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|  | Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo  PNUD  Costa Rica |  |  |
| Informe semestral de proyecto  período enero-junio 2019 | | | |
| Datos del proyecto | | | |
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| Fecha del informe | Nombre del proyecto | Preparado por |
| 25 de julio 2019 | Conservación de la biodiversidad a través de la gestión sostenible de los paisajes de producción en Costa Rica | Miriam Miranda Quirós |

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| |  | | --- | | Datos del ejecución del proyecto | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Presupuesto total para el 2019 | Ejecución al 30 de junio del 2019 | | ¿Se ha ejecutado el presupuesto de acuerdo con lo previsto?, Indique cualquier detalle que dé cuenta sobre la ejecución de los recursos | | $ 1 554 937,00 | $763 634,45 | 49% | El presupuesto ejecutado de acuerdo con lo planificado |  Breve descripción del contexto |
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Breve descripción del contexto país

Mencione brevemente los principales elementos de contexto nacional que inciden en la operación del proyecto.

Costa Rica está atravesando un fenómeno descontento social (producto de la reciente aprobación de la Ley de fortalecimiento de las finanzas públicas que ha permitido a los sindicatos utilizar las redes y movimientos sociales para protestar y causar caos nacional. Se percibe y evidencia una apatía de los diversos sectores a pensar en positivo y actuar proactivo. Contrariamente, respira negativismo y apatía.

A pesar de lo anterior, el accionar del proyecto, en sus diversos sectores, no se ha visto afectado dado al dinamismo con el cual se trabaja y al compromiso de los diversos actores sociales involucrados.

Pregunta guía: ¿Cuáles fueron los principales retos a los que se enfrentó el proyecto durante el primer semestre del 2019 y que inciden en el desempeño del proyecto?

1. Coordinación con los diversos actores para conjuntar la idea de proyecto desde el ProDoc y expectativas de los diversos actores
2. Contratar bienes y servicios ajustándose a los requerimientos administrativos, que de hecho son muy complejos, limitan la dinámica del Proyecto.
3. Lograr coordinar con los municipios para que respondan en los tiempos establecidos para la implementación de actividades.

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| principales avances |
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| Listar los principales avances que ha tenido el proyecto (a nivel de actividades, productos y su impacto) | Describa cuáles fueron los principales factores que incidieron en la consecución de estos avances. ¿Cuáles elementos considera que fueron claves para obtener esos avances? |
| ***Outcome 1:***  ***Component 1: Favorable enabling conditions (policies, technologies, markets and finance) for the delivery of multiple global. Please Set Progress***  ***1.1 Interinstitutional agreement/Ministry Decree formalizes the establishment, management arrangements, and financial sustainability of the MOCUPP as part of the SIMOCUTE, including annual monitoring of forest cover change and land degradation within agricultural production landscapes and interurban biological corridors in Costa Rica, as well as the review of current national forest policy and regulations.***  ***1.2 Agreements with 15 institutions to provide updated georeferenced information to MOCUPP through the National Territorial Information System’s (SNIT) Geoportal and associated services on a yearly basis so imagery may be tied to land property records.***  ***1.3 An agreed-upon long-term inter-institutional financial sustainability strategy to fund: i) forest cover monitoring services provided by the Council of State Universities (CeNAT-PRIAS) for the MOCUPP; ii) continuous updating of the national cadaster by the DRI so that land property records are visible through the SNIT, including gender-disaggregated data; and iii) the continuous updating of the SNIT web-tool by the IGN.***  - Output 1.1; 1.2; and 1.3 have being working parallelly because the institutional agreements are required to give sustainability to the MOCUPP tool must be worked in an integrated manner. It is essential to understand the different platforms and systems that the country has developed. The projects towards creating trust among the public institutions in order to get MOCUPP as an input of the platforms: SIMOCUTE, SINIA, CENIGA, SNIT. In addition, the alliances must be identified and created so that at the end of the Project, the State allocates the resources required to give sustainability to the MOCUPP tool.  - The project has been tracking the process of consultation of the decree for the officialization of SIMOCUTE and the launching process of SINIA (National System of Environmental Information). This is the first stage to establish the necessary coordination between the MOCUPP and these governmental platforms.  - There has been meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) 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.  ***1.4 - 2000-2015 baseline study of total forest cover gains and losses within production landscapes.***  ***- Results for loss and gain of forest cover in relation to pineapple 2017-2018:***  *- For any of the regions analyzed, a gain in forest cover was not obtained, due to the short term for a regeneration of forest cover to occur.*  *-The loss of forest cover is equivalent to 1.03% of the total of new pineapple hectares, that is, 679.83 new pineapple ha, the largest loss was in the Huetar Norte Region with 653.20 ha and in the Region Brunca with 26.63 ha. For the Central Pacific and Caribbean Region there is no loss.*  *-For the category of forest cover, a classification was made, namely: (NA) New cultivation area, (ME) Attached modification of cultivation area and (MI) Internal modification of cultivation area. From this classification was obtained: (NA) 273.43 ha, (ME) 397.48 ha and (MI) 8.93 ha.*  *- 4,056.20 ha of new pineapple were detected that were previously areas with orange trees, grasses and tubers*  - The loss and gain layer of the pineapple crop of the year 2016-2017 is found in the CeNAT-PRIAS node in the SNIT  ***1.5 - 2015 baseline study of total land cover of pastureland for cattle grazing and pineapple and palm oil crops.***  - -Landsat 8 images were downloaded as Sentinel 2 from all the months of 2018 for ACLAP; the months with the least cloudiness were selected. At these months there were applied atmospheric correction, band bonding, mosaics and trimming. The final mosaic of the area was transformed to CRTM05 projection.  - There were 7 fieldworks for the ACLAP area. A total of 3774 points were collected for both validation and classification.  -As a result of the workshop, an adaptation of the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) methodology of FAO was proposed. Based on this methodology, the complement (LCCS3) of QGIS is being applied for the classification of land uses. It has been processed 15% of the ACLAP area.  - 66,266.00 new pineapple hectares were identified, representing 1.29% of the national territory  -The current distribution of pineapple corresponds to the Huetar Norte Region contains 44,467.58 ha (67.10%), Central Pacific 870.05 ha (1.31%), Huetar Caribe Region 12,276.30 ha (18.53%) and Brunca Region 8,652.07 ha (13.06%).  -In Costa Rica, the counties with the largest pineapple area are San Carlos (19,145.43 ha), Los Chiles (8,200.55 ha), Buenos Aires (7,341.45 ha); while those of less area are Pérez Zeledón (1,310.62 ha) Puntarenas (870.05 ha) and Alajuela (126.29 ha). On the other hand, in the case of the districts, the largest areas are Pital (7,918.13 ha), Río Cuarto (5,922.04 ha), Cutris (4,880.73 ha) and Los Chiles (3,663.98 ha) and in the smaller areas are La Fortuna 99.78 ha (San Carlos), Florida 91.96 ha (Siquirres), La Colonia 27.85 ha (Pococí), and Colorado 14.75 ha (Pococí).  ***1.6*** CeNAT-PRIAS staff trained in advanced classification techniques of satellite images and remote-sensing processing equipment and software for monitoring trends in forest cover and land use.  - output fulfilled 100%   1. ***1. 7 SNIT online map viewer is updated and enhanced with new applications for users.***   - output fulfilled 100%   1. ***1.8 National repository of information for participatory ecological monitoring implemented collaboratively between public, private, and civil society stakeholders, including women, and linked to the PRONAMEC.*** 2. – This output will be explain in the output 2.5. 3. ***1.9 25% of the agricultural, pineapple, and pasture production units verified as free of loss of forest cover by MINAE.***   ***1.10 At least 1,000 international companies buying commodities from Costa Rica aware of the free of loss of forest cover verification.***  - In the process has established coordination with PROCOMER and COMEX. Agencies in charge of these issues.  **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) .**  Region 1. ACLA-P  **2.1** ***Twenty (20) nurseries for endemic and native plant species established to support LMTs.***   1. - 13 small nurseries of productive trees jointly with native ones have been stablished 2. Field work for the collection of native tree seeds have been implemented. Communities have been involved.   ***2.2 Financing of socio-productive community initiatives in the ACLA-P support the implementation of LMTs.***   * A total of US$413.409 were distributed between 11 productive projects. * Projects are being implemented by organized group using land management tools (reforestation of river bank, agroforestry, micro biological corridor, as well as silvopastoral system activities). * The 11 projects encompass 1327 ha of land and 280 families. 2 Farmers’ Chambers (77 farms), 4 women group and several community associations are improving connectivity and the landscape. * With the purpose of monitoring changes produced by LMT, 147   land plans have been digitized within 7 approved productive.   * A total of 3,100 hectares of land uses have been mapped     ***2.3 MRV system assesses the impact of LMT on biodiversity conservation derived from the financing of the socio-productive community initiatives in the ACLA-P.***   1. -This output will be developed in year 4 of the project.   ***2.4. Risk mapping system for the prevention of forest fires includes the classification of vegetation to determine its combustion rate.***   * Output has been completed a 100%. It is a basic input to develop a landscape fire management strategy as well as to strengthen capacities for environmental local agency and communities.   ***2.5 Pilot project for the implementation of the PRONAMEC in ACLA-P includes an interactive online platform for the exchange of information.***   * 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 Inaturalist * Methodology and protocol to carry out the participatory monitoring are in the revision process.   ***2.6 Land property registries, disaggregated by sex, for a 50-km2 area of production lands within the buffer zones of protected areas of the ACLA-P finalized and updated in the SNIT.***   * Revision of the limits of ACLA-P’ protected areas. * A digital cadaster scanning was carried out and there was cadastral mosaic prepared as input for forest cadaster. * 689 registered plans belonging to INDER settlements were located, identified and drawn. * A case file was created for each INDER settlement. These files contained legal and cadastral information * Related to land tenure: a total of 648 properties were analyzed. 269 farms are owned by men, 184 by female, 23 by both sexes, 131 by legal partnerships and 41 are on the process of study. * 228 survey plans have been mapped and digitized   ***2.7 Land suitability for forestry study for public lands or without registration ownership contributes to strengthening connectivity in landscapes of the ACLA-P.***   * The forest cadaster is in the process of being prepared. * A methodology for the elaboration of the forest cadaster is being established jointly with public agencies (MINAE, FONAFIFO, SINAC and the Real State Public Office).   ***2.8 MINAE staff, municipal authorities, female and male judges, and female and male private producers informed about and trained in the MOCUPP and how to use it to enforce the Forestry Law.***   * Nine (9) training workshops on MOCUPP issues have been implemented aimed at Public and private agencies, between them: National Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers, Environmental Administrative Court, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, National Directorate of Statistics and Census, Ministry of Environment, National System of Conservation Areas, livestock chamber, Pineapple Chamber, National Forestry Financing Fund, National Center for Geo environmental Information as well as several political authorities. * A total of 240 people has been trained on MOCUPP issues. 178 men and 62 women.   ***2.9 Environmental education program led by ACLA-P in coordination with stakeholders associated with biodiversity and forest conservation in production landscapes.***   * The Action Plan for Environmental Education and strengthening capacities for the 3 protected areas of ACLAP and surrounding communities has been carry out. Several working sessions were held with the ASP environmental education managers, 4 meetings with partner organizations (Quercus Network, EducaPILA Committee, Coto Brus Support Committee, Conservation, ProCat). In all cases, information was collected on the needs and improvement of environmental education and the strengthening at the community level. * Communications with potential allies for future implementation were initiated (UNED, Cornell University, Cloudbridge, and Asociación Montaña Verde)   ***2.10 Verification system for production units free of loss of forest cover designed and discussed in multi-stakeholder workshops and piloted within the ACLA-P.***   * We are currently in the process of coordinating with public agencies to define what would be a monitoring system without cost for producers. It is expected that the verification can be done with the information provided by MOCUPP.   ***2.11 Local and institutional capacities for citizen participation and governance in production landscapes of the ACLA-P strengthened.***   * Stakeholders map has been developed and a diagnosis on training needs has been elaborated too. * There have been field trainings on the recognition, collection, management and germination of seeds of native trees for the implementation of LMT. * Communal groups have been trained on the management of nursery trees * The various groups that are being funded for the use of land management tools have been trained in several topics: writing projects proposals, preparation of financial and technical reports, grant management, and gender issues, among other topics. * A plan for strengthening capacities of COVIRENAS, fire forest Brigades, ASADAS, and tourism dealers has been developed. * An intensive course on the topic of integral management of fire, prescribed burning and fire ecology was taught on June 24th -25th, 2019. This course was addressed to SINAC officials and the community people that make up the forestry brigades. * 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 70 people from 13 communities in the ACLAP trained.   *Region 2: MAIBC*   1. 2***.12. Five municipalities in the MAIBC and other public entities sign joint action agreements for controlling solid waste and discharge into rivers and promoting the connectivity of urban green areas, conservation, and rehabilitation of riparian forests of the María Aguilar River and tributaries.***   - In order to achieve inter-institutional agreements and alliances related to improve controls for discharges, solid wastes and illegal constructions on the banks of the María Aguilar River, efforts for agencies networking have been made.  - The first draft of an action agreement between 5 local government, Local Committee of CBIMA and a private agency AIRMA has been completed.   1. ***2.13 Delimitation of protection zones in compliance with Article 33 of the Forestry Law and Regulation includes contour maps.***   - Document with the Methodology used for the demarcation of the María Aguilar river’s protection zone has been developed. Currently, it is being validated by INVU (Housing and Urbanism Institute) and by Municipalities. It will be published in August 2019 by SNIT.  - There were 104 km of protection area on river bank mapped. A total of 219 ha conforms the protection area of María Aguilar river banks.  - 68% of the protection area has forest cover. However, ecosystems have lost their functionality because the forest is deteriorated and fragmented. Only in the upper basin is a forest of medium quality. Consequently, connectivity is weak and limited.  - There are 13 informal settlements located on María Aguilar river banks. On this space the protection areas have disappeared.  - A selective search was made of properties belonging to the state that had the potential to rehabilitate. There were located in the 5 counties the project is working with. For San José, Curridabat and Alajuelita properties were identified and mapped as an input por restorations activities. The processes for La Union and Montes de Oca, the local governments have being very slow since the inputs provided by the municipalities were not precise and very limited.   1. ***2.14 Protocols for interinstitutional coordination to address issues related to discharges, elimination of solid wastes and illegal constructions on the banks of the María Aguilar River formalized.***  * Inter-institutional conditions have been improved to work on protocols and agreements between public and private agencies to improve the water in the rivers as well as to advance measurements for river bank protection. * There was a revision of the local private agency AIRMA work plan to join forces among all the public agencies. * There were coordination efforts to define opportunities, content and scope of the Agreement with AIRMA and to raise awareness and create networks. * Because of the impact of urbanization and ecosystem degradation, the Project is working in a participatory engagement to improve connectivity. The Project is promoting an agreement between San José´s local government and the INVU. The goal is to convert abandoned lands that belong to the INVU into green spaces for public use and improve connectivity. * There were working sessions with Municipality of La Unión and Municipality of Montes de Oca, to build a joint forest nursery project. An agreement between these two Municipalities will be done, in order to ensure its success and sustainability. * There were 5 coordination meetings and working sessions with AIRMA (María Aguilar River’s Inter-Municipality Agency) conformed by four mayors, to build an agreement among Municipalities. The purpose of these meetings was to promote joint work and collaboration and use of the technical information generated and gathered by the Project and the political support to ensure sustainability of project's goals. * There were working sessions and coordination meetings to support the initiative “Ríos Limpios” (Clean Rivers) promoted by the government. Environmental authorities, Water and Sanitarian Institute, among other public agencies and two Biological Corridors (one of them being CBIMA) participated. There was a coordination in order to have political and institutional support for the implementation of the CBIMA’s Pact. It is an agreement that will content voluntary targets and commitments towards the environmental improvement of the María Aguilar river. * There were support and follow-up of the inter-institutional process (CNE, MSJ, ACC / SINAC, DA / MINAE) for the intervention of key sectors of the Ocloro River micro-watershed. Activities such as facilitation of informative workshops on the technical scope of the intervention project in the neighborhood sectors Luján and Calderón Muñoz, from the Ocloro River. The participation of the communities and the competent institutions was ensure. * Participation and follow-up of government initiatives (AyA, MINAE-Vice Ministry of Water and Mares) to implement an intervention pilot in an urban micro-basin, affected by contamination with plastics and sewage: UNDP-PP project file was provided, incidence for the selection of the CBIMA as a pilot micro-basin. * There were Working sessions with environmental authorities such as Vice-Minister of Water and Oceans and SINAC that supported the development. With a purpose of compliance with the enforcement of the forestry law and the current institutional possibilities and limitations. * On request from ICODER (Sports and Recreation Institute), working sessions are being held, with the idea to build a coordinate strategy and protocols for the recovery of the main artificial wetlands in the CBIMA (in La Sabana and La Paz Park). As well as to coordinate the reforestation of protection zones in ICODER’s parks. * With the methodology developed to obtain product 2.14 conversations with INVU and Municipalities, a Protocol to replicate the methodology for the demarcation of other river’s protection zones are being created. * Study on water quality is available and will be input for jointly actions  1. 2.***15 Environmental assessment of the MAIBC completed.***  * Completed in a 100%. It is an important input for developing jointly actions (PNUD, local government, public and private agencies and communities) in order to improve environmental conditions of CBIMA.  1. 2***.16 Gains and losses of forest cover within the MAIBC for years 2017, 2018, and 2019***.  * A methodology was developed to monitor urban connectivity throw land use mapping. * 11.56% of the CBIMA area is occupied by natural areas and forest cover for a total of 445.6 ha. These spaces are constituted by forest cover and vegetation that grows along river banks, secondary forest, forest plantation and natural regeneration.  1. 2***.17 Baseline study of urban land and forest cover (2015) as part of the MOCUPP annual monitoring of urban encroachment on natural habitat.***  * The layer of uses and coverages of the land were developed. 71.31% of the area of the CBIMA is covered by urban area and 13.22% has some type of natural coverage, the remaining 15.47% is dedicated some use of the land mainly cattle activities.  1. ***2.18 Formalization and open audience of cadastral records by the DRI within the MAIBC.***   - Due to the fact that cadastral issues are the exclusive competence of the Immoviliary Registry (State), the Productive Landscapes Project cannot work on this product.   1. ***2.19*** ***Government staff (MINAE, Ministry of Health, CENIGA, and INVU), authorities from five municipalities, male and female judges, women and men from the private sector, community members and other interested parties informed about and trained in the SNIT/MOCUPP and how to use it to enforce the Forestry Law and decision making in an urban environment.***   The follow table resumes the training activities developed by the Project during year one.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Workshops on MOCUPP tool implemented** | | | | | **Agencies trained** | **Female** | **Men** | **Total** | | SINAC, municipality of PZ and Ministry of Agriculture and livestock. | **3** | **15** | **18** | | Agriculture Sector Committee, Region Brunca | **2** | **4** | **6** | | Public and private sectors related to pastures | **20** | **30** | **50** | | INEC and NAMA livestock | 9 | **7** | **16** | | Administrative Environmental Court | **11** | **4** | **15** | | AYA | **1** | **7** | **8** | | **Total of persons trained** | **44** | **67** | **111** |      1. ***2.20 Eight (8) nurseries established to support the LMTs.***  * Two trees nurseries were built for the San José local government. Forty thousand dollars were invested. The expansion of the tree nurseries Barrio Cuba, San José South was contracted. * There were follow-up visits to monitor trees in the Calazans nursery. Four thousand trees were negotiated for planting this year. * Work continues on the prioritization of intervention zones as well as coordination of efforts with other entities working on these issues in the territory. Additionally, PPP is working together with the local municipalities to find the best sites to plant. * PPP continues to work closely with the AyA to identify pipelines, wells and sanitary system to secure the sustainability of planted trees. * The process of creating an intermunicipal nursery between the Municipality of La Unión and Montes de Oca is being followed up. * The construction of the nurseries of Montes de Oca and Alajuelita were recently assigned through a contracting process.  1. ***2.21 - 16,000 individuals of endemic and native species of trees and shrubs planted in MAIBC.***  * There were 4 thousand trees, placed in Hogar Calazans that were negotiated with Montes de Oca local government to be planted this year.  1. - Negotiations with the ICE nursery has been done to receive over 15 thousand small trees to be harvest in nurseries until they are good enough to be planted. 2. ***2.22 Environmental education program led by SINAC for economic and social stakeholders associated with the conservation of biodiversity in the MAIBC.***  * There is collaboration and participation in environmental awareness activities:  1. Barrio Luján Environmental Fair 2. Picnic at María Aguilar River 3. Fair to commemorate the Water Day 4. Four solid waste collection campaigns 5. “Manos Unidas” by María Aguilar and 6. Festival of Rain 7. Community play: The magic of the girl earth.   There were a total of 1217 participants, 667 woman and 550 men participated in environmental education and sensibilization activities.   * Purchases and donations of basic supplies for solid waste collection campaigns at the community level were made. Purchases and deliveries of equipment for various uses according to the needs of the Technical Unit of the Project and the Local Committee of the CBIMA were made. * Mapping of key stakeholders was validated by the Local Committee of the CBIMA. * Two training workshops were developed: 1) Interurban Biological Corridors and 2) Incorporation of gender equality in sustainable development, aimed at strategic institutional stakeholders: ACC, PRIAS and CBIMA Local Committee. * A guide for the application of protocols for reforestation and rehabilitation on protection areas of river banks was completed. This input for environmental education and sensibilization activities was validated by the Local Committee of the CBIMA and the Editorial Committee of the PNUD. * A Bio-Bingo on fauna and flora associated with CBIMA was created. Currently it is in technical validation. * Memories around the María Aguilar River have been collected as an input for environmental education and sensibilization activities***.*** * A study on the technical feasibility for the construction of wildlife passages in the CBIMA is in the process. The results will be basis for input for environmental education and sensibilization activities in the future   ***2.23. Communications strategy for the MAIBC.***  ***-*** Communication Strategy for CBIMA is available  ***-*** Media Inventory has been created  ***-*** The creation of a Communication Commission of the CBIMA to work on the launch of the Pact by María Aguilar  - Reporting and disseminating information about the 4 cleaning campaigns for the María Aguilar River have been completed.  - Inauguration of the first municipal forest nursery in San José in Mayo 2018.  - Website designed and launched on April 2019.  - Facebook profile updated. Followers have increased by almost 500% in 4 months. It went from 275 followers on February 23 to 1,289 on June.  - They have been circulated, through social media. For example, 34 short videos about activities implemented by the Project, as well as 100 photographs and 87 posts.  - Video “Picnic in María Aguilar River” produced and disseminated through social media.  - There were different materials for project disclosure such as folders, brochures, flyers, and stand, between others created  **Outcome 3. Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.**  **Outputs:**   * 1. The 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 systematized. * A gender strategy to implement through Productive landscape Project as a transverse axis was created * A base line of CBIMA flora and fauna was implemented and lessons learned from the process were written.   1. The experiences and lessons learned from monitoring changes in land cover, biodiversity, carbon emissions and stocks, and gender equality and women’s empowerment in the MAIBC systematized in guideline documents and toolboxes to inform future urban policy. * The Río Ocloro case has been used to generate lessons learned and intervention protocols.   1. Thematic studies and other knowledge documented, and communication and public awareness materials with a gender perspective produced and available for dissemination. * Corredor Biológico Interurbano María Aguilar: Una mirada multidimensional * Inventory of flora and fauna * A study on Río María Aguilar water quality * Methodology for the demarcation of the María Aguilar river's protection areas. * Three publications of the Toño Pizote series for the ACLAP | **La coordinación del Proyecto reportó el avance del Proyecto como satisfactorio en el PIR 2019.**   * **Un proceso de planificación claro y ordenado** * **Seguimiento permanente a cada una de las actividades establecidas en el AWP 2019.** * **Una Unidad Técnica conformada por un equipo interdisciplinario ha sido el elemento clave para lograr el avance reportado.** * **Comunicación abierta con los miembros de la Unidad Técnica y actores involucrados.** * **Trabajo coordinado con administración del PNUD para lograr cumplir en tiempo con los complejos procesos de adquisición de bienes y servicios.** * **Los Comités Técnicos han trabajado de forma sólida y entusiasta.** |

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| temas pendientes |
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| Listar los temas en los que no se ha logrado avanzar | Describa las razones por las cuales no se ha podido avanzar en estos temas. Indique las principales dificultades que ha enfrentado y si ha identificado algún cuello de botella |
| En todos los temas ha habido avance |  |

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| avances o incidencia en los ods  |  | | --- | |  |   Indique si el proyecto ha realizado acciones en específico que muestren o evidencien algún avance para el país en materia de los ODS. Si es posible indique el ODS, meta e indicador que está impactando con estas actividades o acciones.  Dado que el Proyecto solo tiene 10 meses de implementación, es difícil de medir el impacto que tiene en los ODS, sin embargo, todas y cada una de las actividades que se implementan se tiene en consideración como relacionarlo con los ODS. Número de personas que se benefician directamente de soluciones para la gestión de los recursos naturales y los servicios ecosistémicos, asegurando la igualdad de género (ODS 3, 5,6,11,12,13.15 y 16).Área (ha) de pérdida de cobertura forestal evitada en paisajes productivos (ODS 13, 15).Acuerdo interinstitucional que formaliza el Sistema Nacional de Monitoreo de Cambios en el Uso de la Tierra en Paisajes Productivos -MOCUPP- (ODS 17).Número de acuerdos interinstitucionales firmados anualmente con SNIT, vinculando información geo-referenciada con datos de propiedad de las tierras y las más recientes imágenes satelitales disponibles; todo disponible a través del visor SNIT/MOCUPP ODS 17).Número de acuerdos establecidos con compradores internacionales para la adquisición de productos libres de pérdida de cobertura forestal ODS 17).Área (ha) de herramientas de gestión del paisaje que contribuye a mejorar la conectividad de ecosistemas y la conservación de la biodiversidad establecida al final del proyecto (ODS 3, 6,11,12,13,15)Aumento en reservas de biomasa (tCO2eq) derivado de las herramientas de gestión del paisaje (13, 15)Reducción de emisiones de CO2e en fincas del proyecto (13,15)La abundancia relativa de especies mamíferas clave (medianas y grandes) y aves en ACLA-P permanece estable (15)Número de fincas verificadas como libres de pérdida de cobertura forestal (3, 6, 13,15)Cambio en el ingreso anual por finca y desagregado por género con aumento verificado de cobertura forestal (ODS 3, 5,6,11,12,13.15 y 16).Área (ha) intervenidas con técnicas de manejo del paisaje (micro-corredores interubanos,áreas de protección\*, trama verde\*\*) que contribuye al mejoramiento de la conectividad de ecosistemas y la conservación de la biodiversidad al final del proyecto (ods 6,13,15).Aumento en reservas de biomasa (tCO2eq) por aumento de reforestación. Reducción de emisiones CO2e en áreas de influencia del CBIMA (6,13,15).Aumento en el número (diversidad) de especies de aves presentes en el área del CBIMA (ODS 3,6,11,13,15)Número de documentos producidos indicando las experiencias exitosas de la incorporación de los objetivos de conservación de la biodiversidad, la gestión de la tierra y el secuestro de carbono en paisajes productivos y corredores biológicos urbanos sostenibles en Costa Rica.Cambio en los índices de Conocimiento, Actitudes y Prácticas (CAP; esto se definirá al inicio del proyecto) como resultado de la concientización y la educación ambiental a nivel subnacional y local (ODS 3, 5,6,11,12,13.15 y 16).trabajo con perspectiva de género  |  | | --- | |  |   Describa los principales avances o acciones que ha llevado a cabo proyecto, durante este primer semestre, para incluir la perspectiva de género dentro de sus acciones.  Preguntas guía:   * Describa los datos desagregados por sexo analizados, utilizados o producidos en la implementación del proyecto.   Tema descrito en el primer apartado sobre avances, específicamente en los productos 2.2,2.8, 2.19 y 2.22.   * Especifique los resultados alcanzados en este período de informe que se centran en aumentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres.   El Proyecto Paisajes Productivos está contribuyendo a la igualdad de género mediante:  Ha contribuido a cerrar las brechas de género en el acceso y control de los recursos. Un claro ejemplo de esto es el componente de iniciativas socioproductivas del sector ACLAP, en el cual se elaboraron indicadores de cumplimiento para que las mujeres rurales, ya sea como beneficiaras directas e indirectas, pudieran acceder a los recursos económicos y el acompañamiento técnico para el desarrollo de proyectos productivos.  En este sentido, se busca que con el desarrollo de las iniciativas socioproductivas, las mujeres participantes logren alcanzar mayores niveles de autonomía económica, independencia en la toma de decisiones y un desarrollo integral más igualitario.  Además de esto, se han desarrollado acciones afirmativas para favorecer la participación de organizaciones de mujeres, como levantar requisitos para que puedan acceder a los recursos. Por ejemplo, en el caso de las mujeres no es necesario que la tierra esté a nombre de estas a nivel registral, y en caso de que la organización no cuente con la personería jurídica al día, no significó razón para excluirlas de este componente, más bien se les brindó el acompañamiento necesario para que lograran cumplir con dicho requisito. Aunado a esto, las organizaciones de mujeres han contado con el asesoramiento en la elaboración de perfiles de proyectos, lo que crea y fortalece capacidades individuales y colectivas.  Se ha mejorado la participación y la toma de decisiones de las mujeres en la gobernanza de los recursos naturales.  En los tres componentes del Proyecto, se ha promovido y garantizado la participación de las mujeres en las diversas actividades, desde las más formales-técnicas hasta las más informales, como las actividades sensibilización ambiental a nivel comunitario. Paulatinamente se ha evidenciado una participación más activa y protagónica de las mujeres en la gestión de los recursos naturales, gracias a que se ha enfatizado en la creación y fortalecimiento de sus capacidades, además del reconocimiento y valoración de los esfuerzos que históricamente realizan en este ámbito.   * Explique cómo los resultados reportados han abordado las diferentes necesidades de hombres y mujeres, cambiaron las normas, valores, estructuras de poder y/o contribuyeron a transformar los desafíos de la de desigualdad de género y discriminación. * Describa cómo el trabajo para promover la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres mejoraron los resultados del CPD.   Nota: con respecto al punto de prestaciones y servicios socio económicos para mujeres no aplica para el Proyecto, dado que no tiene el enfoque de asistencia social.  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.    Resultados alcanzados en este periodo:  -Personal de la Unidad Técnica del Proyecto Paisajes Productivos y actores estratégicos de instituciones y organizaciones aliadas: ACC, PRIAS y ASADAS (zona de amortiguamiento de las ASP del ACLAP) capacitado en conceptos y mecanismos básicos para la incorporación de la igualdad de género en el desarrollo sostenible.  -Base de datos actualizada sobre indicadores de igualdad de género para el sector del CBIMA.  -Base de datos de la tenencia de la tierra en el ACLAP desagregada por sexo.  -Ocho organizaciones de mujeres rurales beneficiadas con el componente de iniciativas socioproductivas del ACLAP.  -Un total de 452 mujeres serán beneficiadas, directa o indirectamente, de las iniciativas socioproductivas en el ACLAP. Este beneficio a además de representar la contribución económica contempla el fortalecimiento de capacidades en temas varios: igualdad de género, empoderamiento de las mujeres, comunicación asertiva, emprendedurismo, entre otros.  -El PNUD mediante el PPP, ha asumido un rol integrador de las diferentes iniciativas de actores clave en materia de igualdad de género, lo que favorece la articulación de acciones y la optimización de los recursos.  Estos esfuerzos han contribuido a combatir las brechas de género. Por un lado, las capacitaciones específicas en materia de igualdad de género, permite a las personas participantes apropiarse de conceptos básicos para una compresión mas integral de la realidad que viven mujeres y hombres, y a su vez, la toma de conciencia sobre las desigualdades, promueve que las personas cuestionen actitudes y asuman nuevos comportamientos a favor de la convivencia sana e igualitaria entre hombres y mujeres.    En cuanto a las bases de datos, estas son un instrumento de información valiosa para reflejar las desigualdades existentes, y consecuentemente, fundamentar la toma de decisiones a nivel de política pública, planes, programas y proyectos.  Por su parte, el beneficio económico y el acompañamiento técnico a las organizaciones de mujeres para el desarrollo de proyectos productivos representan una importante oportunidad para promover la autonomía socioeconómica y política de las mujeres.    Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.    El trabajo realizado hasta el momento en materia de igualdad de género ha favorecido los resultados del PPP, en tanto se cuenta con una mayor conciencia y anuencia de parte de los diferentes actores con los cuales trabajamos, para involucrar a las mujeres en los diversos procesos y toma de decisiones. El reconocimiento de los aportes de las mujeres, profesionales o no, en la gestión de los recursos naturales y en cualquier otro ámbito, siempre va a significar la posibilidad de abordar los retos socio-ambientales desde un posicionamiento más integral e inclusivo.      Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.  El vínculo existente entre la violencia de género y las actividades del Proyecto tiene que ver exclusivamente con la generación de estadísticas y otro tipo de insumos sobre esta temática, en los tres componentes y los dos sectores donde se realizan las actividades. Además de generar la información y realizar su análisis respectivo, se planifica e implementan acciones afirmativas para paliar, y en el mejor de los casos, erradicar las manifestaciones de violencia de género que se identifiquen.  (Gender-based violence (GBV) is a catch all term referring to violence, abuse and discrimination directed at someone because of their gender. It can take many forms, including child or forced marriage, denial of inheritance or education, intimate partner violence, female genital mutilation, rape, infanticide, transactional sex trafficking, sex slavery or killing in the name of family 'honour'. It is a result of entrenched structural inequalities which threaten sustainable development, undermine democratic governance and deepen vulnerabilities and social fragmentation. Because women and girls traditionally have less power and status, fewer resources and less education, income and decision-making power than their male counterparts, they are more likely to experience this kind of violence. However, men and boys can also experience GBV, including, for example, rape, mass conscription, castration, sex-selective massacre or homophobic abuse. For more information on please visit UNDP’s portal on Gender-based Violence (GBV) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).) principales dificultades, retos y soluciones  |  | | --- | |  |   Describa los principales retos experimentados por el proyecto durante este primer semestre  Preguntas guía:   * ¿Cuáles han sido los principales retos/carencias/circunstancias imprevistas en el proyecto?   Lentitud de los procesos administrativos a nivel institucional y a lo interno del PNUD   * ¿Como se solucionaron o solventaron? (si lo fueron). Dando seguimiento muy cercano * ¿Se han obtenido los resultados previstos en la planificación del proyecto? Si no, ¿qué cambios son necesarios para lograr estos resultados para el cierre de este año 2019?   Durante los primeros 10 meses de ejecución el proyecto se ha ejecutado de manera satisfactoria. Usualmente, en proyectos de este tipo, el primer año se va en entender el ProDoc y establecer coordinaciones. lecciones aprendidas  |  | | --- | |  |   Describa las principales lecciones aprendidas del proyecto durante este primer semestre   * ¿Qué se pudo haber hecho diferente o mejor? * Seguimiento muy cercano a las diversas actividades * Comunicación permanente y transparente con los actores involucrados * ¿Qué recomendaría para mejorar la programación del proyecto? * Tener espacio en la oficina para que los miembros de la Unidad Técnica puedan desarrollar un trabajo en equipo con mayor cercanía. * ¿Qué errores deben evitarse si se quiere alcanzar mejores resultados y ser más eficientes?   Provea otra información relevante Conclusiones y comentarios finales  |  | | --- | |  |   Resalte, a manera de resumen, cuáles fueron los avances más significativos del proyecto y cómo estos se traducen en un impacto local y nacional para el desarrollo de Costa Rica (puede mencionar indicadores nacionales de desarrollo, aporte al PNDIP o al Plan Nacional para la descarbonización).  El Proyecto ha generado insumos que una vez se utilicen por parte de la institucionalidad tendrán gran impacto. Entre estos, Delimitación áreas de protección, metodología para la delimitación de las AP, MOCUPP, mapas de uso de la tierra del CBIMA, mapeo de fincas.  Indique si se han hecho esfuerzos para sistematizar la experiencia del proyecto en campo y si hay historias (de personas, comunidades e instituciones) que potencialmente podrían utilizarse para divulgación del trabajo del PNUD en Costa Rica. Por favor brindar datos o links de interés.  Se colecta información para en su momento sistematizar los impactos y experiencias. EVIDENCIAS  |  | | --- | |  |   Con el fin de ir recolectando las evidencias para el informe ROAR. Por favor adjuntar (links) evidencias de los procesos, acciones o actividades que se han llevado a cabo durante este primer semestre. Algunos ejemplos de evidencias son:   * Noticias en diferentes medios * Comunicados de prensa * Proyectos de ley * Publicaciones en sitios web   Thematic studies and other knowledge documented, communication and public awareness materials with a gender perspective produced and available for dissemination.  - A guide for the application of protocols for reforestation and rehabilitation on protection areas of river banks was completed. This input for environmental education and sensibilization activities was validated by the Local Committee of the CBIMA and the Editorial Committee of the PNUD.  - A Bio-Bingo on fauna and flora associated with CBIMA was created. Currently it is in technical validation.  - Memories around the María Aguilar River have been collected as an input for environmental education and sensibilization activities.  - A study on the technical feasibility for the construction of wildlife passages in the CBIMA is in the process. The results will be basis for input for environmental education and sensibilization activities in the future  - Communication Strategy for CBIMA is available  - Media Inventory has been created  - The creation of a Communication Commission of the CBIMA to work on the launch of the Pact by María Aguilar  - Reporting and disseminating information about the 4 cleaning campaigns for the María Aguilar River have been completed.  - Inauguration of the first municipal forest nursery in San José in Mayo 2018.  - Website designed and launched on April 2019. (incluir link)  - Facebook profile updated. Followers have increased by almost 500% in 4 months. It went from 275 followers on February 23 to 1,289 on June.  - They have been circulated, through social media. For example, 34 short videos about activities implemented by the Project, as well as 100 photographs and 87 posts.  - Video “Picnic in María Aguilar River” produced and disseminated through social media.  Links:  http://paisajesproductivos.org/  https://www.facebook.com/ProyectoPaisajesProductivosCR/  https://www.facebook.com/pnudcr/videos/409985796445425/  http://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/presscenter/articles/2018/siembra-de-arboles-contribuira-a-la-rehabilitacion-del-corredor-.html  https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\_fbid=10216894172738215&id=1581870112  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v4Ap02Zzlcg |