



# REQUEST FOR CEO APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Maintaining and increasing carbon stocks in agro-silvopastoral systems in rural communities of the Selva Zoque - Sumidero Canyon complex as a climate change mitigation strategy			
Country(ies):	Mexico	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	5751
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International (CI)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Cooperativa Ambio S.C. de R.L. (AMBIO), Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP)	Submission Date:	2015-06-09
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration(Months)	36
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	90,826
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>		

### A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
CCM-5 (select)	Outcome 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peatland	Output 5.2: Forests and non-forest lands under good management practices	GEF TF	1,009,174	3,962,462
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
<b>Total project costs</b>				1,009,174	3,962,462

### B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

<b>Project Objective: To maintain and increase carbon stocks (through avoiding deforestation in natural ecosystems) and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration (adopting sustainable management practices in agro-pastoral systems) in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex.</b>						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1: Field demonstrations for maintaining carbon stocks in forests and	TA	1. Primary and second-growth forests are managed sustainably and	1.1. Intervention communities and local project sites are identified and validated	GEF TF	640,029	3,209,442

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

<p>increasing carbon sequestration in agropastoral landscapes of the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex.</p>		<p>production practices in agro-pastoral landscapes are improved, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to the increment of carbon sequestration; as well as leading to better human well-being.</p>	<p>by stakeholders</p> <p>1.2. A gender sensitive sustainable forest management (SFM) strategy for maintaining carbon stocks and reducing emissions is developed and implemented in project area communities</p> <p>1.3. Field projects under improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices contributing to carbon sequestration are developed and implemented in project area communities</p> <p>1.4. Carbon and greenhouse gas mitigation benefits generated by the project are measured and monitored using internationally accepted protocols throughout project life</p> <p>1.5. A carbon market strategy is developed and implemented, to ensure that a maximum of carbon credits generated through the project are properly issued in the voluntary market and benefits are equitably distributed</p> <p>1.6. An agreed upon strategy for scaling up the demonstration field projects within the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex and the State of Chiapas and beyond is developed and first implementation steps</p>			
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			have been initiated.			
Component 2: Building institutional and local awareness and capacity on reducing GHG emissions from the LULUCF sector in Chiapas.	TA	2. Farmers (men and women), community extension workers, NPA technical committees and CONANP and SEMAHN staff members trained on sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices for carbon capture and storage.	2.1. Capacity needs of project stakeholders in climate change mitigation projects assessed. 2.2. Capacity building programs and training materials designed.  2.3. Network of community extension workers established.  2.4. Capacity building programs for different target groups implemented.  2.5. Monitoring system to assess acquisition of knowledge and skills by stakeholders designed and implemented.  2.6. Field exchanges to share lessons learned and promote adoption of best practices for climate change mitigation by other communities in Chiapas and adjacent states.  2.7. Public awareness and policies are influenced by lessons learned and know-how generated by the project.	GEF TI	278,305	543,021
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Subtotal		918,334	3,752,462
			Project management Cost (PMC) <sup>3</sup>	GEF TI	90,840	210,000
			<b>Total project costs</b>		<b>1,009,174</b>	<b>3,962,462</b>

<sup>3</sup> PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

**C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)**

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
National Government	National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) - Regional Directorate in Chiapas	In-kind	260,000
National Government	National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) - General Directorate for Climate Change	In-kind	100,000
National Government	National Forest Commission (CONAFOR)	Cash	1,000,000
National Government	National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)	Cash	32,896
National Government	Secretariat for Environment and Natural History of Chiapas (SEMAHN)	Cash	375,021
CSO	Natural Protected Areas Fund (FANP)	Cash	45,000
CSO	Mexican Fund for Nature Conservation (FMCN)	Cash	100,894
CSO	Cooperativa AMBIO	Cash	133,904
Private Sector	Ecometrica	Cash	229,500
CSO	Foundation Plan Vivo	Cash	45,900
National Government	The State Extension Secretariat (SECAM)	Cash	1,260,923
National Government	National Commission for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples (CDI)	Cash	168,424
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Cash	210,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>3,962,462</b>

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
CI	GEF TF	Climate Change	MEXICO	1,009,174	90,826	1,100,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>1,009,174</b>	<b>90,826</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	33,000	0	33,000
National/Local Consultants	146,600	0	146,600

**G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### **A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>4</sup>**

- A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc. NA
- A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities. NA
- A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage: NA
- A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address: NA
- A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

In comparison to the PIF, the objective definition has been modified during the project preparation phase, extending the project area from one to five Natural Protected Areas (NPAs), i.e. from the Selva El Ocote Biosphere Reserve to the larger Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex, for the following reasons: National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) started in 2014 a GEF climate change adaptation project in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon region and proposed to manage the present GEF climate change mitigation project covering the same area, in order to facilitate coordination, exchange of experience and obtain synergy effects. Among those expected effects are: a) develop strategies for strengthening the connection between the forest areas in the region and its function as biological corridors; b) cooperate for reducing the impacts of deforestation and forest degradation; c) give more attention to rural communities in this region which until now has received less benefits than other protected areas in Chiapas; d) position the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex in policy planning and public opinion.

During the development of the PIF, communities to be included in the project had not yet been defined. Once having identified the 15 project communities during the PPG phase, their forest surface and areas of impact could be verified. Due to a minor size in hectares of the selected communities in comparison with those of the REBISO, the total forest surface area covered by the project is now slightly lower than expected originally. This is why the amount of carbon avoided to be emitted decreases from 5600 tCO<sub>2e</sub> to 5291 tCO<sub>2e</sub>. Equally, agricultural surface is now slightly lower, with the effect that the potential area to be converted into agroforestry systems have decreased.

- A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:
- A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives NA

### **B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:**

- B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

*A Stakeholders' Engagement Plan* was prepared during the project preparation phase. It is built on two pillars: 1) The participative consultation held with communities to achieve their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) with the project: the results of this consultation process are summarized in the Indigenous Peoples Plan (see Appendix V of the Prodoc); and 2) Consultations and meetings with governmental institutions and civil society organizations: These were held with representatives of relevant project stakeholders, like CONANP (regional director, climate change director in Mexico, directors of the involved reserves), Secretariat for Environment and Natural History of Chiapas (SEMAHN), National Forest Commission (CONAFOR), Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA), Indigenous Peoples Commission (CDI), Aires de Cambio, and others.

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<sup>4</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

A special workshop was conducted with directors and staff of the five NPAs of the Selva El Ocote - Sumidero Canyon complex to define social and environmental indicators for the selection of some 10 to 16 communities to be included in the project, as well as to systematize information useful for setting project targets.

In November 2014, after the communities were selected, they were visited by AMBIO, CONANP and SEMAHN staff, along with community technicians who speak Tzotzil, the predominant indigenous language in the region. The participants decided to present land use planning, improvement of production systems and avoiding deforestation as project goals; the agreement between AMBIO, SEMAHN and CONANP was to exclude at this moment the subject of carbon payments in order to avoid false expectations.

A full version of the Stakeholder's Engagement Plan is presented in Appendix VI of the Prodoc.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

#### *National Benefits*

This project will contribute to achieve national GHG reduction goals for the period 2014-2018 laid down in Mexican government's Special Climate Change Program (PECC). Objective 2 of this program seeks to implement and modernize actions and instruments that simultaneously reduce emissions and vulnerability of ecosystems through six strategies, particularly strategy 3: Implement sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery practices to reduce emissions and ecosystem vulnerability.

#### *Local Benefits*

Poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods through improved agriculture and micro-enterprises and capacity building of farmers and local project groups, contributing to diversification and increased income.

The project will also enhance local capacities in order to strengthen community governance for resource management.

Cooperation on the local level between governmental institutions in climate change mitigation issues will be improved.

Human well-being benefits will be achieved by the project directly for families or as an effect of mitigation activities. One strategy is to develop Planes Vivos, with which people gain a greater understanding of the terrain and landscape dynamics. This will help them to understand and protect the environmental services of significant importance for the well-being of their communities.

Forest management activities supported by the project will increase the adaptability and resilience of these ecosystems and reduce the vulnerability of people to climate change. According to the social capital assessment carried out during the PPG phase, most communities have problems with water supply. Through conservation practices, the cycle and availability of water for families will be favoured, as well as a reduction in landslides, soil erosion and water pollution.

Improvement of production systems will benefit small landholder families through better quantity and quality of products, with positive impacts on their nutritional status. The community will get more access to food, avoiding high purchasing costs.

Capacities of people in knowledge, skills and attitudes for improved management practices in agriculture and forestry will be strengthened by community technicians, building on AMBIO's experience in climate change mitigation projects. These capacities may be replicated and transmitted to other community members. Furthermore, young people will be integrated in these activities, forming a barrier to migration to urban centers.

#### *Gender*

The project will develop activities that benefit all members of the community. Gender gaps will be identified and decision processes made more equitable and inclusive.

To ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in the project, a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan was developed (see Appendix VII of the Prodoc). With these tools, a commitment is built to start a permanent process of inclusion of both genders at all stages of the project to achieve the effective participation of communities in the development of a common conservation and well-being strategy.

The objective of the Action Plan is to guide or include specific actions that promote results-oriented project management under a gender perspective. Each strategic line of this Action Plan meets the needs identified during the project's PPG phase in more than 15 communities. Special attention is given to project component 2 on capacity building. Gender considerations are grouped under the main strategic lines and specific objectives are proposed, ranging from organizational strengthening of AMBIO, institutional strengthening, project monitoring with gender indicators and promoting gender awareness at the community level.

### B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

A cost-effectiveness analysis was conducted (see pages 23-24 of the Prodoc)

Basic assumptions of the project with regard to cost effectiveness are that the project outcomes of improving production practices and maintaining forest coverage in the Selva Zoque-Sumidero canyon complex are best achieved through 1) local management of natural resources at the community scale; 2) an incentive-driven approach based on economic and environmental service rewards; 3) building on existing institutional mechanisms for implementing investments in conservation and sustainable production activities; and 4) taking advantage of methodological expertise and local experience in the NGO, governmental and academic sector for supporting capacity building processes.

Strengthening the local management of natural resources at the community scale is particularly cost-effective under the topographical and socioeconomic conditions of the project region. Experience in the region with its dispersed rural localities has shown that the community is a good scale for coordinating the efforts of different governmental and non-governmental institutions, thereby achieving synergies. If institutional circumstances are favourable, linking local planning with the municipal level will contribute to improve cost effectiveness of investment in climate mitigation measures.

This project also favours a reward-and-incentive approach to the management of natural resources rather than an approach based exclusively on rules and policing (which are both necessary as well) for numerous reasons, including cost effectiveness. In an area of difficult access with security problems and low environmental governance, it is difficult to enforce land use regulations if these are not in the interest of the land users. The project's approach is therefore to facilitate access to incentives and rewards for communities for land use practices and activities that benefit the environment and help ensure the delivery of environmental services to local inhabitants. Through this approach, better results can be expected in terms of resource conservation than with a traditional approach based solely on the most ineffective enforcement of rules.

An important factor of this project's cost effectiveness is the adopted implementation and sustainability strategy that builds on existing institutional structures in the government, NGO and academic sector, instead of paying for their establishment through project funds. Project management costs associated with the project staff can be held at a low level (9.1% of GEF project cost), because involved institutions and organizations assume part of the administrative and management costs related to implementing project activities. So GEF funds will be focused on cost effective use for planning, implementing and capacity-building on all levels, from land users to state and federal government agencies.

Another significant advantage for project cost effectiveness consists in the methodological expertise and local experience in the region of key project partners from the NGO, governmental and academic sector, particularly AMBIO and CONANP. The project implementation strategy considers the involvement of these actors in all components thereby reducing substantially transaction costs which are associated with community decision processes and coordination between different participating actors.

**C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:**

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities (see pages 64-67 of the Prodoc for details).

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
<b>a. Inception Workshop and Report</b>	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	Executing Agency	1,000
<b>b. Inception Workshop Report</b>	Within one month of inception workshop	Executing Agency Specialist (consultant) in preparation of reports	3,000
<b>c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)</b>	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	Project Management Unit (PMU) CI-GEF PA	-
<b>d. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools</b>	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	PMU Executing Agency Specialist (consultant) in preparation of reports	3,000
<b>e. Project Steering Committee Meetings</b>	Annually	PMU Executing Agency	4,000
<b>f. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions</b>	Approximately annual visits	CI-GEF PA	From the CI-GEF project Agency budget
<b>g. Quarterly Progress Reporting</b>	Quarterly	PMU Executing Agency Specialist (consultant) in preparation of reports	15,000
<b>h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	Annually for year ending June 30	PMU Executing Agency Specialist (consultant) in preparation of reports CI-GEF PA	9,000
<b>i. Project Completion Report</b>	Upon project operational	PMU	4,000



Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
	closure	Executing Agency Specialist (consultant) in preparation of reports	
<b>j. Independent External Mid-term Review</b>	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	18,000
<b>k. Independent Terminal Evaluation</b>	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	15,000
<b>l. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation</b>	At least annually	Project Team Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	5,000
<b>m. Financial Statements Audit</b>	Annually	Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	28,500


**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Jorge Muhlia Almazan	GEF PFP & OFP, Mexico; Minister	SECRETARIAT DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO PUBLICO	04/25/2014

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Lilian Spijkerman, Conservation International		07/07/2015	Orissa Samaroo	7033412550	osamaroo@conservation.org

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).  
Pages 71-79

Project strategy	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<p><b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b></p> <p>To maintain and increase carbon stocks (through avoiding deforestation in natural ecosystems) and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration (adopting sustainable management practices in agro-pastoral systems) in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex</p>	<p>Number of tons CO<sub>2</sub>e avoided to be emitted in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex (by sustainable management of primary and second-growth forests)</p>	<p>5,020 of tons CO<sub>2</sub>e en el 2014</p>	<p>Emission of at least 5,292 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e* avoided</p>	<p>Plan Vivo developed and analyzed: Specifications of tCO<sub>2</sub>e baseline, scenario and tCO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered by the system  Plan Vivo developed and analyzed: Specifications of baseline and tCO<sub>2</sub>e scenario</p>	
	<p>Number of tons CO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex (by improved production practices contributing to the sequestration of carbon)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>160.989 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e* sequestered</p>	<p>Plan Vivo developed and analyzed: Specifications of tCO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered by the system</p>	
	<p>Percentage of families/women participating in project activities who perceive an improvement in their communities' natural capital.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>70% of families/women participating in project activities perceive an improvement in their communities' natural capital.</p>	<p>Stratified sample survey in 15 project communities (asking <u>if</u> they perceive an improvement and <u>in what</u> it consists)</p>	

### Component 1: Field demonstrations

Project strategy	Indicators				Sources of verification	Assumptions
	Name of indicator	Baseline	Target at project mid-term	Target at end of project		
<b>Component 1: Field demonstrations for maintaining carbon stocks in forests and increasing carbon sequestration in agropastoral landscapes of the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex</b>						
<b>Component 1 outcome:</b> Primary and second-growth forests managed sustainably and production practices in agropastoral landscapes improved (to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration)	Number of hectares of primary and second-growth forests managed sustainably for maintaining carbon stocks and reducing emissions	2,624 ha (1,991 ha in 20 cases + 633 ha in Nuevo San Juan)	At least 2,500 hectares of forests managed sustainably	At least 6,615 hectares of forests managed sustainably (avoiding the emission of at least 5,292 tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Monitoring system for sustainable forest management activities identified under the Plan Vivo plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities selected during the PPG phase maintain their engagement in local projects agreed upon with the Project team.</li> <li>- Social cohesion and governance of target communities are sufficiently high to comply with agreements made with the Project.</li> <li>- Involved communities are open towards integration of gender approach into local processes.</li> <li>- Sufficient buyers of carbon credits can be found in the voluntary market.</li> </ul>
	Number of hectares of productive landscapes under improved management practices contributing to carbon sequestration	36 ha in 2 communities	At least 722 hectares	At least 722 hectares in production landscapes under improved management practices (contributing to the sequestration of 160.969 tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Monitoring system for improved productive landscapes management (PLM) activities identified under the Plan Vivo plan	
	Number of communities maintaining forest cover and/or improving management practices in productive landscapes	2	15	15	Quarterly progress reports of community extension workers	
	Percentage of local processes (field projects, network capacity building) with a gender approach	0	30%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual report about integration of gender approach into local processes</li> <li>- Progress reports of</li> </ul>	

					pilot projects applying strategy to mainstream gender in mitigation projects (lessons learned)	
<b>Component 1 Outputs</b>						
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Intervention communities and local project sites identified and validated by stakeholders	Number of communities identified and validated	Provisional list of communities	Updated list of communities	Updated list of communities	Quarterly progress reports of community extension workers	
	Number of local project sites identified and validated	Provisional list of local project sites	Updated list of local project sites	Updated list of local project sites		
<b>Output 1.2:</b> A gender sensitive Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) strategy for maintaining carbon stocks and reducing emissions developed and implemented in project area communities.	Number of local processes (field projects) managing forests sustainably for maintaining carbon stocks and reducing emissions	3	12	15	Quarterly progress reports of community extension workers	
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Field projects under improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices contributing to carbon sequestration developed and implemented in project area communities	Number of field projects under improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices contributing to carbon sequestration	2 systems in 2 communities	24	36	Comparative tables between current and improved practices, prepared by community extension workers	
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Carbon and greenhouse gas mitigation benefits generated by the project are measured and monitored throughout project life using internationally accepted protocols.	Annual measurement of carbon and greenhouse gas mitigation benefits generated by the project using internationally accepted protocols	None	Carbon and GHG mitigation benefits generated by the project are measured annually	Measurement and monitoring system has been improved	Monitoring system for measuring carbon and greenhouse gas mitigation benefits generated by the project	

<p><b>Output 1.5:</b> A carbon market strategy, to ensure that a maximum of carbon credits generated through the project are properly issued in the voluntary market, is developed and implemented</p>	<p>Number and value of carbon credits generated through the project placed in the voluntary market</p>	<p>5,020 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e placed in the voluntary market in 2014</p>	<p>32,500 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e placed in the voluntary market (2,500 avoided emissions and 30,000 sequestered carbon) at the end of the 2<sup>o</sup> project year</p>	<p>70,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e placed in the voluntary market (5,000 avoided emissions and 65,000 sequestered carbon) at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> project year</p>	<p>Contracts between sellers and buyers of carbon credits</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.6:</b> An agreed upon strategy for scaling up the demonstration field projects within the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex and the State of Chiapas and beyond is developed and first implementation steps have been initiated.</p>	<p>- Number of pilot projects applying strategy to generate carbon credits designed and implemented in other NPA in Chiapas and beyond</p> <p>- Lessons learned about main-streaming gender in CC mitigation projects</p>	<p>Sporadic and isolated cases of field projects generating carbon credits</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Strategy for scaling up lessons learned from demonstration field projects developed and agreed upon at the end of the 2<sup>o</sup> project year</p> <p>Preliminary assessment document available</p>	<p>6 pilot projects applying strategy to generate carbon credits designed and implemented in other NPA in Chiapas and beyond at end of project</p> <p>Assessment document completed</p>	<p>- Strategy document for scaling up lessons learned from demonstration field projects within the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex</p> <p>- Progress reports of pilot projects applying strategy to generate carbon credits in other NPA in Chiapas and beyond</p> <p>- Assessment document regarding gender main-streaming in CC mitigation projects.</p>	

## Component 2: Capacity building and awareness raising

Project strategy	Indicators				Sources of verification	Assumptions
	Name of indicator	Baseline	Target at project mid-term	Target at end of project		
<b>Componente 2: Building institutional and local capacity on reducing GHG emissions from the LULUCF sector in Chiapas</b>						
<b>Component 2 outcome:</b>  Farmers (men and women), community extension workers, NPA technical committees and CONANP and SEMAHN staff members trained on sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices for carbon dioxide capture and storage	Number of communities and farmers (men and women) trained for applying sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices with a gender perspective	- 3 communities  - 30 farmers	- 15 communities  - At least 200 farmers (men and y women)	- 15 communities  - At least 375 farmers (men and y women)	- Assessment of learning outcomes of communities and farmers, performed by extension workers and consultants who are conducting training events and processes  - Assessment of adoption of SFM and improved PLM practices	- Farmers (men and women) and communities participate continuously in training programs.  - Farmers and communities are ready to adopt innovations in forest and agricultural practices.
	Number of community extension workers trained for transmitting sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices with a gender perspective to communities and individual farmers	3 community extension workers	- 15 community extension workers	- 15 community extension workers	- Assessment of learning outcomes performed by consultants conducting training events and processes	- Members of NPA technical committees are interested in participating in training programs offered by the Project.  - CC mitigation

	Number of CONANP and SEMAHN staff members and NPA technical committees members trained on sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved PLM practices contributing to carbon capture and storage with a gender perspective	11 CONANP staff members	- 20 CONANP and SEMAHN staff members, including some members of NPA technical committees	- 35 CONANP and SEMAHN staff members, including some members of NPA technical committees	- Assessment of learning outcomes performed by consultants conducting training events and processes	policies and programs at the federal and state level remain continue to enjoy a high priority. - Communities apt to, and interested in participating in scaling up program for CC mitigation can be identified.
<b>Component 2 Outputs</b>						
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Capacity needs of farmers (men and women), extension workers, NPA technical committees and CONANP and SEMAHN staff members on SFM and improved PLM practices for carbon capture and storage assessed.	Capacity needs assessment completed	Incomplete and unsystematic information about capacity needs of stakeholders	Capacity needs assessment completed after the first three months of project implementation	-	Capacity needs assessment document	
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Capacity building programs and training materials for farmers (men and women), extension workers, NPA technical committees and CONANP and SEMAHN staff members on SFM and improved PLM practices for carbon dioxide capture and storage designed (programs will take into account the Strategic Gender Plan).	- Capacity building programs designed  - Number of training materials produced by the project	- Some elements for capacity building are already known  - 6 training materials are available	- Capacity building programs designed by the end of the first year and 60% implemented during the second year of the project - 2 training materials produced or improved	- Capacity building programs fully implemented during the third year of the project  - 5 training materials produced or improved	- Capacity building program documents  - Training materials	



<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Network of community extension workers established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of community extension workers (men and women) engaged in promoting and enhancing project activities, outputs and outcomes</li> <li>- Community extension workers form a learning and cooperative network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three community extension workers</li> <li>- Network not existing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 community extension workers</li> <li>- Learning and cooperative network of community extension workers established by the end of the first year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 community extension workers</li> <li>- Learning and cooperative network of community extension workers strengthened</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports of community extension workers</li> <li>- Minutes of community extension workers' meetings</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.4:</b> Capacity building programs for farmers (men and women), extension workers, NPA technical committees and CONANP and SEMAHN staff members on SFM and improved PLM practices for carbon dioxide capture and storage implemented (programs will take into account the Strategic Gender Plan).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of capacity building programs</li> <li>- Number of capacity building programs with a gender approach</li> <li>- Number of field demonstration plots</li> <li>- Number of capacity building events (workshops, training courses, exchange of experiences among farmers and communities in the project zone)</li> <li>- Number of training materials distributed among target groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 program for 3 communities (Ambio)</li> <li>- 10 field demonstration plots</li> <li>- 12 workshops; 2 courses; 10 exchanges of experiences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 capacity building programs</li> <li>- 4 field demonstration plots</li> <li>- 18 workshops; 5 courses; 5 exchanges of experiences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 capacity building programs</li> <li>- 6 field demonstration plots</li> <li>- 42 workshops; 12 courses; 15 exchanges of experiences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports of community extension workers</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Output 2.5:</b> Monitoring and evaluation system to assess acquisition and application of knowledge and skills about SFM and improved PLM practices by farmers (men and women), extension workers, NPA technical committees and CONANP and SEMAHN staff members designed and implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring system designed and implemented to assess acquisition and application of knowledge and skills by project target groups</li> <li>- Adoption of SFM and improved PLM practices assessed in the field</li> <li>- Percentage of farmers (including men and women) in target communities who are informed about improvements in production practices, and about impacts on climate change mitigation promoted by this project</li> </ul>	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring system designed at the end of the first project year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring system implemented during second and third project year</li> <li>-50 percent of men and women are informed about SFM and improvements in PLM practices, and about impacts of those practices on CC mitigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring reports at the end of the second and third project year</li> <li>- Assessment among farmers (men and women) of acquisition and application of knowledge and skills transmitted by the project during the third project year</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.6:</b> Field exchanges (including women and mixed groups) to share lessons learned and promote adoption of best practices for climate change mitigation in agrosilvopastoral landscapes (including food security activities) between project communities and other communities and similar projects located in Chiapas and adjacent states.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number field exchange events</li> <li>- Number of communities outside the project area participating in field exchanges with project communities and farmers</li> <li>- Number of communities located in Chiapas and adjacent states expressing their interest in adopting SFM and improved PLM practices in climate change mitigation projects</li> </ul>	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6 field exchange events</li> <li>- 1 additional community participating in field exchanges with project communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 field exchange events</li> <li>- 5 additional communities and participating in field exchanges with project communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports provided by consultants facilitating field exchanges</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Output 2.7:</b> Public awareness and policies are influenced by lessons learned and know-how generated from the Project.</p>	<p>- Number of communication bulletins released by the project providing information on persisting problems and challenges for conserving climate change mitigation services provided by the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex.</p>	None	4 communication bulletins released	10 communication bulletins released	Communication bulletins released by the project	
	<p>- Number of public events at the federal or state level with the objective to achieve impact on public climate change mitigation policies</p>	None	1 event	3 events	Report on the events	

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Secretariat Comment at PIF Approval</b>	<b>CI-GEF Response/ Related section or paragraph in Project Document</b>
Items to consider at CEO endorsement/approval	Please clarify the geographic intervention of the baseline projects within REBISO relative to the proposed GEF project and please provide progress made in these baseline projects till date. Most of the baseline projects are scheduled to complete in a year or two. Please describe their sustainability plans.	The co-financing composition of this project was restructured during the PPG phase. With this new structure, most of the baseline projects will fully overlap with the life of this project. Detailed information, including project duration, about the baseline projects that will provide co-finance is provided in Section 8, subsection B (Overall Project Co-financing) of the ProDoc.
	Please estimate the CO <sub>2</sub> e benefits based on the target area information, following one of the standard approved methodologies.	See the Results Framework for the CO <sub>2</sub> e estimation.

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>5</sup>**

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: <b>45,872</b>			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Stakeholder consultations, safeguard plans development, Prodoc development	45,872	45,872	0
<b>Total</b>	45,872	45,872	0

<sup>5</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)