

2019

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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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Santiago Carrizosa (santiago.carrizosa@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Maria Lukina-Lebedeva (maria.lukina-lebedeva@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Ms. Miriam Miranda (miriam.miranda@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Miriam Miranda (miriam.miranda@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

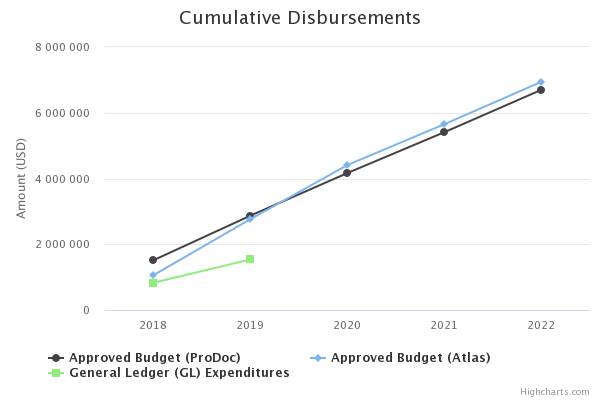
# Overall Ratings

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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 2018** | **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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| 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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| **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 2018** | **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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| **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 2018** | **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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | - 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). |
| Indicator 7: Increase in biomass reserves (tCO2eq) derived from landscape management tools | 0 tCO2eq | 35,121.5 tCO2eq | 85,649.6 tCO2eq | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| 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)    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)    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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| Indicator 10: Number of farms verified as free of loss of forest cover | 0 | 25 farms | 50 farms | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| Indicator 11: Change in annual income per initiative and disaggregated by gender with verified increase in forest cover | Baseline and targets will be determined during project implementation | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | - 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. |
| 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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| 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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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 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 2018** | **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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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. |
| 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: X  - MAIBC: X  (Baseline and target will be established during first year of project implementation) | - ACLA-P: X  - MAIBC: X | - ACLA-P: X  - MAIBC: X | *(not set or not applicable)* | 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 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): | 22.98% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 53.63% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,539,705 |

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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 | Sep 19, 2020 |
| 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 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-07-12 |
| 2018-12-04 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| NA |

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

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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.** |
| Not applicable |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project overall performance is satisfactory. The results achieved in only 10 months of implementation by the project so far justify that performance is satisfactory. There have been significant progress in the three project components.  The project has managed to influence significantly strategic institutions with the objective of achieve agreements with national impact. Multiple political and technical meetings with Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Ministry of Environment (MINAE) and FUNCENAT has enabled conditions to position MOCUPP like an instrument to take decisions based on evidence. At the moment, MOCUPP is under negotiation, this is the best way to include it in a draft decree which will formalize National System for Monitoring Land Change Dynamics (SIMOCUTE). Also, there are 7 drafts of agreement which national institutions, two cattle chambers and two municipalities which have the compromises to upload geospatial information that will increase the available information in SNIT viewer and MOCUPP. These actions will strengthen the capacity of the State to enforce the Forestry Law and to generate economic incentives for maintaining and imporving ecosystem services.  As a result, multiple institutions like Central Bank, Environmental Tribunal, Municipalities, Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers, between others, have been trained on MOCUPP in order to have quick updated information to take decisions and generate another information. It is important to emphasize the case of Central Bank and Environmental Tribunal because information generate by MOCUPP is already using to calculate environmental national accounts and to prosecute cases of forestry law infringement, respectively.  To contribute with component two related with environmental benefits, the project has showed a big advance in these months of implementation. In ACLA-P, a total of US$413.409 were distributed between 11 productive projects implemented by organized group using land management tools (reforestation of river bank, agroforestry, micro biological corridor, as well as silvopastoral system activities). These 11 projects encompass 1327 hectares of land which will ensure to achieve various of the end-of-project targets and are benefiting at least 1120 people. Also, 11 of a total 20 nurseries (operated by communities) for endemic and nativa plant species have been established to support LMTs.  To reduce the risk in forest fires in ACLA-P, a risk mapping system for the prevention of forest fires has developed. This include the classification of vegetation to determine its combustion rate. It is a basic input to have a landscape fire management strategy as well as to strengthen capacities for environmental local agency and communities.  To conclude, 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). This will avoid forest lose in public lands as well will allowed the implementation of policies related to land tenure. The forestru Cadaster will contribute to imporve conectivity on ACLA-P ´s landcapes and at the same time, to clarify land property registries, disaggregated by sex, for a 50-km2 area of productive lands within the buffer zones in protected areas of the ACLA-P.  As well, in the Maria Aguilar Interurban corridor (MAIBC) the project has had a good results considering the complex context to operate in one of the main urban area of Costa Rica. A multidisciplinary team developed environmental assessment which include a deep analysis on MAIBC contamination. It is a result of an uncontrolled growth of cities where wastes system are very weak as well as illegal discharges into de river. Also, illegal constructions and informal settlements are placed on river banks. The river protection zones´s delimitation was concluded and the and incorporate a document with the methodology and description with the objective that INVU could be standardize this process to other urban rivers. Some of the main results showed that 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, so this space the protection areas have disappeared. It is important to highlight the strong relationship established between the project and different stakeholders who work in MAIBC, this include public and private organizations, municipalities, representatives of community, academy and even other international cooperation initiatives. To conclude, 2 nurseries has established in San José canton which will produce at least 15,000 native species to reforestation process in MAIBC.  Finally, despite of few months to project implementation, thematic studies and other knowledge documents, communication and public awareness materials with a gender perspective have been produced and are available for dissemination. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This project has managed to make significant progress in 10 months since start of implementation. The country office considers the progress made to deliver expected outcomes and targets to be satisfactory. All three components of the project are showing significant signs of progress and, at this early stage of implementation, the CO ins confident that if this progress is kept for the coming years, this project is likely to become a best practice, and we may be able to see Highly Satisfactory ratings in the future.  The first project component, related to generating a favorable enabling policy, institutional arrangements, community participation and market conditions for delivering multiple global environmental benefits in production landscapes, has taken off with exemplary speed. First, the project management unit has invested in the national appropriation of MOCUPP as a reliable source of technical information for the public sector about commodity surface area; and about gain and loss of forest cover associated with commodity expansion in production landscapes. The project established the administrative arrangements needed for an effective delivery by FUNCENAT of new layers of GIS information of pineapple surface area in all the production landscapes in the country (2017) and on gain and loss of forest cover associated with this crops expansion (2016-2017). The project has also started a technical dialogue on the use of the layers of surface area for palm oil, as well as for layers showing surface area of pastures used to produce beef and dairy goods. This action is strengthening the ability of the State 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 something that was planned to happen at a latter 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) to display information about forest cover along river banks, amongst other layers of information.  The project has had a very quick start and commenced implementation within the two target areas of Component 2. In the Maria Aguilar Interurban corridor (MAIBC), the project has mapped the specific area that will be restored and conserved with project resources. An interdisciplinary team is in place and has commenced the diagnosis of water and solid discharges and illegal constructions on the banks of the María Aguilar River. The project has established a strong dynamic of meeting and planning between institutional stakeholders and representatives of the five local governments that conform the MAIBC. Two municipal nurseries have been inaugurated with support from the project so the conditions are now set to start the process of restoration of the riverbanks of the Maria Aguilar river in the next phase of the project.  ACLAP is probably were the project has made more impressive progress. The project unit has been quick to develop the criteria for selecting project proposals of small producers interested to get a grant to implement land management tools and to ensure their production units are free from forest cover loss. A first bundle of grants has been awarded in ACLAP benefiting at least 1120 people. This first generation of small grants has ensured the achievement of one of the end-of-project targets: at least 345Has of micro-corridors are being established within farms that have received a small grant from the project.  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, 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 satisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the first PIR of a five-year project implemented 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 10 months and is already showing 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. Project activities have already had an impact on over 7,000 people engaged by the project in ACLAP and MAIBC. 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.    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 the Monitoring System for Land Use Change in Production Landscapes (MOCUPP). This system is essential to inform policymakers on farms where deforestation is taking place. The goal is to integrate MOCUPP into the National Monitoring System of Forest Cover and Use (SIMOCUTE) operated by the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE). This is proposed to be achieved through a degree which was already drafted with support from the project and by engaging staff from MINAE and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG). The project 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.    The project is also negotiating 5 drafts of institutional agreements to consolidate the National Territorial Information System (SNIT)/MOCUPP with land ownership data and available satellite images with the following organizations: 1. CONAGEBIO (National Commission to manage biodiversity); 2. Chamber of cattlemen (southern zone); 3. Chamber of Perez Zeledon cattlemen; 4. FONAFIFO (National Forest Trust Fund); 5. Environmental Administrative Tribunal; 6. Municipality of San Jose; and 7. Municipality of Curridabat. Following institutional validation, this information should be available in SNIT: 1) Biodiversity data for each Costa Rican region; 2) Protection area of María Aguilar River validated by INVU; 3) Land use maps in MAIBC; 4) Land use in each productive initiative in ACLAP to demonstrate avoided forest loss and increased connectivity; and 5) Baseline pastureland for cattle grazing in ACLAP. Furthermore, the SNIT viewer already includes information on loss and gain of forest cover associated to pineapple for 2017-2018.    However, the project still needs to establish agreements with international buyers for the acquisition of products verified as free of loss of forest cover. The project is carrying out the following three activities to facilitate these agreements: 1) defining a national verification system to certify products free of deforestation (based on information generated by MOCUPP); and 2) working with national agencies (PROCOMER and COMEX) who interact with international buyers to define this process and what would be the best way to achieve; 3) engaging with international buyers at conferences such as the Good Growth Conference held in Lima in early 2018.    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 initiating 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 345 ha of micro-conservation corridors and 982 ha of silvopastoral systems in ACLAP. In this region farmers signed an agreement where they must provide at least one hectare of their land to promote connectivity. The expected increase in biomass derived from these landscape management tools is about 6,930 tCO2 eq. In the MAIBC area, the project consolidated 153 ha of micro conservation corridors, 148 ha of protection zones and 122 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. Using a methodology from the Small Grants Programme, the project estimated that landscape management tools will contribute to increase biomass reserves by about 3,016 tCO2eq.    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 will be 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.    Unfortunately, the project still needs to determine the baseline and target for the indicator on change in annual income per initiative and disaggregated by gender with verified increase in forest cover. The project is strongly encouraged to carry out a socioeconomic baseline and target assessment as soon as possible.    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 have been compiled from an experience of encroachment in the Rio Ocloro. The following studies and documents are under development: 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; and 3) Three publications of the Toño Pizote series for the ACLAP. Unfortunately, the project still needs to define the baseline and targets for the indicator on “change in the indices about Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP)”. The project still needs to work on a quantitative approach to measure for KAP in ACLA-P and MAIBC.    In terms of implementation during this PIR period, the project is granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS). Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations in the work plan. For example, the studies to determine the baseline and target for the indicators of income and KAP were not carried out. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The annual delivery is about 53%. The accumulated delivery is close to 23% and should not have difficulties catching up to make sure that the project delivers its budget as planned in about 4 years (March 19, 2023). No critical risks have been reported. | |

# Gender

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

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

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **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.** |
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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: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| The only link between project activities and GBV is related with statistics and information which is collected in the framework of interventions in MAIBC. As a part of this efforts, the project has critical statistics about gender violence complaints in the municipalities of San José, La Unión, Curridabat, Montes de Oca, and Alajuelita under SDGs indicators and collected by Judicial System which is important to implement affirmative actions to alleviate and, in the best of cases, eradicate manifestations of SGV that were identified. All of this will be work with SDG indicators and Gender and Cities approach. |

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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 contributed to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources. As example, in ACLA-P were established specials indicators to ensure that grants could be benefit rural women direct or indirectly in each project. The objective is to achieve women with a socioeconomic empowerment and self-reliance with major autonomy and equal in the development.  The main results are:  - National counterparts were trained in basic concepts and mechanisms to incorporate gender equality approach in their sustainable development process.  - Database and statistics updated in MAIBC with SDG approach (SDG 5).  - Database updated about land tenure disaggregated by sex.  - 8 women organizations were selected to benefit with grants for supporting their socio-productive initiative.  - 452 women will benefit direct or indirectly to socio-productive initiative. This include: grant to develop project, technical follow up and capacity building in women empowerment, communication and entrepreneur skills.  These efforts contributed to combat gender gaps. First, training in gender perspective facilitate a better appropriation and knowledge about gender in, inequality between men and women and how our counterparts could integrate gender perspective in all development process.  In terms of databases, these are a valuable information tool to reflect existing inequalities, and consequently, to inform decision-making at the level of public policy, plans, programs and projects in ACLA-P and MAIBC.  Finally, the economic benefit and technical support to women's organizations for the development of productive projects represent an important opportunity to promote the socio-economic and political autonomy of 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 work carried out so far in terms of gender equality has favored the results of the project, as there is greater awareness and consent to the different actors with we work, to involve women in the various processes and decision making. The recognition of the contributions of women, professionals or not, in the management of natural resources and in any other field, will always mean the possibility of addressing socio-environmental challenges from a more comprehensive and inclusive position. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| 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.** |
| Identified risks during the first year of the project.    The project’s outcomes may be sensitive and vulnerable to climate change. To decrease this risk the project is implementing land management tools to improve the coverage of the forest, especially in those vulnerable zones. For example, restoration of protected areas of river banks.    The Project activities proposed are within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park) and areas proposed for protection Environmental. The work in environmentally sensitive areas entails choosing a project unit team with significant previous training on sustainable practices and also natural resource conflict management. In Costa Rica the communities living adjacent to projected areas have, in some places, tense relations with the Ministry of Environment staff, mostly because of their role enforcing biodiversity and forestry laws. To remedy this, the project addressed risk management by creating an environmental education plan, strengthening capacities plan for the use of land management tools and improvement of connectivity.  Other risks identified during the first year of the project.    An increase of land invasion on protected areas of river banks: this will be managed by monitoring and coordinated effort with public agencies that area responsible for improvement of the environment in urban areas.    Vandalism in reforested and rehabilitated protected areas: Sensitize and educate the community on the benefits of landscapes and their ecologic benefits and their role in the climate change. Monitoring and coordination efforts with public agencies to enforce law in urban areas.    Misused of funding by local organizations: the project has carefully selected the beneficiary of the grants and provides guidance, monitoring and control of the funding. |

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

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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)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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

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

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

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Sustainable production practices implemented by communities where they can be productive, generate income, stopped and increase forest cover. An enhancement in a connectivity through (safe) public places, riparian forest in an urban landscape, joint with a comprehensive environmental education which involve people, likely to facilitate a better connection between people and conserving biodiversity in both rural and urban areas. Evidence is to be provided through future monitoring. |

**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.** |
| 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 |

# 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 |
| Yes |

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

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

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

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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 project has established a good channel of communication and coordination with all partners. Thanks of that, the project could engaged other strategic stakeholder, mainly in communities and public institutions. With private sector, despite progress with some sectors (like agricultural exporters and livestock owners), still pending engage strategic partners like building and urban developers who play an important role in increase connectivity in MAIBC. |

# 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.