



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

for the project:

Maintaining and Increasing Carbon Stocks in Agrosilvopastoral Systems in Rural Communities of the Selva Zoque-Sumidero Canyon Complex as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy
Chiapas, Mexico

FY19

July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019

Executing Partners

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Project Information			
Project Title:	Maintaining and Increasing Carbon Stocks in Agrosilvopastoral Systems in Rural Communities of the Selva Zoque-Sumidero Canyon Complex as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy		
Country(ies):	Mexico	GEF ID:	5751
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International	Duration In Months:	46
Other Executing Partners:	Cooperativa Ambio S.C. de R.L. (AMBIO), Comision Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP)	Start Date:	01/11/2015
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change Mitigation	Actual Project Close Date:	11/30/2019
GEF Grant Amount:	USD 1,009,174	Date of Last Steering Committee Meeting:	12/02/2018
Expected Co-financing:	USD 3,962,462	Mid-Term Review-Planned Date:	05/01/2017
Total Project Cost:	USD 5,017,508	Mid-Term Review-Actual Date:	10/01/2017
Co-financing Realized as of June 30, 2019	USD 3,769,400	Terminal Evaluation-Planned Date:	06/30/2019
Date of First Disbursement:	01/11/2015	Terminal Evaluation-Expected Date:	08/08/2019
Disbursement as of June 30, 2019:	USD 918,342	PIR Prepared by:	Cooperativa Ambio S.C. de R.L (Ambio)
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The CI-GEF Project Agency Project Implementation Report (PIR) is composed of six sections:

Section I: Project Implementation Progress Status Summary: provides a brief summary of the project as well as the implementation status and rating of the previous and current fiscal years;

Section II: Project Results Implementation Progress Status and Rating: describes the progress made towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance, when needed;

Section III: Project Risks Status and Rating: describes the progress made towards managing and mitigating project risks, the project risks mitigation rating reassessment as needed, as well as recommendations to improve the management of project risks;

Section IV: Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation Status and Rating: describes the progress made towards complying with the Environmental & Social Safeguards and the Plans prepared during the PPG phase, the safeguard plans implementation rating, as well as recommendations to improve the project safeguards;

Section V: Project Implementation Experiences and Lessons Learned: describes the experiences learned by the project managers and the lessons learned through the process of implementing the project; and

SECTION I: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS SUMMARY

PROJECT SUMMARY

This climate change mitigation project is being implemented in rural communities of the so-called Selva Zoque-Sumidero Canyon Complex, a contiguous group of five natural protected areas (NPAs) in the northwestern parts of the Mexican state of Chiapas. **The project objective is to maintain and increase carbon stocks in the area through avoiding deforestation in natural ecosystems, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration by adopting sustainable management practices in agropastoral systems.**

The five NPAs stretch from the Selva El Ocote Biosphere Reserve in the west, passing by the Area Subject to Ecological Conservation “La Pera” and the Protected Forest Zone “Villa Allende” to the Sumidero Canyon National Park in the east; the small Area Subject to Ecological Conservation “Cerro Meyapac” lays in short distance south of La Pera. Three areas are under federal management, while two – La Pera and Cerro Meyapac – are under Chiapas state jurisdiction. The NPAs together cover 155,238 hectares. The proportion of the economically active population (EAP) occupied in agriculture amounts to 15.8%, generating income from extensive cattle ranching and, to a lesser extent, from subsistence production of maize and beans, with low yields. In some areas, where climatic conditions allow it, coffee is cultivated; beekeeping and pacaya palm cultivation have recently gained in importance. Communal lands (ejidos) cover 33% and public lands, about 28% of the complex as a whole. The project objective will be achieved through the implementation of two components and the delivery of two associated outcomes:

Component 1: Field demonstrations for maintaining carbon stocks in forests and increasing carbon sequestration in agropastoral landscapes of the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex

Outcome 1: At least 6,615 hectares of primary and second-growth forests managed sustainably and 722 hectares of production practices in agro-pastoral landscapes improved, to reduce approximate 132.298 tCO₂e of greenhouse gas emissions and sequester approximately 160.969 tCO₂e of carbon.

Component 2: Building institutional and local capacity on reducing GHG emissions from the LULUCF sector in Chiapas

Outcome 2: At least 375 farmers (men and women), 15 community extension workers, 35 Natural Protected Areas (NPA) technical committees and Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (National Commission of Natural Protected Areas - CONANP) and Secretaría de Medio Ambiente e Historia Natural (Secretariat for Environment and Natural History of Chiapas - SEMAHN) staff members trained on sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices for carbon dioxide capture and storage.

PRIOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Significant progress has been made in engaging local stakeholders in project activities including both women and men, although the participation of women hasn't experienced an increase in the same way as men's participation. For component 1, new areas to implement productive landscape management (PLM) have been identified as well as partners to support those activities. Both institutional and communitarian partners have been reached out to achieve the PLM goal. During FY18 the result was positive due to the project identifying more hectares to be included, the biggest one being in “Los Bordos” (200 hectares of reforestation that contribute to CO₂ capture). 2 out of 4 outcome indicators have been accomplished although the first two outcome indicators (which are not yet 100% completed) will be completed in FY19. For component 2 all targets have been achieved, even though capacity building programs are still being implemented to ensure sustainability and to meet agreements previously established with the communities and the project partners.

CURRENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (FY19 – Q1 FY20)

In this last year and three months, time of the non-cost extension of the project, significant progress has been made both in SFM and PLM activities. All project activities were completed achieving the project goals. Last exchanges and workshops were held to guarantee the inclusion of new farmers that want to participate in PLM practices and contribute to carbon sequestration. Two important areas for carbon storage have been included in the project this past year, Los Bordos with 60 hectares more and Triunfo Agrarista with 90 hectares. . The project has partnered with key institutions that have supported the project objectives. The donation of plants from SEMAHN and funds of the PROCODES program from CONANP the project was able to establish a nursery for those 60 hectares of Los Bordos. In the case of Triunfo Agrarista, an alliance has been made where Rio Arronte is entering with a 90-hectare reforestation that will contribute to the sequestration of carbon. Ambio has been helping Rio Arronte and CONANP with technical support and knowledge. For the SFM activities, CONANP helped to identify new

areas or opportunities to meet the project target of hectares and associated CO2 emissions avoided. The new areas are located in the ocote region which are: 500 hectares of “El Corinto” privately owned, 1,000 hectares of “Los Bodos” property of UNACH, 85 hectares belonging entirely to the Ocote, 1,500 hectares of forest in two communities CNC and General Cardenas. The first 3 areas have been visited and will enter the Scolel'te program, the last will be visited by Ambio as part of the commitment. A final reunion was held in December 2018 with community extension workers, leaders of the women's group, and heads of the fire brigades to inform that the project was ending the implementation phase and that Ambio will continue to work in the region through Scolel'te and other projects implemented by Ambio, as well as with the help of CONANP and SEMAHN. Thus, continuity is secured through these initiatives that are on-going after the GEF project ends. Additional capacity building programs were held on the following topics: monitoring, pruning, sustainable coffee plantation, and beekeeping. The gender coordinator concluded the capacity building of the women group's in the complex. As a result of the project, a women group is formally being constituted as a Cooperative in order to receive financial and technical support in the future.

PROJECT PART	PRIOR FY18 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY19 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING ¹	RATING TREND ²
OBJECTIVE	MS	HS	Increasing
COMPONENTS AND OUTCOMES	S	HS	Increasing
RISKS	S	S	Unchanged
ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	MS	HS	Increasing

¹ **Implementation Progress (IP) Rating:** Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more details about IP rating, please see the Appendix I of this report

² **Rating trend:** Improving, Unchanged, or Decreasing

SECTION II: PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS AND RATING

This section describes the progress made towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation progress rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance. This section is composed of four parts:

- Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective: this section measures the likelihood of achieving the objective of the project
- Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component)
- Overall Project Results Progress Rating, and
- Recommendations for improvement

a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective:

This part of the report assesses the progress in achieving the objective of the project.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To maintain and increase carbon stocks (through avoiding deforestation in natural ecosystems) and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration (adopting sustainable management practices in agro-pastoral systems) in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex.
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OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ³	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Indicator a: Number of tons of CO2e avoided in the Selva Zoque–Sumidero Canyon complex (by sustainable management of primary and second growth forests) Target:132,298 tons CO2e avoided	31,399.28 tons of CO2 avoided	CA	The technical specification estimated that 196,245 tons of CO2 are avoided in a period of 25 years by sustainable management of primary and secondary growth forests. The end of year status indicator is 31,399.28 tons of CO2 avoided for FY19. This has been estimated by the technical specification for the Selva Zoque-Sumidero Canyon Complex. Plan Vivo Foundation is in charge to authorize the document so Ambio through Scolel'te can place the carbon on the voluntary carbon market. The resulting activities of that management will be implemented by Ambio.
Indicator b: 160,989 tons CO2e sequestered in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex after 25 year (by improved production practices contributing to the sequestration of carbon).	30,299.46 *tons of CO2	CA	207,523.58 tons of CO2 will be sequestered by improved production practices contributing to the sequestration of CO2 in 25 years. Ambio trough Scolel'te is in charge of continuing the activities on the field to place the carbon stocks on the voluntary carbon market following Plan

³ **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ³	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Target: 160,989 tons of CO2 sequestered			Vivo's standards and guidelines. 30,299.46 tons were part of the credits placed on the voluntary carbon market from last year during project implementation. In the first half of this year Ambio couldn't place credits on the market due to delays. Ambio has estimated that the amount of CO2 captured by the project was as followed (according to the technical specification updated by Plan Vivo): 9,057.83 tons of CO2. 4,200.78 tons of CO2 captured by FY19 through project activities in 141.75 has with the old specification under Scolel'te before 2018. These guidelines were updated and under the new guide (2019) 4,857.05 tons of CO2 for 608.25 has that will be placed on the market with the updated field data.
Indicator c: Percentage of families/women/men participating in project activities who perceive an improvement in their communities' natural capital. Target: 70% of families/women/men participating in project activities perceive an improvement in their communities' natural capital.	70% of families including women and men	CA	70% of families who were interviewed perceive an improvement in their communities' natural capital. They perceive an improvement in their forest areas and think the risk is lower. especially the project workshops helped to raise that perception. Concerning biodiversity, they consider it is stable and in some cases, they perceive an improvement. For fauna conservation, they perceive an improvement as well, thanks to the internal agreements made to prohibit illegal hunting.

OBJECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION
HS	A highly satisfactory rating has been given to the objective implementation of the project. All indicators were completed as expected in ProDoc. Activities for carbon sequestration and avoided emissions were implemented successfully. Continuity is guaranteed through other projects that Ambio will continue implementing after the GEF project ends. These projects were additional to the GEF projects and Ambio worked in close collaboration with them to ensure complementarity. Improvement is perceived for all beneficiaries both in flora and fauna conservation.

b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component).

This part of the report assesses the progress towards achieving the outcomes of the project.

COMPONENT 1	Field demonstrations for maintaining carbon stocks in forests and increasing carbon sequestration in agropastoral landscapes of the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex.
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Outcome 1:	Primary and second-growth forests managed sustainably and production practices in agro-pastoral landscapes improved (to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration)
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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome indicator 1.a.: Number of hectares of primary and second-growth forests managed sustainably for maintaining carbon stocks and reducing emissions	6,615 hectares of forests	6,686 hectares	CA	The 5,101 hectares are located in the communities of Triunfo Agrarista (Sumidero Canyon National Park), Llano Grande, Nicolás Bravo, Nuevo San Juan Chamula, San Joaquín, Emilio Rabasa, and Veinte Casas. Some activities to manage the carbón stocks sustainably are being implemented such as tours of fire brigades, maintenance of firewall gaps, training of the fire brigade personnel, capacity building of sustainable land use such as corn, coffee, and beekeeping. Nevertheless, some activities that contribute to the sustainable management of carbon stocks haven't been started yet such as controlled tours to check illegal extraction of wood and other organic material, internal agreements, family planning talks, talks to sensitize about illegal hunting, widen alliances for activities for preventing fire, controlled agriculture fires, extraction of potential flammable organic matter. During the period of implementation Ambio has looked and worked to identify other areas of opportunities to integrate more hectares to manage sustainably for maintaining carbon stocks. With the help of CONANP, the project identified 3,085 additional hectares of primary and second-growth forests, of which two areas have been visited and confirmed. One area is located in the "Los Bordos" property of UNACH within the Ocote region of 1,000 hectares and another called "El Corinto" in private property of 500 hectares, also within the Ocote region. Risks and mitigation actions have been identified. An additional 85 hectares belonging directly to the Ocote were also identified and included in the project. Finally, an additional 1,500 hectares have been identified in two

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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				communities in the ocote region. Ambio is committed to integrating these two areas after project implementation ends as part of the Scolel'te program. The area that has been included under the project are 6,686 ha. The indicator status is above target.
Outcome indicator 1.b.: Number of hectares of productive landscapes under improved management practices contributing to carbon sequestration.	722 hectares	750 hectares	CA	Since last year Ambio could almost double the hectares contributing to the carbon sequestration. This is due to an increase in "Los Bordos" a ranch owned by UNACH which is now a voluntary conservation area by decree. Due to the incorporation of another 200 hectares in the second half of 2018, the project could increase considerably the hectares under PLM. This is also due to "Loma Larga", an area belonging to the Sumidero Canyon National Park. Efforts have been made to reforest 60 hectares. Around 194 hectares that contribute to carbon sequestration target come from individual plots, which means from small farmers in the communities, and the rest comes from big areas such as from UNACH and CONANP. The indicator status is above target.
Outcome indicator 1.c.: Number of communities maintaining forest cover and/or improving management practices in productive landscapes	15 communities	17 communities	CA	Currently, 17 communities are maintaining forest cover and/or improving management practices in productive landscapes. The indicator status is above target.
Outcome indicator 1.d.: Percentage of local processes (field projects, network capacity building processes) with a gender approach	80%	90%	CA	Activities with a gender approach are defined in the respective work plans. Each activity with the different working groups is documented in workshop reports/minutes and attendance lists. The indicator status is above target.

COMPONENT 1 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	A highly satisfactory rating has been given to component 1 because targets were achieved, and the results in all of them are more than what was initially expected. Due to the target being met by the project, outcome 1 was achieved successfully.	Increasing

COMPONENT 2	Building institutional and local awareness and capacity on reducing GHG emissions from the LULUCF sector in Chiapas.
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Outcome 1:	Farmers (men and women), community extension workers, NPA technical committees and CONANP and SEMAHN staff members trained on sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices for carbon capture and storage.
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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome indicator 2.a.: Number of communities and farmers (men and women) trained for applying sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices with a gender perspective	15 communities, 375 farmers (men and women)	17 communities Total: 395 76 women 319 men	CA	The scale of the farmers' work depends on each community. In some communities, participation is high (in numbers) and low in others. For example, we have 25 people working with us in Libertad Campesina (Canyon Sumidero National Park) and in contrast 6 farmers in caracol (La Pera). Activities range from fire brigades and community extension workers to reforestation plots and plant nurseries. Although we had 19 communities working with us in SFM and PLM practices, and we had invested resources in them (capacity building, training, etc.) the numbers were reduced to 17 due to the loss of interest of which later they decided to leave the project.
Outcome indicator 2.b.: Number of community extension workers trained for transmitting sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices with a gender perspective to communities and individual farmers	15 community extension workers trained	19 community extension workers trained (including 1 woman extension worker)	CA	19 community extension workers have been receiving training and have participated in capacity building events.

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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome indicator 2.c.: Number of CONANP and SEMAHN staff members and Natural Protected Area (NPA) technical committee members trained on sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved PLM practices contributing to carbon capture and storage with a gender perspective	25 CONANP and SEMAHN members and PA technical committees members trained	38	CA	<p>38 staff members of CONANP and SEMAHN participated in training activities.</p> <p>21 staff members (50% men and 50% women) of CONANP and SEMAHN participated in training activities. Training activities are being coordinated with the GEF Climate Change Resilience Project of CONANP working in the same region. A survey for the PA committee of Cañon del Sumidero has been completed and a capacity building program is completed.</p> <p>2 women and 3 men from CONANP, and 1 woman and 2 men from SEMAHN received an inception training in community planning with Planes Vivos methodology.</p> <p>8 women and 5 men of CONANP and SEMAHN received training in gender perspective. It is expected that trained staff will be able to mainstream the gender perspective in the activities under their responsibility.</p>

COMPONENT 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	A highly satisfactory rating has been given to component 2. All activities were completed with good participation of key stakeholders both men and women.	Improving

c. Overall Project Results Rating

OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION RATING

OVERALL RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND ⁶
HS	A highly satisfactory rating has been given to project results implementation. All project indicators have been achieved for components 1 and 2.	S

d. Recommendations`

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
NA	AMBIO	Continuous during project implementation

⁶ Rating trend: Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

SECTION III: PROJECT RISKS STATUS AND RATING

a. Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation Plan

This section describes the activities implemented to manage and reduce high, substantial, modest, and low risks of the project. This section has three parts:

- Ratings for the progress towards implementing measures to mitigate project risks and a project risks annual reassessment
- Recommendations for improving project risks management

a. Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation and Plan Project Risks Annual Reassessment

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY19 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ⁸
Risk 1: Extreme climate events damage local project investments and impede access of the project team to communities.	An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will describe how negative environmental impacts will be managed and mitigated during implementation of local projects.	The main climate risks and mitigation actions per region and community have been identified. Alliances with other institutions have been made to provide the project with plants and material (CONANP and SEMAHN). The optimum time for the establishment of forest plants have been identified. The GEF project team worked in close collaboration with other projects to create synergies to reduce the risk of lack of water. Also, Fire Brigades are mitigating the risk of uncontrolled fires.	CA	Mitigation activities have been implemented with our partners. Donations of plants have been made to the project as well as material. The heatwave was stronger this year than last year and the so-called dry period between the rainy period wasn't as dry as last year which helps to reduce the death rate of the reforestation.	Low	Substantial	Increasing
Risk 2: False expectations generated in local communities	Ambio and CONANP will ensure that	AMBIO, CONANP and SEMAHN, 1 of our regional technician fluent in Tsotsil and a consultant and	CA	The extension workers play a key role in detecting early any discomfort or issue within beneficiaries. In addition to that, the project team ensures that	LOW	MODEST	Increasing

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⁸ Rating trend: Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY19 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ⁸
lead project beneficiaries to leave the project	every stage of the project is implemented in a very participatory manner, where expectations, commitments and responsibilities are regularly clarified and agreed upon (via formal documents when necessary) with local communities and project beneficiaries.	specialist in safeguards have worked jointly to avoid false expectations among target groups. Executing partners have agreed upon the terms and conditions to be presented to the communities, in order to avoid erroneous interpretations. Ambio managed expectations of beneficiaries correctly during the project duration.		every time a community is visited, CONANP or SEMAHN joins the visit. Despite efforts made by Ambio to avoid false expectations, some farmers choose to leave. Nevertheless, the leaving of some farmers from the project has had nothing to do with false expectations generated by the project but mostly because of a lack of interest in project activities.			
Risk 3: Policy support for unsustainable land use and production practices, as well as weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, continue to cause	AMBIO will work closely, and develop strategic alliances with government agencies, NGOs and local communities. These alliances will help identify	Between AMBIO and CONANP, agreements of collaboration have been established through other mechanisms, like PROCODES (programa de conservacion para el desarrollo sostenible) a public instrument that has as an objective to promote the conservation of ecosystems.	CA	Invasions and uncontrolled fires are still a problem in the region. However, with this administration over 1,000 hectares of invasion have been cleared. The risk is still high because funds have been cut from CONANP, CONAFOR, and SEMAHN, which leads to a weakening of law enforcement in the NPA's in some cases. Another federal program called "sembrando vida" is putting to test existing forests since this program pays	High	High	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY19 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ⁸
degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity.	potential project risks and seek joint mitigation strategies. AMBIO will work with the Secretariat of Agriculture (SAGARPA) at the federal level and the Department of Rural Affairs at the Chiapas state level to coordinate and harmonize their objectives with this GEF project.	<p>This Year SEMAHN is providing us with plants for “Los Bordos” and a private ranch called “La Vainilla” not far from Los Bordos.</p> <p>All activities that are being implemented with our governmental partners are being discussed with Ambio to guarantee sustainability.</p>		farmers a certain amount of money for reforestation and impacts are not yet clear. In some cases, Ambio has heard that existing forests have been cut down to enter that program.			
Risk 4: Loss of interest from local communities.	AMBIO will work to provide positive and proactive feedback to project beneficiaries. In addition, it will put in place early detection systems to identify	With the alliances, we have made with CONANP and SEMAHN and other institutions in sustainable projects we could revive the interest in some communities in such activities. Meaning, in addition to the benefits generated by the project, benefits are also generated by the partners' projects.	CA	Community extension workers play a key role in the detection of loss of interest in the communities. With the help of our partners, we could reinforce Ambio's presence in the communities with more sustainable projects.	Medium	Medium	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY19 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ⁸
	potential issues that may cause participants to lose interest in the project.						
Risk 5: intercommunity conflicts affect adversely project operation, outputs and results.	Social safeguard mechanism for resolving disputes among individuals or groups will be established.	The safeguard mechanisms play an important role to detect possible disputes in the communities. Besides those mechanisms, the role of periodic meetings in the communities help detect conflicts on an early stage and the accompaniment of CONANP and SEMAHN play an important role as well	CA	None of the conflicts occurred until now have affected or impacted the project's operation, outputs and results. In case there is a conflict, AMBIO in partnership with CONANP and SEMAHN will try to solve problems before the grievance mechanism needs to be activated.	Low	Low	Unchanged
Risk 6: Lack of carbon markets	AMBIO will develop a carbon market strategy to secure the carbon credits generated through this project and ensure that they are properly issued in the voluntary market. The strategy will include alliances at	AMBIO, on account of a successful consultancy, has a carbon market strategy. And as a result of having a sales person dedicated to finding buyers and selling carbon credits, AMBIO has managed until now to find buyers on the voluntary carbon market. This has not changed since last year.	CA	Implementation is being carried out by our salesperson. Risks nevertheless are still present and Ambio considers this a medium risk due to the competitiveness of the voluntary carbon market.	Medium	Medium	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY19 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ⁸
	the national and international levels, including innovative tools to support the establishment of a national carbon market.						
Risk 7: Men, and communities in general, reject the integration of the gender approach into local processes and actions.	Implementation of CI-GEF Gender Mainstreaming policy seeks to mitigate potentially adverse effects of gender constraints on participation and decision-making in consultative processes, access to natural resources, and project benefits.	The involvement of women in workgroups has been encouraged, not only by Ambio's gender coordinator but also by the whole team. Mixed working groups are encouraged, invitations are made explicitly for women, and women's leadership has been encouraged. Ambio's partners have been supportive of these measures.	CA	<p>To reduce this risk, we encourage an open, non-aggressive, inclusive and respectful environment, where the opinions of men and women are listened to and valued.</p> <p>Our gender coordinator is in constant presence and helps the other coordinators to stimulate the participation of women and try to implement activities with a gender approach.</p> <p>Some resistance to mixed groups a still exists and in some communities and will hardly change in the short term.</p>	High	Medium	Decreasing
Risk 8: Farmers (men and women) and communities gradually	Training activities will be clearly linked with sustainable land	A training needs assessment was realized in June 2016. The conclusions of the assessment was applied in 19 communities. Main	CA	With the last year of the no-cost extension of the project few training projects have been implemented, and those who have been implemented haven't seen an abandonment of those	Low	Low	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY19 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ⁸
abandon training programs.	use activities combining CC mitigation with social and economic benefits. (AMBIO's experience indicates that <i>Plan Vivo</i> program withdrawal rates decrease substantially over time and that securing early benefits for stakeholders are crucial for longterm permanence in local processes.)	identified subjects were: 1. Managing equipment and tools for project activities 2. Managing and facilitating community group processes 3. Dealing with the topic of climate change. During the training, the project tried to encourage the participants to apply what they learned.		training programs.Farmers have been more interested.			
Risk 9. Farmers do not apply innovations in forest and agricultural practices transmitted by the project.	The project will demonstrate that environmental, social, and economic benefits of innovations in forest and agricultural practices are	Work with our partners (CONANP and SEMAHN) is fruitful and through demonstrations plots, interests and needs of communities are being satisfied. The sustainability of some activities can only be guaranteed with further follow-up by governmental institutions and NGO's.	CA	Thanks to the accompaniment of our technical team and CONANP and SEMAHN, practices transmitted by the project are being respected most of the time. When standards are not met the very next year the lost plant population, for example, is being replaced by the farmers. The demonstration plots, especially for Milpa and Coffee, helps also to better the practices on the field.	Medium	Medium	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY19 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ⁸
	higher than opportunity costs.			With the combined efforts of our partners, we could continue activities on the field.			
Risk 10. Few members of PA technical committees participate in training programs offered by the project.	The project will develop and implement a special campaign for motivating members of PA technical committees to participate in training programs tailored to their needs.	Training activities with the GEF-Resilience project have been carried out and can be applied in the future as well	CA		Medium	Medium	Unchanged
Risk 11. Forest loss due to uncontrolled/ unregulated slash and burn activity	Not defined in PRODOC	Each community has a fire brigade trained and equipped for fire prevention and firefight. brigades have calendars with vigilant walks, based on community agreements. This has been a useful measure to mitigate the risk of losing forest area to fire.	CA	As last year we have been working with CONAFOR, CRIF, CONANP, ECOMETRICA and the FMCN to strengthen the fire brigades and reduce risks of fires. Risk is still substantial since it has destroyed the reforestation efforts of 2017 and late 2018 in Loma Larga. We have a document elaborated by CECIF which is the national forest fire control center.	Not defined in PRODOC	Substantial	Unchanged
Risk 12. Social unrests within the state of Chiapas	Not defined in PRODOC	This risk is out of AMBIO's control but we can take preventive actions. One mitigation measure is having an operative office in Ocozocoautla which is near the PAs facilitating up-to-date information on potential risks of conflicts and road closures.	CA	As lat year numerous blockades happened especially between San Cristobal-Tuxtla but also between Tuxtla-Ocozocoautla. Most of the time the demonstrators let cars pass after a fee and other times we had to suspend activities because there was no access.	Not identified in PRODOC	High	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS MITIGATION MEASURES RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RISK RATING TREND ⁹
S	A satisfactory rating has been given to risks mitigation measures. The project team has successfully monitored and adjusted the mitigation measures as needed.	Unchanged

Recommendations

MITIGATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
No Recommendations	NA	NA

⁹ Rating trend: Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

SECTION IV: PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND RATING

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved Environmental and Social Safeguard plans, as well as recommendations to improve the implementation of the safeguard plans, when needed. This section is divided in three parts:

- a. Progress towards Complying with the CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental & Social Safeguards
- b. Overall Project Safeguard Implementation Rating
- c. Recommendations

a. Progress towards Complying with the CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental & Social Safeguards

MINIMUM SAFEGUARD INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹⁰	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism 2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved 		<p>0 conflict reported</p> <p>0% of conflict and complaint cases reported and solved</p>		
GENDER MAINSTREAMING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations) 		<p>Indicator 1: Over 650 people</p> <p>At least 450 men and 200 women</p>	CA	<p>Over 650 people attended meetings, workshops, etc. although not all of them are directly participating, some are just attending the meeting for example to reach consensus whether or not a project activity can be implemented or not. In some cases, attendance lists could not be signed due to the urgency of the meeting, and in other cases, the group was too big and many people didn't want to sign. Number has not increased and/or increased significantly due to the fact that communities left the project (PIR 3) which was mitigated</p>

¹⁰ O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

<p>2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. employment, income-generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project</p> <p>3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects)</p>		<p>Indicator 2: 419 total 334 men and 85 women</p> <p>160</p>		<p>by the involvement by communities near “Los Bordos”. Meetings were held in that new community.</p> <p>The high number of people receiving benefits is due to the activities in Los Bordos (reforestation efforts) which consisted of the payment of “Jornales” or hire for pay. (Indicator 2.). Other benefits include payment for reforestation, tree nurseries, capacity building programs in SFM and PLM, women group.</p> <p>Only <i>Planes Vivos Comunitarios</i> and <i>Planes Vivos Individuales</i> are included with gender considerations. All family members were encouraged to participate. This number represents the number of Planes Vivos.</p>
<p>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</p> <p>1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis.</p>		<p>13 public and private organizations 32 indigenous persons</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Stakeholders are the same as last year. The public and private organizations didn’t change since last year. The number of indigenous persons didn’t change, they are all still participating in the project (later in Scolel’te).</p> <p>It is not possible to provide an exact number of participants from communities, but from EA and government institutions, 24 staff from each institution participated in the meetings. Number is the same as last year.</p>

<p>2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)</p> <p>3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)</p> <p>4. Percentage of stakeholders who rate as satisfactory the level at which their views and concerns are taken into account by the project <i>(responsible party for measuring this indicator is CI-GEF Agency and this will be undertaken by the consultant hired by the CI-GEF Agency to conduct the MTR and Terminal Evaluation)</i></p>	<p>Over 650 people At least 450 men and 200 women.</p> <p>483 engagements</p>	<p>Most of the meetings, workshops, etc. with stakeholders are recorded through attendance lists. Nevertheless, a lot of those meetings are not being “recorded” through attendance lists, for example when we have a meeting with CONANP to plan an activity or with a community extension worker to plan the next monitoring for the reforestation plots. 432 for FY 19 and for FY 20 51.</p>
<p>INDIGENOUS PEOPLES</p>		
<p>1. Percentage of indigenous/local communities where FPIC have been followed and documented</p>	<p>100% of IPs with FPIC.</p>	<p>This was done to 100% of the communities in which the project was included, regardless of whether they were indigenous or not, since when doing the analysis, it was considered that prior information for the acceptance of the project was a right for all communities. This also helped to strengthen the actions that were developed. The two indigenous communities are Nicolas Bravo and Nuevo San Juan Chamula. (Indicator 1.)</p>
<p>2. The percentage of communities where project benefit sharing have been agreed upon through the appropriate</p>	<p>In 100% of the cases where benefits are being shared the process went through the community authorities</p>	<p>The percentage of this action was 100%, and that this process was done in all communities. At the beginning of the project, after the communities met the project and approved to participate, activities were implemented where everyone was invited, this was through meetings held in the community. The invitation</p>

community governance mechanisms documented and				was made to men and women. Once the activity, times and benefits were described, they decided who participated. As an example, some of the activities of open participation were: The project working group, those interested in reforestation, interested in being part of the community brigades, the election of the community technician, the women's working group, among others. (Indicator 2).
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b. Overall Project Safeguard Implementation Rating

SUMMARY: PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING BY TYPE OF PLAN

SAFEGUARDSTRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT (delete those not applicable)	CURRENT FY19 IMPLEMENTATION RATING	RATING TREND
Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms	HS	Unchanged
Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)	S	Increasing
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	HS	Increasing
Indigenous Peoples	HS	Increasing

OVERALL PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING

RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	The grievance mechanism was disseminated and the project did not receive any grievances. Gender participation was 70% men and 30% women while beneficiaries were 80% men and 20% women. The number of stakeholder engagements was high. FPIC was followed in all communities irrespective of Indigenous status.	Increasing

c. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Since the project is closing, there are no corrective actions to be taken by the project at this time.		

SECTION V: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED

1. Project institutional arrangements, including project governance

One of the greatest strengths of the project was the strengthening of the alliance between Ambio and the direct government partners (CONANP and SEMAHN). Partners provided support by joining work in the field, meetings, trainings, and exchanges helped a continuous collaboration, to know first hand the results, as well as help when for some reason there was some kind of obstacle or misunderstanding of the communities or any of its members. For this last part, the grievance mechanism initially designed, was only used once and partially, since due to this collaboration among the main actors of the project, it could be applied immediately and efficiently.

UNACH and SEMAHN played a key role as well in terms of the donation of plants for the achievements of the goals. Particularly the involvement of UNACH and private owners of big areas to include in hectares that contribute to the sequestration of carbon, specifically the area called “Los Bordos” (owned by UNACH) and an area called “La Vainilla” (owned by a private owner) in the Ocote region played a big role for the achievement of the project goals.

Lesson Learned: Engagement of government, academic, and private partners is important throughout project implementation. Maintaining collaboration with government counterparts to ensure the legitimacy of activities in the field and with beneficiaries .contributes significantly to the project's overall success

2. Capacity building

The training of farmers is key to the success of climate change mitigation projects that involve innovations and new practices, such as reforestation, improvement of coffee plantations, beekeeping, mushroom production, and others. The exchanges done by the project helped replicate knowledge amongst the target groups, specifically the farmers, which helped them get out of their communities and bring what they have learned back home. Fieldwork was an effective way to achieve results with farmers. The partner institutions play a key role in the process which guarantees success and sustainability.

Commented [JG1]: bring what they'e learned back home?

Lesson Learned: In order to ensure that the project is sustainable it is imperative to not only pursue the involvement of farmers, but to also seek partner institutions that have the financial resources to carry out and follow up on capacity building programs. Capacity building is a continuous process throughout project implementation as a means to ensure sustainability and keep stakeholders engaged.

3. Implementation of safeguard policies, including gender mainstreaming, accountability and grievance mechanisms, stakeholder consultations

For AMBIO, the project created an area of opportunity to launch the subject of gender perspective, and with this initiative, its development began in a cross-cutting manner. In Ambio, gender was developed and implemented at institutional and community levels. Within the institutional part, it was used so that the experience was shared with the direct partners of the project. Some of the topics addressed were: Workshop on general gender concepts, Workshop on inclusive language, Gender Conversation and Feminism, Awareness workshop for gender mainstreaming in climate change projects, Conversation of Gender Violence, among others. Dissemination materials were also generated that were also shared with partners and other institutions that throughout the process collaborated on the issue. Stakeholder consultations have been key to work with communities and ensure their engagement and compromise during the project. Only those interested and voluntarily wanting to work with the project have been part of the activities and trainings. Grievance mechanism is important as a tool to solve any potential issue or conflicts.

Lesson Learned: Although new for Ambio and the project stakeholders, gender mainstreaming is important to empower women in the communities and strengthen the subject on an institutional level and ensure long term impact and sustainability.

4. Factors that improve likelihood of long term sustainability of project impacts

The project and its components were developed in parallel to the Scolel te program, which under the sale of carbon bonds has a commitment of permanence of 40 to 50 years. This program, which is under the technical and administrative coordination of Ambio, has the technical process to sustain the payments derived from carbon for 10 years and at the same time processes are developed to allow Ambio to remain working in the region. It is also important to highlight that CONANP and SEMAHN have been involved in the whole process, and they know not only the operation and commitments of the program but have also helped to make it viable over time through some initiatives that they have or started while the project was in implementation. As mentioned before, the involvement of other NGO's play also a key role in the sustainability of project impacts.

Lesson Learned: It is important to have a long term project following up plan on the proposed project activities to guarantee the sustainability of the project impacts as well as to seek alliances with other NGOs and governmental institutions. An exit strategy should be part of the design process to ensure the impact remains when the project ends.

5. Factors that encourage replication, including outreach, dissemination of lessons learned, and communications strategies (website, promotion, events, Scolel te event)

Ambio's curriculum in community work, climate change subjects, social participation, forest management and management of risk of land use change has permitted to share that knowledge with community extension workers and in exchanges on a national level. Some materials were developed that can help in the replication of the experience, such as the systematization of the Scolel te experience, as well as the training program for community and regional technicians. These documents will be freely accessible through Ambio's page (www.ambio.org.mx). The experience has been shared in workshop spaces and forums, and the experience has helped to build strategies such as REDD +, state and federal forest public policy. This is also a way to share the experience.

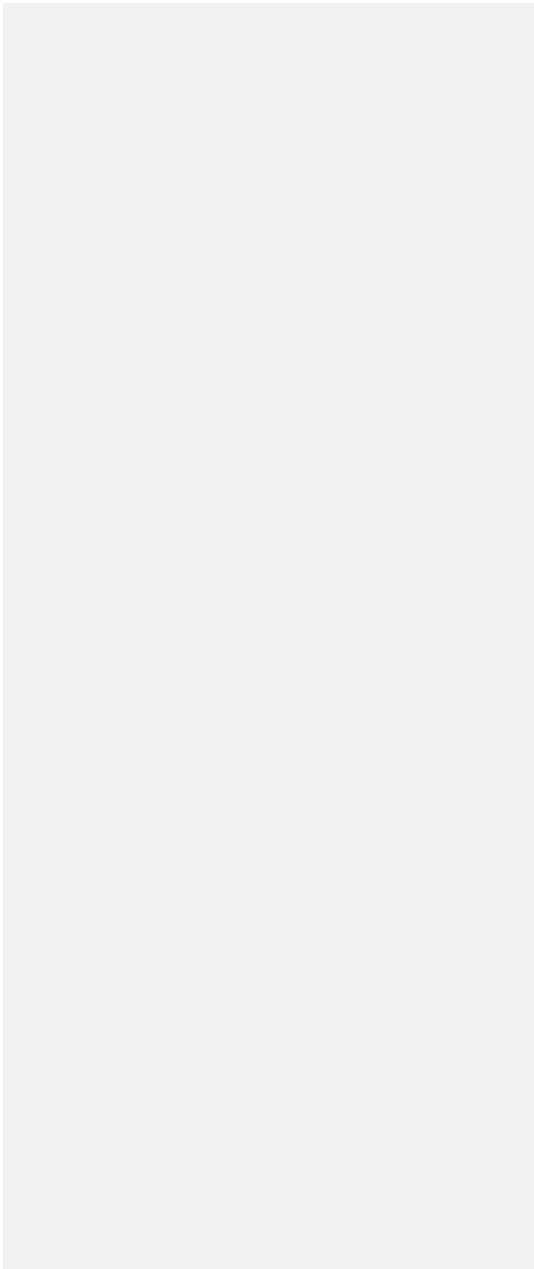
Lesson Learned: involvement and participation in national and international events are crucial as well as the presence in online forums. This helps to establish and spread the project's goals and objectives as well as to establish the work that has been done by Ambio and its partners

APPENDIX I: PROJECT ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING

Rating		Overdue (O)	Delayed (D)	Not started on schedule (NS)	Under implementation on schedule (IS)	Completed/Achieved (CA)
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	HS	0%		100%		
Satisfactory (S)	S	20%		80%		
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	MS	40%		60%		
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	MU	60%		40%		
Unsatisfactory (U)	U	80%		20%		
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	HU	100%		0%		

- **Highly Satisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project. The project can be presented as an example of “good practice” project,
- **Satisfactory:** 80% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; except for only 20% that are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Satisfactory:** 60% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 40% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Unsatisfactory:** 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Unsatisfactory:** only 20% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 80% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action, and
- **Highly Unsatisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) are overdue, and/or b) delayed in their implementation, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project.

APPENDIX II: PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT EXPECTED OUTPUTS



INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹¹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome 1.1 Primary and second-growth forests managed sustainably and production practices in agropastoral landscapes improved (to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration)				
Output Indicator 1.1.1.a: Number of communities identified and validated	Updated list of communities (target was 15 communities)	19	CA	Target Achieved
Output Indicator 1.1.1.b: Number of local project sites identified and validated	Updated list of local project sites		CA	
Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of local processes (filed projects) managing forests sustainably for maintaining carbon stocks and reducing emissions	15	12	CA	New areas could be identified, all of them in the ocote region. As part of Ambio's Scolel't program, it will continue to work in the region.
Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of field projects under improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices contributing to carbon sequestration	36	149	CA	This number includes the area denominated "Los Bordos" and "Loma Larga" and new plots under PLM
Output Indicator 1.1.4: Annual measurement of carbon and greenhouse gas mitigation benefits generated by the project using internationally accepted protocols	Measurement and monitoring system has been improved	Measurement and monitoring system is being implement every year	CA	System is approved but monitoring happens every year
Output Indicator 1.1.5: Number and value of carbon credits generated through the project placed in the voluntary market	70,000 tons CO2e placed in the voluntary market (5,000 avoided emissions and 65,000 sequestered carbon) at the end of the 3rd project year	30,299.46 tons of sequestered carbon	CA	The number for avoided emissions is 0 due to the delay in the technical specification during the implementation period. Number or tons of sequestered carbon is the same as last year. Colocation will happen after implementation period. Ambio's Scolel'te program is responsible.
Output Indicator 1.1.6.a: Number of pilot projects applying strategy to generate carbon credits designed and implemented in other PA in Chiapas and beyond	6 pilot projects applying strategy to generate carbon credits designed	0	CA	Ambio is committed to grow post-project implementation period.

	and implemented in other PA in Chiapas and beyond at end of the project			
Output Indicator 1.1.6.b: Lessons learned about mainstreaming gender in CC mitigation projects	Assessment document completed	Document completed	CA	Document under revision by Ambio
Outcome 2.1 Farmers (men and women), community extension workers, NPA technical committees and CONANP and SEMAHN staff members trained on sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved productive landscapes management (PLM) practices for carbon dioxide capture and storage				
Output Indicator 2.1.1.a: Capacity needs assessment completed	Capacity needs assessment completed after the first three months of project implementation	Capacity needs assessment completed	CA	Training needs assessment was carried out
Output Indicator 2.1.1.b: Capacity building programs designed	Capacity building programs fully implemented during the third year of the project		CA	Activities carried out
Output Indicator 2.1.2.a: Number of materials produced by the project	5 training materials produced or improved by the project	5 training materials produced	CA	
Output Indicator 2.1.2.b: Number of community extension workers (men and women) engaged in promoting and enhancing project activities, outputs and outcomes	15 community extension workers	19 community extension workers	CA	
Output Indicator 2.1.3: Community extension workers form a learning and cooperative network	Learning and cooperative network of community extension workers strengthened		CA	
Output Indicator 2.1.4.a: Number of capacity building programs	1 capacity building program	2 capacity building program	CA	1 capacity building program was written for community extension workers about Climate Change, biodiversity, agroforestry, agriculture, livestock, gender and conflict resolutions.

				Another capacity building program is was also developed about CC for staff of CONANP in cooperation with the GEF resilience program
Output Indicator 2.1.4.b: Number of capacity building programs with a gender approach	3 capacity building programs with a gender approach	3 capacity building programs	CA	2 capacity building programs for community extension workers and another one for women. The third was for medicinal plants.
Output Indicator 2.1.5: Number of field demonstration plots	6 field demonstration plots	11 field demonstration plots	CA	Field demonstration plots for coffee, milpa, and honey production
Output Indicator 2.1.6.a: Number of workshops; courses; and exchanges of experiences among farmers and communities in and outside the project zone	42 workshops; 12 courses; 15 exchanges of experiences	97 workshops; 15 courses; 17 exchanges of experience	CA	Includes Planes Vivos, Climate Change workshops, EISB's. Courses includes seed collection, GPS, etc.
Output Indicator 2.1.6.b: Number of training materials distributed among target groups	5 training materials distributed among target groups	2 training material	CA	2 training material distributed among target group. Ambio's Scolel'te program will continue to work in the region and inform beneficiaries about news and training materials.
Output Indicator 2.1.6.c: Monitoring system designed and implemented to assess acquisition and application of knowledge and skills by project target groups	Monitoring system designed and implemented to assess acquisition and application of knowledge and skills by project target groups	A questionnaire has been distributed to determine the acquisition of knowledge and skills about climate change mitigation.	CA	
Output Indicator 2.1.7.a: Adoption of SFM and improved PLM practices assessed in the field	Assessment of the adoption of SFM and improved PLM practices assessed in the field completed	Assessment of the adaptation only for PLM	CA	Assesment for SFM pending due to delay in the technical specification. Scolel'te is working post-project implementation period in the field and will continue to implement the activities.
Output Indicator 2.1.7.b: Percentage of farmers (men and women) in target communities who are informed about improvements in production	50 percent of men and women are informed about SFM and	At least 80 percent of men and women are informed	CA	

practices, and about impacts on climate change mitigation promoted by this project	improvements in PLM practices, and about impacts of those practices on CC mitigation			
Output Indicator 2.1.7.c: Number field exchange events	10 field exchange events	17 exchanges	CA	
Output Indicator 2.1.7.d: Number of communities outside the project area participating in field exchanges with project communities and farmers	6 additional communities and participating in field exchanges with project communities	7 additional communities outside the project area have participated in exchanges	CA	
Output Indicator 2.1.16: Number of communities located in Chiapas and adjacent states expressing their interest in adopting SFM and improved PLM practices in climate change mitigation projects	6 communities located in Chiapas and adjacent states	7 communities	CA	
Output Indicator 2.1.17: Number of communication bulletins released by the project providing information on persisting problems and challenges for conserving climate change mitigation services provided by the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex.	10 communication bulletins released	25 communication bulletins realised	CA	They have been published on AMBIO's website