2020

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**GEF6:BD Conservation in Prod. Landscapes**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5842 |
| GEF ID | 9416 |
| Title | Conserving biodiversity through sustainable management in production landscapes in Costa Rica |
| Country(ies) | Costa Rica, Costa Rica |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | CRI10 (Costa Rica) |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project strategy will have a nationwide impact triggered by national policies and action on the ground. It aims to deliver Global Environmental Benefits by promoting a dynamic multi-sectorial management process of official environmental information, in order to increase collective action for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through sustainable land-use management in rural and urban landscapes. This premise will be tested in the production landscapes of La Amistad Pacifico Conservation Area (ACLAP) and the Inter-Urban Biological Corridor of MarÃ­a Aguilar River in San Jose (MAIBC) covering 619,162 hectares (449,546 hectares of production landscape within ACLAP, and 169,616 hectares of biological corridor in MAIBC). |

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| GEF Operational Focal Point | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Overall Ratings

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| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** |
| **Objective****To mainstream biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes and urban biological corridors of Costa Rica** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Mandatory Indicator 1 (UNDP): Number of people benefiting directly from solutions for managing natural resources and ecosystem services, ensuring gender equality | Direct: 0
- ACLA-P: 0
- MAIBC: 0 | Direct:
- ACLA-P: 160 (40 farms)
- MAIBC: 25,000 | Direct:
- ACLA-P: 400 (100 farms)
- MAIBC: 25,000 | Direct: 7337

ACLA-P: 1120 (280 farms)
- 680 men
- 452 women

MAIBC: 6217
- 3167 women
- 3050 men

Until June 2019, a total of 7337 people benefiting in both areas ACLA-P and MAIBC.

In ACLA-P 1120 people (considering a family group of 4 in 280 farms) are benefit directly with a grant to apply different agroforestry initiatives to promote managing natural resources. Within this total 452 are women who work in productive ideas which contribute to self-reliance and women empowerment through sustainable land management.

In the case of MAIBC 6217 people (3167 women and 3050 men) have been benefit directly in different environmental education and sensibilization activities such as reforestation campaigns, clean-up days in the María Aguilar River and others. This number considering the direct beneficiaries with establishment of 2 nurseries in San José canton which will produce at least 15,000 native species to reforestation process in MAIBC.  | By June 2020, a total of 21569 people are been benefited in both areas:
- 11217 women
- 10352 men

ACLA-P: 2952 people
- 1602 men
- 1350 women

In ACLA-P 2952 people (1602 men and 1350 women) are benefiting through different activities related to managing natural resources and ecosystem services, such as non-refundable resource to apply landscape management tools in their farms, topographic and property registration processes within areas prioritized for conservation purposes, training in biological monitoring tools under a citizen science approach and participating on environmental education activities.

MAIBC: 18617
- 9867 women
- 8750 men

In MAIBC 18617 people (9867 women and 8750 men) are benefiting directly. These people are involved in different environmental education and sensibilization activities such as reforestation campaigns, workshops, clean-up days in the María Aguilar River, and others. This number considering the direct beneficiaries with the establishment of 3 nurseries in the Biological Corridor and the intervention in 64 ha in MAIBC. |
| Project Indicator 2: Area (ha) of avoided loss in forest cover in production landscapes by project end | - ACLA-P: 0 (699.9 ha of annual loss in forest cover )
- MAIBC: 0 ha
(Baseline and target of annual loss in forest cover for MAIBC will be determined during project implementation)
 | - ACLA-P: 287 ha
- MAIBC: 148,94 ha | - ACLA-P: 1327 ha (ha of annual loss in forest cover)
- MAIBC: 148,94 ha (ha of annual loss in forest cover) - Total project: 1475,94 ha (ha of annual loss in forest cover)  | For this report have been determined that baseline is 0 for both areas. By the project end, target is:

- ACLA-P: 1327 ha (ha of annual loss in forest cover)

- MAIBC: 148,94 ha (ha of annual loss in forest cover)

- Total project: 1475,94 ha (ha of annual loss in forest cover)

To determinate it, the project calculated the number of hectares where land management tools has been applied in ACLA-P through grants. Despite of evidences of some forest loss in ACLA-P related to pineapple production (26,63 ha of forest has been lost between 2016-2017). So, for this reason, the project will work in a double verification to ensure that at least these 1327 ha will be part of the total area of avoided loss in forest cover in ACLA-P.

To achieve that, have been established agreements with local groups (through grants) to protect these 1327 ha of forest where farmers work in different LMT initiatives. Second, applying a verification system through MOCUPP where show it how many of these hectares have maintain protected.

In terms of MAIBC was considered the number of hectares what in this moment has MAIBC in riparian forest (natural protection area).

In MAIBC, 148,94 ha have been mapped and the project is working with institutions, local governments and local communities to protect them and avoid forest loss of this riparian forest.

The baseline determinate for MAIBC is 0 considering that did not exist data and information about it. For this reason, midterm target will be to achieve that these 148,94 hectares don´t lose. End of project target level will be to increase in 235 ha avoided loss in forest cover in MAIBC.  | At June 2020 the data for both regions are:

- ACLA-P: 3559.67 hectares are under protection through the signature of memorandums of understanding with farm owners. These hectares are constituted by primary and secondary forests which represent important sites to connect biological corridors with wild protected areas. Also, potentially these farms would model production with biodiversity conservation because these hectares are part of the grant initiative established by the project to promote the transition to better agriculture and livestock practices.
Additionally, the project has identified 262.34 hectares (constituted by primary and secondary forests) through topographic and property registration processes within areas prioritized for conservation purposes. These hectares are part of land property registries study that project develops within the ACLA-P and is implemented to 50 km2 of land in the buffer zone’s production landscapes.
In both cases, the project will use MOCUPP as monitoring tool to control these forest hectares.

- MAIBC: 148.94 hectares constituted by riparian forest in the Maria Aguilar river have been delimited and are part of protected areas that SINAC and municipalities must be protected. The project will work closely with these institutions to avoid loss in forest cover in this area.
Furthermore, the project has identified 875. 61 hectares within MAIBC which represent urban green areas (parks mainly) that will be protected and intervened to promote a better connection with the riparian forest in the biological corridor.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 1****Component 1: Favorable enabling conditions (policies, technologies, markets and finance) for delivering multiple global**  |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 3: Interinstitutional agreement formalizes the National Monitoring System for Land Use Change in Production Landscapes (MOCUPP) | 0 | Draft of the Interinstitutional Agreement | Interinstitutional agreement published | A draft decree to formalize National System to Monitoring Forest Cover and Use (SIMOCUTE) operated by MINAE is being reviewed by institutional counterparts.

Is on negotiation if MOCUPP will be integrate of SIMOCUTE or what would be the best way to include it as a complement.

To achieve it, is necessary to have a common understanding about MOCUPP and how it works for activities of their institutions, in both the public and private sectors. For this reason, the project has been developed multiple activities which 240 people (62 women and 78 men) participated.

There have been meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and Ministry of Environment (MINAE) with the purpose of achieving conditions of political-institutional support for the implementation and use of the information generated in the monitoring of new crops.

Parallelly, the project has worked with productive sector as livestock, pineapple and oil palm to established participatory spaces where under co-creation methodology different productive sectors could interchange opportunities about MOCUPP use.  | The inter-institutional agreement will be achieved by a Presidential commission established to mandate that government organizations use the information generated by the Monitoring System for Use Change in Production Landscapes (MOCUPP) for relevant government activities.

In addition, it should be noted that an Executive Ministerial Order (N° 0006-2020) was recently signed by the Ministry of Environment instructing ministerial units to use MOCUPP for monitoring purposes of land-use change.

The project is also working to ensure MOCUPP's financial sustainability, with a draft proposal for an amendment of the Biodiversity Law, subsection K, which states that 3% of the wood tax is allocated to the financial sustainability of geographic information systems (GIS) platforms for monitoring land use change. The congress is likely to approve this amendment sometime in 2021.

As a result of this process, the Commission analyses the first draft decree to formalize the National System to Monitoring Forest Cover and Use (SIMOCUTE) which include MOCUPP as the main tool of the system. Moreover, the Commission works in a strategy to define different MOCUPP uses and applications in all levels of the environmental sector in Costa Rica. |
| Indicator 4: Number of interinstitutional agreements signed annually with the SNIT, linking georeferenced information with land ownership data and the most recent and available satellite imagery, and available through the SNIT/MOCUPP viewer. | 0 | 5 agreements | 11 agreements | 5 drafts of institutional agreements to consolidate the SNIT/MOCUPP with land ownership data and available satellite imagery viewer is on track with following institutions:

1. CONAGEBIO (National Commission to manage biodiversity).
2. Chamber of cattlemen south zone.
3. Chamber of Perez Zeledon cattlemen.
4. FONAFIFO (National Forestry Financing Fund).
5. Environmental Administrative Tribunal
6. Municipality of San Jose
7. Municipality of Curridabat

As a result, and after institutional validation, following information will be available in SNIT:

- Biodiversity information by Costa Rican region.
- Protection area of María Aguilar River validated by INVU.
- Land use maps in MAIBC.
- Land use in each productive initiative in ACLA-P to demonstrate avoided forest loss and increase of connectivity through LMT.
- Baseline pastureland for cattle grazing in ACLA-P.

Besides, the results for loss and gain of forest cover in relation to pineapple 2017-2018 was uploaded and are available in SNIT viewer.  | Please note that this indicator is no longer relevant for the project because a government decree eliminated the agreements that each institution needed to negotiate to upload information to the SNIT.

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| Indicator 5: Number of agreements established with international buyers for the acquisition of products verified as free of loss of forest cover  | 0 | 5 | 10 | No progress yet.

The project has worked in two areas: first to definite the national verifications system to certify products free of loss of forest cover (based on information generated by MOCUPP), because in this moment Costa Rica doesn´t have a system with this characteristic. Second, working with national agencies (PROCOMER and COMEX) who deal with international buyers to define this process and what would be the best way to achieve it.

Also, the project participated in Good Growth Conference in Lima where could interchange with some international buyers to explore possibilities on this initiative. | No progress yet.

The project is working with national agencies (PROCOMER and COMEX) who deal with international buyers to define this process and what would be the best way to achieve it.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 2****Component 2: Multiple global environmental benefits (biodiversity conservation, reduced carbon emissions and increased carbon storage) are delivered in production landscapes in the ACLA-P buffer zone forest zone (Region 1) and Maria Aguilar Inter Urban Biological Corridor (Region 2)** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 6: Area (ha) of landscape management tools that contribute to improving ecosystem connectivity and biodiversity conservation established at the end of the project  | - Micro-corridors: 0
- Sylvopastoral systems: 0 | - Micro-corridors: 300 ha
- Sylvopastoral systems: 800 ha
 | - Micro-corridors: 700 ha
- Sylvopastoral systems: 2,000
 | - Micro-corridors: 345 ha
- Sylvopastoral systems: 982 ha

The connectivity ecosystem has improved thanks to establishment of 345 ha of Micro-corridors in ACLA-P, where through an agreement, each farm beneficies with grant must contribute with at least one hectare of connectivity.

982 ha silvopastoral system are being implemented in ACLA-P with livestock producers benefits with grants as a contribution to improve ecosystem connectivity and biodiversity conservation with this economic activity.
Projects are being implemented by organized group using different land management tools (reforestation of river bank, agroforestry, micro biological corridor).  | At June 2020, the project reports the following advance:

- Micro-corridors: 480 ha

- Sylvopastoral systems: 1170 ha

480 hectares in micro-corridors have been established in ACLA-P, improving connectivity between protected areas and biological corridors in the region. This was possible thanks to a signed agreement with project farms to ensure the protection of these areas.

1170 hectares of silvopastoral systems are under implementation with livestock producers and which are delivering environmental and economic benefits.

It is important to highlight the coordination with CORFOGA (national cattle corporation) to involve its associates in the arborization of paddocks and recovery riparian forest.  |
| Indicator 7: Increase in biomass reserves (tCO2eq) derived from landscape management tools | 0 tCO2eq | 35,121.5 tCO2eq  | 85,649.6 tCO2eq | This indicator is on track.

The project validated Small Grant Program (SGP) methodology to calculate the increase in biomass reserves for each project benefit by grants. The National University of Costa Rica was contracted to calculate under SGP methodology increase in biomass reserves in each project benefit by grants in ACLA-P.

The expected increase in biomass reserves will be (approx.) 6930 tCOeq. | Until June 2020, the project has estimated a total of 94,052 tCO2eq increase in biomass reserves. This calculation is derived from primary and secondary forest present in project farms and landscape management tools that are implementing in ACLA-P, specifically as a result to establishment of micro-corridors and applying the silvopastoral system in project farms. |
| Indicator 8: Reduction in CO2e emissions in project farms  | 28,465.0 tCO2e/year due to losses in forest plantations  | 14,232.5 tCO2e /year  | 14,232.5 tCO2e/year | This indicator is on track.

To calculate this reduction, the project has worked with each productive initiative financed by grants. For this, each initiative has been mapped land use in each farm to determinate CO2 baseline. Base on that, would be possible calculate reduction CO2 emissions for each farm which implement LMT (agroforestry and silvopastoral system, reforestation activities and soil improvement).

The expected reduction in CO2 emissions by project financing with grants will be (approx.): 6930 tCO2e/year.

Could be possible that when all grants will be assigned the reductions in CO emissions will increase.  | Until June 2020, the project has estimated a total of 18,944 tCO2e/year reduction in CO2e emissions in project farms. This calculation is derived from primary and secondary forest present in project farms and landscape management tools that are implementing in ACLA-P, specifically as a result to establishment of micro-corridors and applying the silvopastoral system in project farms. |
| Indicator 9: Presence of key bird species in the ACLA-P remains stable | Mammals
Family Felidae (wild cats)
- Jaguar (Panthera onca)
- Puma (Puma concolor)
- Ocelot (Leopardus pardalis)
- Jaguarundi (Puma yagouaroundi)
- Collared peccary (Pecari tajacu)

Family Cervidae (deer)
- Red brocket (Mazama americana)
- White-tailed deer (Odoicoleus virginianus)
- Baird's Tapir (Tapirus bairdii)

Birds
Family Trogonidae (trogons)
- Resplendent quetzal (Pharomachrus mocinno)
- Black-throated trogon (Trogon rufus)
-Baird´s trogon (Trogon bairdii)
-Gartered trogon (Trogon caligatus)
- Slaty-tailed trogon (Trogon massena)
- Collared trogon (Trogon collaris)
- Three-wattled bellbird (Procnias tricarunculata)
- Black-faced solitaire (Myadestes melanops)

Family Tinamidae (tinamous)
-Great tinamou (Tinamus major)
-Highland tinamou (Nothocercus bonapartei)
-Little tinamou (Cryturellus soui)

Family Cracidae (curassows, guans and chachalacas)
- Great curassow (Crax rubra)
- Crested guan (Penelope purpurascens)
- Plain Chachalaca (Ortalis cinereiceps)
- Black guan (Chamaepetes unicolor) | Mammals
Family Felidae (wild cats)
- Jaguar (Panthera onca)
- Puma (Puma concolor)
- Ocelot (Leopardus pardalis)
- Jaguarundi (Puma yagouaroundi)
- Collared peccary (Pecari tajacu)

Family Cervidae (deer)
- Red brocket (Mazama americana)
- White-tailed deer (Odoicoleus virginianus)
- Baird's Tapir (Tapirus bairdii)

Birds
Family Trogonidae (trogons)
- Resplendent quetzal (Pharomachrus mocinno)
- Black-throated trogon (Trogon rufus)
- Baird´s trogon (Trogon bairdii)
- Gartered trogon (Trogon caligatus)
- Slaty-tailed trogon (Trogon massena)
- Collared trogon (Trogon collaris)
- Three-wattled bellbird (Procnias tricarunculata)
- Black-faced solitaire (Myadestes melanops)

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- Great tinamou (Tinamus major)
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Family Cracidae (curassows, guans and chachalacas)
- Great curassow (Crax rubra)
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- Plain Chachalaca (Ortalis cinereiceps)
- Black guan (Chamaepetes unicolor) | Mammals
Family Felidae (wild cats)
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- Puma (Puma concolor)
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- Red brocket (Mazama americana)
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Birds
Family Trogonidae (trogons)
- Resplendent quetzal (Pharomachrus mocinno)
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Family Tinamidae (tinamous)
- Great tinamou (Tinamus major)
- Highland tinamou (Nothocercus bonapartei)
- Little tinamou (Cryturellus soui)

Family Cracidae (curassows, guans and chachalacas)
- Great curassow (Crax rubra)
- Crested guan (Penelope purpurascens)
- Plain Chachalaca (Ortalis cinereiceps)
- Black guan (Chamaepetes unicolor) | For monitoring biodiversity on productive landscape, a training program was initiated at a community level. It uses digital tools and platforms. Up to his moment there are 19 workshops with participation of 184 people (74 men and 110 women) from 13 communities in the ACLAP trained.

Currently, we are in the process of conforming participatory monitoring brigades to develop a base line for biodiversity in productive landscapes.

Monitoring brigades are being trained for the use of digital platforms: E-Bird, Merlin and naturalist

Methodology and protocol to carry out the participatory monitoring are in the revision process.

Note: the indicator was updated to add additional mammals. The progress against presence of mammals will be monitored over the next year and reported in the 2020 PIR. | The project has consolidated local participatory biological monitoring brigades, who are voluntarily working and updating data about species in ACLA-P. For this report, the project applied an online survey in communities, citizen science reports (through biological monitoring apps like e-birds), and cameras traps. Until June 2020 the data capture shows the following:

- Mammals

The most common wild cat reported is the ocelot (41.2% of the surveys). A jaguar was captured with a trail camera in the community of Tres Colinas.

20% of the communities consider the peccaries as common animals within their properties.

36.7% of interviewers have seen a red brocket. An individual was captured by a trail camera in Tres Colinas.

28% of of interviewers have seen a deer within their properties.

 23% of interviewers have seen a tapir within their properties. An individual was captured with a trail camera in Tres Colinas.

37% of interviewers have seen a auler monkey within their properties.

19% of interviewers have seen a spider monkey within their properties.

69% of the surveys reported seen a white-faced capuchin monkey within their properties. This is the most common species of monkey reported in ACLAP.

41% of interviewers have seen a squirrel monkey within their properties.

79.6% of the surveys reported seen an agouti within their properties. This is a common species reported in ACLAP.

69.5% of the surveys reported seen a paca within their properties. This is a common species reported in ACLAP.

- Birds

Over 60% of the communities consider trogons as rare or no seen animals within their properties. The most common specie reported is the gartered trogon. Quetzal are mostly above 2000 meters above sea level, which limited the reports to communities within this elevation.

29% of interviewers have seen a bellbird within their properties.

54% of the surveys have seen a black-faced solitaire. This is a common species reported in ACLAP, specially at communities above 1500 meters above sea level.

57% of the interviewers reported the great tinamou and the little tinamou, which are the most common species of ACLAP. 60% indicate never have seen a highland tinamou.
65.3% of the surveys reported never have seen a great curassow within their properties. A family of three individulas was recorded by a trail camera in Tres Colinas.

Only 42% of the interviewers have not seen a crested guan within their properties.

84% of the interviewers have seen a plain chachalaca within their properties. This is a very common species in ACLAP.

Only 37.7% of the interviewers have not seen a black guan within their properties. |
| Indicator 10: Number of farms verified as free of loss of forest cover | 0 | 25 farms  | 50 farms  | The information of 280 farms and their productive practices have considered as baseline to this indicator.

For the next year, will be incorporated a verification data about how many of these farms have achieved a production with free of loss of forest cover.

This verification will be realized with information provided by MOCUPP. | The project works with 500 farms to apply landscape management tools. A total of 7603.82 hectares has been mapped in order to know the land use in the project farms. Each of these farms will be monitored using MOCUPP to verify them as free of loss of forest cover prior to the terminal evaluation.
 |
| Indicator 11: Change in annual income per initiative and disaggregated by gender with verified increase in forest cover  | For agricultural farms the average income is US$440.10 per month. In the scenario where this income remains stable for the next 12 months, the annual income is US$4,401. This income includes all productive activities.

For the same farms the project estimated the income dis-aggregated by gender with the following results:

- Men´s income: $437.45 per month ($5,249.4 by year).
- Women´s income: $339.99 per month ($4,079.88 by year). | - Men´s income: $437.45 per month ($5,249.4 by year).
- Women´s income: $339.99 per month ($4,079.88 by year). |  Men´s income: $481.19 per month ($5,774.34 by year).
- Women´s income: $373.99 per month ($4,487.87 by year). | A socioeconomic baseline assessment has been produced with each of beneficiaries of productive initiatives. With this information the project could know income level of every project at start or before grant. When all grants will be assigned the baseline will be determinate.

Baseline and targets will be determined in 2020.  | The project applied a socioeconomic study, to estimate the baseline for this indicator.

- For agricultural farms the average income is US$440.10 per month. In the scenario where this income remains stable for the next 12 months, the annual income is US$4,401. This income includes all productive activities.

For the same farms the project estimated the income dis-aggregated by gender with the following results:

- Men´s income: $437.45 per month ($5,249.4 by year).
- Women´s income: $339.99 per month ($4,079.88 by year).

The mid-term target is the same baseline values.

The end of project target is the baseline + 10%.

 |
| Indicator 12: Area (ha) of landscape management tools (micro-corridors, protection zones\*, urban green areas\*\*) that contributes to improving ecosystem connectivity and biodiversity conservation at the end of the project
\* River and stream banks, spring buffers, groundwater recharge areas, and catchment areas or outlets for drinking water
\*\* Urban parks, urban open space, tree-lined streets and avenues
 | - Micro-corridors: 0
- Protection zones: 0
- Urban green areas: 0 | - Micro-corridors: 400 ha
- Protection zones: 20 ha
- Urban green areas: 500 ha
 | - Micro-corridors 1,000 ha
- Protection zones (i.e., river banks): 50 ha
- Urban green areas: 1,000 ha
 | - Micro-corridors: 153,44 ha
- Protection zones: 148,94 ha
- Urban green areas: 122, 87 ha

The area (ha) of landscape management tools (micro-corridors, protection zones, urban green areas) that contributes to improving ecosystem connectivity and biodiversity conservation in MAIBC have been determinate as a part environmental assessment worked since start project.

To increase these hectares the project will work with local authorities and communities in MAIBC to determinate potential places where can be improve landscape management tools.  | At June 2020, the project has intervened in a total of 63 hectares in MAIBC with different green infrastructure which contributes to connectivity in the biological corridor. The interventions greening significantly the city, according to the following data:

- Micro-corridors: 175.47 ha.
- Protection areas: 161.54 ha.
- Urban green areas: 151.22 ha.  |
| Indicator 13: Increase in biomass reserves (tCO2eq) | 0 tCO2eq | 45,668.33 tCO2eq
(Target will be confirmed during project implementation)
 | 91,336.67 tCO2eq
(Target will be confirmed during project implementation)
 | This indicator is on track.

The project validated Small Grant Program (SGP) methodology to calculate the increase in biomass reserves for each project benefit by grants. The National University of Costa Rica was contracted to calculate under SGP methodology increase in biomass reserves with reforestation process in MAIBC.

The expected increase in biomass reserves will be (approx.) 3016 tCOeq. | Until June 2020, the project has estimated a total of
456.07 tCO2eq increase in biomass reserves. This calculation is derived from interventions in MAIBC through the establishment of micro-corridors, restoration of green urban areas, and the recovery of riparian forest in Maria Aguilar River. |
| Indicator 14: Presence of migratory bird species in the MAIBC remains stable | - Summer tanager (Piranga rubra)
- Baltimore oriole (Icterus galbula)
 | Summer tanager (Piranga rubra)
Baltimore oriole (Icterus galbula)
 | Summer tanager (Piranga rubra)
Baltimore oriole (Icterus galbula)
 | The presence of Summer tanager and Baltimore oriole was verified in the framework of inventory of flora and fauna in the MAIBC (report prepared by project in 2018) where was found 308 species distributed in 40 families of birds.

As a part to confirm presence of these migratory birds species in MAIBC,the project The project will implement, annually, the migratory bird counting technique.  | The presence of Summer tanager and Baltimore oriole was verified in the framework of the first urban counting birds in the MAIBC

During February 2020, the first bird count is performed in MAIBC in 13 representative sites. It was carried out with the aim of knowing the diversity of bird species and at the same time involving citizens to ensure the sustainability of monitoring.

- More the 70 bird species were reported in MAICB.
- 12 of then are migratory birds.
- 49 women and 29 men participated

- A total of 12 Summer tanager was observed in 5 different sites. Abundance accounted for 1%.

- A total of 21 Baltimore oriole were registered in 9 MAICB sites. Abundance accounted for 1.75%.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 3****Component 3: Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 15: Number of documents on successful experiences about the incorporation of conservation biodiversity objectives, land management, and carbon sequestration in sustainable production landscapes and interurban biological corridors in Costa Rica.  | 0 | 5 | 10 | Some experiences and lessons learned from monitoring changes in land cover, biodiversity, carbon emissions and stocks, and gender equality and women’s empowerment on production landscapes in ACLA-P has been systematized, especially in the establishment of forest nursery and women in productive initiative.

Also, in the MAIBC some experiences have been systematized, for example the project participates as observer member (together with Ombudsman Office) in the case of Río Ocloro with objective to collect lessons learned and generate good practices and intervention protocols in cases of encroachment to natural protection areas.

Thematic studies and other knowledge documented, communication and public awareness materials with a gender perspective produced and available for dissemination.

1. Corredor Biológico Interurbano María Aguilar: Una mirada multidimensional
2. Inventory of flora and fauna
3. A study on Río María Aguilar water quality
4. Methodology for the demarcation of the María Aguilar river's protection areas.
5. Three publications of the Toño Pizote series for the ACLAP.  | The project has developed an important group of technical studies and methodological documents about conservation biodiversity in the rural and urban landscapes, detailed below:

1. Methodology for digital delimitation of protected areas of rivers, gorges, and streams.
2. Review of land use change monitorings services, national systems and tools in support of deforestation free commodities: Options for palm oil, soy, pasture (beef)and pineapple.
3. Protocol for participatory biological monitoring of productive landscapes: a case proposal for the buffer zone of the Protected Wild Areas of ACLA-P.
4. Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for Systemic Change: A New approach to Strengthening Farmer Support Systems

ACLAP publications:

5. Environmental education and capacity building plan in the buffer zone of protected wild areas of ACLAP.
6. Vegetable fuel measurement for forest fire risk mapping system within buffer zones in ACLA-P.
7. Guide for the establishment of forest nurseries

MAIBC publications:

8. MAIBC Flora and Fauna Inventory
9. Integrated analysis of water quality in Maria Aguilar river.
10. Multidimensional analysis of MAIBC.
11. Application guide of reforestation protocol for the rehabilitation and maintenance to protected areas in the Costa Rica great metropolitan area
12. Pact for the María Aguilar river |
| Indicator 16: Change in the indices about Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP; indices will be defined at the beginning of the project) as a result of awareness and environmental education at the subnational and local levels | - ACLA-P: 0.702
- MAIBC: 0.757
(Baseline and targets discussed and agreed during review of 2020 PIR)
 | - ACLA-P: 0.702
- MAIBC: 0.757
 | - ACLA-P: 0.768
- MAIBC: 0.800 | Two qualitative studies which contain a characterization of knowledges, attitudes and practices in ACLA-P and MAIBC have been concluded.

As a part of this, the project works in a quantitative approach to determinate a index apply to both areas.  | The project estimated the baseline and targets for this indicator as follows:

Baseline:

- ACLA-P: 0.702
- MAIBC: 0.757

- Midterm target level:

- ACLA-P: 0.702
- MAIBC: 0.757

- End of project level:

- ACLA-P: 0.768
- MAIBC: 0.800 |
| **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): | 49.51% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 79.59% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,316,986 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 6,699,315 |
| Co-financing | 26,098,314 |

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| **Key Project Dates** |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 8, 2016 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jan 11, 2018 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 19, 2018 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | May 2, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Apr 30, 2021 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 19, 2022 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 19, 2023 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)** |
| 2019-08-06 |
| 2019-12-12 |
| 2020-06-09 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks  | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Safety and Security | COVID 19 is a risk.
COVID 19 forced the Project to adapt AWP 2020 to reduce the impacts of the pandemic. The project has important components in the environmental education program and reforestation which are implemented in coordination with stakeholders. Due to transport and mobility restrictions and lockdown, the goals defined in the AWP 2020 are under risk, so the project had to take some actions.

Based on the adaptive management framework, the project has created a series of online training courses and adapt all activities to this new reality with mobility restrictions. Based on the adaptive management framework, the project has created a series of online training courses and adapt all AWP 2020 activities to this new reality with mobility restrictions. New activities have been created, such as the family brigades to urban reforestation, where families whose income has been affected due to COVID-19 will receive an extra wage to participate in green restoration in MAIBC.

The project by March 2020 had already invested almost US$ 3 million, it was an opportunity to innovate while helping economically people involved with the Project. In addition, offering opportunities for mental health through environmental activities for participants. It is important to emphasize that most of the planned activities for 2020 are being implemented.  |

# Adjustments

**Risk Management**

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA.  Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP’s enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management.  Next, the Country Office must select below the ‘high’ risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other ‘substantial’ risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR.  Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

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| **Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.** |
| Safety and Security |

**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.** |
| The project must complete its midterm review by September 2020. However, considering internal analysis, consultation with national counterparts, and partners this evaluation should be delayed until at least January 2021.

We justify this request on the following considerations:

• The inception workshop for this project was held in May 2018, the full complete hiring of the project team was extended until September 2018 for reasons related to government transition that same month of May 2018.

Considering this delayed start, a better milestone to time 30 months of implementation would mean the mid-term review should be pushed to early next year (2021).

• The COVID 19 pandemic of this year has meant that the country is under strict lockdown, restriction to public gatherings and very restricted mobility. Planning to move to conduct interviews and observe the progress of the project is difficult and although many of these activities may be virtualized, many stakeholders of the project are still difficult to reach.
• Moreover, strategic counterparts are focused on the pandemic and their effects. So, to organize appointments for interviews for an independent evaluation team, in time for submission by September does not seem reasonable. This is particularly true for local governments, national ministries, public agencies, and others.

For the above mentioned reasons, we request to delay the mid-term review to start in January 2021, so it may be submitted by March 2021.  |

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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 COVID19 pandemic has meant the borders are closed and strict social distancing measures have been adopted this has led us to agree with the project team that it makes sense to delay the mid term review of the project to take place until early 2021. |

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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.** |
| Due to COVID-19 Pandemic the project has imposed mobility restrictions that have affected the project. The project has adapted to this situation and is using virtual tools to facilitate communications and training sessions with project beneficiaries.

The mid-term review was originally programmed for September 2020 and due to the situation with the COVID-19 it was postponed until January 2021 and submitted in April. In early 2021, COVID-19 restrictions are likely to be reduced or removed and the consultants might be able to do site visits and hold face to face interviews with project beneficiaries. This is supported by the RTA and this PIR reflects the new date. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | This project has managed to make significant progress in 18 months since its started. The country officer evaluates the progress as satisfactory. The IP Ratings shows a cumulative GL delivery of 49.5%; the budget execution is higher than expected, and Do Progress evidence an important advance in objective, indicators and goals. Additionally, all partners are working in demonstrating the co-financing defined by the ProDoc.
Even though the project has been successful in its planning, execution and organization, it is needed to consider a delay in one outcome and a substantive review for another. The postponement refers to the Midterm Review (MTR) due to a tardy start date and to COVID-19 Pandemic. Costa Rica has been in strict lockdown, restriction to public gatherings and mobility. Field work is not possible at the moment. Moreover, strategic counterparts are focused on the pandemic, its effect and the attention of general population; because of that it was needed to move the MTR to January 2021. The substantive review was processed for the Monitoring System for Land Use Change in Productive Landscapes. It was advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, MAG) and the Ministry of Environment and Energy (Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía, MINAE) to increase the tree cover in pasture layer up to 70% (it was first stablished in 30%). The aim is to allow livestock farmers to demonstrate increase of forest coverage, promoted, by the Low-Carbon Livestock Strategy for Costa Rica. Furthermore, it was also included to detect productive land use changes based on loss, gain and no-change in tree cover for pineapple, oil palm and pasture crops, for the years 2018 and 2019, as an input for strengthening MOCUPP.
All three components of the project are showing significant progress.
The first component: Favorable conditions (policies, technologies, markets, and finance) for delivering multiple GEBs in managed production landscapes and interurban biological corridors, has developed several public policy instruments to improve environmental conditions in both sector (ACLAP and MAIBC); among them interinstitutional agreements ( 17 organizations and institutions signed the Pact for María Aguilar, which includes approximately 40 concrete commitments for the socio-environmental improvement of MAIBC, Methodology for the digital delimitation of the protection of riparian areas (published and official), update of the Biodiversity Law (on track of officialization), National Policy to restore the tree cover on protection areas of rivers, streams, and springs (on track of officialization), Technical studies for the creation of the (on the track of officialization) Bicentennial Biological Reserve: Bird Bell, Executive Decree to create a new category of protection, called: Urban Natural Parks (PNU), in accordance with the Biodiversity Law and its regulations (on track of officialization), Participatory biological monitoring protocol for
productive landscapes: a proposal for a buffer zone for the Protected Wild Areas of the ACLA-P (on track of officialization)
A Presidential Commission, led by MINAE, was stablished in order to analyze the sustainability of MOCUPP and to define its use as an environmental monitoring tool to avoid loss of forest cover. Additionally, it will help to demonstrate that Costa Rican commodities are free of deforestation. From June 2020 Mocupp statistics are published in the National Environmental Information System (SINIA). Moreover, for Mocupp sustainability, it was introduced, in the modification of the Biodiversity Law, subsection K, that 3% of the wood tax should be allocated to the development and sustainability of geographic information systems (GIS) platforms for monitoring land use changes.
Mocupp is going to be a State tool to enforce the Forestry Law and to generate economic incentives for maintaining ecosystem services. The quick availability of technical information of high quality has called the attention of the Environmental Tribunal which requested training of judges on the use of MOCUPP layers to prosecute cases of forestry law infringement. This is an issue that was planned to happen at a later stage of the project. The fact that the Environmental Tribunal has requested training is proof of the success the project is having to disseminate the use of MOCUPP as a reliable tool for decision making related to purchases and policies in production landscapes, ensuring a national appropriation of this innovative solution.
The project has positioned MOCUPP as a central element of the National System for Monitoring Land Change Dynamics, (SIMOCUTE). The SIMOCUTE is about to be formalized through an executive decree and the project has managed to position MOCUPP so much that the signature of the decree has been delayed so that MOCUPP can be formally incorporation as part of this national system. The usefulness of MOCUPP has triggered the interest of many institutions to use formalize agreements with the National Registry so that additional layers of information may be incorporated to the system. Five draft agreements are currently being developed that will allow for MOCUPP and the National Territorial Information System (SNIT).
Regarding Component 2: Multiple GEBs (biodiversity conservation, reduced carbon emissions, and increased carbon storage) are delivered in production landscapes in the ACLA-P buffer zone forest area (Region 1) and the MAIBC (Region 2) all output show a significant advance. For ACLAP sector, a total of 45 communal-based organizations (500 farms), achieved the financing of 27 productive initiatives (sustainable livestock and agroforestry), all of them are implementing landscape management tools (LMT) which results in an increase of 94,052 TCO2eq between 2018-2020 and 18,944 TCO2eq of reduced emissions in biological microcorridors and silvopastoral systems. A total of 3,073.88 ha of forest are located within those 500 farms. Also 20 nurseries for endemic and native plant species established to support LMT. A base line was raised to know the income level of those families; 75% of them that carry out agroforestry activities reported an income of US$ 500 monthly while those dedicated to cattle account around US$ 1000.
Additionally, for 80 INDER settlements 13,118 ha of forest were mapped and from now, according to the environmental laws, public agencies have the tool to protect the forest. Related to land tenure, 1554 georeferenced planes were analyzed - 566 men, 446 women, 194 women/men, 301 legal entity 47 ND.
Moreover, 17 participatory biological monitoring brigades were established to identify and monitor the presence of wildlife on farms as well as 13 brigades for communal fire management. More than 80 workshops have been held, allowing 131 men and 88 women have been trained; the brigades strengthened their knowledge on the identification of wildlife species and the use of mobile applications for the registration of information. In order to resume the process during COVID 19, digital consultation instruments (questionnaires) were prepared for the brigades and the beneficiaries of the socio-productive initiatives. A total of 380 species have been identified by participatory monitoring.
Main output related to MAIBC sector are linked with the improvement of connectivity and green infrastructure as well as to expand knowledge, attitudes and practices to expand biological connectivity and ecosystem services in the city. Through various activities of reforestation, coordinated with local governments and citizens, 63 ha of native species and honey plants were planted in order to connect urban green plots. The former means that MAICB increased in 456.07 tCO2eq its biomass reserves, distributed as fallow: micro corridors 189.9975, river and streams protection area 108,57 and green plots 157,50 tCO2eq.
The Project also has planned jointly with public and some private stakeholders the restoration of diverse plots that could be planted to improve biodiversity in the city. At the same time 4 nursery trees are constructed and 2 are on track; all vegetative material required for the greening of urban spaces, will be produced by the municipalities in the nurseries financed by the Project.
On the framework of adaptative management measures and to dismiss impact of COVID 19 as well as to keep investment for more of 2.5 US$ million, it was created “family brigades (social bubbles) for reforestation in the city”. The project selected 94 families in coordination with local governments and community-based organizations, families who lost their jobs or significantly reduced their income; they will receive an economic recognition for planting trees as the same time that provide them with an opportunity to have contact with green spaces and nature which takes greater importance today because of social distancing. Families will be trained on the process of planting trees and in a COVID 19 protocols online; ones on the field, a forestry technician receives each family to secure sanitary protocols as well to guide the activity. The project provides all require supplies (planting site map, trees and plants – honey plants-, organic fertilizer, hydrogel and COVID 19 protection equipment.
Urban muralism is an import activity for sensibilization and environmental education. Drawings and painting were guided by local artists to motivate communities to give them sustainability and avoid vandalism. Additionally, MAIBC's First Bird Count 70 bird species of which 12 are migratory.
 Finally, the project has generated and disseminated technical information early on. So far it has generated technical documents about the MAIBC describing a multidimensional approach for its consolidation; an inventory of flora and fauna for the region, Guide to the implementation of the reforestation protocol for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the protection areas of the Greater Metropolitan Area, Costa Rica, Base guide for the establishment of forest nurseries, Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for Systemic Change: A New Approach to Strengthening Farmer Support Systems, CBIMA Integrated Water Quality Analysis, a methodology for demarcation of the María Aguilar river as well as support publications to educate people on forest fires. Overall, we see this project progress to be highly satisfactory.
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| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | For the current reporting period the development objective progress rating was “Satisfactory” and implementation progress (IP) rating “Satisfactory”. Although the project budget execution is slightly lower than expected at this stage (according to the Prodoc estimates) it is now possible not only to see outputs and targets being met, but actual impact being made, particularly regarding outcome one. This is the same DO rating than in 2019 because we now see that the technical inputs of the project have generated a more conducive enabling environment and policies that will ensure agricultural production maintains forest cover, and for urbanization processes to increase urban tree cover rather than the opposite at a national scale. This is the result of the full implementation of the 2019 annual workplan.
The backbone of the project’s theory of change is component one, which entails the consolidation of of MOCUPP, the land use change monitoring system for production landscapes. Two of the main drivers of habitat loss in Costa Rica are agricultural expansion in rural settings and rapid and uncontrolled urbanization in peri-urban settings, so, the consolidation of this system was designed into the project as the best way to avoid further loss from happening. The project has been effective in convincing governmental counterparts to use geospatial information generated by the system and this has impacted the way institutions address forest cover loss. The Ministry of Environment and Energy now has publicly available information that in many protected areas of Costa Rica there are expanding patches of pineapple and palm oil growth, as a result it has started operations to intervene those areas and stop any agricultural encroachment. In peri-urban and urban areas the project has provided municipal governments and the National Institute of Housing and Urbanization with a way to the enforce protection areas on river-banks that has long been part of the legislation but institutions have never been able to enforce before.
The project has also been able to break a long-standing impasse related with the adoption of MOCUP by the Ministry of Agriculture. Since the first layers of information of the system where published, the agricultural sector institutional stakeholders had argued that this was a system only designed to punish producers, as it was able to identify the smallest patches of forest cover loss which did not necessary constitute “deforestation”. As a result, that sector was reluctant to use the system or accept its findings. The project has been able to make important methodological modifications to this system and, in the case of pasture landcover monitoring, is now going to reviewing land with up to 70% of forest cover. This means the system will be useful for beef or dairy producers to differentiate their farms as producing “with forest cover” or “deforestation-free“ helping the agricultural competitivity of the country as a whole. The project did not only improve the scope and methods of MOCUPP but made careful and politically savvy engagement with key stakeholders such as the chamber of livestock producers who have become an important ally of the system.
The above described impact will allow the project to go beyond the expected targets of i) achieving an interinstitutional agreement formalizes the National Monitoring System for Land Use Change in Production Landscapes (MOCUPP), this has been achieved and surpassed. The described enabling environment will also ensure achievement of 11 agreements signed with the SNIT, linking georeferenced information with land ownership data and the most recent and available satellite imagery. In fact the SNIT has now new features and layers of information that are coming from more than 11 institutions. The year to year agreements signed with SNIT (as described in the project original design) are no longer necessary as more institutions are using the geospatial tool. Finally, considering these expected targets have been met, there is plenty of opportunity for the project to now concentrate and surpass the target of ten agreements with international buyers to use MOCUPP as part of their purchasing of products verified as free of forest cover loss.
The interventions in component two conducive of an increased area (ha) of landscape management tools that contribute to improving ecosystem connectivity and biomass reserves (tCO2eq) derived from landscape management tools have already surpassed end of project expected results. Not only are the farms showing significant progress in adoption of land management tools that increase forest cover and thereby the habitat required for enhanced connectivity of forest patches within production landscapes, the project has managed to improve the ability of the ACLAP-SINAC and other institutions such as the INDER to protect more areas of forest, by supporting the efforts of regularization of Natural Patrimony of the State and by mapping forests inside INDER settlements. This has resulted in a reduction in CO2e emissions in project farms at a greater number than the end of project target.
 The engagement of local communities, and especially women in the protection of forest within production landscapes has made significant progress. The project has combined local community biological monitoring, forest fires brigades and park rangers into a coherent local effort that serves as model to other parts of the country. Even with the social distancing measures in place because of COVID19 pandemic, the project has very cleverly adapted forest restoration efforts so that it may continue to work without the need for funds repurposing. One way they have done this is by establishing family unit restoration brigades. This has helped evidence presence of mammals and birds in the project site, through monitoring methods that will be comparable from this point onwards. Over 500 farms have been verified as free from deforestation, surpassing significantly this project target.
Change in annual income per initiative and disaggregated by gender with verified increase in forest cover is probably the only target that may see a reverse considering the huge economic impact the COVID19 pandemic has posed for domestic market of agricultural production.
In the MAIBC the project had managed to increase the area (ha) of landscape management tools that contribute to improving ecosystem connectivity and biodiversity conservation. The project made direct interventions in 60Has, and is supporting has already achieved end of project targets for protection areas. Although the end of project targets for urban green areas appear to be behind track it is highly likely that in the next year, the project will help the Ministry Environment establish additional has for these indicators and reach the expected targets. The presence of Summer tanager and Baltimore oriole was verified in the framework of the first urban counting birds in the MAIBC
Finally the project has surpassed the end of project target (10) for the number of documents on successful experiences about the incorporation of conservation biodiversity objectives, land management, and carbon sequestration in sustainable production landscapes and interurban biological corridors having produced 11 documents already.
Considering the project is currently at the middle of its implementation but has achieved most of its end of project targets we expect this to become an international best practice. The economic impact of the Covid19 pandemic and the adoption of social distancing measures will no doubt play a role in slowing much if the accelerated rate of delivery of development objectives, but the progress made so far will mean that the deceleration will not pose a risk to the project overall aim. In terms of budgetary execution the project is expected to accelerate execution in the coming year mostly as the result of a modification of the agreement with Prias Lab (FUNCENAT) so as to incorporate the changes in MOCUPP that will be beneficial for wider adoption and use by the Ministry of agriculture institutions.
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| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 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** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(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** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 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** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the second PIR of a five-year project implemented by UNDP (DIM) in both urban and rural landscapes to protect biodiversity of global importance and reduce emissions in Costa Rica. In the city of San Jose, the project is working to consolidate the inter-urban Biological Corridor of Maria Aguilar River in San Jose (MAIBC) which covers 169,616 ha. In the rural landscape, the project is working with farmers of the buffer area of La Amistad Pacifico Conservation Area (ACLAP) which covers 449,546 hectares.

The project has been under implementation for over 2 years and is already showing interesting results under the leadership of a strong project manager and team. The project is granted a rating of Satisfactory (S) as given current evidence it is expected to achieve most of its major outcomes with minor shortcomings by project end. It should be noted that in Costa Rica, there are 35,305 individuals that have been infected by the COVID-19 virus which has killed 376 to date (August 26, 2020). The government has imposed mobility restrictions but their impact on project activities has been relatively low. The project has innovated with virtual tools for trainings and field activities have continued with the appropriate biosafety precautions.

Project activities have already had a positive impact on 21,569 people engaged by the project in ACLAP (2,952) and MAIBC (18,617). These members of local communities have received benefits from clean up events of habitats in the Maria Aguilar river, environmental education campaigns and solutions for managing natural resources and ecosystem services such as sustainable agroforestry systems, nurseries with local plant species for reforestation, biodiversity corridors and other landscape management tools to increase connectivity and biodiversity conservation. The project has mainstreamed gender in all project activities such as trainings and technical support to sustainable production activities.

One of the most important targets of the project is to prevent the loss of about 1,327 ha of forest in ACLAP and 148 ha of forest in MAIBC. To date the project has managed to surpassed this target by working with farmers to protect about 3,559 ha which are under protection in ACLAP through a signed memorandum of understanding with farm owners. These hectares include primary and secondary forests which connect production landscape with protected areas. The project is also working with the farmers in the production landscape to ensure that they adopt sustainable agricultural practices.

In MAIBC the project is working with 148 of forest constituted primarily by riparian forest in the Maria Aguilar river which have been delimited and are part of protected areas that SINAC and municipalities are planning to protect. The project will work closely with these institutions to avoid loss in forest cover in this area. Furthermore, the project has identified 875 hectares within MAIBC which represent urban green areas (parks mainly) that will be protected and intervened to promote a better connection with the riparian forest in the biological corridor. In both project sites (ACLAP and MAIBC), the project will use the Monitoring System for Land Use Change in Production Landscapes (MOCUPP) as a monitoring tool to facilitate management of these forest hectares.

Under Outcome 1 (Favorable enabling conditions for delivering multiple global environmental benefits) the project is working on an interinstitutional agreement to ensure that the government uses MOCUPP. This system is essential to inform policymakers on farms where deforestation is taking place. The inter-institutional agreement will be achieved by a Presidential commission established to mandate that government organizations use the information generated by the Monitoring System for Use Change in Production Landscapes (MOCUPP) for relevant government activities.
The Commission will also analyze the first draft decree to formalize the National System to Monitoring Forest Cover and Use (SIMOCUTE) which include MOCUPP as the main tool of the system. Moreover, the Commission works on a strategy to define MOCUPP uses and applications at all levels of the environmental sector in Costa Rica.

In addition, it should be noted that an Executive Ministerial Order (N° 0006-2020) was recently signed by the Minister of Environment instructing units in the Ministry to use MOCUPP for monitoring purposes of land-use change. The project is also working to ensure MOCUPP's financial sustainability, with a draft proposal for an amendment of the Biodiversity Law, subsection K, which states that 3% of the wood tax is allocated to the financial sustainability of geographic information systems (GIS) platforms for monitoring land use change. The congress is likely to approve this amendment sometime in 2021.

 The project also engaged 240 staff from MINAE and MAG in order to achieve the political and institutional support and information for monitoring crops and deforestation patterns. In parallel, the project worked with the productive sector (i.e., livestock, pineapple and oil palm) to establish participatory spaces where MOCUPP is likely to have a role.
In November 2019, the government issued a decree to organize and create the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Costa Rica. One of the impacts of this decree is that it removed the signing of interinstitutional agreements measured by the project indicator “Number of interinstitutional agreements signed annually with the SNIT, linking georeferenced information with land ownership data and the most recent and available satellite imagery, and available through the SNIT/MOCUPP viewer.” Therefore, this indicator is no longer relevant for the project.

The project still needs to establish agreements with international buyers for the acquisition of products verified as free of loss of forest cover. In this context, the project is working with national agencies (PROCOMER and COMEX) who deal with international buyers to define this process and what would be the best way to achieve it.

Under Outcome 2 (Multiple global environmental benefits are delivered in production landscapes in the ACLAP buffer zone forest zone and Maria Aguilar Inter Urban Biological Corridor) the project is strengthening efforts to conserve biodiversity and promote connectivity with landscape management tools (i.e., silvopastoral systems, forest enrichment, micro conservation corridors, etc). To date the project has established 480 ha of micro-conservation corridors and 1,170 ha of silvopastoral systems in ACLAP. The National Cattle Corporation (CORFOGA) has been an ally in the process of establishing these silvopastoral systems including the reforestation of paddocks and recovery of the riparian forest. In ACLAP farmers signed agreements where they must provide at least one hectare of their land to promote connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes.

The estimated increase in biomass derived from landscape management tools used for the micro-corridors and silvopastoral systems, including the current primary and secondary forest is about 94,052 tCO2 eq. The project estimates a reduction in CO2e emissions of 18,944 tCO2e/year from the project farms as a result of project activities.
In the MAIBC area, the project consolidated 175 ha of micro conservation corridors, 161 ha of protection zones, and 151 ha of urban green areas. These areas have been enriched with local plant species to improve connectivity and contribute to the conservation of migratory and local bird species that reside in this key biodiversity area. In June 2020, the project estimated a total of 456 tCO2eq increase in biomass reserves. This estimate is derived from interventions in MAIBC through the establishment of micro-corridors, restoration of green urban areas, and the recovery of riparian forest in Maria Aguilar River.

The project is also training representatives of local communities to facilitate the monitoring of populations of bird and mammal species in the project sites. It should be noted that the current monitoring indicator tracks only bird species and this indicator was updated to include mammals as requested by the project. The presence of migratory bird species in the MAIBC remains stable to date. The project has also trained local communities on the use of digital platforms such as E-Bird, Merlin and naturalist to monitor species.

Under Outcome 3 (Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation) the project has been working to systematize experiences and lessons learned from monitoring changes in land cover, biodiversity, carbon emissions and stocks, gender equality and forest nurseries in the production landscapes of ACLAP. Also, key experiences have been systematized in the MAIBC that include lessons learned and an experience of encroachment in the Rio Ocloro.
The following studies and documents have been produced: a) The Maria Aguilar Inter-urban Biological Corridor: A multidimensional perspective; b) A flora and fauna inventory of the Maria Aguilar Inter-urban Biological Corridor; c) A study on the water quality of the Maria Aguilar River; d) Methodology for the demarcation of the María Aguilar river's protection areas; 3) Pact for the María Aguilar river; 4) Three publications of the Toño Pizote series for the ACLAP; 5) Methodology for digital delimitation of protected areas of rivers, gorges, and streams; 6) Review of land use change monitoring services, national systems and tools in support of deforestation free commodities: Options for palm oil, soy, pasture (beef)and pineapple; 7) Protocol for participatory biological monitoring of productive landscapes: A proposal for the buffer zone of the Protected Wild Areas of ACLAP; 8) Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for Systemic Change: A New approach to Strengthening Farmer Support Systems; 9) Environmental education and capacity building plan in the buffer zone of protected wild areas of ACLAP; a0) Vegetable fuel measurement for forest fire risk mapping system within buffer zones in ACLAP; and 11) Guide for the establishment of forest nurseries.

In terms of implementation during this PIR period, the project is granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS) as it is proceeding as planned with minor deviations in the work plan. The accumulated delivery this year is close to 50% (i.e., US$3.3 m) which is reasonable as this is the mid-point in project implementation. The project document states that the project should have delivered 79.59% (i.e., US$4.1) by now. Taking into account that the COVID-19 interfered with project implementation between March and June, 2020, the project is granted a rating of MS and not MU which is the rating the project could have received under normal circumstances. The MS rating is also granted taking into account that the project did not make much progress on outputs leading to agreements established with international buyers for the acquisition of products verified as free of loss of forest cover. Also, during this PIR period the project completed the baseline and targets for 2 indicators: one on income from sustainable production activities and the other one on the indices about Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP).

The project reports COVID 19 as a high risk which has forced the project to adapt and use virtual tools for meetings with project beneficiaries and training sessions. The project should carry out a budget review which takes into account the impact of mobility restrictions on project activities during the second half of 2020. The mid-term review was originally programmed for September 2020 and due to the situation with the COVID-19 it was postponed until January 2021 with a proposed submission deadline of 30 April, 2021. In early 2021, COVID-19 restrictions are likely to be reduced or removed and the consultants might be able to carry out more site visits and hold face to face interviews with project beneficiaries.

It should be noted that the project still needs to disburse about US$3.3 m in two years and this should be possible given previous delivery numbers and taking into account that the government will be lifting or easing mobility restrictions in the second semester of 2020.

 |

# 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [Annex K. GENDER ANALYSIS AND PROJECT GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5842/215448/1727086/1740548/Annex%20K.%20GENDER%20ANALYSIS%20AND%20PROJECT%20GENDER%20MAINSTREAMING%20PLAN.docx) |
| **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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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective  |

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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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| **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.**  |
| The project has worked under the gender perspective in all activities that it has developed. As a result, has achieved it the following results:

• Nurseries with a perspective of equality between women and men: there are 22 nurseries for endemic and native plant species established to support landscape management tools, where 27 women are actively working directly, and they receive direct benefits in training, financing and community participation.
• Socio-productive activities for gender equality and women´s empowerment: The financing of community-productive social initiatives in the ACLA-P, is supporting around 512 families, in which 38% of family initiatives are led by women and which represents a direct benefit for 195 ACLA-P women. It is worth mentioning that these initiatives are a fundamental basis to accelerate the equality and empowerment of women from the social, economic and environmental dimensions in an integral way, and they become a pilot model to ensure Sustainable Production in Harmony with Nature and for the mitigation of the effects of the climate crisis from gender equality.
• Land tenure registry disaggregated by sex in productive landscapes: There is an important effort for disaggregation by sex of the land tenure registry, which is updated as progress is made in the analysis of information collected within the PILA-PN Chirripó zone and biological corridors of ACLAP.
• Participatory biological monitoring brigades that promote women´s empowerment: The participation of rural women in any project that is implemented is always a challenge, barriers still prevail that make it difficult for them to integrate. The productive landscapes project does not escape this reality, even when efforts are made to encourage the participation of women. According to the attendance records of the 76 practical workshops held, the men participating in each meeting on average are 6, while the women are 3. The maximum participation in any of those workshops, estimates that a total of 131 men (60%) and 88 women (40%) have participated in the training process of the participatory monitoring brigades. It is worth mentioning that there are brigades where women are represented with greater parity or even a majority, such as the Alexander Skutch Biological Corridor, the Río Cañas Biological Corridor, La Luchita, Altamira de Volcán, Altamira de Biolley and Biolley. While there are brigades made up entirely of men, such as the Páramo Jardín Brigade.
• Exchange of experiences between producers benefiting from the PPP projects and Productive Landscapes of SINAC, August 7, 2019, in Naranjo and San Ramón Cuenca of the Jesús María River and the Barranca river basin, with the aim of carrying out of experiences between people producers benefiting from the UNDP Small Grants Program (PPD) and the Productive Landscapes project on issues of sustainable production, watershed management and conservation, and soil management and conservation, with the participation of 34 people, 14 of them women (41% ).
• A Women's Exchange of medicinal plants: Participating 30 women from the following organizations: AMAZONAS, AMACOBAS, ASAMUSAR and Micro Entrepreneur Women Jardín Paramo, August 14, 2019: The topics developed were: Introduction and self-presentation of participants, a presentation by SINAC on ACLAP, Presentation of the productive and organizational experience of the AMAZONAS women's group, Presentation of the productive and organizational experience of the AMACOBAS women's group, a tour of the plantation of the AMAZONAS women's group and a final discussion on the experience of all the female producers and a conclusion of the working day. All this strengthened the participation of women, their empowerment and capacities in the field of biodiversity conservation.
• Collaboration and presentation of the project in the Third National Congress of Rural Women on October 23 and 24, 2019 in San Isidro de Perez. The objective of the Congress is to stimulate the development of enterprises by rural women, and it was possible to impact with the Congress more than 200 women.
• Meeting of women from the territory of Buenos Aires and Coto Brus, on August 22, 2019: The meeting allowed women to recognize the importance of becoming accredited entities in the Territorial Council and the possibilities of participating in a project in the area. Also this meeting women's entrepreneurial capacities were strengthened. The following groups of women from the Coto Brus-Buenos Aires territory participated, with a total of 26 women participating:
• Meeting Tierra con Esencia de Mujer: program led by PROCOMER and MAG, on November 7 and 8, 2019. Around 100 women from at least 10 women's organizations in the Brunca region participated, where issues of female entrepreneurship were discussed, legal for entrepreneurship, empowerment and motivation. The project addressed the issue of gender equality, and an exchange of experiences and motivations was generated among women in two days of concentration.
• Launch of the Finca 2020 Notebook with a gender perspective: 07 sessions were held for the presentation of the Finca 2020 Notebooks during January 2020, in each of them the importance of gender equality in local development was analyzed, which that allowed to influence community reflection with more than 500 people (36% Women / 64% Men).
• Meliponiculture Workshop: 02 meliponiculture workshops were held that counted with more than 90% of women during February 29 and March 01, and promoted the strengthening of their technical capacities, and at the same time promoted a new modality of local economic development for women.
• The First Regional Meeting of Women: Sustainable Production in Harmony with Nature was organized: The objectives of this Regional Meeting, which sought to bring together more than 60 women from the south of the country, are: a) strengthen the network of women producers in the south, b) recognize their leading role in sustainable production in harmony with nature and for the mitigation of the climate crisis and c) promote an exchange of knowledge on sustainable national and foreign trade tools that strengthen their economic autonomy. It is worth mentioning that due to the guidelines established by the Government for COVID-19, the meeting was rescheduled for the second semester.
• Support for the elaboration of the Gender Equality and Inclusion National Policy for the Costa Rican Agricultural, Fishing and Rural Sector 2020-2030. This effort is an important result of the project as it will ensure a gender transformation in the sector led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), especially to close the gaps and inequalities that women and young people experience, in the access of agricultural and rural services, and of opportunities for rural economic development. The process has involved a wide series of regional consultations with women and youth in the 8 regions of the country, in order to find out what their main needs are and what the challenges are for the MAG's institutional framework. Some of the results shown the need for women and young people to have access to technologies, financing for productive projects, institutional disarticulation, little technical assistance, the invisibility of women in the processes, less access to land, lack of marketing spaces, lack of adequate infrastructure, absence of differentiated services in institutions, among others. It is worth mentioning that this effort is made in synergy with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and with INAMU. It will be presented at the end of July 2020.
• Support for the preparation and implementation of the Training Plan on Gender Equality in the Brunca Region of the MAG: As part of one of the objectives of the previous Policy, and at the request of the Regional Director of the MAG, together with the Office of the Minister The MAG, SEPSA, INAMU and the Project are preparing a Training Plan for the agricultural sector led by MAG in the region. The intention is, after the implementation of the Plan and identifying the lessons learned, it can become a basic training pilot for the other regions.

All the activities and results achieved have promoted: a) community awareness and information on equality between women and men for the conservation of biodiversity, has allowed reflection on the discrimination experienced by women, involving men in the importance of equality and promoting cultural change in the areas of implementation, b) by strengthening the active and equal participation of women has made their contributions visible in a way that recognizes their fundamental role in conservation, strengthen their technical capacities and knowledge, their economic autonomy and their impact on community decision-making, c) creation of institutional capacities, d) by development of strategic alliances with initiatives in the implementation area has allowed synergy to increase the impact of equality for women, eliminate discrimination in their access to the economic benefits of these initiatives and also, has allowed for the generation of institutional capacities to ensure that their services are targeted at women.
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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.** |
| The project recognizes that the urgency to transform the social gender norms imposed by culture, and that have as material effects on women, for example, to render invisible the role they play in the protection of natural resources and significantly limit their access to the benefits and derived resources. Furthermore, the project starts from the understanding that women are essential conservation agents, and they play a leading role in reducing this loss of nature. They carry out many activities that contribute to the conservation of terrestrial and marine resources, and also have specific knowledge and knowledge that enhance the use and sustainable management of species of wild fauna and flora.

With this, the project has had a direct impact on increasing participation and direct benefits for women. It recognizes their fundamental role in nature conservation and resilience to the climate crisis by which has increased their technical capacities in the multiple activities and results and also, promotes the closing of gender gaps by strengthening their economic autonomy, their decision-making regarding the conservation of biodiversity at the community level, and It has strengthened the institutional capacity building of the strategic partners of the project so that the institutional services are oriented to women and gender equality.
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# 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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| **SESP:** [PIMS 5842 Costa Rica Productive Lands Prodoc Annex F SESP.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5842/215448/1710685/1715381/PIMS%205842%20Costa%20Rica%20Productive%20Lands%20Prodoc%20Annex%20F%20SESP.docx) |
| **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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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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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.**  |
| COVID 19 is a new risk identified.
COVID 19 forced the Project to adapt it to reduce the impacts of the pandemic. The project has important components in the environmental education program and reforestation which are implemented in coordination with stakeholders. Due to transport and mobility restrictions and lockdown, the goals defined in the AWP 2020 are under risk, so the project had to take some actions.

Based on the adaptive management framework, the project has created a series of online training courses and adapt all AWP 2020 activities to this new reality with mobility restrictions. New activities have been created, such as the family brigades to urban reforestation, where families whose income has been affected due to COVID-19 will receive an extra wage to participate in green restoration in MAIBC.

The project by March 2020 had already invested almost US$ 3 million, it was an opportunity to innovate while helping economically people involved with the Project. In addition, offering opportunities for mental health through environmental activities for participants. It is important to emphasize that most of the planned activities for 2020 are being implemented.  |

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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.**  |
| No |

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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.**  |
| N/A |

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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.** |
| The project will prepare an ESIA within the framework of mid-term review planned to January 2021. |

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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.**  |
| N/A |

# 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.)** |
| We have decided to work together to protect and conserve biodiversity in urban environments, as well as coexistence, health and development opportunities for people!

https://www.presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2020/02/plan-de-recuperacion-de-microcuencas-arrancara-con-los-rios-maria-aguilar-y-torres/
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v4Ap02Zzlcg
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wvqzVQ7HMIA |

**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.** |
| This project has a highly innovative approach to monitoring land-use changes in production landscapes by linking the use of forest loss/gain mapping tools to land registry tools in both rural and urban landscapes, and involving multiple public and private stakeholders.

To achieve that each more public institutions, private sector and academy use this tool, the project has begun a cycle of strengthening capacities in MOCUPP for different sectors, even cooperation international.

Also, the project has developed different documents, communication, and public awareness materials with a gender perspective that synthesize the benefits of sustainable management and conserving biodiversity in rural and urban production landscapes, detailed below:

1. Methodology for digital delimitation of protected areas of rivers, gorges, and streams.
2. Review of land use change monitorings services, national systems and tools in support of deforestation free commodities: Options for palm oil, soy, pasture (beef)and pineapple.
3. Protocol for participatory biological monitoring of productive landscapes: a case proposal for the buffer zone of the Protected Wild Areas of ACLA-P.
4. Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for Systemic Change: A New approach to Strengthening Farmer Support Systems

ACLAP publications:

5. Environmental education and capacity building plan in the buffer zone of protected wild areas of ACLAP.
6. Vegetable fuel measurement for forest fire risk mapping system within buffer zones in ACLA-P.
7. Guide for the establishment of forest nurseries

MAIBC publications:

8. MAIBC Flora and Fauna Inventory
9. Integrated analysis of water quality in Maria Aguilar river.
10. Multidimensional analysis of MAIBC.
11. Application guide of reforestation protocol for the rehabilitation and maintenance to protected areas in the Costa Rica great metropolitan area
12. Pact for the María Aguilar river

Links:
Project web page: http://paisajesproductivos.org/
Project Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ProyectoPaisajesProductivosCR/
Video produced in the framework of the international day to action for rivers: https://www.facebook.com/pnudcr/videos/409985796445425/
Note about the reforestation process in MAIBC: http://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/presscenter/articles/2018/siembra-de-arboles-contribuira-a-la-rehabilitacion-del-corredor-.html
Note about Ayumi, a Japanese voluntary who works in the reforestation process in MAIBC:
https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\_fbid=10216894172738215&id=1581870112
Video &quot;A picnic day in the river&quot; video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v4Ap02Zzlcg
Video &quot;MOCUPP: Monitoring of land coverage in productive landscape&quot;: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVHVLOTCxEE |

**Project Location Data**

Provide the coordinates for the project’s geo-location sites.  Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude).  If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format.  If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).  If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

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| **Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)\*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. \*Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.****If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.** |
| [ACLAP.csv](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5842/215448/1738186/1762143/ACLAP.csv)[ACLAP.zip](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5842/215448/1738186/1762143/ACLAP.zip)[CBIMA.csv](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5842/215448/1738186/1762143/CBIMA.csv)[CBIMA.zip](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5842/215448/1738186/1762143/CBIMA.zip) |

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| **Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.****If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Longitude** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Minutes** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Seconds** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Coordinates description** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# 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.

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

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

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

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 5842 Costa Rica Productive Lands CEO Endorsement Request Master c.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5842/215448/1710671/1715617/PIMS%205842%20Costa%20Rica%20Productive%20Lands%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%20Master%20c.docx) |
| **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.** |
| - The Pact for María Aguilar (MAIBC) was signed by 17 organizations and institutions. A total of 40 concrete commitments for the socio-environmental improvement were defined.
- A Presidential Commission, led by MINAE, was stablished in order to analyze the sustainability of MOCUPP and to define its use as an environmental monitoring tool to avoid loss of forest cover. Comission integrated by:
 National Environmental Commissioner, Vice-ministry of Natural Resources, Vice-ministry of environmental management, Environmental technical secretariat (SETENA), Water management agency (DINA) , Administrative Environmental Court (TAA), Environmental, Energy, Seas and Territories Planing Secretariat (SEPLASA); National Environmental Council, National Sistem for Conservation Areas (SINAC) and Geoenvironmental Information Center (CENIGA) |

# 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.