager of the RI-3, a timely follow-up on the implementation of the Mitigation Plan for social and environmental risks, including gender, was provided on regular basis. The assurance of FPIC in the communities will be generated.

requirements and FAO principles.	
Recommendation 4. Activate the Project Task Force in order to provide specialized advice to the project, especially on market issues that fall under component 4, suggested changes to components 2 and 3 and the integration of the resilient food systems approach into the project logic.	This recommendation was partially accepted since the FAO Task Force has been operating and even strengthened in FAO Mx with the Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) that at least every two months since the beginning of the Project has reviewed the physical and financial progress presented by the PCU. With the inclusion of the IR-3 coordinator, the technical capacities of the Task Force have been strengthened in relation to all the components of the project.
Recommendation 5. Support the UCP in the revision of the work plans of components 2, 3 and 4 in light of the findings of the MTR in order to propose changes that incorporate the design and commitments of the PRODOC in the implementation in the field (see Recommendation 6).	This is being proposed in conjunction with the strengthening of the Task Force and the PMC to have a timelier follow-up of the updated Work Plan with the PCU with the incorporation of the RI-3 program manager. In the case of Component-2, strengthening local capacities, we have been promoting synergies with other SADER programs / initiatives and state governments and institutions such as INIFAP and universities to increase the production volumes of the ABD custodians to access markets. For Component 3, FAO engaged with the federal government (SADER / SEMARNAT), state governments and the legislative branch, trying to promote project's incidence on those programs and public policies directly related to Agrobiodiversity. For Component-4, the efforts of the RI-3 program manager and the LTO focused on providing feedback to ensure that local initiatives that are being generated in the project really have sustainable actions.
Recommendation 6. Analyze, together with the PCU, the logic that gives rise to component 4 and its results framework, as well as the progress (delays) in its implementation, to define whether it is necessary to integrate changes that reflect the existing positions regarding the issue of market access and its importance in contributing to generate monetary income to the UPFs, as established in the PRODOC results framework and the validated ToC.	The recommendation was accepted, and work was done with the LTO in terms of revising this logic, in light of the observations and comments of the Steering Committee (4th session), regarding the linkage of DBA holders with markets. FAO supported the CPU in the creation of working groups with institutions and local communities that have initiatives linked with differentiated markets that promote conservation and sustainable use of the LBA.

Recommendation 7. Review together with FAO the work plans of components 2, 3 and 4 with the goal of proposing changes that recuperate the design and commitments of the PRODOC in the execution of actions in the field for components 2, 3 and 4, mainly. For component 2 it is recommended that greater emphasis be placed on production in those UPF that so wish, as well as make visible the role of the project in climate change adaptation of smallholder farmers, and in the case of component 3 it is suggested to maintain a more active role in the spaces of discussion and incidence of public policies at the national and state level to establish an impact on public policies with the lessons learnt of the Project; and for component 4 the recommendation is to review the scope of actions underway, understood as the number of smallholder farmers that are benefitting actions of this component aimed the creation and strengthening of capacities for market access.	CONABIO did not agree with this recommendation of the RMT and stated this repeatedly in writing at the appropriate time. The following comments are made on this recommendation: 1) It is not necessary to return to the Project design as this is still in force. This affirmation arises from a false interpretation of the Project made by an assigned consultant. 2) The 4 components continue to be carried out in agreement with the original design of the Project. 3) Increasing productivity is not the main objective of this project, however, if it has been promoted to the extent possible. 4) Climate change adaptation is found in the permanence of traditional agriculture that uses native species and varieties in various environmental conditions, and the existence of wild relatives of the crops, as well as the selection that farmers make of their seeds to replant, and exchange as well as in the participatory improvement actions that are carried out in the Project. This set of actions is what guarantees genetic diversity, produced by the process of evolution under domestication of the cultivars, which will allow the adaptation to CC. 5) With respect to Component 3 of Improvement of Public Policies, the Project is acting in the spaces that are available to make advocacy, this has not been abandoned. For component 4, in the next and last stage of the Project, the valorization and market distinctive identifier that has been built in the Project will be widely promoted, once it has already been piloted with great success in 11 ventures. Despite this, the results that the Project pursued were achieved during its execution. Most indicators were met, and the products proposed were obtained.
Recommendation 8. In the context of component 2, the recommendation is to specifically work with the groups of smallholder farmers beneficiaries interested in maintaining traditional production, agroecology, productive reconversion that required technification (agricultural material and machinery) of said practices; that is the strengthening of productive capacities that allow	The actions recommended in the MTR are being implemented in the Project in Output 2.1.3 Improvement of the Milpa and other Agroforestry systems belonging to Component 2. In these, small producers were trained and provided with materials, inputs, and sometimes minor equipment in order to implement agroecological practices that result in greater production, in a first phase, to achieve food self-sufficiency of families, and subsequently to achieve surpluses that can be sold. In this way agroforestry modules were established, with the necessary elements to make the biopreparations, as well as tools and equipment shared among a group of producers both female and male farmers.

the reduction of labor and to reach volumes suitable for market access. Insomuch as the project supports the increase in productivity of a group of actors interested in market access, together with the strengthening of capacities considering knowledge, use and valorization of Agrobiodiversity and that the process of evolution under domestication is maintained, there will be greater possibilities of success in the implementation of component 4.	Similarly, agroecological transition was promoted as a method to improve the condition of the soils, reduce the use of fertilizers and agrochemicals, and increase yields. In accordance with the above, this recommendation has been carried out in the Project, as far as possible.
Recommendation 9. **Continue to support the formulation (underway) of the National Strategy for a Healthy, Fair and Sustainable Diet, in order to promote good alimentation through the Regional Baskets of Good Eating initiative, in a pilot experience in Veracruz, to be replicated in other states where the project is implemented.**	The National Food Strategy is currently in the process of adjusting indicators requested by COFEPRIS and CENAPRECE. The Regional Food Baskets continue to be part of this strategy. In addition, the second phase of the Regional Food Baskets (CRBC) has been completed. These CRBCs are in the process of being curated. The results of the first phase are housed in SIagroBD. https://canastas-siagro.conabio.gob.mx/spa
Recommendation 10. **Improve the articulation of the direct beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, family units, local communities and indigenous peoples) with the practices of the project and the organizations that have an executing role for activities, especially in the states of Chihuahua, Michoacan and Mexico City. The CORs are recommended to include or increase the representation of direct beneficiaries within its structure, as well as clear and transparent mechanisms for accountability and decisions.**	The projects in the states of Michoacán and Chihuahua are determined by their context as they are two sites that present security problems due to the presence of organized crime. Therefore the Project acts through Implementation groups, which are consortia of academics and technicians who have been in the regions where they work for a long time and know how to operate in the territory with greater safety. The work programs were adjusted to the capacity that these groups have to operate and to the capacity of the Project to finance activities. In both cases there is good contact with the direct beneficiaries, every year balance meetings are held with them and what will be done in each case is planned. The Regional Operational Committees (CORs) mainly intend to attract the participation of other institutions to meet the objectives of the Project, and to better carry out the actions agreed with the beneficiaries. On the other hand, the COR does not handle money, the participation of the institutions is voluntary, so an accountability mechanism is out of place. On the other hand, as

	already mentioned, decisions are made directly with the beneficiaries. In the case of Mexico City, the COR does include the participation of beneficiaries. Although the actions that are carried out are modest in terms of their extension and cover.
Recommendation 11. Develop and execute a project completion strategy in alliance with FAO, that implies the transfer of responsibilities to state actors that will remain in the territory once the project closes, hand-in-hand with the strengthening of local stakeholders' capacity in terms of governance, strengthening of collective enterprises and self-governance for decision making.	This strategy is already being carried out, in fact the way the Project operates is through local partners, existing before the Project, who are collaborating and who will continue to carry out actions in the territory. This includes civil society organizations, farmer groups, even municipalities and some Ministries at the state level. It also participates with federal entities such as the dependencies and institutes of health and nutrition that have greater permanence between administrations due to their degree of specialization. Likewise, the executing agent is an Inter-Secretarial Commission that has completed 30 years of uninterrupted operation, which harbors a great deal of experience. This is a very important issue for CONABIO and it will continue to promote it in government and society in general. During this last semester of the Project, closing workshops were held in the different Project implementation regions where, among other activities, the stakeholders assessed and proposed mechanisms to continue with the agrobiodiversity conservation activities after the end of the Project. On the other hand, efforts have been made to continue expanding the issue of Agrobiodiversity, so much so that recently CONABIO, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the French Development Agency, signed a Collaboration Agreement for 5 years, where the issue will continue to be promoted in other regions of the country (Sinaloa and Jalisco). In the same way, efforts are made with the United States Forest Service to finance a Women and Home gardens Project in 2 communities of the Project, with which the Agrobiodiversity Project actions will be consolidated.
Recommendation 12. Propose and carry out specific actions that promote the interest and participation of local community youth and indigenous peoples, beneficiaries of the project, especially those linked to components 2 and 4, in order to make evident the use and conservation of Agrobiodiversity as an alternative means of livelihood.	In each implementation region, strategy is being implemented to attract the participation of young people who still remain in their communities. They are a sector of the population with little representation in the Project, because most work (usually outside the community), study or have no interest in participating in activities related to agriculture. It is not easy to meet young people who are interested in the agricultural sector, however, there are some spaces where they converge and, although they cannot always be integrated directly into the Project, spaces are opened for young people to reflect on topics such as knowledge of agrobiodiversity, conservation and its valorization from different aspects of daily life.

	An example of this is the collaboration the Project had since 2020 with the Benito Juárez University for Welfare in Yaxcabá, in which there are more than 100 young people studying Engineering in Sustainable Regional Development. With them, various activities have been carried out within a project of integral promotion of milpas and plots, whose commitment is to share knowledge and experiences to continue promoting these activities with their peers. Also, some awareness-raising activities have been carried out in secondary and preparatory schools in the Yaxcabá region, seeking to open spaces for reflection with young people on the importance of caring for agrobiodiversity. On the other hand, in Oaxaca the Project has taken advantage of the Government Program "Youth Building the Future" which grants young people for a year to acquire skills in some field, in our case they have done advocacy work or data collection in the various projects that have been carried out in the region. In the case of Chiapas, the Project worked with a group of young professionals, children and grandchildren of peasants who call themselves Guardians of Maize and Biodiversity, who the Project has supported to promote various activities at the level of the different regions of the State. In Mexico City, the Project worked with agronomy students who promote the connection of young people with peasants through agroecological practices and the valorization of agrobiodiversity in various localities of Xochimilco. In Chihuahua, we the Project worked with primary school children to establish family gardens where the species of the milpa are established. With this, they are oriented on the importance of this type of practices to achieve food self-subsistence and a healthy diet. In the same way, in Michoacán the Project worked in elementary and middle schools to promote the milpa diet with children, parents and teachers.

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	**Yes** Each of the 4 components of the Project, and also at the level of the entire project, it was planned to hold meetings or closing events with Project's partners and at the level of the implementation region to analyze the lessons learned, the challenges that persist, and the way in which these can continue to be addressed in each case, through a follow-up strategy that may be assigned to certain partners, or CONABIO itself may take

	charge of its general monitoring. Also, it should be remembered that CONABIO made a restructuring to have a General Coordination that addresses the issue of Agrobiodiversity, this will continue to function once the Project concludes. Efforts are underway to obtain financing to continue this effort.

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[24]. 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	During the MTR, the elimination or calibration of some output indicators was requested (indicated with a comment in Table 3), which was considered by the evaluation team in recommendation 2	Formally on February 17, 2022	Steering Committee
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	It has been strengthened with the incorporation of a greater number of local partners, which increases the participation of local stakeholders.	Since Project inception	The Steering Committee was informed on March 2, 2021
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing	There are several partners that have not met their funding commitment, nor have things been achieved jointly. The National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (formerly CDI), the Coahuila Environment Secretariat (SEMAC) have not been able to articulate any action. Likewise, there are others that, although we have carried out joint activities, have not delivered their co-financing report to date; these are: the Welfare Secretariat (formerly SEDESOL) and the Forestry, Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute (INIFAP). Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is expected to comply with the total	Since Project inception	The Project Steering Committee was informed in the second and third meetings.

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

	amount of co-financing, thanks to the fact that partners such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development contribute much more, and other co-financiers have entered, such as the Ministry of Environment and Natural History of Chiapas.		
Location of project activity	The Project has covered more localities than originally planned, from 54 to 160, this thanks to the participation of local partners.	2019 to date	The Steering Committee was informed on October 31, 2019.
Other minor project amendment (define)			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT).	SEMARNAT forms part of the Project Steering Committee. It is a federal government agency under which CONABIO is centralized and therefore has had an important role in the Project. It provided financial support for projects that allowed an increase in the wealth of knowledge on native species of importance as food	Within the Project, SEMARNAT plays an important role as the federal agency responsible for regulating the sustainable use, protection and preservation of biodiversity and, therefore, agrobiodiversity has received its direct support in the implementation of all components. Currently, the executing body of this Project is in the process of becoming a Responsible Unit within it, which would give it greater budgetary stability. SEMARNAT has participated in all the sessions of the Steering Committee of the Project, supporting decision-making within it.	Since CONABIO is in the transition process to form a Responsible Unit within SEMARNAT, there is no challenge in terms of maintaining the dialogue and the work carried out at the programmatic and regulatory strengthening level. The main challenges derive from the budget reduction that the environmental sector has experienced due to the redirection of funds to other issues; however, there has been constant support at the institutional level to carry out the Project activities, and there is a commitment to maintain them in the same way in the final phase of the Project.
The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development SADER (previously SAGARPA)	SADER is part of the Steering Committee of the Project. The Project has been closer to this agency of the federal government and there is close coordination at the level of the Vice-Ministry of Food Self-Subsistence, which incorporated the issue of agrobiodiversity into its technical assistance program for the beneficiaries of the	In Component 2, it has contributed to the Production for Well-being program, ensuring that its transfers specifically support agricultural production through the milpa, the adoption of agroecological practices, and that the training provided to technicians and promoters of the Technical Support Strategy of SADER incorporates content	With this federal unit, their participation in the closing activities of the Project is ensured, since their great support has been received and they have coincided with them in multiple activities. Undoubtedly, they have been one of the most relevant partners of the Project because the beneficiaries of Production for Well-being, which is the flagship program of this

	Production for Well-being Program, which has more than 2 million beneficiaries among small and medium agricultural producers who are the objective of this program.	developed by CONABIO within the framework of this Project.	Secretariat, have the same target population as the Project, and their co-financing is by far the most important.
The National Institute for Medical Sciences and Nutrition "Salvador Zubirán (INCMNSZ)	INCMNSZ is part of the Steering Committee of the Project. We have developed a close collaboration with this institute, which is part of the health sector of the federal government, in order to receive their guidance regarding the nutritional value of food products derived from Mexican Agrobiodiversity. In fact, we agreed to share their database on nutritional content of Mexican foods, which is being incorporated into the project's Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD), as well as evaluating other areas of possible association. We hold periodic meetings to address issues such as the Regional Baskets of Good Eating and other emerging issues.	In addition to addressing within Component 1 the issues of the databases for the identification of the Regional Baskets of Good Eating, the INCMNSZ has collaborated with the preparation of a historical narrative diagnosis of the transition of food consumption and the epidemiological transition of the Mexican population. In particular, of the rural population that lives in or near the priority conservation regions during the last six decades. The generation of a baseline diagnosis of availability, access and household consumption of food produced in traditional agrosystems in relation to general food consumption and its relationship with the health and nutritional status of the population in priority conservation areas. Within component 2, improve knowledge of the nutritional characteristics of foods and diets available in priority conservation regions and their potential contribution to promoting healthy eating for the country's inhabitants. Promote knowledge and consumption of locally produced fresh food through the incorporation of	The commitment with INCMNSZ has been maintained and it is expected that the committed work will be satisfactorily completed, so there is no perceived challenge of noncompliance due to the institutional agreements made at the beginning of the Project.

		educational content in elementary schools, cooking classes and the promotion of school gardens in public schools in conservation priority regions. Within component 3, in the development and promotion of recommendations for healthy eating based on the greater use of locally produced resources, taking into account the biocultural diversity of the regions. Develop recommendations for the incorporation of foods produced in traditional local agro-systems in healthy diets with main emphasis on the nutrition of the population from 6 months to 5 years of age.	
The National Institute for Forestry Agriculture and Livestock Research (INIFAP).	INIFAP forms part of the Project Steering Committee. There are different partnerships with this institute, ranging from data gathering, participation in exchange workshops, to specific guidance for field work principally in the states of Chiapas, Oaxaca and Chihuahua. INIFAP is an exceptional ally and we have agreed to continue with specific projects such as the one on community seed banks and participatory improvement of cultivars.	In the Project there has been an important contribution from INIFAP, they participated in a collection project and also in advising on genetic resources, participatory breeding and germplasm banks carried out in previous actions of component 2. Likewise, the collection projects that have seeds have stored them in the National Center for Genetic Resources in charge of INIFAP.	INIFAP continued to participate in finalizing the activities of the two components previously described. There are no challenges, except that they never submitted their letter of contribution to the co-financing, although it was requested on several occasions and despite the fact that they did have an important participation.
The National Institute of Social Economy (INAES).	INAES forms part of the Project Steering Committee. This institute is a semi-autonomous agency of the Ministry of Welfare (previously Social Development) and supported the Project at	Initially, INAES has provided support under Component 2 through the Program for the Promotion of Social Economy for the development and implementation of productive projects, although currently its collaboration has focused more on aspects of	There is no challenge given that INAES' participation has allowed it to contribute to the fulfillment of the goals within component 2 and its contribution to the closing of activities of said component is assured.

	the beginning by launching a call for proposals exclusively related to Agrobiodiversity in the states where the project operates, and in which several of our partners were benefited with the help of their ventures.	information exchange and training.	
Ministry of Welfare (previously SEDESOL).	The Ministry of Welfare forms part of the Project Steering Committee.	Representatives of this ministry have participated in the three meetings of the Project Steering Committee; however, the representation has suffered changes of officials several times which has prevented the possibility of finding concrete areas of partnership, in addition to the fact that its programs have been substantially modified under the new administration. Currently the focal point is the General Director for the Sowing Life (Sembrando Vida) program, however we are still looking for a way to have joint coordination and actions.	It has been very difficult to interact with this agency, cooperation has only been possible in one of the regions, although quite marginally.
National Institute for Indigenous Peoples INPI (previously CDI)	INPI forms part of the Project Steering Committee. It was hoped to have cooperation with this Institute as it is responsible for management indigenous peoples' development.	No progress was made during the current fiscal year	The Project has not achieved anything concrete with this Institute. They never were interested in participating.
State-level Ministry of Sustainable Development SDS (previously SEDUMA)	SDS forms part of the Project Steering Committee. This agency of the State of Yucatan participates very actively in the Project and is in fact the executive agency in Yucatan. It has achieved synergies benefitting the Project	The state continues to promote the Milpa Maya Program in which the Project is located and with which actions are leveraged; Likewise, they were the promoters of the proposal to recognize the traditional System of the Peninsular Mayan Milpa as an Important	There is a solid interaction with this actor, so its role at the local level in the State of Yucatán was guaranteed until the end of the Project.

	with other agencies in the state such as SEDER, INDEMAYA, SIIES and SEDECULTA.	System of the GIAHS World Agricultural Heritage, recognition that was recently granted. The GHIAS FAO office in Rome has very recently decided to recognize the Peninsular Mayan Milpa System as a new GHIAS, being the second recognized GHIAS in Mexico after that of the Chinampas of Xochimilco. See at SIPAM MIlpa Maya Peninsular [25]	
Ministry of the Environment of Mexico City (SEDEMA).	SEDEMA forms part of the Project Steering Committee. SEDEMA substituted the Authority for the Heritage Zone which was a co-financing partner of the Project.	Currently the coordination activities have been renewed and planning is underway for activities that would promote agroecology amongst smallholder farmers in the Mexico City	Although the Project has managed to interact with this agency, there has been a turnover in the officials who have been a focal point with the Project and this leads to starting a new relationship. For this reason, progress with this project partner has not been very relevant, although they have complied with financing for agricultural conservation projects in chinampas areas.
Ministry of the Environment of the State of Coahuila (SEMAC)	SEMAC IDESMAC forms part of the Project Steering Committee. With SEMAC there had been plans to adopt a sister project for the case of the wild black walnut tree.	To date it has not been possible to carry out concrete activities, as SEMAC has not yet presented a proposal. Political reasons, which have not been verified, are the cause of SEMAC's loss of interest in participating in the Project in spite of its attempts and the fact that it has shown benefits from the Project.	It was not possible to carry out any activity with this agency.
The National Commission for	The theoretical basis on which the project was designed has its origin in part in a project carried	CONANP participated in various implementation areas that coincide with the Project, such as the case of	CONANP's support for the Project was guaranteed in the three regions where

[25] TNC, Universities from The Yucatán Península such as UADY, and the local Yucatán government through SEDUMA, now SDS, all participated towards the formulation and proposal of this new very significant recognition that adds towards the direction of this GEF project recognizing the relevance of native and local agrobiodiversity together with the many different and relevant traditional practices involved in agricultural production, transformation and local traditional cuisine.

Protected Areas (CONANP)	out by CONABIO and CONANP called Acciones Complementarias del Programa de Conservación de Maíces Nativos (Complementary Actions of the Native Maize Conservation Program).	Chiapas where CONANP took over the Project in the La Sepultura Biosphere Reserve; In Oaxaca there is coordination for the promotion and realization of events such as the Agrobiodiversity Fair or other actions related to the milpa or diversified milpa in the Yagul National Monument Park. CONANP is president of the Regional Operating Committee in Oaxaca; in Chihuahua CONANP has also participated in workshops and project activities.	the Project coincided with Protected Natural Areas.
The National Commission for Biodiversity Knowledge and Use (CONABIO).	CONABIO is the executing partner that together with FAO as Implementing Agency is responsible for project implementation	It is the executing agency of the Project and operational partner of the GEF Implementing Agency.	Achieving institutional stability.
National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT).	The participation of the Council is relevant for the Project given the type of research and activities that it carries out. For this reason, CONACYT was invited to participate in the Project Steering Committee.	An attempt was made to organize a call for proposals for agrobiodiversity projects, but it did not work out.	The impact of the lack of participation of this institution has been minimal, since there are other technical partners in the Project (e.g. INIFAP and universities).
Different local government agencies.	At the level of the 6 implementation regions, 40 public institutions that have cooperated with the Project have been identified.	These institutions have provided different types of support to the Project. A list of institutions and their involvement is provided: list of institutions	Achieving that these institutions adopt agrobiodiversity issues.
***NGOs*[26]**			
Institute for the Sustainable Development of	IDESMAC is a civil society organization and project partner. It operates in Chiapas, specifically in the Altos or Highlands area. Likewise, IDESMAC	Their participation in the Project was very dynamic since they were responsible for the implementation of the Project in 7 indigenous localities. Likewise, in	As of today, there are agreements in place towards the end of the Project, guaranteeing the activities in Chiapas, which

[26] Non-government organizations

Mesoamerica (IDESMAC).	forms part of the project Steering Committee.	coordination with this association, the Project gave the second Diploma in Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty last April and May	does not represent a challenge.
Different Civil Society institutions	The Project has participation with 40 NGOS at the regional level in the 6 implementation regions.	Participating NGOs have supported implementation of many activities. They have been important in establishing links with the communities. A list of NGO participants and their contributions is provided: list of NGOs	Achieve that these NGOs adopt agrobiodiversity issues.
Private sector entities			
Different private sector entities.	25 private sector entities have participated in 5 of the implementing regions.	Actions and projects have been promoted with some private sector entities. A list of entities and the nature of their participation is provided: a list of Private Sector Entities	Achieve that these private sector entities adopt agrobiodiversity issues.
Others[27]			
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	FAO is the GEF Implementing Agency for the Project. CONABIO, the Executing Partner, maintains close coordination to jointly monitor administrative and technical aspects of the Project	FAO is the GEF Implementing Agency for this Project.	Conclude coordinated and satisfactorily the Project.
New stakeholders identified			

[27] 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	During the Project launch workshops held in the six states where it was implemented, questions were asked to the participants to identify what role women play in the conservation of agrobiodiversity; how to encourage recognition of the role that women play so that through the assessment of their contributions other actions are triggered that can close the gender gap between women and men. Building on these ideas, the design of the Prodoc provided activities within components 2 and 4 for the implementation of gender equality and inclusion, which focus mainly on the development of capacities (productive and market, respectively). The role of women in the conservation of agrobiodiversity in traditional productive systems has also been reassessed, and these issues have been addressed in the training workshops of component 2. Likewise, in the 6 closing workshops of the Project carried out in the 6 implementation regions, they once again reflected on the role of women in the conservation of agrobiodiversity and it was seen that although their role is essential, there are still gaps that are of structural nature such as access to land in the hands of women, which is not within the scope of the Project. In these workshops it was also recognized that this project generated conditions to promote the participation of women in the activities of the aforementioned components, for example, adapting to women's available schedules, making their work visible and recognized, as well as generating exclusive spaces where women felt safe.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	At all times, an effort was made to adapt the timing and actions of the Project so that the participation of women was privileged and feasible, in the same way, exclusive spaces for women participation were promoted.

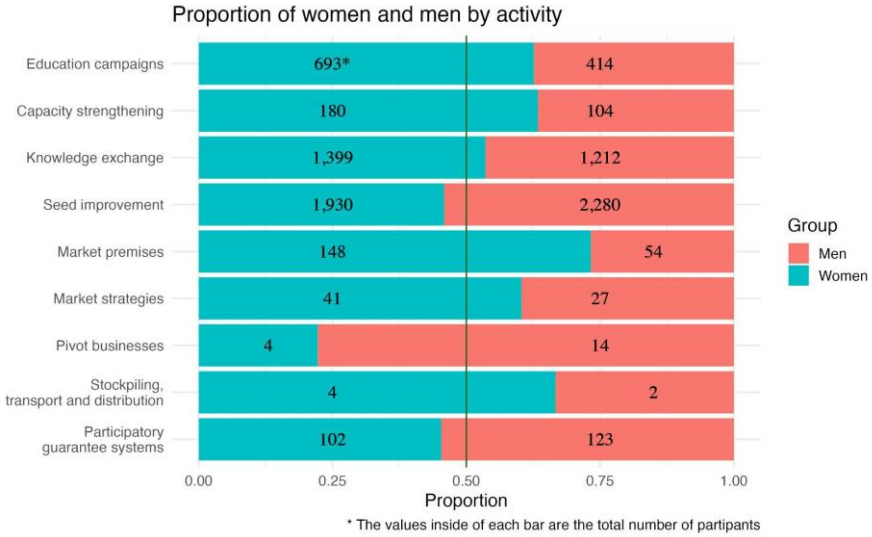
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):

Gender equality activities have been concentrated within Component 2 "Strengthening local capacities for agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use", the aim has been to achieve the inclusion of women and youth in order to contribute to increase local knowledge and skills to manage the regional agroBD, as mentioned in previous sections. Within the seed conservation projects, which have had a total of 1,444 participants, the participation of women has been promoted, reaching 41%, only 5% below the final objective.

Meanwhile, in the projects for the improvement of local seeds and milpas, with the participation of a total of 4,387 farmers, the inclusion of women in these projects for the improvement of seeds and milpas has reached 47%, which is 3% below the final objective of 50% participation of women.

Within Component 4 Valorization and Market Linkages and some activities of Component 2 Capacity Building there have been opportunities for women and young people to participate in the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products. It can be inferred that in outputs where gender equality was not accounted for, such as knowledge exchanges or all market activities, women were predominant in at least 60% participation.

Figure on gender participation in main activities carried out in the Project.



Similarly, the training that has been generated around ensuring a healthy diet with local products from agrobiodiversity has been with a participatory and gender equity approach, with the participation of both women and men; however, it can only be inferred that the participation of women was higher in these cases since they play the main role in preparing food for their families.

a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	With respect to the participation of women in seed conservation projects, 44% was achieved, 6% below the final target, in seed improvement of 39% overall. With respect to the participation of women in Component 4, the 197 activities correspond to: ● Education, marketing and communication campaigns ● Establishment of stores and points of sale ● Market strategies ● Business capacity building ● Business pivoting ● Collection, transport and distribution systems ● Participatory guarantee systems In these activities 62% of the participants were women. The contributions of women in different actions of conservation of agrobiodiversity have been made visible, with the purpose of recognizing and valuing their contribution, with a view to this and other actions such as training and the promotion of their economic independence, contributing to closing the gender gap.

b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Their participation in workshops that strengthen their capacities has given them tools to join the committees of community seed banks, to improve agricultural practices that help them collaborate in the care of the soil of their plots and to decide what to plant in their gardens to improve their family's diet.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	The Project strengthens various marketing initiatives that offer products with the Biodiversity-Friendly Knowledge and Flavors distinctive seal. The total of the 32 initiatives supported have had the participation of 73 women as direct beneficiaries through self-employment and the receipt of an income that has not been accounted for since it is not an indicator that has been established within the Project. Women have participated in Component 4, in 197 activities corresponding to: Education, marketing and communication campaigns Establishment of stores and points of sale Market strategies Business capacity building Business pivoting Collection, transport and distribution systems Participatory guarantee systems In these activities 62% of the participants were women.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Only in some outputs are there indicators that measure the participation of women (Output 2.1.2 and 2.1.3), although the M&E System measures the number of women participating in the Project in the different activities. Within the seed conservation projects (Output 2,1,2), which have had a total of 1,444 participants, the participation of women has been promoted, reaching 41%, only 5% below the final objective. Meanwhile, in the projects for the improvement of local seeds and milpas (Output 2.1.3), with the participation of a total of 4,387 farmers, the inclusion of women in these projects for the improvement of seeds and milpas has reached 47%, which is 3% below the final objective of 50% participation of women.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	There are several women both in the Project Coordination Unit and in the implementation regions who have experience, have training or show interest in gender perspective issues. The integration of the Communication Strategy is the responsibility of Luisa Daniela Esteva de la Barrera who has received training on gender issues and has worked in civil society organizations as well as government institutions that have gender perspective as a guiding issue. Likewise, Liza Covantes Torres, Coordinator of the Mexican Agrobiodiversity Project in Mexico City whose background in Human Rights contributes to stress these issue, and in particular women's rights; Elsa Torres Zapata, Regional Coordinator in Yucatán is an anthropologist with a robust background in gender and indigenous rights; Claudia Irene Sánchez Gómez, Operational

		Specialist in Chiapas is an agronomist and anthropologist expert on gender and indigenous rights; Mahelet Lozada Aranda is a specialist in outreach and valorization in CONABIO together with Alicia Mastretta Yanes, Professor of the National Council on Science and Technology (CONACyT) assigned to CONABIO; she has demonstrated their commitment to this issue and has interest in further developing capacities, and Tania Gómez Fuentes Galindo who is the Operational Special Assistant of the Project in Mexico City has received training on gender and has delivered talks on gender in previous jobs. Similarly, in general 60% of the Project personnel, both those hired by the Project and those that CONABIO has assigned, is female.	
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	A National Meeting of Women involved in the Conservation of Agrobiodiversity was held on January 17 and 18, 2023 at the Plaza El Solar in Los Pinos Cultural Complex in Mexico City. The meeting was attended by 80 women farmers, producers, processors, researchers, traditional cooks and partners from the six states where the Mexican Agrobiodiversity Project operates. The participants exchanged experiences regarding the contributions of women in the areas where they work and reflected on equality, gender roles, gender gaps, women's leadership and the self-care they should take, among other topics. The opening ceremony was led by representatives of the National Women's Institute, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, the House of Seeds (Cencalli) of Los Pinos Cultural Complex and a recorded message was transmitted by the technical leader of this Project from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Click here to read the report in Spanish.	

11. Knowledge Management Activities

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

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.	The knowledge management strategy permeates all project components as each of them contemplate activities of the strategy that are relevant to meeting the objective of conserving agrobiodiversity. (See document 02-02-18 CEO Endorsement Request Revised). Specifically, the Project has a component wholly dedicated to knowledge including its generation at different levels, the development of an information system that makes information available to all relevant stakeholders, as well as a cross-cutting communication strategy to make the information available to the public, described in detail below. This Information system that concentrates the information generated through different research projects and stakeholders is available at SIAgroBD (conabio.gob.mx)) and was publicly launched and open to public consultation in May 2023 (see presentation at (https://fb.watch/l9J8vBdorb/).
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges **this year**.	During this period, as part of the Communication Strategy, 5 Agrobiodiversity Symposiums were held in the following states: Yucatan, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Mexico City and Chiapas. The objective of these activities was to disseminate the actions carried out by the Mexican Agrobiodiversity Project in collaboration with local partners to promote the conservation and consumption of agrobiodiversity. For this purpose, we held conferences, discussion panels, presentations of communication materials, gastronomic exhibitions, cooking workshops, and the inauguration of the exhibition Mexican Roots Diet: Agrobiodiversity. We also participated in various forums and fairs organized by educational and governmental institutions with talks, exhibitions and stands in which we promoted the valorization of agrobiodiversity, disseminated the publications financed by the Mexican Agrobiodiversity Project and promoted the Saberes y Sabores Amigables con la Biodiversidad distinctive identifier (Biodiversity-Friendly Knowledge and Flavors). Similarly, we continued transmissions through CONABIO's Facebook page to reach other sectors of the population and we generated statements of the Project's participation in the 9th State Fair of Agrobiodiversity in Oaxaca, the National Meeting of Women involved in the conservation of agrobiodiversity and the National Meeting Saberes y Sabores Amigables con la Biodiversidad (Biodiversity-Friendly Knowledge and Flavors). For the latter, we launched a campaign on CONABIO's social networks. We also presented some materials financed partially or totally with resources from the Mexican Agrobiodiversity Project, such as the poster Las milpas and the Information System on Agrobiodiversity (SIAgroBD), which is a highly relevant tool for researchers, decision makers and the general public.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve	**Women of Kancabdzonot improve food production on their home gardens**

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.	In the state of Yucatan, home gardens locally known as *solares* are very important agroecosystems for women as they grow plants (including those native to Mexico) to feed their families and to treat certain illnesses. For this reason, it was decided that, in addition to working with male farmers (seed producers and suppliers) in the community of Kancabdzonot, the Mexican Agrobiodiversity Project would also work with women's groups to reactivate their home garders. In total there were 20 women and 10 men. It is estimated that this reactivation of the *solares* has led to an increase in production of approximately 15-20% overall. In some cases, women were motivated to increase the cultivation area, while others increased the number of species and varieties. An example of this is Argelia Chablé Tun, a 46-year-old woman who has a large *solar* where she has chickens, pigs, leafy vegetables, chili peppers, aromatic herbs, fruit trees, tomatoes and also species associated with the milpa, such as lentils, pumpkin, squash, black beans, cowpeas, lima beans, among others. Argelia also participates in the *milpa* work with her husband, since he frequently works out of the community, so she is in charge of the cropping systems. See the complete story here
Please provide links to related website, social media account	www.biodiversidadmexicana.gob.mx https://www.facebook.com/CONABIO/ @CONABIO https://www.youtube.com/user/biodiversidadmexico https://vimeo.com/channels/conabio/page:2
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	Because there are many communication products that the Project is disseminating, the following link provides links to these when available. It is a total of 80 communication materials financed totally or partially with resources from the CONABIO/FAO/GEF Project, which count towards reaching the goal of the Project. The following link includes 22 communication materials prepared in the baseline scenario. This link includes a list of additional materials such as press releases, interviews, news, among others that have been produced in the framework of the Project.
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	Luisa Daniela Esteva de la Barrera, Communication Strategy Specialist of the FAO-GEF Mexico Agrobiodiversity Project: lesteva@conabio.gob.mx

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.

The Project component for Local Capacity Development is focused on working with traditional smallholder farmer communities, many of which are indigenous. In Yucatan the 20 focal communities are Mayan, in Chiapas 13 of the 24 communities are principally Tseltal and Tsotsil indigenous communities; in Michoacan, while the 4 focal communities are indigenous, Spanish is spoken in all of them; in Chihuahua the work regions are mostly Rarámuri indigenous communities and in Oaxaca approximately 30 communities are mostly indigenous from various ethnic groups: Chinantecos, Zapotecos, Mixtecos, Chatinos and Mixes, and finally in Mexico City the proposed sites are all Spanish speaking with little indigenous presence.

In those sites where the native language is prevalent and it is the best way to communicate with the local inhabitants, the Project has translation support through our local partners or through promoters hired by the Project. This bilingual technical staff has had high social acceptance and broad knowledge of local customs.

The indigenous communities have been linked principally through the workshops with Focus Groups which try to identify the agrobiodiversity heritage of the community, likewise these communities have participated in exchanges of knowledge such as the Meeting of Smallholder Farmers, the Agrobiodiversity Fairs and workshops that promote better management of the diversified maize plots (milpa) through agroecology, and seed conservation projects such as seed banks or networks for seed exchange.

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

To date, 56 FPIC processes have been carried out, following FAO's Manual on *Free Prior and Informed Consent: An indigenous peoples' right and a good practice for local communities*. Of these processes, only two of them did not get receive consent, so work was terminated. These FPIC have been carried out in 5 of the 6 implementation regions (Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Yucatán and Chihuahua) where there is an indigenous population.

In Mexico City, these exercises were not carried out because they do not work at the community level but at the level of individuals or groups of them. In these cases, there were individual or group Participation Agreements.

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

In Project implementation zones in Chiapas, Oaxaca, Yucatan, Chihuahua and Michoacan there are large indigenous populations that are the principal beneficiaries of project actions for the conservation of seeds, such as seed banks, networks for seed exchange, agrobiodiversity fairs as well as projects aimed at improvement of the milpa and other agroforestry systems that include agroecological activities and the collective improvement of yields; likewise for the projects of valorization of agrobiodiversity and market linkages. The indigenous population is the main steward of agrobiodiversity knowledge, as they and their ancestors have generated and safeguarded this knowledge.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[28]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing[29]	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	CONABIO	In kind	4,812,629	3,042,719	3,042,719	3,042,719
National Government	SADER (SAGARPA)	In kind	4,166,667	6,219,233	6,219,233	6,219,233
		Cash		15,641,001	15,641,001	15,641,001
National Government	INPI (CDI)	In kind	1,111,111	0	0	0
		Cash	833,333	0	0	0
National Government	SEMARNAT	In kind	1,688,200	124,213	124,213	124,213
National Government	BIENESTAR (SEDESOL)	Cash	1,500,000	0	0	0
National Government	INAES (BIENESTAR)	Cash	1,500,000	1,039,637	1,039,637	1,039,637
National Government	Salvador Zubirán National Institute of Medical Sciences and	In kind	6,004,444	6,884,211	6,884,211	6,884,211

[28] Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

[29] Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

	Nutrition (INCMNSZ)					
National Government	National Institute of Forestry, Agricultural and Livestock Research (INIFAP)	In kind	565,754	0	0	0
Local Government	SDS (SEDUMA) State Government	In kind	1,363,638	3,065,416	3,065,416	3,065,416
		Cash	4,636,362	3,291,664	3,291,664	3,291,664
Local Government	SEDEMA (AZP) CDMX Government	In kind	427,500	1,054,491	1,054,491	1,054,491
		Cash	5,272,500	6,016,870	6,016,870	6,016,870
Local Government	SEMAC, Coahuila State	In kind	228,050	0	0	0
Civil Society Organization	Institute for the Sustainable Development of Mesoamerica (IDESMAC)	In kind	1,875,000	1,113,669	1,113,669	1,113,669
Multi-lateral Agency(ies)	FAO	In kind	200,000	238,781	238,781	238,781

Local Government	Secretaria de Medio Ambiente e Historia Natural (SEMAHN) en el estado de Chiapas	In kind	0	60,329	60,329	60,329
		TOTAL	**36,185,188**	**47,792,234**	**47,792,234**	**47,792,234**

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

As mentioned in different moments, the change in federal administration resulted in many changes and adjustments in governmental programs and budgets. Most programs that had been identified as co-financing sources for the Project either disappeared or suffered drastic reductions in budget. Under this scenario, other programs with like-minded objectives with the Project were identified, and even other partners that could make up for the co-financing that would be impossible to mobilize from the originally planned sources.

Fortunately, many of the partners have been very generous in their participation and have contributed beyond their original commitments, such as INCMNSZ and SADER, while others have provided support commensurate with the progress of the Project. In addition, the Project has many partners at the local level who provide in-kind support. Currently, only one previously unidentified contribution has been registered, although since the established contribution commitment has already been met, all the small contributions from our local partners will not be added because they have not been quantified and it is difficult to obtain that information.

As of this date, we have already identified sources that will not comply with the commitment since it has not been possible to establish some type of dynamic under which they can participate. From the initial list of 13 co-financing partners, the Secretary of the Environment of the State of Coahuila is excluded, since it was not possible to interact with them despite the fact that they attended all the Steering Committees of the Project; In the same way, the Secretary of Well-being, which, although we interacted with them at the level of the Yucatan Region, did not respond to our request to report co-financing, another is the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples with which contact has been lost. One more is INIFAP, which, despite the fact that it has participated, has not been able to report the amount of its contribution. There are also cases in which the expectation of

contribution was modified downwards, these are in the institutions or dependencies that have suffered strong reductions in their budget, that is SEMARNAT, INAES, IDESMAC and also CONABIO.

Notwithstanding all of the above, it can be reported that the national co-financing commitment has been met and exceeded in the established global amount, reaching 132% compliance.

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

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

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION Geocodes Location Project

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

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

CONABIO
COMISIÓN NACIONAL PARA EL CONOCIMIENTO Y USO DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD

FAO FIAT PANIS

gef

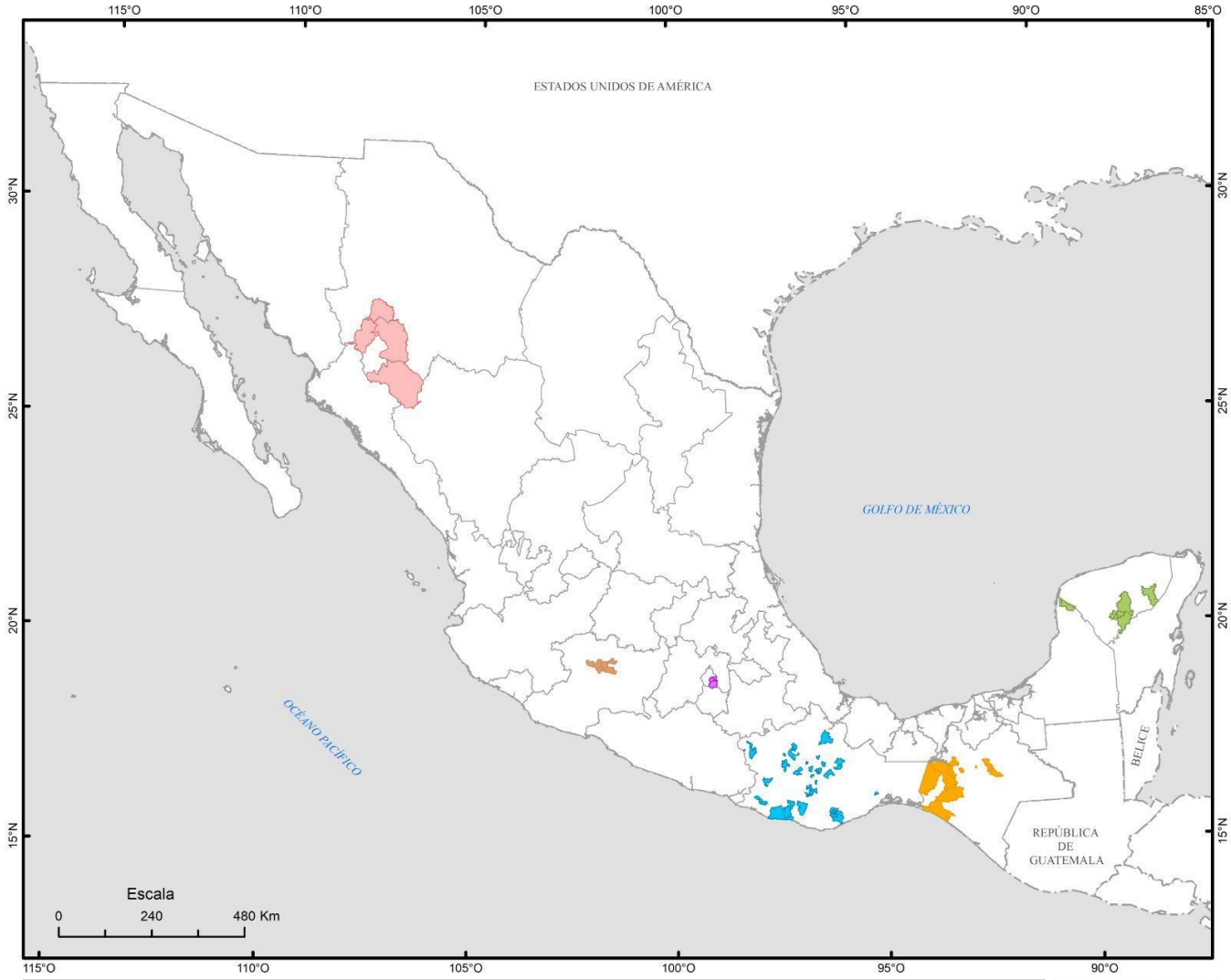
Proyecto GEF Agrobiodiversidad en México: Áreas de intervención

Simbología:

- Áreas en Yucatán
- Áreas en Oaxaca
- Áreas en Michoacán
- Áreas en Ciudad de México
- Áreas en Chihuahua
- Áreas en Chiapas

Sistema de proyección:
Cónica Conforme de Lambert

Datum y esferoide: WGS1984



CONABIO. 2022. *"Áreas de intervención para el Proyecto GEF Agrobiodiversidad en México"*. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO). México.