

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**PA Resilience to CC**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4647 |
| GEF ID | 4763 |
| Title | Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Resilience of Protected Areas to Safeguard Biodiversity Threatened by Climate Change |
| Country(ies) | Mexico, Mexico |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| 1. The proposed project aims to transform management and coverage of terrestrial and coastal protected areas in Mexico to alleviate the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on globally significant biodiversity. This will be achieved through a three-pronged approach: development of management systems (monitoring and early warning systems, management decision making tools and sustainable financing) in order to optimize readiness at national level to address the anticipated implications of climate change for the PA system as a whole; expanding PAs in landscapes that are particularly sensitive to climate change, in order to protect refugia and corridors; and building readiness to address specific climate change impacts in vulnerable PAs. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

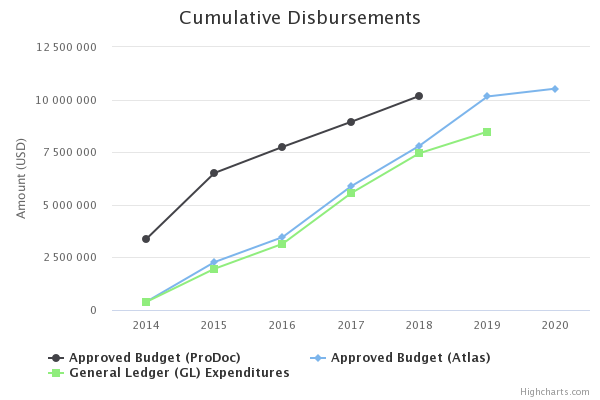
# Overall Ratings

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| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **The Mexican Protected Area system is spatially configured and managed to increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change on biological diversity** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| The Mexican Protected Area system is spatially configured and managed to increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change on biological diversity | 1. CONANP has a Climate Change Strategy, but resilience to CC is not reflected in planning and management instruments  2. CONANP budget does not address resilience activities. No multisectorial coordination platform exists regarding efforts and investments on PA at a subnational level. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1. CONANP planning and management instruments mainstream CC resilience  2. Internal budgetary restructuring to allocate 10% of CONANP budget to resilience activities. Multisectorial platform to attain budgetary coordination. | The whole project advance integrates Institutional framework strengthening; Expansion of areas of conservation in priority ecoregions and refugia to increase area under conservation connectivity, and Strengthening management of vulnerable PAs, with a landscape focus and sustainable productive activities: | The main planning and programmatic instruments of the Protected Areas System's mainstream climate change and resilience criteria:  The Protected Areas Strategy towards 2040 (Estrategia 2040); the Protected Natural Areas Climate Change Strategy; Management Programs and The Climate Change Adaptation Programs  Due to the federal election in 2018, an update of the sectorial planning instruments is taking place. The National Program for Protected Natural Areas 2019-2024 is being prepared and is set to be released in August 2019. The project has participated in the design of this instrument by providing inputs to mainstream climate change and resilience in institutional priorities.  2.- To increase the resources allocated for climate change adaptation measures and coordinate efforts in the field, the project has supported a stronger National Climate Change Fund. The fund is based on the General Law of Climate Change (art.80) in order to capture and channel public, private, domestic and international financial resources to support the implementation of actions to address climate change. Actions related to adaptation will be a priority in the application of the fund's resources. (https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/documentos/fondo-para-el-cambio-climatico-convocatoria-2019). The project provides inputs, criteria and requirements for the call for proposals launched by this financial instrument. This allows any PNA with a Climate Change Adaptation Program (supported by CONANP and the project) to access additional financing for adaptation measures that are complementary to those being implemented within the project.      In order to address the Multisectorial platform to attain the budgetary coordination component, adjustments have been made to the operating rules, including climate change criteria. Similarly, the Project's PAs have included in their fiscal budgets the continuity of the Project's actions. Due to the change of federal administration and budget reduction, this is an issue that will be working toward the closing of the Project, seeking a greater incidence or establishment of intra- and intersectoral agreements to address the issue. |
| Financial sustainability to increase resilience of Mexican PA system | CONANP budget does not address resilience activities.      No multisectorial coordination platform exists regarding efforts and investments on PA at a subnational level. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Internal budgetary restructuring to allocate 10% of CONANP budget to resilience activities.    Multisectorial platform to attain budgetary coordination. | 60% advance in the modification to the Operating Rules of PROCODES and PET.  This was carried out through consultants (UJED) during the first two quarters of 2018. During the first one, it was pursued to influence this modification integrally, in order to evaluate its impact and build indicators baseline specifically at the ANP’s Mapimí, Monarca, Tehuacán-Cuicatlán and Laguna de Términos, by using an indicators system to evaluate impact. Therefore, during the following year of the actual report, the aim is to evaluate its effectiveness and propose optimal instrumentation improvements. In addition, specific recommendations will be made on the Adaptation Climate Change criteria, to be included at 2019 Operating Rules. This will be added to other strategies that seek the financial sustainability of CC attention activities, together with the financing mechanisms based on the Strategic Financing Action Plan of the ANPs and the allocation of the CONANP budget, to activities to attend CC. | The environment sector's budget has been cut 40% from the previous year. This has implications in terms of intervention and territorial presence, which can affect Mexico's natural capital. For this reason, the search for strategic alliances and the promotion of coordinated actions toward PNA management is a key issue for the project's exit strategy.  To broaden the financing options for adaptation measures, the project has involved other financial instruments such as the federal government's Climate Change Fund. The project provided the bidding bases, indicated priority criteria for financing actions prioritized in the PNAs' Adaptation Plans addressed by the project and provided criteria. The estimated financing of this call for adaptation actions in the areas is $40 million pesos.  At the landscape level, three multisectoral resource mobilization strategies have been promoted for the implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Programs. One example is the Ocote-Sumidero Sustainability Strategy. The implementation of these strategies is also being supported for the second half of 2019 and during 2020.  In the Ocote-Sumidero complex, payment measures for hydrological services are being promoted for Tuxtla Gutierrez, the capital of Chiapas state, which benefits from the PNA services. It is expected that 2 million pesos per year will be collected, for at least 5 years, in which a concurrent fund with CONAFOR is sought to continue restoration and conservation actions in the areas, as well as other priority zones for the zone's water sustainability.  Faced with CONANP's budgetary limitations, the project and the UNDP office have worked to collaborate with the private sector to identify additional financing sources and the sustainability of their productive actions or to compensate for their impacts under adaptation and resilience measures (Coca Cola, Volkswagen, and Pemex, among others). New projects are expected to be channeled to finance PACCs with these participants in 2020.  Similarly, efforts have been made to influence and generate synergies with the new territorial development programs promoted by other agencies such as Sembrando Vida, SADER, CONAFOR, CONAPESCA, etc. It is important to seek intervention synergies with advocacy programs in PNAs, with the intention of seeking sustainable rural development.  Finally, it is worth mentioning the project's support in the consolidation of a collective of producers in the Monarch Butterfly Reserve (Monarca Sustentable), which seeks to improve the income of producers committed to the conservation and dissemination of services provided by the PNAs for resilience and livelihoods of this sanctuary. https://www.monarcasustentable.com. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Mexican PA system readiness framework effectively safeguards BD.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Institutional framework strengthened to increase PA resilience from CC impacts and risks. | CONANP framework includes:    -National PA Program (PNANP) 2013-18 and CONANP Strategy for 2040 are under construction    -ECCAP provides general guidelines towards resilience but not aligned with public and institutional policy | *(not set or not applicable)* | -CONANP Strategy for 2040 and other Institutional Plans include CC and resilience    -PNANP 2013 – 2018 includes CC and resilience    -ECCAP updated and aligned with public and institutional policy (PNANP) and legal framework related to CC | The CONANP planning instruments have integrated Resilience and the Adaptation to Climate Change, as key elements of effectiveness, and are aligned with public policy (CONANP's 2040 strategy, PNANP 2013-2018 and ECCAP)  2 (two) Completed Programs, of Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC), of the areas that are part of the project.  7 (seven) PACC are under development (they cover 15 ANP, considering the areas of the Neovolcanic axis that are part of the PACC of the ANP Monarca), and they are expected to be completed during Q3.  These PACC instruments are the guide for relevant adaptation measures of each of the territories and include:  1) Diagnostics of CC vulnerability of each ANP complex and / or its OCSA.  2) Polygon and OCSA validated by the GT-PACC.  3) Local file:  • Threats and climatic trends  • Ecosystem services  • Productive activities  • Local adaptation practices  4) Adaptation measures designed and validated by each GT-PACC.  5) Investment portfolio:  • Lines of action  • Activities  • Estimated amounts  • Possible implementing partners    This process supports the management effectiveness of the ANPs, and strengthens the METT indicators (result 3) through promoting training, participation and appropriation spaces, which aim to have a positive impact on people with a focus Adaptation based on Ecosystems. | As reported in previous PIR, the main planning instruments of the Protected Natural Areas System considers climate change and resilience as key elements for their success. Since the project started, the project has supported the strengthening of:  1) The Protected Natural Areas Strategy towards 2040 (Estrategia 2040) - a long-term strategy that paves the way for institutional adaptation and development, which will guide national programs for Protected Areas and continue efforts to adjust and update all institutional instruments and tools (strategies, programs, guidelines, etc.).  2) The Protected Natural Areas National Program 2013-2018, the sectorial planning instrument of the previous federal administration.  3) The Climate Change Strategy from Protected Natural Areas, which establishes priority areas of action for climate change adaptation and mitigation, (see 1.1), where these instruments are key for intervention.  • Climate Change Adaptation Programs  • Management Programs.  • Operation Rules for subsidies granted by CONANP.    For program instruments of the new administration (2018-2024), there has been participation in meetings for the National Development Plan's climate change section. This participation has also extended for the preparation of the Sector Program. On the other hand, support to the National Program of Protected Natural Areas has been through the facilitation of the workshop in the regional direction of Baja California, where 19 PNAs were represented, 5 of which belong to the project. Finally, support has been offered to the Direction of Climate Change Strategies, to more comprehensively mainstream the component of CC and Resilience, hoping to be able to concretize these actions during the month of August this year.    Climate Change Adaptation Programs  In the reported period, 9 Climate Change Adaptation Programs (PACC) have been completed, which provide adaptive responses to climate change in 25 federal and state protected natural areas. https://www.gob.mx/conanp/documentos/programas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-areas-naturales-rotegidas)  The PACC design included the participation of public, private and community stakeholders from each region in a participatory approach. PACCs are intersectoral instruments that seek to draw a roadmap to improve resilience of territories against threats from climate change.  In the areas where these instruments were specified, they include the following: 25 ANP A.P.R.N. Cuenca Alimentadora del Distrito Nacional de Riego 004 Don Martín, A.P.F.F Cuatrociénagas, A.P.F.F. Maderas del Carmen, Río Bravo del Norte Natural Monument, El Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve, Monarch Butterfly RB, La Malinche NP, Iztaccíhuatl Popocatépetl NNP, Valle de Bravo APRN, APFF Nevado de Toluca, Arrecife de Puerto Morelos NNP. Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancún and Punta Nizuc, A.P.F.F. Nichupté Mangroves, R.B. Pantanos de Centla, A.P.F.F. Laguna de Términos, P.N. Constitución 1857, P.N. Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, RB Selva El Ocote, Cerro Meyapac Ecological Reserve, Zone Subject to Ecological Conservation Mactumatzá, Zone Subject to Ecological Conservation La Pera, APRN Villa Allende, PN Sumidero Canyon, RB Tehuacán-Cuicatlán, A.P.F.F. Gulf of California Islands. Around 1,800 people participated in this process, covering a total of 15,579,184 hectares in 16 states of the Republic.  The adaptive strategies they collect are designed from a methodological analysis of ecosystem vulnerability and their impact on the livelihoods of the population. The proposals are built within the framework of ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction.  They contain a detailed description of the socio-environmental context of the territories, a proposal for the improvement of connectivity between PNAs under the landscape approach, robust analyses of climate change trends and scenarios, and the identification of current and future threats. Similarly, they have adaptation measures linked to the provision of environmental services, where an analysis of costs and relevant stakeholders for their implementation is made. Finally, a proposal of indicators is integrated to guide the process of implementing these instruments.    Management Programs: at the reported period 4 Management Programs (PM)  Management Programs accomplished: Revillagigedo, Cancún, Nichupté, El Vizcaino.  The process of executing the Management Programs (MP) involves a complete mobilization of agendas of local stakeholders, as well as a restructuring of territory management. Therefore, each change lasts several months due to the importance of its concertation in the territory. As part of the closing, the Project will have another four MPs. The Monarch Butterfly, Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Don Martín and Sumidero Canyon are all programs that will make the issue of adaptation and resilience in the management of these PNAs binding.  Operation Rules for subsidies granted by CONANP.  In 2015, the incentive scheme called Sustainable Development Conservation Program (PROCODES) was updated, through the operation rules published in the Federal Official Gazette. It now establishes that the studies, projects or courses submitted for support that consider vulnerability reduction through climate change adaptation and mitigation will be scored higher.  In 2017 the project modified the operational rules of the Development for Conservation Program 2017 (PROCODES), which include a climate change topic as a prelation criteria. These rules were published in the Federal Official Gazette in 2017.  In 2018, a consultancy was hired to build an indicator system to evaluate the impact of PROCODES and PET, specifically at the PNAs of Mapimí, Monarca, Tehuacán-Cuicatlán and Laguna de Términos. As a result of this consultancy, specific recommendations were made on the Adaptation Climate Change criteria, to be included in the 2019 Operating Rules.  The 2019 Operational Rules of PROCODES considered climate change and resilience criteria proposed by the project (https://www.gob.mx/conanp/acciones-y-programas/programa-de-conservacion-for-development-sustainable-procodes-2019).  It is worth mentioning that the results of the consultancy indicated the following:  That the actions supported by PROCODES and PET contribute to reducing vulnerability and increasing the resilience of ecosystems and their populations to the effects of climate change, basically in three main ways to address the effects of climate change:    1) Conservation and restoration actions  2) Actions of sustainable productive projects  3) Strengthening of capacities among the population    In addition, PROCODES and PET are implemented under a gender, participatory and transparent perspective, recognizing the uses and customs of the localities where they are implemented, which are the main areas to better address the effects of climate change.  Within the suggestions made to the PROCODES Rules of Operation, the following is suggested:  In the Specific Criteria, award additional points to requests for support that are located in high-risk areas and emphasize that it is important that this be on a small scale.  However, an important point for the exit strategy is the search for transversality with public policies and intersectoral coordination with subsidies from SADER, BIENESTAR, and CONAFOR, among others. |
| Planning, Management and Information System for decision making to mainstream CC into integrated land-use planning that increases biodiversity resilience | - No PA has CC resilience mainstreamed in its planning and management instruments      - No National Climate Information Portal for Protected Areas exists        - 0% PAs with access to Portal | *(not set or not applicable)* | - National Climate Information Portal for Protected Areas established with geospatial data, including an Early Alert System and linked to the already existing monitoring efforts (as SNIB, INFyS and SIMEC and other relevant initiatives).    - 100% PAs with access to Portal and staff trained to use it to make effective resilience-based management decisions. | 65% advance in the development of the Planning, Management and Information System.    There have been important advances this year related to the institutionalization of the system in the CONANP. Up to the date of the report, four meetings have been held within the CONANP for a system feedback, as well as a meeting between CONANP and CONAFOR to follow up on the components of this system that are linked to the National Biodiversity Monitoring System, giving thus, relevant steps to consolidate this process in the presente and next year (2019). Given the status of this process, the training for CONANP staff of at least 17 ANP of the project depends on the total liberation of the System to begin to install capacities for its use in decision making based on updated information.    From the terrestrial component, it is worth noting the following:    1. The Geoportal is the visualize mean of land use and deforestation products, as well as biodiversity degradation indicators generated in MAD-Mex and Ecosystem Integrity System. In other words, it is the way to access the final products generated by CONABIO for decision-making supporting on the ANP effectiveness.  2. MAD-Mex is focused on monitoring the state of vegetation in the diverse Mexican ecosystems based on satellite data. It is worth mentioning that negotiations are underway with CONAFOR so that these inputs are the same for both institutions.  3. The National Monitoring System for Biodiversity (SNMB) is similar in form to the MAD-Mex one, but it is mainly focused on systematic data collection for fauna and flora in situ monitoring. The SNMB complements existing information with the intention of monitoring the state of biodiversity in the national territory.  4. The Biodiversity Status Indicators are the indexes focused on estimating the biodiversity status through the obtained data by the SNMB and MAD-Mex, which is called the Ecosystemic Integrity Index, which is vital for the improvement in the ANP management.    This is the link where the progress of this component it is visible: http://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/    For the Marine component, there is already a Mexican Caribbean Protocol and a first geoportal, where the marine ecosystems early warning system can be visualized through satellite images to detect temperature changes. https://simar.conabio.gob.mx/    Regarding the SNMB field component, SARMOD monitoring actions are carried out with a 52% of advance in the collection of Monitoring Information. By 2018 there are 53 monitoring points in 13 ANP, which makes possible to carry out a high SNMB System, for its improvement, which implies two takes per year for each point. That is, they can be 106 shots in a year. The data corresponds to 55 information takes in the period of the year of the report. | 95%: The Planning, Management and Information System is about to be completed (95% complete). The System considers 3 geoportals interconnected to improve decision making processes and implementation of resilience measures on time:  • Terrestrial Component (monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx):  This platform has a geoportal, whose objective is to facilitate the location and consultation of cartography such as vegetation types and soil use, ecosystem integrity, loss of vegetation cover and quality of habitat of predators, within the country's terrestrial Protected Natural Areas.    The web portal presents PNA reports with graphical information on land use change and habitat loss of key species. One of the key elements is the Ecosystem Integrity indicator. This alert provides timely information on the transformation of ecosystems.      A workshop was held on the use and validation of the platform with key stakeholders, where the usefulness of this geoportal was recognized.  Likewise, a survey was conducted to view the system's functionality, which is in the final adjustments with respect to institutional feedback. The user guide for this platform an be viewed here:  (https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/GUIA\_DE\_USUARIO\_PNUD\_Resiliencia.pdf)    • Marine component (https://simar.conabio.gob.mx/)  • An early warning system for marine ecosystems was carried out through satellite images fed by five satellite information subsystems;  • Reports are generated where the surface temperature and color of the ocean can be observed by regions of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and the tropical northeastern Pacific through the satellite ocean monitoring system;  • Local data from periodic monitoring of marine biodiversity are uploaded,  • Oceanic monitoring is conducted through the satellite system of virtual buoys, which provides information on the ocean's surface temperature.  • An early warning system for coral bleaching based on daily nocturnal satellite images of sea surface temperature at 1 km was carried out.    • Connectivity component:  This component has two main products: the climate corridors and the platform with climate projections in the country's terrestrial PNAs.      The Climate Change and Biodiversity Explorer is a consultation tool to analyze the possible effects of climate change on various elements of Mexico's biological diversity.  (http://www.wegp.unam.mx/Conabio)    The climate corridors have the following objectives and results:    • Recent and future climate corridors between patches of better conserved vegetation were identified  • Recent climate corridors were prioritized based on principles of landscape ecology and indicators of human impact, vulnerability, exposure to climate change and importance of areas for biodiversity conservation.  • The importance of vegetation fragments to maintain landscape connectivity within 13 PNAs and their areas of influence were quantified.  These corridors can be viewed here: https://www.gob.mx/conanp/acciones-y-programas/conectividad-de-los-ecosistemas-ante-el-cambio-climatico-en-las-areas-naturales-protegidas      The 5% that has not been reached is due to technical adaptations of visualization of the platforms, and since its operation is not constant. So far, 30 officials from all Regional Directorates and central offices have been trained. An e-mail was sent by DGDIP.    For the second half of the year, we will be working on a process of institutionalization of the platform that will consist of the following:  1) Official communication with the points to be resolved by CONABIO for the platforms to be functional.  2) Internal communication process of the platform through official communications.  3) Training workshop with regional offices and key and specialized staff from each regional directorate.  4) Training for staff of the Evaluation and Monitoring Directorate, so that they can appropriate the platform and use it for international reporting. |
| Institutional framework strengthened to increase PA resilience from CC impacts and risks. | - Communication strategy provides limited promotion of conservation areas as instruments of resilience | *(not set or not applicable)* | -Communication Strategy (by Year 2) promotes the importance of conservation areas as instruments to (a) increase resilience of communities and ecosystems and (b) maintain integrity across the landscape/seascape | The Communication Strategy had its main deployment during this reporting year, specifically through the PACC workshops, whose population is described as follows:    520 participants in 24 PACC workshops of 10 ANP:  • 347 Men  • 173 Women  • 53 CONANP officials  • 57 officials from other government dependencies  • 217 community representatives  •193 of civil society, among academics, organizations and other local institutions.    In these workshops, materials of the communication strategy were used specifically for the following topics:  • Comprehensive risk management  • Vulnerabilities identification  • Portfolio  • OCSA Validation  • Ecosystem Services Analysis  • Adaptation Measures Establishment  • Monitoring Indicators  • Polygon Identification  • OCSA Identification    In order to design and apply a Knowledge, Awareness and Involvement Strategy in Climate Change Resilience, besides PACC and during this reporting year, other workshops were also held as part of the Communication Strategy :  • International Researchers Meeting of Revillagigedo Archipelago, where the consolidation of the PACC Working Group arises a great importance for the construction of this instrument in this region.  • Biodiversity and Climate Change conferences cycle, at Don Martín  • A training course aimed at tourism service providers, especially nautical-recreational, in order to raise awareness in them and transmit it to tourists who give them the service. Includes concepts on Climate Change, resilience, vulnerability, risk, and adaptation..  • A Climate Change training workshop at Sumidero Canyon ANP  • The ANP Janos participated as a speaker in the cycle of conferences of the National Week of Conservation in Mexico, with topics on biodiversity in the region and climate change, in Sabinas, Coahuila.  • The conference "Tourism and Climate Change", within the cycle of conferences, "Quintana Roo and Climate Change", held by P.N. Western Coast of Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancun and Punta Nizuc, Manglares Nichupte  • The Project staff participated (including two ANP field officers) at the "Based Adaptation Approach (ABE) Ecosystem Integration at development planning" Training for Trainers (ToT).  • 20 tours to raise awareness about CC and resilience within the ANP Laguna de Términos, including a trip to Isla Aguada, Campeche.  • One Week Workshop "Strengthening of Capacities" for 14 ANP / Complex field officers and project staff.    Other thematic trainings:  • "Vulnerability and climate change focused on coastal erosion" of the Dune Restoration Workshop, and Draft of "Guide for the restoration of Coastal Dune" Conference  • Coal Credits Markets and Protocols 1st Meeting at San Pedro Mártir.  • Interstate and Inter-institutional informative work meetings, with the subject of inspection and surveillance, to deal with the progress of the biosafety consultancy with Pronatura and prepare the work plan 2018, at the ANP Bahía de los Angeles.  • "Driver Guides" course for 300 students in Puerto Morelos  • Participation in the stand of the reserve of Vizcaíno World Day of the wetlands, Guerrero Negro, BCS  • "Techniques of restoration of corals" workshop, CRIAP, MOTE LAB-USA. P.N.A. Puerto Morelos and Cancun.    Knowledge materials:  • The El Ocote-Sumidero Canyon Complex generated the following knowledge materials:  ­ Diagnosis of Information.  ­ Needs on climate change in local communities  ­ Design and Development of Materials (printed, radio and didactic) to inform and raise awareness about Climate Change " to ejidos and local communities.  • Identification guides for CC species, in PN. Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancun and Punta Nizuc; A.P.F.F. Mangroves of Nichupté.  • Environmental education materials: from the Pantanos de Centla complex - Laguna de Términos, ellaborated at the "Tres brazos" Environmental Interpretation Center, Pantanos de Centla Biosphere Reserve and A.P.F.F. Laguna de Términos    Materials and divulgation events:  • Materials for the stand of the 2nd. National Meeting on Climate Change, carried out by the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change.  • Two international events: Conference of the stakeholders of the CBD 23 and Adaptation futures in Cape Town Australia  • Climatic Change Resilience digital documents from Android operating system mobile phones application, and for those already available in stores, and having constant updating.  • 22 videos of "Faros de Esperanza" (in Spanish and English), in coordination with the Communication area of CONANP and Barranca Estudio for the launch of a campaign on social networks as part of a promotion strategy through weekly calendars.  • Bilingual Project Factsheet for COP 23  • Creation and promotion of the project bulletin on a quarterly basis.  • World Wetlands Day publication 02/02  • ODS 13-14-15 promotional articles: http://adaptacioncambioclimatico.mx/  • Social networks publications per week: https://www.facebook.com/ResilienciaAnp/    Further:  • A consultancy was hired to carry out a High School coral reefs campaign awareness, at Arrecife Puerto Morelos. Didactic materials and radio spots were also developed to communicate about CC.  • During 2018 Q2 a 17 ANPs Actors' Matrix database is being generated, as part of a strategy that will ease an awareness approach within local key actors.  • For the second semester it’s being produced, knowledge products and specialized magazines articles about project's achievements.    The whole strategy will shift through a territorial basis, in order to visualize accomplishment of the strategy as a whole, and ease reporting. | Since last year's report, in 2018, the urgency of modifying the strategy's orientation toward a "territorial base, in order to visualize the fulfillment of the strategy as a whole and to facilitate the presentation of reports" was considered, with the communication strategy's re-design being one of the main achievements during the present year.  This new orientation is based on the objective set forth in PRODOC's strategy: "To promote the importance of conservation areas as instruments to (a) increase the resilience of communities and ecosystems, and (b) maintain integrity throughout the terrestrial/marine landscape." It is summarized in the following four types of products:    • Third-Party Evidence: Generate media coverage of the project's progress for each product, component and/or result that has been achieved; this may be at the level of PNA, Complex and/or with a vision of the entire project. Various sources were able to record the project's progress through printed and online media, third party social networks, institutional press releases (including CONANP), public and/or institutional documents, videos and audio clips. A total of 32 media articles, 7 publications on the CONANP website, 44 publications on social networks and 3 on TV news were reported.    • Publications on social networks belonging to the project and UNDP: The @ResilienceANP Facebook account surpassed 14,600 followers in the month of June. UNDP's social networks in Mexico also recorded the project's progress in 30 publications in their Facebook and Twitter accounts.    • Specialized communication: Identify different spaces where specific issues of the Project or on its emphasis on promoting natural areas as instruments of conservation become known. This implies an annual quota of interviews, publications, conferences, presentations, exhibitions, and articles in specialized forums, as well as mentions of the project by third parties, regardless of whether they indicate fulfillment of a specific goal, which is why their function is more informative of the Project than evidence of an achievement.    • Knowledge products: Generate annual compliance of these products whose contents vary according to different audiences and formats, promoting the importance of natural areas as instruments of conservation. These can be bulletins, factsheets, infographs, promotional videos, printed or PDF materials, posters, flyers and other types of documents that facilitate knowledge derived from the project.  Based on the above, the Project is 80% complete with respect to its capacity to generate mechanisms that promote Protected Natural Areas as instruments of conservation and socio-environmental resilience, while respecting the integrity of their land, coastal, and marine landscapes, through a new and robust Communication Strategy, which issues the results achieved through various efforts that position and make visible the territorial actions, as well as the Project as w hole. The progress would be characterized as follows:    • The Third-Party Evidence map is 30.13% complete for the entire project. This year's report generated 66 evidences, 14 with respect to the PACC, two on Sustainable Financing, 12 in reference to the System with CONABIO, three on Emblematic Species Monitoring-Biological Monitoring, four on ADVC, 20 on adaptation measures, four on capacity development, three on advisory councils and another three with a gender focus. Thanks to the aforementioned Digital Library, it is possible to make visible the project's goals that have already been completed, but which at the time did not have such evidence (i.e., decrees) or have never been publicized as a project achievement (i.e., Management Programs). For this reason, CONANP has already provided renewed support to disseminate these achievements through its official pages. This support allows the project's achievements to be placed on a public level. It is opening institutional doors for subsequent international cooperation initiatives. In other words, the Project will be leaving a solid reference thanks to its way of communicating itself intra- and extra-institutionally.      • The Project is 97.5% complete in terms of the minimum annual quota of 8 Specialized Communications. There are seven so far this year, with six months remaining to surpass the goal. Similar to the previous tactic of visibility in social networks, this set of products seeks to position the project, but unlike the same, this is in forums (conferences) and specialized spaces (texts) and to audiences with a certain degree of expertise, so its positioning is more strategic in institutional terms. These seek to disseminate the Project in a more systemic manner and not exclusively by goals. As the Project's processes are closed, more opportunities for this type of dissemination open up, with greater support from solid achievements. For this reason, more of these key spaces are being sought and achieved by 2019, as well as by 2020, as part of the Project's conclusion.    • Finally, the Project is 95% complete in terms of its Knowledge Products and other resources. During the current period nine of these Knowledge Products were generated, eight of which are videos, "Beacons of Hope", which through Youtube disclose the current state in which the PNAs are in their natural wealth. These products have not stopped being generated, in some cases they refer to goals achieved by the Project, in others they are not, they are sponsored by the same project (so they do not function as evidence of third parties), they seek to highlight the knowledge that this generates and they are of unique edition. For example, the PACCs are now fully in place. It has been possible to edit them at least in summary and in PDF, for a later printed version. The vital importance of the subsequent Knowledge Products aims to generate learning that allows lessons for later replication.    The "J" section, which covers Communication, contains the links and files cited in this strategy. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Protected Areas have five programmatic instruments, in which resilience to face climate change’s threats is a crosscutting component.      • 9 Programs for Climate Change Adaptation (PACC) have been completed, which provide a strategic socio-environmental territorial vision of each of the 12 ecoregional groups, regarding the identification of vulnerabilities, needs, resources and capacities to reduce vulnerability to climate change in these regions. This replicable and scalable package allows these programs, for the closure of the project, to be consolidated as a federally backed safeguards system.    • 4 Management Programs have been modified, as it's established by the goal, despite the challenge of changing territorial interventions. By the end of 2019 4 more programs will be completed.    • The next strategy is to make each PM strengthen its components on issues of resilience to climate change by having specific management and actions linked with, the PACC.    • Operating rules of PROCODES subsidy already have a climate change attention change and priority criteria to finance the implementation of adaptation measures.    • On the other hand, agreements to finance land actions were through another two sources: the Climate Change Fund, and a regional financing strategy in Chiapas. What follows is to generate proposals so that from these funds, adaptation measures that do not yet have co-implementing partners can be carried out and, with this, lay down replicable lessons learned.    • The Planning, Management and Information System, is about to be completed and will be ready to be used and institutionalized at the central and territorial levels as a tool to manage information necessary for efficient decision making. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Expansion of PA system to protect important refugia through connectivity and increased resiliency.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Expansion of areas of conservation in priority ecoregions and refugia facilitated by GIS database, measured by the increase in area under conservation to promote connectivity and protect important refugia. | 0 ha (total ANP 25,384,818 ha) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 25,984,818 ha: At least 600,000 ha of new areas included in new or existing conservation areas nationwide:  Coastal/marine: 369,139 ha  Terrestrial: 230,861 ha    By Year 2 a strategy will define distribution between the 12 ecoregions (linked to the information system and GIS from Outcome 1) | 100% completed in achieving the incorporation of new protected areas, to the ANP's system, increasing connectivity under criteria Climate Change Resilience.  During the year of this report, the National Park of the Revillagigedo Islands Archipelago was declared, adding 14,172,095 hectares. Revillagigedo obtained the Biosphere Reserve Decree in 1994 with 636,685 hectares. So, with the recent decree there are now a total of 14,808,780 hectares (15518.2 Ha terrestrial and 14,793,261.9 Ha marine). That added to what was reported in the previous year (64%), are now added to the conservation areas of priority ecoregions, increasing in such a way that they promote connectivity and protection to natural refuges, as detailed below:    • 5,754,055 hectares (28589 hectares of land and 5,725,465 hectares of sea), that decreed, declare the Natural Protected Area, as part of the biosphere reserve of the region known as the Mexican Caribbean.  • 1,161,222 hectares (70139 hectares of land and 1091083 hectares of sea) in the Decree, declaring the Protected Natural Area, as a biosphere reserve, the region known as the Pacific Islands of the Baja California Peninsula.  • 57,786,214 hectares (marine) in the Decree, declaring the Protected Natural Area, as a biosphere reserve, the region known as the Deep Mexican Pacific.  • 308,888 (land) Decree declaring the Protected Natural Area, as a biosphere reserve, the region known as Sierra de Tamaulipas, located in the municipalities of Aldama, Casas, González, Llera and Soto La Marina, in the state of Tamaulipas    That is, the expansion was actually completed during the 2016-2017 period with the decrees previously listed, which more than completing, with the current scope of Revillagigedo, exceeded the commitment by 305%.  Even so, it is expected that by the end of 2020 the La Giganta and Guadalupe Biosphere Reserve will be decreed with 1,622,579 Ha more, to reach 311%, and this as a result of high governmental awareness | The last PIR, from 2018, reported that since 2017 this goal was exceeded, reaching 314% by decreeing 14,808,780 hectares, including a proem of resilience to climate change, converting the Archipelago Islands of Revillagigedo, of Biosphere Reserve to National Marine Park, being the largest in North America. In addition to the previous 65,010,379 hectares decreed that included the same proem in four reserves of the biosphere: Mexican Caribbean, Pacific Islands of the Baja California Peninsula, Deep Mexican Pacific, and Sierra de Tamaulipas. A total of 79,819,059 hectares were obtained since the 2016-2017 period.  Regarding expectations of the new Giganta Biosphere Reserve and Guadalupe Island, the process is suspended because the conditions of institutional will on the part of the state government of Baja California Sur do not exist.  This year, with the precedent of the goal achieved in terms of surface area, the Project's efforts have focused on seeking alliances to promote other conservation schemes that promote connectivity and contribute to climate change adaptation by reducing threats to the biodiversity of the PNAs through improved management practices and a landscape approach. This is how other conservation schemes have been promoted, such as the certification of Conservation Areas (ADVC), which should be noted that for the new administration has become a priority issue, so that the conditions exist for the following year to materialize several of the processes initiated to certify properties in the areas of influence of the Project's PNAs. |
| Area of functional connectivity between critical habitat blocks surrounding and within PAs maintained or increased to enhance ecosystem resilience through ecoregion-based incentive schemes | 0 ha    General incentives exist for BD conservation | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30,000 ha that enhance connectivity and ecoregion incentives schemes, as a partial result from management actions from Outcome 3    12 eco-region based incentive schemes/portfolios that enhance resilience | 1,896.67 hectares certified as Volunteer Areas for Conservation (ADVC) as part of the component "other conservation and management schemes articulated to promote connectivity with climate change criteria". This data corresponds only to R.B. de Janos, whose process was completed during the previous reporting period (2016-2017) but the official certification was granted in the current one.    There are 9,907.56 potential hectares, also for A.D.V.C., whose processes are in the pipeline between two ANP, Laguna de Terminos and San Pedro Martir.    The potential area of Puerto Morelos is still to be determined and is currently carried out, a territorial analysis (documentary and field, and through cartography), and four properties are in the process of certification. So, it is expected that by the end of 2018, the certifications of said potential hectares will be finalized. | During the year of this report, the project promoted the certification of Voluntary Areas for Conservation (ADVC) before the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP), certifying 7,382 hectares, of which 3,615 hectares correspond to the Kanan Balam and the San José del Este Biological Station, located in the area of influence of the Laguna de Términos Flora and Fauna Protection Area, in Campeche, and 3,766 hectares corresponding to two farms in the area of influence of the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir National Park, which along with 1,896 hectares accumulated in previous years, total 9,279 hectares. The progress of the goal to reach in accumulated represents 31% of the 30,000 hectares.  In addition, management processes include at least 15,000 hectares in Sierra de San Pedro Mártir NP, APFF Lagoon of Terms, Puerto Morelos Reef NP, RB Mapimí, RB Janos, RB Pantanos de Centla and RB Selva El Ocote. It is expected that 80% of the goal will be covered by the end of the project, once the CONANP approves said requests.  The Voluntary Areas for Conservation (ADVC) are also a tool for climate change adaptation because they promote ecosystem connectivity and maintain environmental services so that communities increase their adaptive capacity in the face of climate change and protect important refuges for biodiversity in the zones of influence of the PNA. The ADVCs have biological and ecological characteristics like that of a Protected Natural Area and promote landscape vision.  Through an agreement with CONABIO for this Project, an Analysis of the Connectivity of Ecosystems amid Climate Change in Protected Natural Areas was carried out, working with the natural protected areas systems and with the use of four global circulation models and the Holdridge life zone classification system, a Climate Stability Index was proposed that allowed modeling macro-climatic refuges obtaining a national map of these climate corridors, which will allow prioritizing conservation strategies and schemes at the national level and management and restoration practices appropriate to the context under climate change in order to contribute to adaptation.  This input has already been used to determine the sites or zones eligible for the SEMARNAT Climate Change Fund, linked to the PNA and to the Voluntary Areas for Conservation (ADVC), and with the new administration, its use was promoted for the prioritization and identification of sites to establish ADVCs as part of CONANP's new institutional strategy in this area.    With the fulfillment of the third part of the goal (10 thousand hectares) of Areas Voluntarily Destined for Conservation (ADVC), achieved almost entirely during the reporting period, plus the New Natural Protected Areas decreed, completed in its goal since 2017, enable conditions to guarantee the ecological connectivity of the territory necessary to favor the adaptation of biodiversity to climate change. Its connected landscapes begin to maintain a flow, currently monitored, of species that migrate between sites with favorable characteristics for their survival. The surfaces near the areas of influence of the ANP, have an analysis of biological corridors that favor the vision of connectivity of natural ecosystems. The opportunity offered by these incentive strategies of connectivity, begin to be functional because the owners are acquiring a vision of conservation and identified that the certification of the territory allows them to access institutional subsidies and finance adaptation actions. The work done so far means 67% progress, so three subsequent strategies are identified to fully meet the goal. In the short term, complete the management of almost the total of the target to be certified. In the medium term, make visible and promote in other ADVC, the opportunities for managing actions that, through subsidies, can be obtained through said certification status. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **PA site management effectively reduces climate-related threats to BD as demonstrated through pilot activities and improved METT scores.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Strengthened management of vulnerable PAs, based on site-specific information generated from pilots in order to address CC risks and threats, with a landscape focus and sustainable productive activities:    a) Increased management capacity of priority PAs reflected in METT scores    b) Cost-effective management actions to reduce vulnerability, to be undertaken in ecoregional clusters (based on 2012 data and to be confirmed by Vulnerability Analysis at end of Year 2) :  These actions will contribute to the surface of improved connectivity in Outcome 2.    - Integrated fire management  - Assisted terrestrial regeneration  - Assisted coastal regeneration  - Assisted marine regeneration  - Sustainable land management  - Prevention, control, eradication, and monitoring of introduced/ invasive species | (a) Average METT score 69%  Current METT does not include a resilience component    (b) 0 resilience-based projects or management actions to reduce vulnerability  - 0  - 0  - 0  - 0  - 0  - 100 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | (a) Increase of 10% in the METT scores (xˉ = 79%)  Recommendation for inclusion of a resilience component in METT, based on EHI and other initiatives, by Year 3.    (b) Resilience-based projects and management actions reduce vulnerability in 12 ecoregional clusters    Target for Year 1 [Final targets TBD based on Vulnerability Analysis at end of Year 2]:    - 6,000 ha + 10 km firebreaks  - 3600 ha +5km gallery forest  - 400 ha  - 200 ha  - 600 ha  - 650 ha | 69% increase in METT scores.  This increase is 60%, since during the year of this report, but from the previous period 2016-2017, an advance of 9% was reported. During the month of September 2017, the Mid-Term METT Evaluation was carried out, but only in 16 ANPs because there was no Field Officer at Great Islands of Sonora-Baja California ANP, in which, once the Field Officer hired, this exercise was carried out during May, completing now, the 17 ANP.    There are three profitable management actions to reduce vulnerability in other words, adaptation measures, which have been performing from 2014 to 2018:  • 690 Ha of assisted land regeneration, in Mapimí  • 44 Ha of prevention, control, eradication and control of introduced / invasive species, in Mapimí  • 46 Ha of integrated fire management, plus 2 kilometers of firebreaks, in Selva el Ocote    The programs that might increase these goals before the end of the next reporting year (2018.2019) are:  • 20 Ha implementation of fire management in San Pedro Mártir. And they are in the documentary and field diagnosis phase for the formulation of Integrated Fire Management Programs, the same San Pedro Mártir, Janos and Don Martín.  • 10 Ha of implementation of firebreaks in San Pedro Mártir. With it, this goal is met and is exceeded by 2 kilometers more.  • 2,661 Ha of strategic restoration in terrestrial areas: 568 Ha in Don Martin, 625 in Mapimí, 150 in El Ocote and 200 in San Pedro Mártir.  • 375 Ha of coastal implementation and restoration: 20 Ha in Puerto Morelos, 100 in El Vizcaíno, 40 in Laguna de Términos and 200 in Pantanos de Centla. In addition, the restoration of riparian ecosystems in Don Martín has been contemplated as well.  • 610 Ha of Implementation of sustainable land management actions: 600 Ha in the Sumidero Canyon and 10 in the Mariposa Monarca. This goal will be exceeded by 10 Ha, more.  • 1,029 Ha of implementation of actions for the prevention, control, eradication and monitoring of exotic and invasive species: 79 Ha in the Sonora Gulf Islands, 950 in Tehuacán-Cuicatlán, 10 in the Sumidero Canyon and 34 more in Mapimí. Which will exceed the goal by 447 Ha, more.    In addition, it has already on track, the following consultancies that will increase this last adaptation measure:  • Biosecurity plan for the Great Islands of Sonora-Baja California region as a preventive measure for the management of introduced / invasive species.  • Diagnostic and restoration plan for the management of an invasive species of lobster in PN. Revillagigedo (Isla Socorro) On May 31, 2019 the contract of the consultant that carries out this measure concludes.    Since 2017, implementation actions have been carried out in the territory, allowing civil society organizations to convene proposals. This call will allow:  • Advance in the establishment of project indicators  • Promote CONANP territorial alliances, which allow a medium and long-term permanence in the adaptation measures implemented.  • Strengthening of local capacities.  • Resilience project exit strategy.    For this component, a substantive review was carried out, where guidelines and procedures for making such call were established. On May 25, 2018, the call was published and 47 proposals were received, the first revision of which resulted in a preliminary selection of 31 CSOs.  Due to the above and under this call process, there are still 3,829.6 potential hectares in the process of selection of CSOs to implement adaptation measures to climate change in the project's ANP. | At the time of this report, the score remains in its baseline—that is, 69 points, when the goal is 79. It should be mentioned that with the advanced adaptation measures, as well as with the PACC completion, this score should increase. As part of the Exit Strategy, a further evaluation will be carried out with the METT instrument, which is expected to increase considerably toward the target. Although percentages of this instrument are attributable to an institutional capacity in terms of intervention, its has been reduced due to constant environmental sector budget reductions by the government.    Adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability of ecosystems and the population, prioritized in the reporting year and in the Project's PNAs, in addition to prior achievements, include:    • 51 hectares of 6000 implemented for integral fire management (0.85%).  • 855 hectares of 3600 implemented for strategic terrestrial exclusion restoration (24%), with 5 kilometers of gallery forest restoration.  • 31.2 hectares of 400 implemented for coastal restoration (7.8%).  • 1 hectare of 200 hectares for marine restoration (0.4%).  • 80 hectares of 600 for sustainable land management actions (13.3%).  • 105 hectares of 650 for prevention, control, eradication and monitoring of exotic and invasive species (16.15%).    In addition, habitats for marine fauna have been restored, since the goal of this measure is inaccurate in its measurement unit since the PRODOC design, impeding its full compliance, in the understanding that marine restoration cannot be measured by two-dimensional surface units. In addition, the budget calculation for this marine measure was also erroneous, while the real cost is beyond the project's entire budget.    The adaptation measures to follow for next year are expected to be fulfilled by co-implementing partners:  • Integral fire management: The conservation, restoration and fuel management project are developed in the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir National Park through the Terra Peninsular Civil Association, which will cover 60 hectares plus 25 kilometers of implementation of firebreaks.  • Strategic restoration and exclusions in terrestrial areas (1,995 hectares): Land restoration that promotes connectivity in different ecoregions, protected natural areas and their areas of influence, through the protection of biological corridors and conservation of strategic habitats, to be implemented at RB Monarch Butterfly, APRN Don Martín, PN Cañón del suidero, RB Mapimí, San Pedro Mártir NP and RB Selva el Ocote).  • Coastal restoration (158 ha): Mangrove restoration through reforestation and rehabilitation of hydrological flows in 2 PNAs: Vizcaino, Pantanos de Centla. Restoration of dunes in the area of influence of the Reef of Puerto Morelos that will reestablish coastline protection and thus reduces vulnerability of the area. Blue Carbon in mangroves and seagrass of Nichupté is a pilot implementation that will be the source of lessons to learn at the national level in the subject.  • Marine Restoration: Reef restoration actions in Cancun.  • Sustainable land management (610 ha): Design and implementation of silvopastoral systems toward recharging aquifers and productive activity diversification with guaranteed biodiversity, and reduced impact (RB Monarch Butterfly and Sink Canyon NP).  • Prevention, control, eradication and monitoring actions of exotic and invasive species in 3 PNAs (RB Islands of the Gulf of Sonora, RB Bahia de los Angeles and RB Tehuacán). If this is done, it will total 161 hectares; otherwise, only 1.6 hectares will be implemented.  As a result, 35% of the total area committed to the Project is expected to be reached at Project conclusion.  However, this year, and to solve the scope of the intervention hectares so far, work has been done to promote alliances at the territorial and institutional levels to give continuity to the implementation of these measures:  For the Climate Change Fund Call for Proposals, the strategies and measures derived from the Climate Change Adaptation Programs were promoted as eligible activities in the Project's PNAs. In addition, at the territorial level, work was done with the interested parties to orient their proposals toward implementation in these PNAs. The process is in progress, so the results can be reported at project conclusion.  In the topic of Integral Fire Management, several alliances were promoted, which included in the Call for Proposals the Fund for Fire Management and Restoration (FOMAFUR) of the Mexican Fund for Nature Conservation (FMCN), as a priority area the Janos Biosphere Reserve, in which the Fire Management Program was developed through the Project. These funds are intended to start implementation of that Program. On this same issue, work is being done at the territorial level with CONAFOR so that in the sites where Fire Management Programs were developed with a focus on climate change (Sierra de San Pedro Mártir NP, RB Janos and APRN Don Martín) this will be an instrument for the that the institution carries out to combat and prevent fires, in collaboration with CONANP; this is also the case in the National Park. Sierra de San Pedro Mártir will carry out the Action Plan this year, derived from the Fire Management Program, and an agreement with the U.S. Forest Service will be sought to begin implementation in the territory.  In the restoration of terrestrial and coastal areas, local partners are being sought this year, with whom to establish agreements and alliances for continuity. In the case of the Mapimí BR, PRONATURA Noreste is promoting with the ejidos and communities to increase the area of impact of the measure. In the Puerto Morelos Reef National Park with The Nature Conservancy, agreements will be established with hoteliers in the Riviera Maya to increase the area of coastal dune restoration in the short and medium term, among other efforts that may be reflected at Project conclusion. |
| Improved capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of site-specific co-managed strategies for increasing resilience in PAs. | 0 programs/ workshops on resilience in PAs      Average score on Capacity Development Scorecard :    Q 9: 1.625  Q 11: 1.625  Q 13: 1.6875  Q 14: 1.3125  Areas to be improved:    (Q9) Most PAs have adequate Management Programs but are implemented partially or not at all.    (Q11) Environmental information used to support decision making processes is unavailable, incomplete or out-of-date.    (Q13) Capacity and technological needs are, when available, obtained through external financing.    (Q14) Monitoring is done irregularly, with or without an adequate monitoring framework. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 12 programs, workshops or courses on resilience in PAs (1 per ecoregional cluster)    Average score on Capacity Development Scorecard increases by at least 1 point:  Q 9: 2.625  Q 11: 2.625  Q 13: 2.6875  Q 14: 2.3125  Specific improvements:    Management instruments are implemented effectively in selected PAs.        Information system for adaptive management (Outcome 1).        Institutional capacity development program and 3% of CONANP budget (from Outcome 1) reassigned to basic technological needs.    National monitoring system with proper capacity building (Outcome 1). | 1.941176471 qualification points in Q9 "The management instruments are effectively applied in the selected ANP". This indicator, which evaluates "CR3: Strategy, policy and regulatory development capabilities", was 3 ANP with level 1, which is "Environmental planning and the strategy development process allows the preparation of adequate environmental plans and strategies, but does not they implement or use. " Another 12 ANP with level 2 which is "Proper plans and strategies are produced but only partially apply due to financing limitations and / or other problems". And another 2 ANPs with level 3, which is "Environmental planning and the process of developing the strategy are well coordinated by the main environmental organizations and environmental plans and strategies are required, which are being implemented". Each one obtained respectively the score of 0.176470588, 1.411764706 and 0.352941176. The data, as requested by this evaluation, is the average of the latter.    2 (two) rating points in Q11 "Information system for adaptive management". This indicator that evaluates "CR3: Strategy capabilities, policies and regulatory development", depends on the Information System of component 1.2, the entire project was rated with level 2, which is "The relevant environmental information will be available for policyholders of relevant decisions but the process of updating this information is not working properly ".    1 (one) rating point in Q13 "Institutional capacity development program and 3% of the CONANP budget reassigned to basic technological needs. This indicator that evaluates "CR4: Capacities for management and execution”. Also depends on the Information System released, which is part of component 1.2, that will be able to develop technological capabilities. The entire project was qualified with level 1, which is "Technology and minimum skills necessary are identified as well as their sources”. For the second semester of 2018, the System's training will begin.    3 (three) rating points in Q14 "Monitoring system with adequate capacity building". This indicator evaluates "CR5: Capacities to monitor and evaluate", ranks 3 to the whole project, and corresponds to "The monitoring information is produced in time and with precision, and is used by the implementation team to learn and possibly change the course of the action. "    During Q4 the Building Capacity Specialist was hired for the UCP . This was in order to design and implement a Capacity Development Strategy for public officials to improve management practices of the ANP in a CC context. Since then, the hired specialist has been developing strategies for strengthening management skills within field officers, specifically for their workshop held last February. She has also been designing the TOR for the training program in dialogue for the prevention and management of social conflicts in ANP. As well as the TOR for the Systematization of good practices, experiences and lessons learned in the project management effectiveness. The Capacity Development Strategy is currently still under development.    The most significant experience about a gender and intercultural perspective in the project was held at the Great Islands Region (PACC-RGI):  a) The first PACC was designed with a gender perspective, which includes analysis of differentiated vulnerability, as well as adaptation measures that aim to reduce the gender gap and address the adverse effects of CC, taking into account gender roles.  b) This PACC gender perspective inclusion for the the Gulf Islands, allows the most vulnerable population toward CC adverse effects. Specific measures are proposed so women, girls and elder women can adapt.  c) It also includes adaptation measures based on ecosystems that incorporate community participation (especially women) in strengthening ecosystems to guarantee environmental services. This instrument also marks an important milestone for the design of future instruments. | • In the implementation of management tools (Q09), 2.63 points are reached, or 100%, upon completion of the PACC and the committed PM.  • In decision-making upon the SPGI (Q11), 1.8 points are achieved, or 69%. Although the system is finished, it has not been trained in its use for decision making. However, the same score has been kept since the first quarter of the actual report, since the territorial information is integrated through SARMOD, emblematic species, measurements of physical conditions such as hydrological temperature and the information of the PACC processes, is used by the field officers and personnel of the Protected Natural Area, to make territorial decisions.  • In capacity installation processes (Q13), 2.21 Points are reached, or 82%. As an exit strategy, it is expected that by 2020, the PNA system will have a national structure for the development of capabilities that does not depend on international financing.  • Monitoring and Evaluation System (Q14), 2.2 Points are reached, or 95%. The system is strengthened, consolidates a dynamic to generate evidence of third parties, and the accountability capacity in the territory has already started. The aim is for field officers to operate the M & E system to meet the goal.  Cumulative progress:  The Project is leaving robust intervention packages in each eco-regional group, which is ensuring management sustainability.  The next step is decision making based on standardized and institutional information, capabilities not dependent on foreign financing and systematic follow-up on the implementation of resilient adaptation measures. This level of development capacity is supported by international standards and has instruments that are being institutionalized for management. It is an initiative of institutional capacity that is deployed according to basic technological needs at the territorial level. This is being measured through the GEF instrument, Capacity Development Scorecard. Currently this measurement reaches 86%. |
| Governance framework regarding land-use is strengthened through coordination and gender- and indigenous -sensitive participation forums to consider PA conservation and increased risks associated with CC. | Mexico Resiliente Alliance provides an advisory role.    Community Advisory Councils are not engaged in CC resilience. Only 8 of 17 PAs have advisory councils and 2 operate irregularly.    0 Gender organizations and official institutions responsible for gender equality recognized as stakeholders and consulted in PA decision-making processes | *(not set or not applicable)* | Mexico Resiliente Alliance institutionalized as a national advisory council and its members co-implementing at least one project in the field    Strengthened Community advisory councils or ad hoc groups to enhance land use governance in 17 PAs contribute to CC resilience measures/activities.    TBD Gender organizations and official institutions responsible for gender equality recognized as stakeholders and consulted in PA decision-making processes | 40% progress in the institutionalization of the Resilient Mexico Alliance as a national advisory council. During 2016 it served as a national advisory body on climate change adaptation. However, due to the current government transition, there is no institutional support to give this alliance a formal space. Procedures will be carried out during the following semester with the incoming administration to continue with these efforts.    30% advance in the co-implementation of a project in the field. Work is being done with The Nature Conservancy, member of the alliance, a collaboration agreement to implement adaptation measures in the Mexican Caribbean. In Puerto Morelos, a collaboration is being carried out in the area of coastal dune restoration and in Cancun coral restoration. It is planned to sign in the second semester of the year to be implemented throughout 2019.    88% advance in Governance attention to the CC and gender perspective, through advisory boards and sub-councils, consolidated and strengthened  This strengthening of local governance of protected natural areas is through formed Advisory Councils, which represent 15 Advisory Councils, who operate regularly and have a working group on resilience to climate change.  During Q4, the consultancy process "Design of a methodology to diagnose the functioning of the Advisory Boards of the PNAs and recommendations for their implementation", has been followed up. This diagnosis has been made in conjunction with the General Directorate of Regional Operation, which piloting will be running in 10 ANP, to calibrate the instrument and then implement it at national level (92 ANP). This will be very useful to promote a capacity development focused by ANP. In addition, there has been monitoring from the ANP to advisory councils on climate change and adaptation. With these efforts, it seeks to have a council per ANP, that is, 17 advisory councils (considering the 15 with that already exist), but also to have updated information on how many of these operate from a regulation to the day, how many have gender perspective in their decision making, how many are inclusive and promote interculturality among their participants.    Nine (9) ANP of the project have different organizational dynamics of women who recognize them as actors not only because they participate in workshops but also because they constitute committees, or make decisions:  • The first PACC designed with a gender perspective resides at ANP Gulf Islands, a milestone marker for future instrument design. This is part of a guide designed with specific recommendations that incorporate gender perspective in the PACC Communication Strategy, to contribute on reducing gender gaps, addressing women, girls and women vulnerability toward climate change adverse effects with adaptation measures. It empowers their participation with such strategies and mitigating those effects. In addition, there are groups of environmental promoters, women who participate as community vigilantes and organized groups who execute productive projects. Therefore, the PACC is not exclusive in this issue, currently several groups of women are being included in programs and projects of the ANP. One of these, participates in invasive species control actions, present in their community as an adaptation measure to reduce their vulnerability. Besides it reaches gender issues, also on interculturality, since they are implemented actions governed by the Plan of Action of Gender and CC of the communities of the ethnic group Co'omcaác (Seri).  • At Revillagigedo Islands, women maintain an active participation in awareness and dissemination events on climate change concepts.  • At Bahía de los Ángeles, the participation of women in the Insular Biosecurity workshops was possible through exclusive schedule for community women.  • At Cancun and with 8 members of which six are women from civil society their Climate Change Sub-Council PNCOI Women, operates under equity, equality and non-discrimination principles.  • At Mapimí, women are part of the advisory council. They make decisions and have a voice and vote, so working with them, allows knowledge empowerment as well as generating dissemination materials about project activities carried out within the ANP. But also promotes women's groups greater inclusion at climate change workshops, who in turn share their acquired knowledge within the rest of the community (children and older men).  • At Pantanos de Centla and through the generation of the PACC within community workshops, the socio-environmental conservation objects are identified and validated with women active participation, who are able to debate about climate change effects on their environment.  • At Complejo Ocote / Sumidero (two ANPs) the awareness consultancy, through a gender perspective participatory diagnosis, surveys the community producer’s needs, to apply a CC communication strategy at community contexts.  • At ANP Laguna de Términos, there is a committee led by women from the community organization "Comunidad de Restauradores del Manglar de Isla Aguada S.C. of R.L. de C.V ", which carry out the community surveillance and empowers them to make decisions at an operational level in monitoring actions. Also the cooperative society "Community of restorers of Isla Aguada, Campeche", formed mostly by trained women, carries out canal desolvation as hydrological rehabilitation of a mangrove ecosystem. Such adaptation measure restoration will be implemented during 2018-19.    Four ANP (4), have recognized Official Institutions, as key actors given their participation in workshops as well as in decisions:  • Women from the technical staff of the ANP Islas de Revillagigedo participated in workshops about dissemination and training on Climate Change Resilience.  • In the Ocote / Sumidero Complex (two ANP), a first a gender perspective workshop was held with operational technicians in collaboration with GEF-Mitigation project, in order to develop capacities and integrate strategic planning instruments within the development projects promoted at institutional regional level.  • In the ANP Islas del Golfo de California, the CONANP staff was included in the diagnosis undertaken by the gender perspective awareness consultancy. This information is an input for the PACC-RGI design workshops and its validation process happened with the participation of key institutional actors, such as regional women leaders. | • Given the change of federal government, the necessary synergy stopped around inter-institutional and intersectoral support for Alianza México Resiliente. Currently, important steps are being taken to reactivate this council, convening it according to new institutional priorities. These substantive management actions are a process that does not fall on the project and therefore has made its consolidation more complex. A first meeting was held for this reactivation and a survey was also conducted among all participants, in which they agreed to participate in this platform, which they consider to be very useful for public policy. Actions are set to take place during the second half of 2019.  • On the other hand, The Nature Conservancy, as a member of the Resilient Mexico Alliance, will be co-implementing at least one project in the field. It has already committed to three coastal-marine adaptation projects: coral restoration, dune restoration, and blue carbon, so the goal has exceeded at least on this point.  • Of 17 Advisory Councils (CA), 15 have been strengthened by installing and consolidating their internal structure by installing sub-Climate Change Councils, making it possible for the project to remain in place through regulations, having a standardized meeting frequency, consultative capacity, an inclusive approach, and installed capacities in climate change resilience management. 88% progress has been made, and these spaces have been appropriated for the continuity of actions already undertaken for the Project.  • Within these spaces, the gender gap has also been gradually reduced by encouraging and intentionally participating with women's groups that improve land use governance and efficiency by identifying local capacities and initiatives  • In addition, in the area of governance, the project carried out an analysis and diagnosis of the functioning of mechanisms for participation in PNAs, known as Advisory Councils. In this analysis, directors and members of more than 50 PNAs in the country participated, including those of the project. As a result, specific recommendations were defined to promote equity and reduce the gender and governance gap in these mechanisms and in the actions they carry out; these recommendations, together with others in the area of attention to climate change and ethnic and cultural diversity, were considered in the design of 2019-2014 PNANP. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | During the current year of management, the project team made a considerable effort to reverse the delays of previous years. . One of the main achievements has been the capacity development and the establishment of guidelines to structure at institutional level (UNDP México) the mechanism of work together with civil society organizations as local implementing partners, through micro-grants subsidy scheme with the intention of carrying out a joint implementation of adaptation measures in the territory. Collaboration with 9 partners was formalized and 10 agreements were signed for such intervention. of said joint and integrative intervention were formalized with 9 partners. In this way, 60% is achieved in the advance of the totality of this result 3.  It is expected that this co-implementation will provide lessons to consolidate subsequent co-investments and continue implementing adaptation measures. As well as providing tools to replicate, scale and strengthen territorial governance issues, effective management capabilities and a culture of inclusion for key decision making with the same territorial governance base, all with a view to the permanence of capacities in conservation, facing the closing of the project.  In addition, it remains institutionally within the UNDP and CONANP, an apparatus that supports this financial, administrative and institutional modality for the promotion of other similar processes, to the extent that it was possible to visualize and understand the logic of participation and joint responsibility. This capacity could already be replicated by SEMARNAT through the Climate Change Fund. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 83.34% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 83.34% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 8,477,668 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 10,172,727 |
| Co-financing | 76,971,960 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Feb 29, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Sep 27, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 26, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 3, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Oct 1, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Apr 29, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-11-30 |
| 2019-03-01 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Financial | Event: Difficulties to ensure co-financing and long-term financing.  Causes: Federal budget reductions affect all PAs, including those supported by the Project. The operating budget of the previous year, for each PA, was reduced for this year (2019) by 40%.  Impact: personnel cuts, reduced support, and incentives for conservation, reduced management capacity and coordinated actions in the territory, weakened institutional surveillance and control of illicit goods, changes in land use.  Actions are taken and effects sought: Actions have been taken to channel public and private financing through strategic alliances. The most solid initiative was the support for the call for proposals of the SEMARNAT Climate Change Fund. Priority criteria have placed that favor the Protected Areas with PACC. In the same way, project criteria, such as climatic corridors, were used as criteria. The financing is 40 million pesos; it is expected that at least 5 Project PNAs will submit a proposal to this call. On the other hand, actions are being sought with the private sector, with the expectation that some co-financing of adaptation measures with the private sector can be consolidated. Similarly, at the territorial level, there are links with local actors and other initiatives at the international level. |
| Environmental | Event: Possible occurrence of extreme events throughout project development, which implies significant changes in the conditions of PNA.  Causes: External, climatic.  Impact: Inaction at the territorial level due to the following events: arrival of Sargassum, White coral syndrome, hurricanes, change in land use due to PNA invasions, pests and diseases. The Mayan train and a new PEMEX plant in Laguna de Términos— a government-caused risk.  Actions taken and effects sought: Actions include adaptation measures in the territory. However, an extreme event could prompt a change that does not allow the implementing actions to be planned. Similarly, phenomena such as the whitening syndrome that since last summer has affected the reefs of Quintana Roo. The most recent data show that in the last year, about 40% of Puerto Morelos' coral has been lost, which affects the ecosystems of the intervention areas. In that same line, the emergence of sargassum and the deterioration of all coastal ecosystems due to the effects on fishing and tourism are high risks, which affect the actions of Project intervention. In this sense, the actions carried out for all cases have been presented in inter-institutional workshops, research to make decisions regarding the problem, compensation mechanisms for environmental services, and biosecurity plans in response to the management, control or eradication of invasive species, pests, and diseases. |
| Political | Event:  1) Changes in government administration (at all three levels) leads to a change of priorities in policy and actions.  2)The change of authorities in the ejidos sometimes hinders the continuity of projects or programs carried out within the PNA.  Causes: The current government's change of vision has generated many adjustments in the institution's operation.  Impact: At the moment, the Secretary of the Environment (SEMARNAT) and Head the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) has already been replaced twice, which creates uncertainty and delays for the project's exit strategy.  Actions taken and effects sought:  1) High-level agreements were made between the representation of UNDP and CONANP. However, there was a change of commissioner a month ago. This implies Re-lobbying with the new representative of the counterpart, to internalize the key actions of the Project's exit strategy. At the time of this report, the meeting with the current commissioner has yet to be held.  2) This situation has been resolved with the support of the advisory council, which is responsible for informing the new authorities of the project's objective. The field officer, through workshops, is responsible for socializing the Adaptation to Climate Change Program and the adaptation measures that are being implemented. |
| Operational | Event: Institutional rigidity and difficulty in inter-institutional collaboration  Causes: The environmental sector's budget and staff have been reduced by 40% compared to previous years. This does not facilitate the sector's positioning for inter-institutional management.  Impact: It could lead to further reductions in the environmental sector, as it fails to mainstream the conservation and sustainable management approach to natural resources, as well as the issue of climate change with other relevant sectors.  Undertaken actions and effects sought: Planning instruments at the landscape level, such as the PACC, allow actions to be mainstreamed. Management continues from these instruments with the different key stakeholders. Meetings have been held with different sectors to promote a mainstreamed biodiversity approach threatened by climate change in different productive sectors. However, changes in government during this same administration complicate these agreements. |
| Security | Event: Contingencies originated in possible deteriorated conditions of public order and security due to the presence of organized gangs.  Causes: The tendency toward increased crime with respect to de facto powers has increased in a generalized manner throughout the country.  Impact: Weakened social fabric of PNA inhabitants leads to changes in how the territory is used, toward unsustainable actions.  Actions carried out and effects sought: The UNDSS requirements and recommendations for Project personnel in the field are always met. Only day activities are carried out and accompanied by some authority (Municipal Police, Secretary of National Defense and / or Secretary of the Navy), in some PNAs with a high level of insecurity. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| During the first quarter of 2018, the process to carry out the call for proposals from Civil Society Organizations was launched, which sought to generate a strategy of co-implementation of adaptation measures in the territory and whose expectation was to start with their respective implementation for the third quarter. This did not happen.  The partnership modality through micro-grants had not occurred before in the area of Sustainable Development. The internal UNDP guidelines existed, but it was necessary to review them to create an apparatus that would sustain this modality, both financially, administratively, and institutionally. Structuring it in an ad hoc manner, with all the necessary parts, but this implied time that postponed the agenda of the processes concerning said implementation.  However, it has meant an achievement in design that drove other similar processes, in as much as it made it possible to visualize and understand a logic of participation and co-responsibilities. Once at this point it has been possible to run the processes more transparently regarding the selection filters of optimal implementing partners, since there was a capacity assessment guaranteeing the seriousness and rigor of the selection. Subsequently, equally rigorous guidelines were established, and a following filter was made to choose the final partners who in turn responded to such guidelines with more viable proposals in line with requested methodology—the selection's last filter. We now have a team of eight co-implementing partners who are carrying out adaptation measures in the territory as of the second quarter of 2019. What was a considerable delay became a process that activated and mobilized institutional mechanisms and instances, beyond epx, leaving important lessons learned for the operation of territorial actions from PNUD and CONANP. In addition, this call generated important lessons replicable by the Call for the Climate Change Fund of SEMARNAT.    On the other hand, although actions are currently being implemented in terms of territorial intervention, the goals related to marine, coastal and terrestrial restoration, as well as integral fire management, cannot be achieved, which falls on the following factors. They provide important lessons to be learned:    1. Further programmatic analysis was needed to improve the project's design from its document (PRODOC), in three areas:  a) More solid foundations to support the amount of surface to intervene, since there are goals that once in the implementation process, the projected surface is unfeasible, as is the case of integral fire management.  b) The measurement units cannot be the same for all implementation scenarios, as in the case of marine restoration, which necessarily needs to be measured by cubic meters and not by hectares, which is how this goal is in the PRODOC.  c) The implementation costs must be more rigorous when calculating them since only the goal of marine actions exceeds the entire project's budget and this was not contemplated from the same PRODOC.    2. A programmatic analysis at the Project start allows prioritizing actions to achieve the goals in a comprehensive manner in terms of greater awareness of the pre-established cycles: A more professional emphasis was needed to monitor that the Climate Change Adaptation Programs had to be prepared during the project's first year, which would have allowed implementation of adaptation measures to start in year 2, all of which is related to the pertinent diagnoses and to sufficient resources to reach the established goals.    3. Having a vision of territorial implementation for the preparation of PACC from its design (Terms of Reference) would have made it possible to shorten the execution time gap.    4. To carry out vulnerability analyses, there were methodological scattered tools and efforts to consolidate them, and reach an articulation towards the territory in terms of cause and effect, leading to implementation delays.    5. The PACC elaboration exercises were highly participatory processes, which meant much more time than expected. Previously, these instruments were more academic exercises.    6. The expertise in areas such as Adaptation based on Ecosystems (AbE) was not very developed in national companies or consultancies, which involved a process of building instruments and capabilities.    For all the above, the planning process should have been more integrated and considered the necessary times to achieve the implementation of actions in the field. However, it was possible to adjust this in the Project's third year with half the available resource. This has implications in terms of compliance with the aforementioned goals. But above all, because the current staff developed resilient capacities in terms of taking the project from a considerable delay to a point, which although not optimal, is allowing it to meet its objective in its final year. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The main setback for the project during this PIR period is the delay in the process of the call for proposals in order to work in implementation measures with NGOs. Although this strategy had a late start, efforts are focused on fostering activities in order to reach the goals of Outcome 3.  As per budgetary planning, the extension granted in the last semester of 2019 and the efforts to fulfill all the project’s goals, imposed a budget restriction. In order to do a better and efficient budget managing, budget revisions and a stronger activity planning was implemented.  Even after all the efforts made in the calls for collaboration with NGOs there are still NPAs with no NGO working in adaptation measures. Other procurement methods were used in order to assure that all NPAs and adaptation measures were implemented. But, due to the very tight budget and the cost of proposals received, a profound analysis, both technical and economical, is being done to determine if it is possible to have at least one proposal for each NPA or, otherwise, which one could be cut off. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project has experienced some delays in implementing the micro-capital grants as the tight budget did not match with some of the received proposals. This delay is complicated as the project is finalising soon, so the project team and CO need to keep a close eye on the execution of funds and achievement of outputs. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The Project has extensively worked on the design of programmatic instruments at different scales to seek resilience and climate change become transversal components in the Protected Areas system.  All PACC is the result of a methodological process that has been improved by CONANP and Resilience project, thanks to the work of academy, private sector, and civil society organizations. The programs propose specific measures for Ecosystem-based Adaptation, taking into account proven and scientific analysis of historical climate trends and future climate scenarios projection.  For the PACC construction, three premises stand out: intersectoral and multiscale participation (local to regional), recognition of good practices at the community level, and consideration of gender perspective, connectivity, interculturality, and ecosystem disaster Risk reduction approach.  Throughout the planning process for the design of adaptation measures, the link between the quality of the ecosystem services provided by PAs and the means that satisfy the basic need of human beings, development, and well-being of the communities is evident. This recognizes the value of PAs as key instruments for adaptation to climate change.  In the CONABIO system that is included in the i-effectiveness platform, there are key inputs for decision-making in land, marine, and connectivity fields.  A comprehensive territorial intervention is being carried out that incorporates Capacity Development processes, and attention to Gender and Ethnic diversity.  There are currently 9 local partners implementing 15 adaptation measures in 11 different PNAs. Actions focus on the following activities:  • Coastal restoration (158 ha)  • Strategic restoration and exclusions inland areas (1,995 ha).  • Marine restoration  • Sustainable land management (610 ha).  • Actions for prevention, control, eradication and monitoring of exotic and invasive species (10 ha).  This intervention seeks to learn at the territorial level about Ecosystem-based Adaptation, where participation of local actors is crucial to guarantee the permanence of the measures.  Efforts have been made to achieve the results in a comprehensive manner and generate institutional and territorial transformations, through training, strengthening local governance, through a comprehensive and territorially based communication strategy, as well as in collaboration with strategic alliances for the permanence of adaptation measures and the implementation of subsequent ones established in the PACC | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project has moved forward positively to reduce the initial gaps between outcomes, specially by accelerating outcome 3 activities, as recommended in previous PIRs and the mid-term review.  Nevertheless, the federal election passed in 2018, requires reviewing the advances made so far in outcomes 1 and 2, due to the new government priorities, As it was reported in previous PIRs Outcome 1 almost completed the goals settled by the project. CONANP's main planning instruments have integrated resilience and adaptation to climate change as key elements of effectiveness and are aligned with public policy (the CONANP strategy 2040; PNANP 2013-2018 and ECCAP). The project completed 9 Climate Change Adaptation Programs (PACC) in the reported period. It is expected that the last two remaining in the projects scope conclude at the beginning of 2020. With the new federal authorities ‘arrival, the instruments should be reviewed, and new planning instruments will be created, like the sectorial planning instrument for the next 6 years. The NPA National Program 2019-2024). The project is already participating actively to influence this new instrument and the new subsidiary programs (PROCODES and PET) to improve incidence through the addition of a climate change criterion in their Operating Rules; and systematization and documentation of good practices, as well as the project learned lessons. Such activities and processes are expected to be completely concluded in 2020.  Another important instrument supported by the project is the management and information system for decision making system; developed with CONABIO and linked to the national monitoring system of biodiversity. The system is been fully institutionalized in CONANP and the protected areas Directs are testing it to strength the decision-making process to reduction of vulnerability. The development of the system included the analysis of strategic restoration zones and biological corridors for climate change adaptation. This information has been institutionalized to promote new protected areas at the local level.  Unfortunately, the coordination with other sectors at the central level it is still complicated, With the arrival of the new authorities, it is expected to a promote these inter-institutional arrangements. In the national plan, an integrated approach to management has been prioritized, seeking greater effectiveness in public spending. The real opportunities remain to be seen, given its strong focus on social policies against poverty and the strong financial limitation to the environmental institutions.  For Outcome 2, with the creation of the Revillagigedo Archipelago National Park last year (58,000 square miles (150,000 square kilometers)), the project completed the targeted goal in the project document. It is the largest marine reserve in area is North America's and one of the biggest in the world. The other two potential protected areas that has been supported by the project, the RB Sierra la Giganta and Guadalupe (surface 1,624,286.25 hectares) remains without declaration, but they are ready to the final political decision. The new administration has not decided yet when this declaration. This activity is carried out in coordination with the CONANP Regional Office and the local communities, but with the change of government the process could take a little more time.    However, the new authorities have defined as their priority not the decree of new areas, but the promotion of local conservation schemes in the hands of the communities. The so-called Voluntary Destined Conservation Areas (ADVCs) are called to be the tool of conservation of the territory and connectivity in the next six years. The governmental goal for this administration is to achieve 1 million hectares under this scheme. The project has not only supported the scheme with more than 9,000 hectares promoted in corridors and buffer zones of the NPA, the analysis provided by the project in the mapping of critical corridors and priority restorations zones is guiding the new priority areas promoted. It will be a priority to identify and articulate other conservation schemes and mechanisms that ensure compliance with the goals in 2019.  As reported in the previous PIR, Outcome 3 has been prioritized in this year. The diagnostics and planning instruments (PACCs) are completed, and they are guiding the implementation of the adaptation measures in the field. The coordination among sectors and actors established in the design process of the instruments are under implementation now. In the reported period, the main activities and the largest budget is assigned to this outcome as a priority measure to promote: restoration actions, fire management programs, joint biosecurity strategies to prevent invasive species on islands, productive activities diversification, identification and development of financial mechanisms to implement PACCs, etc.  To advance in the fulfillment of these actions, and as reported in the previous PIR, a substantive revision of the project has been made to incorporate the microgrants modalities to work with Civil Society Organization (CSO) under calls for collaboration. This scheme was discussed previously with the RTA and a formal request has been done to get the final authorization of the modality.  As it was settled in the request, the Country Office launched an express of interest for potential NGOs for the implementation of the Micro Grants strategy in 2018. The adaptation measures requested to be implemented by this modality were prioritized by the Technical Council of the Adaptation Programmes to Climate Change (delivered as part of the project outcome 1), generated for 11 of the 17 Protected Natural Areas where the project operates.  Furthermore, this allows to guide interventions in the processes already agreed by the actors and to implement the prioritized measures in the area. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Resilience and adaptation are processes that include a constant review of its variables, in order to guide and reorient the elements that allow adaptation under climate, social and environmental context. This adaptive process has undoubtedly been one of the main characteristics of the project and the partners involved, it has consolidated a results-based approach and a continuous process that adapts to achieve the goals and objectives, despite the constant contextual and political changes that have occurred in the last year. The above is the consequence of a solid structure of governance, the commitment of the institutions that are involved, as well as the technical and administrative capacities of a team that solves various setbacks in a timely manner.  The reported year comprehends the final stage of some collaborative processes with an endless list of actors from all sectors: civil society organizations, academia, cooperation agencies and government agencies. Therefore, it is a priority for this Commission, to work with the support of the project in the following aspects:  - Creation of strategies to consolidate alliances,  - Systematization of capacity building processes  - Adjustments to the institutional processes for a long-term integration of climate change approach,  - Tools for the replicability of good practices and;  - Establishment of a monitoring system of the actions  All the above needs to be promoted both inside and outside of CONANP.    The pending issues:  -Communication: the project actions visibility has increased, and with it, the local, regional and national recognition, which undoubtedly contributes to raising awareness about the importance of promoting nature-based solutions to adapt to climate change. The registration and communication of the actions has placed CONANP in spaces not previously reached, especially in local media. With this, Mexican society is expected to recognize the value of the ecosystem services that PAs provide, especially for the protection of climate change impacts.  - Climate Change Adaptation Programs (CCAP): The 8 programs currently available, have allowed CONANP to design a planning process for adaptation with enough scientific data. The relevant ecosystem-based adaptation approach, which puts people in the center of the design, was achieved due to the participatory component during the design and construction of the CCAP. This type of planning process for adaptation has been a milestone in Mexico and has installed technical capacities and knowledge regarding climate change at a local level. These efforts translate into adaptive capacities that reduce the vulnerability to climate change. The implementation of the adaptation measures from the CAPP, through the “Call for Proposals” launched by the project, increases local participation for adaptation.    Climate Change Fund: In order to generate and channel public, private, national and international financial resources, actions related to adaptation will be a priority in the application of fund resources, to support the implementation of actions to address climate change. In that sense, the experience of the Call for proposals of adaptation measures of the project, as well as the bases, the design, the criteria and the technical component, had great recognition and acceptance by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, so it was agreed to replicate the experience in the call launched by SEMARNAT¨s Climate Change Fund (FCC by its acronym in Spanish). This call will support adaptation and mitigation projects in protected areas, areas voluntarily dedicated to conservation and Ramsar sites. The dissemination and visibility that will be made of PAs as natural solutions to climate change as part of this process, will have a national impact that will be important to systematize. The FCC´s projects will allow to innovate and increase the resilience of PAs through supported adaptation, conservation and protection actions, as well as greater recognition in national climate change policies.  Regarding pending actions:  -Strengthening of capacities in central offices. Thanks to the project, several tools, platforms and instruments have been developed to support decision-making in a context of climate change. These tools must be adopted in the decision-making processes of the Pas, but also in the different areas of central offices, so special attention should be paid to ensure the appropriation, training and understanding of the tools.  -Inclusion of the gender perspective. Although the inclusion of the gender approach in various project actions has been promoted, it will be important to identify how they translate into improvements in CONANP's work, as well as to identify how they can scale their impact, which allows their replicability .  -Tracking system on the promoted actions. Have a system or a mechanism that allows monitoring of some of the achievements of the project, for example implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation Programs, collaboration with CONABIO, replicability of good practices, etc. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This project was designed to transform the management of vulnerable ecosystems in Mexico to alleviate the direct and indirect impacts of climate change (CC) on globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functionality, through a three-pronged approach: (i) development of management systems (monitoring and early warning systems, management decision making tools and sustainable financing) in order to optimize national readiness to address the implications of CC on ecosystems specifically within the National Protected Area System; (ii) expanding and strengthening PAs in landscapes that are particularly sensitive to CC, in order to protect refugia and corridors and build readiness to address specific CC impacts; and (iii) promoting sustainable land management in landscapes surrounding PAs in order to anticipate increased threats from current land uses for BD and ecosystem functions.    To achieve this , the project identified the following barriers to address in priority: (i) CC risks are not taken adequately into account in PA planning and management (ii) Inadequate PA coverage (existing PAs will most likely not be sufficient to ensure conservation of priority BD and ecosystem services with increased CC related risks) (iii) Inadequate provision in PA management instruments for the modified conditions and threat levels that are likely to result from climate change (iv) Organizational and structural constraints for more efficient involvement of local actors (v) Insufficient capacities to address the specific challenges posed by the incorporation of CC adaptation into the National Protected Area System (vi) Limited access to reliable information (vii) Inadequate funding to allow the incorporation of climate change considerations into PA design and management.    This is the fourth PIR of this innovative project and the RTA is glad to report that the project has had a good year of progression to compensate for delays in previous years and in order to achieve all the results expected while securing a solid base for long term sustainability. The project is rated as Satisfactory. The RTA recognizes that the team is working hard with a very complex project and it has been able to position this initiative firmly within CONANP and across the territory. It is noteworthy that just like all other projects in Mexico, this project has also been affected by the change in national government. Also, the environment sector's budget has been cut by 40% compared to 2018. This has implications in terms of intervention and territorial presence, which can affect Mexico's natural capital. Given the need to define an exit strategy for the project, the team is focusing on the search for strategic alliances and the promotion of coordinated actions toward PA management.    Component 1 is on track and this component is where some of the most strategic results have been achieved so far. Due to the federal election in 2018, an update of the sectoral planning instruments is taking place. The National Program for Protected Natural Areas 2019-2024 is being prepared and is set to be released in September 2019. The project has participated in the design of this instrument by providing inputs to mainstream climate change and resilience in institutional priorities.    Over the course of the past years, the project has successfully mainstreamed climate resilience concepts into CONANP’s planning and policy instruments. Based on the binding policy and planning instruments supported by the project in its earlier years, CONANP is successfully developing CC adaptation programs for PA in the national system (PACC). This is time consuming and requires very careful articulation with local stakeholders operating and living in or around PAs. So far, the project has been able to work on 9 PACCs covering 25 federal and state protected natural areas. These instruments identify the main sources of vulnerabilities affecting a given PA. They also suggest BD conservation measures to mitigate the CC impacts and they provide guidelines for sector specific inputs and coordination. The project has played a key role to ensure that these instruments don’t remain CONANP specific tools, but that they also get integrated in the planning process of local authorities. In this reporting period the project has started to implement the PACCs, with a focus also on the financial sustainability of interventions.    In addition to this, the project has been successful in the consolidation of the Planning, Management and Information System for which it reports 95% of progress. This multifunctional information system integrates various information platforms from key partners of the project such as CONAFOR and CONABIO. It integrates systems such as the National Biodiversity Monitoring System and the MAD-MEX system which will allow users to assess land use change and deforestation, as well as biodiversity degradation indicators and the state of fauna and flora. The next step is to integrate into the National Climate Information Portal for Protected Areas which will also include an early warning system. 100% PAs will have access to the Portal and PA managers as well as local staff will be trained to use it and to support effective resilience-based management decisions.    To support finance mobilization for climate change adaptation measures the project has supported a stronger National Climate Change Fund. The fund is based on the General Law of Climate Change (art.80) in order to capture and channel public, private, domestic and international financial resources to support the implementation of actions to address climate change. Adaptation actions will be a priority in call for applications for the fund. The project provided inputs, criteria and requirements for this call for proposals. This allows any PNA with a Climate Change Adaptation Program (supported by CONANP and the project) to access additional financing for adaptation measures that are complementary to those being implemented within the project.    At the landscape level, three multisectoral resource mobilization strategies have been promoted for the implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Programs. One example is the Ocote-Sumidero Sustainability Strategy, through payment for hydrological services by the capital of the state of Chiapas. The implementation of these strategies is also being supported for the second half of 2019 and during 2020.    Faced with CONANP's budgetary limitations, the project and the CO have worked to collaborate with the private sector to identify additional financing sources and the sustainability of their productive actions or to compensate for their impacts under adaptation and resilience measures (Coca Cola, Volkswagen, and Pemex, among others). New projects are expected to be channeled to finance PACCs with these participants in 2020.    Component 2 has achieved significant progress in this reporting period. This component focuses on the expansion of the national PA system and progress on connectivity based on CC mitigation strategies. These strategies are meant to reflect the role that PA and ecosystems in productive landscapes can play to reduce the vulnerability from project CC threats. The project exceeded the target in terms of area of new PAs in past years. Several new PAs, both marine and terrestrial were created over the course of the past years. This year the Project's efforts have focused on seeking alliances to promote other conservation schemes that promote connectivity and contribute to climate change adaptation by reducing threats to the biodiversity of the PNAs through improved management practices and a landscape approach. Connectivity was promoted through Voluntary Conservation Areas (ADVC), with the work done so far representing 67% of progress and three strategies are identified to fully meet the goal within the project implementation timeframe.    Component 3 is where the project has struggled a bit with delays. These delays are essentially derived from a deliberate and strategic decision that was taken during the initial phase of the project to put emphasis on component 1 and the development of planning instrument first. The design of the PACCs for example was a priority for CONANP in order to guide actions on the ground. Having said this, the project is certainly very active on the ground and has implemented a battery of interventions such as forest cover restoration, control of IAS, fire management, sustainable land management activities, coral reef and sand dune restoration etc.    METT scores are at baselines level due to successive reductions in budget by the national government. However, the project team is confident the final evaluation METT score will increase significantly. Another noteworthy indication is that, given the change in the federal government, the necessary synergy ln inter-institutional and intersectoral support for Alianza México Resiliente has stopped. However, the project is taking steps to reactivate this council, convening it according to new institutional priorities. The RTA recommends focusing on this task as an important element for longer term sustainability of the interventions.    In terms of progress on implementation the project is rated satisfactory based on the annual delivery rates figure of 83.34%. This is pretty good level for half year, and the project team is confident it will be able to achieve the target. The project team is strong and is doing a great job. Cumulative delivery is also at 83.34% which is positive considering that the project is in its last months. On co-finance, it is noted that CONANP has invested a lot of its own resources into this initiative. The RTA recommends focusing on the project exit strategy for the remaining implementation months, including systematizing lessons learnt from this project. Importantly, it is also recommended that the project share lessons learned with the Peru project on PA resilience (PIMS# 5152). Finally, it is necessary to invest resources on documenting the progress and telling the story of this project to the GEF and to the outside word with real data and numbers. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [Gender Analysis and Action Plan \_in Spanish\_.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4647/213459/1715998/1721408/Gender%20Analysis%20and%20Action%20Plan%20_in%20Spanish_.pdf) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| In the ejido &quot;El Delgadito&quot; located within the area of influence of the El Vizcaíno PNA, there is a group of women organized for artisanal fishing. Although their work is efficient and they try not to exceed in closed seasons, the person who leads this group of women is a man. During the year of the 2019 PIR report, personnel from the Project Coordination Unit visited this community to learn about this group's work and questioned the leader regarding this fact. The leader did not expect such questioning, but the dialogue with him prompted concern not only among the women but in the leader himself, so as to pass the leadership to one of these women. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| All consultancies and workshops have been requested to include a gender approach as a mandatory requirement. The design of Climate Change Adaptation Plans, especially in the areas of Monarca, Tehuacán, Puerto Morelos, Suíte / Ocote Canyon, and Pantanos de Centro, have highlighted this gendered approach. This is notorious in the analysis of the difference in livelihoods, the participation directed at men and women in local archives, and the mainstreaming of focus on direct actions of the investment portfolio.    However, the Project recognizes that it has lacked the development of a Gender Action Plan, designed by the Project Coordination Unit and with an impact on the 17 Protected Natural Areas. Despite this, data have been requested in each quarterly report regarding gender activities and how these mandatory actions are carried out in reducing gender gaps as a way to monitor territorial actions in this regard. The following cases are the results of these monitoring actions:    Pantanos de Centla: In the workshop on certification of Areas Destined Voluntarily to Conservation (ADVC) held on June 27, 2019, women owners of private properties participated. They shared their experience and knowledge with other female owners, three of whom led certification processes in different properties.    Laguna de Términos: A group of restaurateurs was promoted, mostly made up of women from Isla Aguada to process the Intensive Environmental Management Unit (AMU) to restore the mangrove forest in the area. The women participated in the design of the Management Plan and will be part of the functions established as part of the proposed schedule.    Cancún / Manglares de Nichupté: A training course was given to PNA personnel to promote the inclusion of a gender approach. As a result, greater empowerment by women was identified as they learned more about the threats and risks of climate change in the region, in order to make them spokespersons of that knowledge with tourists and change paradigms to promote climate-smart actions.    Don Martín: The Project supported a group of young women from the Santa María ejido in the municipality of San Juan de Sabinas, Coahuila, to obtain a subsidy to train and equip them in the production of naturopathic shampoos and other cosmetics. This group is directed mainly by women and obtained the expected subsidy.    Revillagigedo: Training courses started by the PNA for best practices by diving guides where female staff participation was encouraged for designing and facilitating the course carried out 50% by female staff.    Sumidero Canyon: In the exchange of experiences with communities of dairy producers, there was the opportunity to meet women cheese producers and where their main livelihood is livestock. The male producers were able to obtain a different view of the livestock activity where all family members are linked and participate equally. This experience is being considered by other groups generated by the Project, where they worked with the women to strengthen the focus in the PNA.    Selva el Ocote: To start activities of the Climate Change adaptation measure, an open call to participate was made, with emphasis on the importance of women's participation in the project's implementation. This resulted in the attendance and participation of women in the first workshop for the selection of sites for reforestation, and the identification of actions to be carried out according to their interests, as well as the care of the nursery and its use for the propagation of other fruit species.    Tehuacán-Cuicatlán: Local women were incorporated as community guides and many of them are leaders of their groups that participate actively in events, training, and decision-making in favor of environmental care. In the process of construction of Public Use Programs, women from various fields and perspectives have actively participated: Presidents of Commissariat of Communal Property (Tepelmeme Villa de Morelos), President of the Tourism Committee (San Martín del Valle and Santiago Dominguillo), Municipal Inspector (San Martín del Valle), Community guides, as well as artisan groups that are mostly made up of women (Palma and burnished clay).    Bahía de Los Ángeles: By programming activities and making alliances with members of the community and a local organization to integrate more people and establish the campaign &quot;Clean Bay and free of plastics&quot;, the participation of women was encouraged.    Monarca: The project has promoted the development of productive projects in the area through the development of the brand &quot;Monarca Sustentable (https://www.monarcasustentable.com/)&quot;, many of which are led by women. This group of producers is part of the climate change sub-council and is represented by a woman who influences decision making and who has a vision of gender inclusion. In addition, productive activities promote the participation of women and men in the care and conservation of ecosystems and their services.    Mapimí: During this quarter, meetings were held with 9 ejidos and in each meeting women were included in decision making. Female participation is of utmost importance since, in some properties, women are the owners and are the ones who make the decisions for property management. In the workshops and meetings held, women have been very active participants and always make proposals to improve the management of the resources of their properties. One of the most notable achievements this quarter is that one of the properties wanting to be certified as an ADVC is a woman and has taken that initiative, and has also been empowered by the restoration actions that are proposed as adaptation measures in the ecosystem of pasture; she has already begun work on her land.    Other initiatives strengthened with the gender approach:    As part of the activities in the framework of the implementation of adaptation measures by local partners, the project has established as a requirement that actions aimed at the development of skills and community work, consultation, and even specific support in restoration tasks and the like, encourage the participation and empowerment of women. At least 4 of the partners defined specific actions aimed at empowering women and strengthening their capacities and reducing vulnerability to climate change. The other partners, at least transversally, include the importance of the gender component.    The proposed actions aim at empowering women through their participation in the restoration tasks, the formation of women's groups to lead processes such as the installation of community nurseries, as well as women's participation in capacity development activities. The main expected result of these actions is to provide the sustainability of the measures implemented as well as the strengthening of climate governance.    Five of the partners have just started with the initial workshops to determine priority sites and expose the objectives of the actions to be carried out, with the inclusion of women being mandatory in these processes. They are not finished yet, so the results will be presented in the project closing report. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Outcome 1 - The framework for the preparation of the Mexican PA system effectively safeguards BD: The promotion of gender equity and the empowerment of women is an element that begins to improve the management of national action plans with programmatic instruments such as the PACC and the PNANP, which already contemplate the gender perspective. On the other hand, the communication strategy is also making visible successful experiences, especially telling the stories with this gender focus.    Outcome 2 - Expansion of the PNA system to protect important refuges through connectivity and a greater capacity for recovery: In the promotion of the ADVC scheme, women owners are sensitized to include their lands in this scheme. Such is the case of the Pantanos de Centla-Laguna de Términos complex, in which 3 owners are beginning the process with the advice of the staff of the complex, where they are made aware of the importance of conservation being strengthened with the participation of women. This, on the one hand, contributes to the expansion of PNA, but at the same time empowers and motivates more women to participate.    Outcome 3 - The administration of the PA site effectively reduces climate-related threats to BD as demonstrated through pilot activities and improved METT scores: Strengthening participation mechanisms such as Advisory Boards increasingly motivate women's participation since their voice and vote in key decisions is present, as in cases of effective management of PAs, and this is an important factor for the strengthening of governance at the territorial level. It also helps to reduce gender gaps in terms of participation, since with the female population, the reduction of risks associated with climate change is favored. In addition, in the implementation of adaptation measures, the gender component is a cross-cutting issue that is also beginning to be present, specifically when prioritizing them but also in terms of manpower at the time of its implementation.    Although there is still much work to be done in the implementation, the foundations have already been laid to do so, where CONANP staff and field officers are sensitized to incorporate the gender component as a priority issue to strengthen governance. It is a matter of high relevance for the success of the actions oriented toward adaptation to climate change. Incorporating the gender perspective and promoting the participation and empowerment of women has had a strong impact on ecosystem restoration activities. Women's participation has also served to promote more women to be interested in these issues and acquire fundamental knowledge to face the effects of climate change on their livelihoods and productive activities. In the workshops for the design of Climate Change Adaptation Plans where community leaders have participated, this vision and a differentiated vulnerability analysis have been included, which guarantees the measures also address these differences. Towards project closure, and to address some of the conditions that have complicated progress in the goals towards gender equity, the project will formulate a Gender Action Plan from the following:    a) Strengthen the mechanisms of participation, especially the Advisory Councils, as safe spaces, and that given their nature, will seek to give voice and vote to all people, encouraging women to participate in the monitoring of the implementation of the PACC, especially in those PNAs where they had a greater involvement.  b) Punctual follow-up of the implementation of the actions established by the local partners on gender issues, as well as the inclusion of this perspective in all the generated communication documents.  c) Make visible good practices and success stories in which women have been empowered. This can undoubtedly generate interest in other areas. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| Yes |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| •The change of administration is an issue that affects the execution of the project, having already changed twice in the last 7 months to the heads of federal institutions in the environmental sector, this is a latent risk in compliance of goals.  • During the reporting period, the phenomenon of coral bleaching has increased alarmingly, putting the entire reef and its ecosystem that protects the Rivera Maya from hurricanes. Coral restoration actions have been carried out at the initiative of the field officials and soon a key partner will implement more of this type of actions, but it is clear that the cost of this restoration was not calculated correctly from the same project document since only This measure exceeds the budget of the entire project.  • Massive arrival of sargassum on the shores of the Mexican Caribbean is a risk not contemplated from the very origin of the project, so its recent appearance, in addition to being excessive, places it as a risk in high increase. For sargassum, there is an inter-institutional strategy under construction.  • The federal budget cut for CONANP affects conservation actions, for example, the lack of operational personnel limits supervision and surveillance. The actions must be carried out in a comprehensive manner: 1) search for financing with private actors 2) search for intersectionality in public policy 3) financial sustainability strategies at the local level.  • During the first half of this year, fires increased throughout the country. The Climate Change Adaptation Programs contemplate in their prioritization of adaptation measures the implementation of a comprehensive fire management plan. |

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| **SESP:** [4647-MEX PA Resilience SESP.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4647/213459/1718035/1724903/4647-MEX%20PA%20Resilience%20SESP.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| IIn Mexico, the Resilience Project seeks to protect biodiversity for the benefit of people and all forms of life    With the objective of mitigating the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on the biodiversity of the Protected Natural Areas (PNAs), the Resilience project works to improve the management and strategically expand the coverage of PNAs in Mexico.    1) Women producers for the conservation of biodiversity:  Torrential rains, atypical frosts or prolonged droughts are effects of climate change that constantly threaten ecosystem biodiversity and increase the vulnerability of people living in Mexico's Protected Natural Areas. The Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve, located on the eastern limits of Michoacán and western State of Mexico, is no exception. However, in this reserve known worldwide for hosting in its temperate forests the extraordinary hibernation phenomenon of the Monarch butterfly, the creation of conscious organized groups in natural resources management has benefited the maintenance and conservation of ecosystems and their services. María de la Luz Guerrero lives in the community of Crescencio Morales, municipality of Zitácuaro. Her community is part of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve. María is a member of the cooperative &quot;Yeje Z'ana&quot;, a social enterprise made up of 10 women dedicated to the production of natural products and traditional medicines of the Mazahua indigenous people. With this productive activity, they help to conserve traditional knowledge and protect the biodiversity threatened by Climate Change. &quot;We are very happy to work with the entire group of women. We know that we contribute to the conservation of the environment, that we also contribute to the recovery of what used to be traditional medicine, and of course, to thank Mother Earth for all that she gives us ,&quot; explains María de la Luz in her little workshop where she makes herbal extracts, relaxing ointments, and syrups. This group of women also produces jams and pickled chili preserves. The cooperative &quot;Yeje Z'ana&quot; is part of its brand &quot;Monarca Mariposa Collective,&quot; an initiative that brings together 5 social enterprises of producers committed to the sustainable use of the resources provided by the reserve. The Yeje Z'ana group is a vital space for women in the community, not only because the sale of their products is a source of important income for them and their families, but also because it is a space of fundamental empowerment and sorority and a meeting place for the conservation and transmission of traditional knowledge and customs in danger of disappearing.    2) El Quemado Ranch, an example of connectivity of natural ecosystems: On the northern border of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, the Janos Biosphere Reserve covers an area of 526,482 hectares. Its vegetation includes arid scrub, pastures, and forests of oak, pine and conifers. There also inhabits Mexico's only population of wild, genetically pure bison and local fauna. In September 2018, the owners of the ranch &quot;El Quemado&quot;, located in the area of influence of this Reserve, obtained, with the management of the Resilience Project, certification as a Volunteered Area for Conservation (ADVC). &quot;I'm a fourth-generation cattle rancher and farmer. We have more than 100 years in the Casas Grandes region and we have been dedicated to regenerative livestock for a few years. It is where the great plains are, where for a long time millions of bison grazed, keeping our ecosystems stable. The challenge we have now is to try to imitate what they did before,&quot; says the ranch administrator, Alberto Valera Camberos. Thanks to this certification, the 1,896 hectare ranch received a government subsidy to carry out activities to improve land quality. With the resources, he made a hydrological design called Keyline to maximize the use of rainwater. The route of furrows guides the water so that it stays hydrated, infiltrates little by little, and oxygenates the pasture for the benefit of the soil, plants and sustainable grazing. This action seeks to favor the connectivity of natural ecosystems and maintain environmental services, lessons that will allow communities to increase their adaptive capacity to face climate change. In addition, this action involves 80 hectares of two Adaptation Measures, which belong to the Project, &quot;Sustainable Land Management&quot; and &quot;Terrestrial Restoration&quot;. By accessing this subsidy as a completely self-managed initiative by the owners, it adds to another goal of the Project, &quot;Financial Sustainability&quot;, above all by being a subsidy of PROCODES, since it provides data on how to implement this subsidy in the territory that will allow expertise to improve operational rules, another important factor of this same goal.    3) Better management of natural areas for the benefit of the people: In Mexico's southern state of Chiapas, the director of the El Ocote Jungle Biosphere Reserve, Roberto Escalante, who has collaborated with the Resilience Project since its inception, has been a witness and participant of one of the most outstanding works in terms of strengthening the management of Protected Natural Areas to face climate change. &quot;The project generated a visible and intelligent platform for the mainstreaming of public policy with an outlook at the landscape level through instruments for regional planning. This has also generated strengths, positioning us at a complex level, giving us a capacity for synergy with stakeholders with whom we did not previously have collaboration,&quot; he said at his offices in the Protected Natural Area. In recent years it has been possible to consolidate the El Sumidero-Selva El Ocote complex, which covers an area of 153,328 hectares and is made up of five protected natural areas, three managed by the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP): Sumidero Canyon National Park, Villa Allende Natural Resources Protection Area, and El Ocote Jungle Biosphere Reserve; and two administered by the State of Chiapas, under the Ministry of Environment and Natural History of Chiapas: (Area Subject to Ecological Conservation La Pera and Zone Subject to Ecological Conservation Cerro Meyapac). Among the main achievements are the development of a Climate Change Adaptation Program, the identification of potential conservation sites in climate change sensitive environments to protect shelters and biological corridors, the strengthening of capacities in protected areas that consider local governance; the consolidation of a Network of Scientific Advisors and Advisory Councils, the strengthening of sustainable finances, and the implementation of measures to adapt to climate change.. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| PACC-GTPACC  http://guerrerodesal.com.previewc75.carrierzone.com/analizaran-efectos-del-cambio-climatico-en-reserva-de-la-biosfera-el-vizcaino/    PACC-Vulnerabilidad  https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/conanp-diagnostica-vulnerabilidad-al-cambio-climatico-en-janos-y-el-vizcaino?idiom=es  http://notiregion.com/noticia/trabaja-conanp-en-la-reserva-de-la-biosfera-de-janos    PACC-Medida de adaptación  https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/la-conanp-implementa-medidas-de-adaptacion-ante-el-cambio-climatico?idiom=es  http://www.asich.com/index.php?itemid=56057  http://www.cuartopoder.mx/chiapas/previenen-efectos-con-programa-de-adaptacion/278283/  https://www.cuartopoder.mx/chiapas/proyecto-resiliencia-protege-las-anp/286243/    PACC-Borrador PACC  https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/la-conanp-trabaja-para-la-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es  https://noticiasqroo.wordpress.com/2019/03/22/presentan-en-puerto-morelos-el-programa-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico/  https://www.facebook.com/parquenacionalarrecifedepuertomorelos/photos/a.388545707837389/2874378072587461/?type=3&theater  https://chiapas-digital.com/establecen-programa-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-el-complejo-selva-zoque/  https://pronaturaveracruz.org/Pronatura-Veracruz-2017/blog/index.php?controller=post&action=view&id\_post=10  https://www.facebook.com/CONANPmx/posts/2237681972933570  https://twitter.com/CONANP\_mx/status/1135675884965249024    Financiamiento autogestivo-Presentación  https://twitter.com/GlobalCAD\_/status/1108784979939606528    Financiamiento autogestivo-Convocatoria  https://www.facebook.com/cambioclimaticoanp/photos/a.443525565687003/2128406260532250/?type=3&theater    Estrategia de comunicación-Divulgación  http://encuentronacional.cambioclimatico.gob.mx/programa.html  https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331063696\_LIBRO\_DE\_RESUMENES\_-\_II\_Simposio\_de\_Investigacion\_Manejo\_y\_Retos\_para\_la\_conservacion\_de\_las\_Areas\_Naturales\_Protegidas\_del\_Complejo\_Zoque  https://publications.iadb.org/en/governmentsIn Mexico, the Resilience Project seeks to protect biodiversity for the benefit of people and all forms of life      -and-civil-society-advancing-climate-agendas  https://www.trilat.org/images/2019%20Agenda%20EWCT%20(4.10).pdf  http://cambioclimatico.gob.mx:8080/xmlui/handle/publicaciones/117  https://www.gob.mx/conanp/acciones-y-programas/conectividad-de-los-ecosistemas-ante-el-cambio-climatico-en-las-areas-naturales-protegidas?state=published  https://www.facebook.com/MegaNoticiasChiapas/videos/399757837480252/?sfnsn=mo  https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=438509410030410  https://twitter.com/CONANP\_mx/status/1135975924560670720  https://twitter.com/CONANP\_mx/status/1135949684847943680  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https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/1205.html  https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/6105.html  https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/1204.html  https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/1302.html  https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/7401.html  https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/9305.html  https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/5103.html  https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/7102.html  https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/i-efectividad/reportes\_html/8106.html    Monitoreo de Especies Emblemáticas-Monitoreo biológico  https://laverdadnoticias.com/quintanaroo/Calentamiento-de-playas-pone-en-peligro-especies-de-tortugas-en-Quintana-Roo-20190514-0117.html  https://www.facebook.com/CONANPmx/posts/2188462327855535  https://twitter.com/CONANP\_mx/status/1126184644624261120    Otros esquemas-ADVC  https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/la-conanp-promueve-la-conectividad-como-herramienta-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es  https://nortedigital.mx/se-certifica-janos-para-enfrentar-el-cambio-climatico/  https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/conanp-diagnostica-vulnerabilidad-al-cambio-climatico-en-janos-y-el-vizcaino?idiom=es  https://twitter.com/CONANP\_mx/status/1141436609860030464    Medidas de adaptación-Marina  http://www.notimex.gob.mx/ntxnotaLibre/697885/protegen-especies-con-refugios-en-quintana-roo  https://laverdadnoticias.com/quintanaroo/Crean-albergues-para-preservar-fauna-de-arrecifes-ante-amenaza-del-cambio-climatico-en-Quintana-Roo-20190516-0078.html  https://www.theyucatantimes.com/2019/03/action-plan-to-save-mexicos-dying-caribbean-reef/  https://www.lajornadamaya.mx/2019-03-20/Sindrome-blanco-arrasa-con-corales-del-Caribe  https://twitter.com/CONANP\_mx/status/1128790474137907200  https://www.facebook.com/cambioclimaticoanp/posts/2402934573079416    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# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [4647-MEX-Resilience-GEF5 CEO Endorsement-28-08-2013 - Final.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4647/213459/1667435/1667716/4647-MEX-Resilience-GEF5%20CEO%20Endorsement-28-08-2013%20-%20Final.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs:  There are 8 civil society organizations that collaborate with 12 protected natural areas, where 15 adaptation measures are implemented, designed in a participatory manner within the framework of the design of climate change adaptation programs. Names of the NGOs, its measures and protected areas, are listed below: Costa Salvaje restores Red Mangle in the Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve; Ecology and Island Conservation Group Civil Association seeks prevention, control and management of an invasive alien species in the Gulf Islands of California; Forum for the sustainable development Civil Association, which will restore 50 hectares of mangrove to maintain and increase the connectivity of the complex through ecological and productive corridors in 5 communities in the Pantanos de Centla Biosphere Reserve, and will also attain protection of biological corridors in the Selva el Ocote Biosphere Reserve to achieve connectivity of the Humid Jungles and their area of influence; Conservation Fund &quot;El Triunfo&quot; Civil Association will design and implement silvopastoral systems meant to recharge aquifers and the sustainable management of forest plantations with native species for obtaining firewood in the Sumidero Canyon National Park; Terra Peninsular Asociación Civil will carry out the conservation, restoration, and management of fuels in the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir National Park; Pronatura Noreste will restore degraded areas of the Mapimí Biosphere Reserve, and habitats of the Monarch Butterfly and the Magueyero Bat in the Don Martín Irrigation District; Pronatura Mexico will generate the diversification of productive activities that make use of biodiversity in the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve and the restoration of the ecological functionality of the riparian vegetation that presents serious degradation processes; finally, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) implements the restoration of reefs in the Costa Occidental National Park of Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancún, and Punta Nizuc, a pilot project for the estimation of carbon storage capacity and management of the Protection Area of Flora and Fauna Mangroves of Nichupté Lagunar System Nichupté-Bojórquez. TNC also implements a project for the restoration of dunes in the Arrecife National Park of Puerto Morelos. As well as the partnership with Adaptur, another organization that seeks to finance measures to be implemented, both in the Mexican Caribbean.    Work with any Indigenous Peoples:  Most of the territories where a more participatory design has been chosen for climate change adaptation programs are ancestral territories of various indigenous peoples, therefore, participation spaces were convened representatively. In many cases, ancestral practices have been the basis for the design of adaptation measures based on ecosystems. In the Monarch Butterfly Complex, a registered trademark of natural products manufactured by Mazahuas groups has been established through the project. In addition, it has worked with representatives of the Otomí, Nahuatl, Mixteco, Zapoteco, Mazateco, Purépecha, Tlapanecos and Totonaco peoples. The Don Martín complex has worked with representatives of the Maskogos and Kikapúes peoples. In the Gulf Islands of California, we have worked directly with women from the Co'omkaak people. The PACC of the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir and Constitución de 1857 parks covers the territories of the ancient extinct or almost extinct Kumiai, Pai Paí, Cochimí and Kiliwas. The PACC corresponding to the PNA Pantanos de Centla and Laguna de Términos incorporates the participation of the Chol and Tzotzil communities. In Chiapas, in the Cañón del Sumidero and Selva el Ocote PNA, we work with the Zoque people. Finally, the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve has worked with the Mixtec, Cuicatecos, Nahuas, Chocholtecos, Popolocas, Chinantecos and Mazatecos peoples.    Work with the Private Sector  The project has participated with several companies of the private sector, notably the experiences with PEMEX in Campeche and Volkswagen in Monarca. These companies have actively participated in the design of the PACC and have shown interest in financing the implementation of adaptation measures. In addition, the participation of associative companies, tour operators and cooperatives has been broad and fundamental in these same processes.    The project has impelled the Advisory Councils to once again be targeted as fundamental participation mechanisms that strengthen climate governance. We have worked in an integral and harmonious manner with the CONANP and the areas in charge of promoting participation and governance processes, in a specific way by carrying out a survey of strengthening needs. This work with the Advisory Councils has contributed to strengthening territorial governance in the PNAs. As a result of the diagnosis, aspects were identified in which work can be done to strengthen these participation mechanisms. Therefore, the work carried out this year will implement a specific strategy of development and capacity building for members of the Advisory Councils on management, climate change, and gender perspective. This will also help to guarantee the follow-up of the adaptation measures implemented and continue with the participatory processes around attention to climate change. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.