



2019  
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



**Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP  
in Mexico**

*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

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## A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5531
GEF ID	9167
Title	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP in Mexico
Country(ies)	Mexico, Mexico
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Integrated Strategies and SGP
Project Implementing Partner	UNOPS
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description	
<p>The goal of this project is to contribute to achieving global environmental benefits by empowering local communities to manage production landscapes in Mexico's Southeast large ecosystems in a manner that enhances their social, economic and environmental sustainability and resilience. Resilience of five landscapes and seascapes Landscape and seascape resilience will be enhanced through the individual and synergistic impacts of a set of adaptive community practices that maintain ecosystem services, conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change and reverse land degradation in the following large ecosystems: - Deltaic-estuarine landscape of the Grijalva-Usumacinta Rivers; - Coastal lagoons and marine interface in the northern Yucatan Peninsula; - Tropical deciduous, sub-deciduous and sub-evergreen forests in the Yucatan Peninsula; and - Montane broadleaf and cloud forest in northern Chiapas. The project will build on the results, experience and lessons from previous SGP phases, and lessons learned from relevant Programmes such as COMPACT. In particular, the project will establish or strengthen networks and second-level organizations to integrate and bring to scale production and marketing of sustainably produced goods and services. Coordinated community projects in the landscapes will generate ecological, economic and social synergies that will produce greater and potentially longer-lasting global environmental benefits, as well as increased social capital and local sustainable development benefits.</p>	

Project Contacts	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Ms. Diana Salvemini (diana.salvemini@undp.org)
Programme Associate	Ms. Luzmila Lambrano (luzmila.lambrano@undp.org)
Project Manager	Mr. Sebastien Proust (sebastien.proust@undp.org) Ms. Andrea Serrano (andrea.serrano@undp.org) Mr. Omar Hernandez (omar.hernandez-carmona@undp.org)
CO Focal Point	Mr. Edgar Rafael Gonzalez Gonzalez (edgar.gonzalez@undp.org)
GEF Operational Focal Point	Ms. Karina Ramirez (karina_ramirez@hacienda.gob.mx)
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

**B. Overall Ratings**

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate

## C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To empower local communities to manage production land/seascapes in Mexico's Southeast large ecosystems in a manner that enhances their social, economic, environmental sustainability and resilience					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
A. Increased area (hectares) in the target landscapes and seascape with improved community management	118,281 hectares with improved management achieved during SGP's fifth operational phase No baseline data is available for the number of hectares of seascape with improved management practices but local communities improved the management of one fishery (i.e., spiny lobster) during SGP OP5	N/A	67,940 additional hectares with improved community management of which 49,940 hectares of landscapes and 18,000 hectares of seascapes	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>The target is on track. A total of 5 additional hectares are under improved community management (88% of EOP target).</p> <p>At the landscape level, after the first call for proposals and 7 months of implementation, 43,709 additional hectares of forest ecosystem are under improved community management (88% of EOP target). This includes the promotion of community conservation areas (35,000 hectares); the inclusion of new communities in sustainable forest management (6,479 hectares); ecotourism (1,731 hectares); agroecology in the Yucatán area (1,000 ha) and agro-forestry in Chiapas (1,000 ha).</p> <p>Additionally, the programme is currently impacting 47,000 hectares through the support of FSC certification.</p> <p>At seascape level, the project selected 16,071 hectares of coastal and marine areas in Campeche, Yucatán and Quintana Roo (89% of EOP target). This includes, for example, the Mayan cooperative "Los Aluxes" in Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo, which is improving its management of 2,158 hectares of a RAMSAR site in the Sian Kaan biosphere reserve through ecotourism. Another Mayan cooperative, "Pescadores de Ban</p>

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					<p>Chinchorro" is monitoring 2,380 additional hectares of the Banco Chinchorro protected area to control the Lionfish invasion. Nine additional coastal projects are in the project pipeline through the recent second call for proposals (the NSC will meet in August to select and approve the projects), thus the target is expected to be fully reached.</p> <p>To precisely track the implementation results and impacts, the programme is currently creating its own geographic information system (GIS). This system will be ready by December 2019.</p>
<p>B. Tons of CO2e mitigated in community-owned lands through sustainable forest management and avoidance of forest fires</p>	<p>To be determined during landscape level environmental assessments (see Output 1.2.1)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2,874,564 tons of CO2e</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Using the methodology proposed in the Project Document, a mitigation of 17,732,563 tons of CO2e can be estimated through the 48,609 hectares of forest under improved management. However, it was decided that this methodology does not produce a realistic estimation.</p> <p>Instead, using a new carbon map for Mexico, produced by the Woods Hole Research Center (<a href="https://whrc.org/publications-data/datasets/aboveground-forest-carbon-stocks-in-mexico/">https://whrc.org/publications-data/datasets/aboveground-forest-carbon-stocks-in-mexico/</a>), a landscape-level environmental assessment is currently underway and will be fully completed in August 2019 to determine an adequate baseline. Inclusion of 3 new communities in forest management and 1 new community conservation area are key projects to avoid deforestation and thus, significantly reduce the CO2 emissions. 5 restoration projects with agroforestry practices will also significantly contribute to this target. Taking into account the variety of</p>

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					proposals received in the second call related to forest management (4), community conservation (1) and restoration activities (4), it is expected to achieve the goal by the end of OP6. We do expect to meet the target by the end of the project.
C. Number of communities directly benefiting from improved livelihoods and enhanced resilience to climate change	91 communities improved their livelihoods and resilience through sustainable land and resource use as well as by developing and implementing risk prevention and management plans during SGP OP5	N/A	135 communities with improved livelihoods and enhanced resilience to climate change	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The target is on track. Overall, SGP Mexico is currently collaborating with 180 communities in the southeast of Mexico through 56 so far approved projects during OP6. The amount of communities will increase after the August NSC meeting, where second call proposals will be approved. While not all the projects are directly improving livelihoods, all projects provide support to improve their resilience to climate change, using a methodology of UNDP Mexico's risk management program, impacting 151 communities. Currently, 103 partner communities have received support for livelihood improvement activities through the implementation of local sustainable production projects (76% of the EOP target), which have a direct impact on the incomes of families, and improve the quality of ecosystem management. From those 103 communities, 74 (55% of the EOP target) are being supported for the first time, through 31 projects: 7 projects on organic beekeeping, 2 on aquaculture with native species, 3 on sustainable forest management, 8 projects on eco-tourism, 3 on agroforestry and 8 on agroecology. And 29 of the total communities (21% of the EOP target) were supported by the programme during OP5, and are now strengthening their community

					<p>business. Precise impacts of these projects in terms of access to market, number of visitors/tourists, cost reduction, and quality improvements will be measured at the end of the project, in December 2020. Considering the 29 communities already supported during OP5, additional 151 communities are strengthening their resilience to climate change, equaling 160% of EOP target. Each project receives a specific assessment in order to identify main risks and design specific strategies to mitigate them. A set of indicators has been defined, and a monitoring system is ready to implement specific actions to improve the capacity to reduce disaster risks and define ecosystem-based adaptation strategies. During OP6, SGP Mexico and UNDP are piloting a new methodology called "ecosystem-based risk reduction". Ecosystem-based adaptation is part of Mexico's nationally determined contribution. The methodology includes a participative design of a community action plan, which includes sustainable ecosystem management as a tool to increase the socio ecological resilience.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as: **On track**

**Outcome 1**  
**Component 1: Increased resilience of selected landscapes and seascapes for local sustainable development and global environmental benefits Outcome 1.1**  
**Landscape and seascape resilience is enhanced through the individual and synergistic impacts of a set of adaptive community practices that maintain ecosystem services, conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change and reverse land degradation in the following large ecosystems of Mexico's Southeast:**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
A. Upriver landscape of the Grijalva and Usumacinta Rivers	A.1.1 0 hectares in participating communities	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A.1.1 300 hectares under agroecological coffee production	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	A.1.1. 170 new hectares under agroecological cocoa production (57% of the EOP target) in the states of
A.1 Agroforestry production	A.2.1 Six community-				

<p>landscape in Northern Chiapas and Southern Tabasco</p> <p>A.1.1. Area under community management implementing agroecological principles and practices for selected crops</p> <p>A.2. Deltaic-estuarine production landscape of Tabasco and Campeche</p> <p>A.2.1 Number of community enterprises and initiatives contributing to sustainable fisheries and aquaculture with native species</p> <p>A.2.2 Number of hectares of continental and marine areas monitored to detect and control invasive alien species using SGP's established system</p> <p>A.2.3 Number of fisheries with improved community management</p>	<p>managed hatcheries producing fingerlings of Alligator gar and Castarrica (<i>Cichlasoma urophthalmus</i>), and 18 community fish farms</p> <p>A.2.2 A community system to detect and control alien invasive species in the freshwater ecosystem of the Grijalva-Usumacinta was established in SGP OP5</p> <p>A.2.3 There are no sustainable fisheries management activities by communities currently taking place in the project area</p>		<p>300 hectares under agroecological cacao production</p> <p>A.2.1 Five additional community-managed hatcheries producing native fish species' fingerlings to be released into their natural habitat and Fifteen new community fish farms, targeting 5,500 hectares</p> <p>A.2.2 Documented management of 2,400 hectares to detect and control invasive alien species in freshwater (400ha) and marine (2,000ha) areas</p> <p>A.2.3 At least three fisheries of ten species in rivers, protected interior and coastal lagoons, and wetlands with improved community management</p>		<p>Tabasco and Chiapas, and 19 new hectares under agroecological coffee production (6% of the EOP target). As of June 2019, 4 projects are supporting the transition to agroecological practices in order to control and reduce the Moniliasis disease (<i>Moniliophthora roreri</i>) in cacao crops and Roya disease (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>) in coffee crops. Communities are receiving training to implement improved soil management, seed selection, shade control, natural pest control and organic fertilization. Communities are also receiving support to process the cacao and coffee beans, and in Comalcalco, Tabasco, women are selling directly their finished product to visitors. For coffee, 5 projects, impacting 565 hectares were submitted during the second call for proposals, and if selected by the NSC, they will start implementation in September (expecting to surpass the target). For cacao, 3 projects were submitted, in total covering 403 hectares. The target is expected to be reached by December 2020.</p> <p>A.2.1. As of June 2019, 0 additional hatcheries were created. During the second call for proposals, the programme received 3 proposals of new hatcheries, and one proposal to strengthen existing hatcheries. We do expect to reach the target. A field visit by the National Coordinator confirmed that the market for fingerlings is not even large enough for the existing hatcheries. A second field visit to assess the state of the community fish farm will be held in July 2019 and recommendations will be submitted to</p>
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					<p>the NSC.                  Two community fish farms (13% of the target) are supported and will contribute to the restoration of the ecosystem through the release of 20% of the fingerlings in the Laguna de Terminos Protected Area to restore biodiversity. The NSC also decided to support fish farms in the coastal landscape of the Yucatan Peninsula. For the deltaic-estuarine landscape, the first call for proposals on June 2018, allowed the SGP team to meet and map the local stakeholders. During this process, SGP received several proposals of communities that had been supported during OP5. However, they were not considered eligible as the target aims to engage additional communities. In order to meet the target, SGP performed several field visits and meetings to identify projects for the pipeline. Eleven projects are in the pipeline for the second call for proposals. We do not expect to reach the target.</p> <p>A.2.2. No projects on control of invasive species in freshwater and marine areas have been approved by the NSC yet. The NSC asked for more information and for a specific strategy to control the invasive alien species. Consequently, SGP organized a workshop at the landscape level, involving communities, NGOs and local universities of Tabasco and Campeche in January 2019 to share existing knowledge and practices. As a result of this workshop, a new strategy was developed as requested by the NSC (see attached). During the second call for proposals in April, we received 6 proposals for control of invasive</p>
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					species on 89,000 hectares of freshwater areas. No invasive species was detected in marine area of the targeted landscape. A.2.3. During the first call for proposals, no proposal for support of a sustainable fishery was submitted in the targeted seascape. For the second call for proposals, 2 projects were submitted and are currently being reviewed by the NSC.
B. Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Seascapes B.3.1 Number of community initiatives implementing alternative tourism as a substitute to unsustainable production practices B.3.2 Area with improved community monitoring and control of marine alien invasive species	Two tourism routes including marine and terrestrial areas were established during SGP OP5  A community system to detect and control marine alien invasive species was established in SGP OP5	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Thirteen community initiatives implementing alternative tourism targeting 12,000 hectares (marine) and 300 ha (terrestrial)  4,000 hectares of marine areas monitored to detect and control invasive alien species in particular Pterois volitans (red lionfish) and Plecostomus sp (Armored catfish)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	B.3.1. Alternative tourism: 10 of the 13 targeted communities (77% of the target) are implementing initiatives on 13,691 hectares (111% of EOP target). 6 of them are fishermen communities that are switching to or strengthening eco-tourism as a livelihood alternative in 4 protected areas of the Yucatán Peninsula. One example are the communities of Xcalac, Quintana Roo, where fishermen are now working in coral reef restoration of 26.5 hectares of marine ecosystems, and designing an eco-touristic tour in order to secure long-term revenue generation to continue restoration activities. Visitors will “adopt” the reef and may support the restoration process in the long term.  We estimate that 10 hectares (3% of the target) of those 13,691 hectares cover terrestrial areas. SGP received 5 proposals during the second call for proposals which would allow to meet the target of 300 ha terrestrial areas in 2020. The precise terrestrial area will be measured through the geographic information system (currently being developed) in 2020. B.3.2. Monitoring of marine areas: 2,380 hectares (59% of the target) of

					marine areas are monitored to detect lionfish ( <i>Pterois volitans</i> ), through one project in the Banco Chinchorro protected area. Two other project proposals were received during the second call for proposals. The NSC decided to include a strategy to monitor sargassum, which negatively impacts the livelihoods of coastal communities in the Caribbean area and may affect biodiversity (coral reef and sea turtle). We received enough proposals during the second call for proposals to meet the target in 2020 through 3 new projects.
<p>C. Forest Landscape/Milpa Landscape</p> <p>C.1 Timber and non-timber production forest landscape</p> <p>C.1.1 Area with improved community forest management</p> <p>C.1.2 Number of communities obtaining forest certification or retaining existing certification</p> <p>C.1.3 Number of communities implementing alternative tourism activities</p> <p>C.1.3 Number of communities implementing alternative tourism activities</p>	<p>85,573 hectares under sustainable forest management achieved during SGP OP5</p> <p>7 forest ejidos in Quintana Roo have FSC certification achieved during SGP fifth operational phase.</p> <p>4 communities with certified organic apiculture achieved during SGP fifth operational phase.</p> <p>Five communities under SGP OP5 implementing ecotourism activities</p> <p>102 hectares and about 1,000 families implemented sustainable agricultural practices during SGP OP5</p> <p>No research activities on agroecology during SGP OP5</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>42,000 hectares under sustainable forest management</p> <p>10 communities obtain or retain FSC or NMX 143 certification, for diverse products or services</p> <p>10 communities implement ecotourism activities targeting 1000 ha</p> <p>140 hectares under agroecological land management</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>C.1.1 Hectares under sustainable forest management: SGP is currently supporting projects that have brought 41,499 hectares of rainforest (99% of the target) under sustainable forest management in collaboration with 10 communities. Including new communities in sustainable forest management and forest conservation has been the key strategy to almost reach this target already. 11 additional forestry projects are in the pipeline, which will commence in September and will contribute to exceeding the target by likely 30%.</p> <p>C.1.2 FSC certification: 3 communities (30% of the target) retained their FSC certification: Noh Bec ejido, Petcacab ejido and Ka'ax Maya community carpentry. 4 other communities received training and are implementing the monitoring process in order to receive or retain their certification this year. SGP also trained 54 members of communities to FSC certification in March 2019. The second call for proposals allowed SGP to identify</p>

					<p>another 3 communities in order to reach the target in 2020 (starting in September). This target is on track.</p> <p>C.1.3 Ecotourism: 4 communities (40% of the target) are carrying out ecotourism activities on 1,731 hectares (exceeding the target by over 70%). The new landscape approach allows communities to impact large areas. For example, agro-tourism in Temozon covers and impacts 12 hectares of agro-diverse landscape in Yucatán. 4 communities received a planning grant and 5 communities are in the project pipeline, which will contribute to exceeding the target by the end of the project.</p> <p>C.1.4 Agroecological land management: 334 hectares (239% of the target) have been brought under agroecological management. SGP is currently working with 41 communities in the selected landscape. Agroforestry and upscaling of innovation in the Mayan Milpa system (traditional indigenous crops) are among the practices under implementation. The programme is also actively promoting exchange between the groups practicing agroecology and agroforestry through the 12 seeds fairs, where 6 tons of native seeds were exchanged. All the projects are focusing on improved soil management, and are implementing innovations such as soil analysis, microorganism fertilization and use of walking tractors. SGP supported a group of 13 farmers (6 women, 7 men) to participate and share their experience during Mexico's first congress on agroecology held in Chiapas in May 2019. SGP is also</p>
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					supporting the process for the recognition of the Milpa Maya as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) through a regional workshop and the participation in the technical group.
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The progress of the objective can be described as: **On track**

**Outcome 2  
Community-based organizations possess the organizational and managerial capacities for business development and performance on a larger scale to contribute to landscape and seascape management and governance**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
1.2.1 Number of adaptive and participatory land/seascape management strategies and plans developed/updated	None	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Six adaptive and participatory land/seascape management strategies and plans developed/updated	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The SGP NSC selected 5 organizations to perform the design of the five participatory land/seascape management strategies and plans. The NSC also agreed to reduce the number of landscapes from 6 to 5, by merging one landscape in Tabasco area. This will be possible through the adoption of a watershed approach. This decision from the NSC will not affect the proposed targets and indicators of the OP6, because the merged landscapes are sharing similar targets. As of June 2019, SGP conducted overall 11 workshops for community consultations and baseline assessments in the 5 landscapes ((1) Forest and milpa landscape in Quintana Roo, Yucatan and Campeche State, (2) Sustainable forestry landscape of Quintana Roo, Campeche and Yucatan, (3) Coastal seascape of the Yucatan Peninsula, (4) Agroforestry landscape in Chiapas and Tabasco, and (5) Usumacinta and Grijalva rivers watershed) and several interviews were performed. This participative process for the development of the (agroforestry) landscape strategy for the Tabasco

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					<p>and Chiapas target landscape has been completed in June, and the 4 other landscape/seascape strategies will be completed by August 2019. For the Agroforestry landscape strategy in Chiapas and Tabasco, the main proposed outcomes by the communities are: creating alliances between communities, the integration of the most vulnerable sectors, climate change adaptation, sustainable transformation of the production systems, access to new links of the value chain and strengthening of community conservation.</p> <p>So far, a total of 419 stakeholders (17% were women) were interviewed or participated at the regional workshops for the participatory baseline assessments and landscape/seascape strategies' development. The baseline assessment received very positive feedback from participants, who recognized the innovation of this methodology. Together with key stakeholders, SGP identified the need to widely share the results within and beyond the boundaries of the landscape. The strategies will reflect the updated needs of local communities in the 5 landscapes. The process also allowed SGP to update the boundaries of the landscapes, which now cover 21 million hectares overall (18% in marine ecosystems, 72% in terrestrial ecosystems). The main changes were made in the agroforestry landscape of Chiapas and Tabasco, which focuses on a landscape managed by small Cocoa and Coffee farmers. New available data shared by the local</p>
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					government was used to draw the new boundaries and then submit this new proposal to key community stakeholders. The main benefit of this adjustment is a much more precise definition of the key ecosystems, that answer to the need of the communities. For example, the new agroforestry landscape effectively includes areas where small scale farmers are located, including a key socio-ecological landscape of the pacific coast. The community forestry landscape includes a new area in the Yucatán state, where needs of local communities were detected through field interviews.
1.2.2 Number of community members with increased capacities for business development and management disaggregated by sex	140 community members increased their capacities for business development and marketing of timber and non-timber forest products 358 community members increased their capacities for ecotourism development and operation	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	200 additional community members with increased business development and management capacities of which at least 30% female	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	151 additional community members are currently receiving support by SGP to improve their capacities to manage their small businesses of timber and non-timber forest products as well as eco-tourism products and services (76% of the EOP target). 51% of the beneficiaries are women (77 women in 8 projects). For example, 6 beekeeping cooperatives are improving their capacity to sell honey though technical support. Some cooperatives are now breeding and selling Queen-bees, selling beeswax or selling beekeepings gear/equipment. Moreover, those cooperatives are now focusing on the full landscape, including products of their traditional crops in their offer to expand their portfolio, for example, instead of solely focusing on beehives. This will allow them to diversify their incomes and thus increase their resilience to environmental or economic shocks.

					<p>In the tourism sector, cooperatives are adopting innovative approaches, for example, including circular economy practices in their supply chain (buying the locally produced food and handicrafts to sell to visitors) to increase the benefits of the activities for the entire community, and improve resource efficiency. Eco-tourism cooperatives are also improving their capacities to market their services, increasing visibility and outreach through virtual marketing.</p> <p>In the forestry sector, a community of Quintana Roo is learning to manage and operate a new sawmill, market the new product, and manage the accounting system of this new community enterprise. A group of women is learning how to sell honey from native bees, eggs and vegetables from their gardens in the local market. In Quintana Roo, a cooperative led by Mayan women is improving the resilience of a native fruit jam factory by reconstructing their small factory that was damaged by severe flooding. In Tabasco and Chiapas, a new value chain for cocoa products is under development, which is expected to generate additional sustainable income to the communities in the landscape.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as: **On track**

### Outcome 3

**Successful small grants experiences from this and previous phases are consolidated/ up-scaled through production and marketing chains and second-level organizations as well as through exchange of knowledge and experiences, linking community-based organizations within and across landscapes/seascapes**

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
1.3.1 Number of second level organizations established or consolidated at landscape or thematic levels	None existent for pursuit of this project's objectives	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least five	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	During its first year, SGP supported 5 second-level organizations (100% of the target). Through grant projects, SGP is supporting the consolidation of



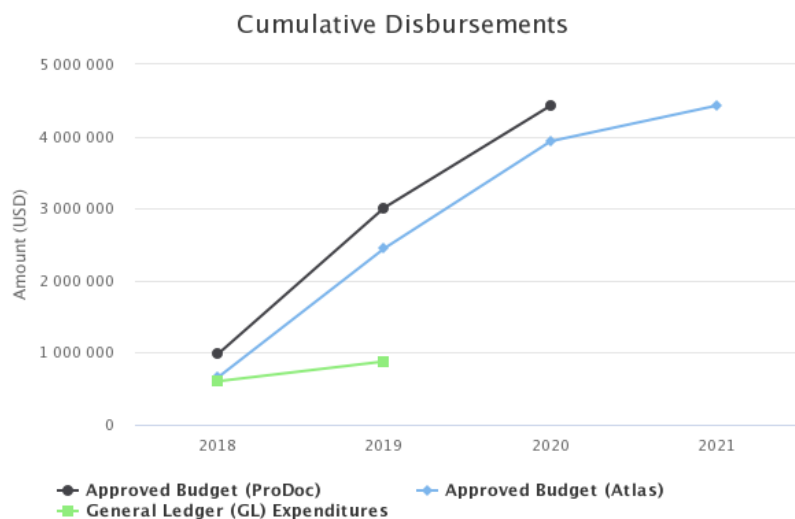
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					<p>4 second level organizations: 1) Ya'ax Sot' Oot' Yook'ol Kaab in Jose Maria Morelos, Quintana Roo State, 2) Sociedad de Productores Forestales Ejidales de Q.Roo in Othón P Blanco, Quintana Roo State, 3) Red Mayense de guardianes de Semillas, and 4) Red de Productores agroecológicos, Campeche State.</p> <p>SGP also supported the creation of the Mayan Alliance for the Bees of the Yucatan peninsula - Kaanáalo'on through the organization of a regional meeting, the support of 4 working groups, and the presentation of the strategy to the new federal government in Mexico City.</p> <p>Projects for the establishment of another 3 second-level organizations are in the pipeline. Our goal for OP6 is to foster a second-level organization in the 5 landscapes in order to create the backbone for the implementation of the landscape strategy until 2030. Those projects will be: Mayan Alliance for the Bees in the Milpa Landscape, Alianza Selva Maya in the forestry landscape, Sistema producto peces nativos in the Usumacinta Watershed, Coordinadora Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Pequeños Productores y Trabajadores de Comercio Justo in the agroforestry landscape and Kanan Kay alliance in the coastal landscape.</p>
<p>1.3.3 Number of strategic projects consolidating, replicating and up-scaling specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems</p>	<p>None existent in relation to this project's objectives</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>At least 3</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>During its second meeting in October 2018, the SGP NSC identified 5 possible grantees for the strategic projects: agroforestry alliance in small coffee farms of Chiapas; industrialization for sustainable forest management in Quintana roo; market and resilience in beekeeping; regional</p>

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					alliance on eco-tourism; and climate change resilience in agroforestry. Four of those projects will strengthen second-level organizations. One will scale up several SGP experiences to a national agroforestry programme. During Q1 and Q2 2019, SGP supported those alliances to secure the necessary co-financing, undertake planning workshops, and create alliances with other stakeholders and donors. The 5 proposals will be submitted for approval to the NSC in August in order to start implementation in September.
1.3.4 Number of knowledge products (case studies) produced and disseminated.	No case studies produced at the landscape level	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 6 case studies developed (1 per landscape)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	No case studies have been developed yet. However, during this 1st year of implementation, a consultant has been hired, and along with the team has been gathering graphic materials (photography, video, drone flight to prepare maps) and stories from the stakeholders. Furthermore, 19 case studies will be developed for and presented at the 25th anniversary of SGP Mexico in October 2019. This will be done through 5 short videos, and a brochure. Another 5 case studies, one per landscape, will be published in 2020.
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			

## D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	19.82%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	29.14%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	878,080

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	136,987
GEF Grant Amount	4,429,223
Co-financing	6,333,389

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Apr 19, 2016
CEO Endorsement Date	Nov 6, 2017
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Feb 22, 2018
Date of Inception Workshop	Jun 15, 2018
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Aug 22, 2019
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Nov 22, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Feb 22, 2021
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)	
2018-10-29	
2018-06-14	

## E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Political	The new federal government, which started in December 2019, published the "Circular uno" which "prohibits the transfer of public funds to civil society organization". This represents a risk for the NGO partners of SGP and increases the difficulty to secure co-financing. Our response is to prepare a report called "the state of the civil society and cooperatives in the Yucatán Peninsula" in order to highlight the role of CSOs and CBOs to reach the environmental goals of the country. We also supported the CSOs to secure co-financing through a permanent dialogue with private and international foundations, state governments, and international NGOs.

## F. Adjustments

### Comments on delays in key project milestones

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

The inception workshop took place on 15 and 16 of June 2018, 4 months after the signature of the PRODOC, i.e. with a delay of 1-month vis a vis the original expected date. It was slightly delayed because the hiring of the new SGP national coordinator was only completed in May 2018. The National Steering Committee held two meetings (August and October 2018) since the beginning of the project, and regular communication with its members is ensuring close involvement. The first call for proposals was launched in June 2018, and 56 projects were approved by the NSC (40% of the grant budget). The MOAs were signed in December 2018. The second call for proposals was launched in February 2019, and the NSC will meet in August to allocate the other 60% of the grant budget. We are now on track to fulfil all the project targets by January 2021. A mid-term review is planned soon after the completion of this first PIR.

**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.**

As indicated above, the inception workshop had a slight delay, due to the long process taken in hiring the new National Program Coordinator. While the first call for proposals had good results and we are on track to advance in several of the Programme targets, others are still pending, particularly those related to fisheries and aquaculture. The second call for proposals launch is expected to provide enough projects to achieve the targets. At the same time, it is important to highlight the need to reschedule the Mid-term review of the OP (originally planned to be held in August of this year), since there is not enough progress in the projects supported in the first call for proposals to allow a good assessment by an external consultant. It is suggested to reschedule this evaluation by the end of 2019.

**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.**

Timing of key implementation milestones is on track with only minor deviations. The inception workshop took place in June 2018 with a month delay due to the recruitment of the new SGP National Coordinator. The Mid-Term Review (expected to take place by August 2019), is planned for the last quarter of 2019 after the completion of the PIR, as MTRs are usually conducted at least after the first PIR is completed, as the PIR is a key input to inform the MTR. Given that the project is expected to close by February 2021, the RTA recommends that the possibility of a project extension is assessed by the MTR and reviewed by the SGP National Steering Committee prior to the next PIR in view of allowing grantees time to complete their projects and see results on the ground. Subject to the availability of funds, the extension of the Project will ensure due completion and monitoring of the results of the grant projects, as well as dissemination of the monitoring results to the stakeholders and public.

## G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

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	<p>The project is rated as Satisfactory as activities are well underway, and progress is in line with the proposed work plan and the PRODOC.</p> <p>Progress towards most of the targets is on track in 4 of the 5 landscapes. To meet the targets for the estuarine landscape, the programme needed additional effort in order to reach new communities and NGOs. For this landscape, the second call for proposals will allow the implementation of demonstrative projects and will be used as a platform to influence policies, generate capacities and restore the ecosystem. However, the target of number of fish farms and hatcheries will not be met by 2020.</p> <p>Outcome 1: During the first call for proposals completed in December 2018, the project signed MOAs for 40% of the grant budget. This was possible through a new communication and stakeholders engagement strategy. SGP also reached seventy-four (74) new communities which were not part of the programme network before OP6. Fifty-six (56) grant projects are currently under implementation in the 5 target landscapes. The programme is now working in 5 landscapes instead of 6. The two Tabasco landscapes were merged into one in order to implement a watershed strategy. The negative impacts of agricultural practices in the mountain part is also having impact on the estuarine area, so the merger will allow to create a homogenous landscape with a shared vision along Mexico's biggest free-flowing river, the Rio Usumacinta.</p> <p>Two of the targets have already been achieved after 12 months of implementation. In agroecology (Indicator C.1.4), a strong network of partners, and a maturity in terms of practices allowed a total of 334 hectares under improved management (239% of the EOP target). Working with second-level organizations and strengthening new networks was key to this result. In the forestry sector (indicator C.1.1), SGP was able to identify 5 new communities with interest in community conservation and sustainable forestry. SGP Mexico also strengthened its relationship with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) in Mexico by organizing a regional workshop and participating actively in the FSC Friday annual event. Thus, the programme will not only meet the target of certified communities but is also now recognized as a key partner of the "FSC community" in México and Latin America. The target regarding eco-tourism will be reached thanks to 4 planning grants awarded by the NSC. Planning grants were awarded by the NSC in order to improve the quality of the ecotourism projects, which were focused on infrastructure during the previous phases. The redesigned proposals are now focused on access to market, capacity building and land tenure. As mentioned above, three targets of the estuarine landscape needed further preparation work in order to design a specific strategy (control of invasive species) and to reach the new stakeholders (hatcheries and fisheries management). Thus, we organized 3 field visits to meet the stakeholders, which included 2 informative meetings with stakeholders in August and February, and one workshop with communities and experts to design the SGP's Armored catfish management strategy. During the recent second call for proposals we received for this landscape eleven (11) fish farms proposals, three (3) hatcheries proposals, six (6) invasive species monitoring proposals for and two (2) sustainable fisheries proposals. The NSC will meet in August to select projects that will start in September.</p> <p>Outcome 2: The participatory design of the landscape strategy has been a game changer for the programme. Until June 2019, 419 stakeholders participated (73% were men and 27% were women) in the consultation process, and 13 workshops are still organized in July and August 2019. Progress towards the goal is on track and will be reached in August. The participatory COMDEKS methodology has been well received by the community members because its holistic approach is closely linked with the indigenous cosmovision of the territory. The process is also allowing the programme to engage in a renewed dialogue with the new state and national authorities. The multi-stakeholder governance indicators, for example, will allow the programme to focus on this key aspect of the landscape, instead of</p>	

focusing mainly on best practices. Another example is indicator 18 that links human health with ecosystem health has been well recognized as a key innovation by community members, particularly among women. The draft landscape strategies developed based on community consultations and participatory baseline assessments will be reviewed by the NSC in August. The second target linked to the improvement of small community businesses is also expected to be achieved after the second call for proposals. This target is allowing the programme to strengthen cooperatives that were previously supported by SGP and through the COMPACT programme, in order to increase incomes while strengthening resilience against shocks in the markets. Middle men are still controlling the market of community products such as timber, cacao, honey and coffee. However, some cooperatives have already reached independence in terms of market access through project support. Based on this success, SGP is supporting smaller cooperatives to strengthen their capacities. The NSC decided to request a project to design and implement a course on administration in order to balance the level of knowledge between the cooperatives.

Outcome 3: The progress toward the goal to improve the collaboration of the programme with second-level organizations is on track. SGP has already strengthened 5 second-level organizations, and additional 3 are in the pipeline. The previous network created by grant-making activities during the last 24 years is a solid base to identify this kind of networks and start the consolidation process. Four strategic projects are expected to be implemented, if approved by the NSC in August. The programme has closely been working with those possible projects during the last 6 months in order to share the vision of the strategic projects, which are focusing on 3 main strategies: influencing public policy, improving direct access to markets, and strengthen existing capacities within the organizations. SGP Mexico is also on track with the case study documentation process. A consultant has been gathering high-quality photographs of 30% of the projects and several interviews with grantees were conducted to gather information for stories and case study development.

Co-financing: The change in the federal government and 3 state governments brought several new challenges in terms of co-financing. Several programs linked to the environment are not receiving enough funding anymore, such as the National Forest Commission of the Protected Area Commission. New state governments are also struggling with high levels of debt. To address this situation, the programme adopted a strategy to work with the new authorities to present the SGP approach and work, and analyze possible collaboration. For example, the federal government launched a nationwide agroforestry project in 2018, and SGP is collaborating to share the experience gathered during the last 25 years and is supporting this new program to increase its resilience against climate change. SGP Mexico also started conversations with private and international foundations in order to find common ground in the implementation of our strategies. For example, a partnership based on impact measurement on beekeeping has been created, and SGP is co-financing a project in the context of this initiative. Other partnerships on fisheries and forestry are currently under design, and the co-financing goals are expected to be reached by the end of 2020.

With regard to gender equality and women empowerment, the programme is working closely with the NSC experts in order to implement the new GEF mandatory policies. For now, the NSC decided to invest resources primarily in two grants focused on building the basic capacities among our partners. These two processes aim to accompany the mainstreaming of the gender perspective of the ongoing projects and those accepted in the second call. This will be achieved through diagnosis, workshops, provision of methodological tools, and particular attention to critical cases weak on gender perspective. SGP Mexico is also working actively with a World Bank-funded project called Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) to reach and consolidate new groups of women (<http://projects.worldbank.org/P151604?lang=en>).

In terms of communication efforts, following the OP5 evaluation, SGP Mexico decided to create a brand-new strategy. By using social media and by collaborating with the UNDP CO and the SGP Global communication team, SGP Mexico was able to share the first achievements of our partners among a large public. We decided to focus the communication on highlighting key actions of the communities, and a capacity building grant will be implemented this year to

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	<p>improve the capacity of the communities to communicate their activities, results and lessons. We have been actively preparing new documents and a video and rebranded the OP5 key communication document to present several achievements of our partners during SGP Mexico's 25th anniversary in October. We are also sharing key stories once a month through our Blog.</p> <p>SGP Mexico is currently partnering with 31 institutions in the implementation of the OP6 strategy. Some collaboration like the one with the Fondo Cambio Climático de la Península de Yucatán includes capacity building to implement grant-making in the landscapes. We also have a close communication with other donors to coordinate activities and share information to increase the global impact of our actions. Additionally, we are working with national and local universities to share scientific knowledge with local communities and update our strategies.</p> <p>The project delivery rate has been low until June. However, SGP Mexico has developed an action plan to ensure full delivery of grants by the end of the project implementation period: 40% of the total grant amount was allocated by the NSC in October 2018. The grantees received a first payment in December 2018 and are presenting their technical reports this summer. These projects will complete their actions by December 2020. The other 60% of the grant amount is expected to be allocated in August 2019 by the NSC for a 16-month period, so all the grant projects will be completed by January 2020. If needed, a third and shorter call for proposals could be launched in September in order to meet all the targets. This action plan is envisioned to allow a disbursement of 100% of the grant amount by the end of the project.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2019 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2019 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the first PIR of this operational phase and from the UNDP CO perspective, I am glad to report that the project has had a satisfactory rating and is on track to achieve its goals.</p> <p>The 6th Operational Phase of the SGP in México was designed to consolidate the processes supported for almost 20 years in the Yucatan Peninsula and to accelerate the transformation of community management of vulnerable ecosystems in Mexico to maintain ecosystem functionality by alleviating the direct and indirect impacts of climate change (CC) and reducing land degradation. This operational phase aims at establishing a landscape management approach in specific regions to increase the effectiveness of and synergies between the measures taken at community level within the landscape to increase biodiversity protection, adapt to CC impacts, and promote sustainable land management in the face of increased threats from current land uses for BD and ecosystem function.</p> <p>Even when the SGP Country Program in OP6 was delayed in starting, and there was a complete change in the Project Coordination Unit, the program has moved towards achieving some of its main outcomes and is in the process of finalizing formulation of the landscape strategies (to be concluded at the end of 2019) which will guide calls for proposals in the current and proximate phases.</p> <p>As it is reported in this PIR, Component 1 is on track. There is already a financial commitment of 40% of the grant budget to 56 grant projects and five target landscape strategies. Two project targets have already been achieved by the project (in agroecology and forestry-related outputs). Under Indicator C Forest management area, the target is 42,000 hectares. By the end of the report period the SGP had brought 41,499 hectares of rainforest (99% of the target) under sustainable forest management in collaboration with 10 communities. Under Indicator C.1.4, area under community management implementing agroecological principles and practices for selected crops, the project has supported communities to bring 334 hectares (239% of the target) under improved agroecological management.</p> <p>The Program has achieved the targets in numbers of hectares and numbers of communities supported, but work is still needed in the consolidation of some of the livelihood support activities to improve their sustainability beyond the OP6 phase. Even when a primary objective of this OP6 is to consolidate livelihood and production projects supported in previous phases to increase their resilience, in practice, new projects (that are not yet at a consolidation level) have been</p>	



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	<p>supported. This could disperse consolidation efforts that were prioritized in the design of this Operational Phase. The support of second-level organizations and strengthening of commercial networks will be crucial for the next years. This is especially important due to the national policies that prioritize that approach (in CONAFOR and SADER) and linkages with market considerations.</p> <p>For the other landscapes targeted, more work needs to be done, specifically in the estuarine landscape, since the proposals presented by the communities so far are still at a basic level. Many of the projects presented in the call for proposals in aquaculture, fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the estuarine landscape, have simply requested equipment and training for new ventures, and assistance to improve productivity, collaboration between many small businesses, cooperatives, access to markets, value chains, etc.</p> <p>Regarding outcome 2, the landscape strategies are still on track with a multi-stakeholder governance methodology with a gender perspective. The draft landscape strategies developed are nested in a participatory process to guarantee the governance and institutionalization of targets and responsibilities. Cultural barriers are still in place to move forward with the program goals (decision making remains under men's control, women's participation is still not fully recognized, etc.). Supporting smaller cooperatives to surpass these barriers is a strategy that is starting to be prioritized also in public programs. The strengthening of administrative and entrepreneurial capacities of small businesses has been prioritized in the reporting period and will continue in the next year.</p> <p>For Outcome 3, the collaboration with second-level organizations is on track. SGP has already strengthened five second-level organizations, and an additional three are in the pipeline. But more work needs to be done to achieve access to financial instruments beyond grants to achieve sustainability of the efforts and commercial benefits of the best practices promoted.</p> <p>As it was agreed since the design of OP6 Country Program project, some livelihoods supported in the previous phases (such as work in the forestry sector or apiculture) are more mature than others, and they are in a position to advance in terms of access to credit, financial leverage, trade associations, etc. that would allow them to move faster in consolidating their operations. This, however, has not been explored sufficiently so far, and these livelihood initiatives remain dependent on donation schemes. The experience of other UNDP projects in Mexico such as: the credit tools for the forestry industry; Biofin tools and bioeconomy strategy, and the UNDP Value Chain Program could help the SGP grantees to facilitate the involvement of the private sector and banks in projects supported by SGP.</p> <p>In terms of Implementation Progress, the project is rated satisfactory despite the low annual delivery rate figures (29%), as the UNDP CO is confident that the project will be able to surpass 90% of the annual delivery by the end of the year (2019), based on the overall grant commitment achieved to date. The project team is strong and doing a great job. However, a risk management strategy should be put in place given establishment of new policies that may affect co-financing or NGO initiatives resulting from the 2018 electoral process.</p> <p>The program will need to accelerate political dialogue with national authorities, in close coordination with the Country Office, highlighting the social impact of the activities (in agreement with the new federal authorities). The SGP's 25th Anniversary is a key opportunity to increase the dissemination of the program at the local, regional and national levels. Hopefully, the project should be able to make more progress in this area during the next reporting period. The Country Office strongly encourages the project team and the National Steering Committee to pay more attention to the financial sustainability of the supported initiatives. In particular, the Country Program should articulate better its efforts with the work developed by BIOFIN and other Country Office projects to really impact public policies, promote private sector participation in a value chain program and guarantee the long-term sustainability of the livelihoods supported.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2019 Development Objective Progress</b>	<b>2019 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>GEF Operational Focal point</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2019 Development Objective Progress</b>	<b>2019 Implementation Progress Rating</b>

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	<b>Rating</b>	
<b>Project Implementing Partner</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2019 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2019 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Other Partners</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2019 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2019 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the first PIR for the Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico and the project is granted a DO rating of SATISFACTORY as the project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The current progress shown below, explains why the project manager, the UNDP Country Office and the Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), concur with a satisfactory DO rating.</p> <p>As one of the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes, SGP Mexico in its Sixth Operational Phase has been adopting a community-based landscape approach to enhance and maintain socio-ecological resilience of five landscapes and seascapes in the key ecosystems of the Deltaic-estuarine landscape of the Grijalva-Usumacinta Rivers; the Coastal lagoons and marine interface in the northern Yucatan Peninsula; the tropical deciduous, sub-deciduous and sub-evergreen forests in the Yucatan Peninsula; and the Montane broadleaf and cloud forest in northern Chiapas. The project is in its first year of implementation, and has been able to make good progress towards its objective to enable community organizations in Mexico to take collective action for adaptive landscape management for socio-ecological resilience, through design, implementation and evaluation of grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.</p> <p>During the reporting period, SGP Mexico has implemented 56 community-based projects, to enable community organizations and NGOs to develop and implement adaptive landscape/seascape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience based on local sustainable development benefits. An additional 48 projects are currently in the pipeline having been awarded by the NSC in August 2019 during the development of this PIR, for an impressive portfolio of over 100 projects total. On-the ground supported activities have already generated 59,800 ha under improved community management (88% of the EoP target). To track implementation results the programme is currently creating its own GIS system which will be ready by December 2019. Each landscape has targeted a large number of beneficiaries (160 communities) actively participating in project activities. While not all activities are directly improving livelihoods, all projects provide support to climate change using a proven methodology of UNDP's Mexico risk management program. Measurements related to carbon sequestration are currently underway to ensure realistic estimations, and the project is currently developing a landscape level environmental assessment to determine an adequate baseline.</p> <p>The project is designed to enhance capacity of community organizations for landscape management for socio-ecological resilience in Mexico's Southeast large ecosystems through 3 outcomes; 1) Landscape and seascape resilience is enhanced through the individual and synergistic impacts of a set of adaptive community practices that maintain ecosystem services, conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change and reverse land degradation in the following large ecosystems of Mexico's South east; 2) Community-based organizations possess the organizational and managerial capacities for business development and performance on a larger scale to contribute to landscape and seascape management and governance; 3) Successful small grants experiences from this and previous phases are consolidated/ up-scaled through production and marketing chains and second-level organizations as well as through exchange of</p>	

	<p>knowledge and experiences, linking community-based organizations within and across landscapes/seascapes.</p> <p>With regard to Outcome 1, project activities are on track with minor deviations through 52 community based-projects currently under implementation, and additional projects in the pipeline. In the Deltaic-estuarine production landscape of Tabasco and Campeche, the target related to the promotion of agro-ecological practices and systems is on track and expected to be achieved by the end of the project, currently with 170 new ha under sustainable agro-ecological cocoa production (57% of the EoP target) and an additional 19 in the states of Tabasco and Chiapas. With the additional projects in the pipeline, the target is expected to be reached by December 2020. By contrast, some challenges are encountered by the project with respect to the indicators on community-managed hatcheries and sustainable fisheries as only a few proposals were received. It is recommended that these indicators are reviewed during the upcoming MTR with a view of including a recommendation to the project team moving forward. In the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Seascapes, targets are currently being met and even exceeded with 10 of the 13 targeted communities implementing alternative tourism activities in 13,691 hectares (111% of the target). Monitoring of marine areas is also underway in 2,380 hectares of marine areas (59% of the target). In the Forest Landscape/Milpa Landscape, SGP is currently supporting projects that have brought 41,499 hectares of rainforest (99% of the target) under sustainable forest management. Ecotourism activities are also being carried out on 1,731 hectares exceeding the target by over 70%, as the community-based landscape approach allows communities to impact large areas. The target of hectares under agroecological land management is also being exceeded with traditional indigenous crops and practices under implementation in the Mayan Milpa system. It is commended that SGP Mexico is currently supporting the process for the recognition of the Milpa Maya as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS).</p> <p>With regard to outcome 2, in terms of landscape governance and the development of the landscape strategies, the project is on track. It is important to note that the NSC has agreed to reduce the number of landscapes from six to five by merging two landscapes in the Tabasco area in order to implement a watershed approach. The forthcoming MTR should review the logframe and this change should be reflected in the next PIR. By June 2019, comprehensive socio-ecological baseline assessments have been completed in the five landscapes of Forest and milpa landscape in Quintana Roo, Yucatan and Campeche State, (2) Sustainable forestry landscape of Quintana Roo, Campeche and Yucatan, (3) Coastal seascape of the Yucatan Peninsula, (4) Agroforestry landscape in Chiapas and Tabasco, and (5) Usumacinta and grijalva rivers watershed) using the set of 20 SEPLS indicators of resilience developed under the Satoyama Initiative and piloted by the COMDEKS programme, SGP Mexico conducted community consultations and participatory baseline assessments in the target landscapes, and 419 stakeholders (17% women) were overall engaged in landscape level assessments including community members and leaders, private sector/farmers, civil society, and government representatives. The landscape strategies are currently underway, and SGP Mexico is encouraged to ensure their finalization and approval by the NSC by the end of the year. SGP Mexico is also encouraged to review the potential for the establishment and/or strengthening of multi-stakeholder policy dialogue platforms in each landscape; bringing together community organizations, NGOs, and local and provincial government authorities, as well as other stakeholders for information, lessons learned and experience sharing, advocating for policy changes.</p> <p>With regard to outcome 3 related to replication and upscaling, the project has supported five second-level organizations, already achieving the estimated target, and activities are currently underway to support another three second level organizations in the target landscapes to support the implementation of the landscape strategies beyond the life of the project. SGP Mexico has also identified five strategic projects for consolidation, replication and upscaling of specific successful SGP technologies, practices and systems. The strategic projects (amount up to US\$150,000). were awarded by the NSC meeting in August during the completion of the PIR, and activities are expected to be implemented in the coming reporting period. Once projects are underway, the project team is encouraged to produce case studies highlighting the role of these projects, and</p>
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supported activities in addressing market barriers, up-scaling appropriate technologies or specific successful lines of work, and/or advancing needed policy changes.

SGP Mexico has made good progress with regards to knowledge management and capacity building activities, as evidenced in this PIR by the number of trainings conducted by the project and SGP-supported grantees. With regard to knowledge management activities, one of the strategic priorities for SGP is the generation and dissemination of the knowledge produced by its projects allowing for other communities and donors to replicate and scale up good practices. While case studies and analysis of the lessons learned are expected to be developed in the coming reporting period, the project team has already started to gather graphic materials and stories which are expected to be presented at the 25th anniversary of SGP Mexico in October 2019. The project team is strongly encouraged to continue to give special attention to this aspect in the next months so that lessons learned can be used to communicate and scale up successful interventions in Mexico and other countries around the world.

With regard to gender mainstreaming, SGP has been pioneering and highly recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in every step of the program cycle. A gender focal point is designated within each SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. Gender equality and women's empowerment is a critical element of SGP efforts in Mexico, a number of recommendations have been developed by the team in close coordination with the NSC to strengthen its gender action plan and gender mainstreaming for on the ground activities.

**IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Implementation is proceeding as planned, following the agreed workplan and the overall IP rating is rated as Satisfactory. The project is in its first year of implementation and is progressing without major delays. While the delivery rate is at 19.82%, and the cumulative disbursement as of June 30 against expected delivery as of this year was at USD 878,080 with a cumulative delivery of 29.14%, delivery of OP6 grant funds is expected to pick up considerably in the coming months as the NSC in August 2019 awarded an additional 48 community-based projects (in addition to the 56 projects already under implementation as of June 2019), committing 100% of the grants funding. This brings the overall portfolio of SGP Mexico to over 100 awarded projects which is impressive for the first year of project implementation.

Continuous progress has been made during this reporting period. Overall, the project is well managed and executed, with a functioning project board (SGP National Steering Committee), as also reflected by the number of NSC meetings, three that took place during the reporting period. During the reporting period, the SGP Mexico National Coordinator has maintained effective work relationships with the NSC, the government, and the UNDP CO. This year has marked some key transitions and changes, including the appointment of a new National Coordinator (NC) for SGP Mexico. The new NC has successfully managed SGP-Mexico showing great leadership and team work. The project has a strong partnership approach and stakeholder participation, and good cooperation has been achieved with relevant ministries, despite the fact that the change in the federal government and the three state governments during the reporting period has brought challenges in terms of cofinancing. New partnerships are being forged, including private and international foundations, and the cofinancing goals are expected to be reached by the end of the project. The project team is encouraged to continue to explore such synergies in the coming reporting period to promote the upscaling and replication impacts of the best practices, also exploring new partnerships with the private sector and the academia.

Risk management is on track with one identified critical risk as the new federal government has recently prohibited the transfer of public funds to civil society organizations. While this is not expected to affect GEF SGP activities, a management strategy has been developed by the project team, and the project team is strongly encouraged to closely liaise with the NSC, UNDP CO and OFP office to encourage a permanent dialogue with private international foundations, state governments and international NGOs. The Mid-Term Review (expected to take place by August 2019), is planned for the last quarter of 2019 after the completion of the PIR, as this is usually conducted at least after the first PIR is completed, as the PIR is considered as a key input to inform the MTR. The MTR

consultant is already on board, and the field mission is scheduled for October 2019. With regards to the timing of project milestones, the project was designed as a three-year project with an expected operational closure by February 2021, which is a limited timeframe for SGP activities. It is recommended that the MTR assess whether an extension is advisable to allow the grantees time to complete their projects smoothly. Following the assessment from the MTR, it is recommended that a request for project extension is reviewed by the NSC and a decision is taken before the next PIR. Subject to the availability of funds, the extension of the Project will ensure due completion and monitoring of the results of the grant projects, as well as dissemination of the monitoring results to the stakeholders and public.

Final recommendations:

To sum up, the project is on track to deliver on its EoP indicators by its closure, and no major obstacles for the successful implementation of planned future activities have emerged during the period reviewed. A number of recommendations are suggested below for adaptive management in the remaining of the project period. With regards to the timing of project milestones, which are on track, it is recommended that the MTR, (originally due in August 2019) is finalized before the end of 2019 to inform the next PIR, as well as the PIF for the Seventh Operational Phase. In addition, the project is also recommended to track project level co-financing through the SGP database in the coming reporting period, as community-based projects are awarded by the NSC.

Acknowledging the concrete progress made this reporting period, moving forward the project has some strategic areas to be addressed in close coordination with all partners: 1) ensuring finalization of the landscape strategies, and approval by the NSC; 2) establish and/or strengthen new and/or existing multi-stakeholder policy dialogue platforms in each landscape for information, lessons learned and experience sharing, advocating for policy changes; 3) The systematic documentation and dissemination of lesson learned through the development of case studies; 4) Tracking co-financing 5) Liaise closely with the UNDP CO in order to strengthen partnerships and capitalize on potential for upscaling and replication through other FSPs; 6) Conduct the Mid-term Review, and finalize the report and management response by December 2019; 7) Discuss with the NSC, UNOPS and the RTA the feasibility of a project extension given the short 3 year duration of the project. The recommendation will then need to be reviewed by the RTA, and ultimately approved by the UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator.

## H. 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.

<b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b>
<b>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.</b>
<a href="#">1. Mexico Gender Action Plan.docx</a> <a href="#">2. Inclusion and gender awareness workshop.pdf</a> <a href="#">3. Mainstreaming gender perspective in productive projects workshop.pdf</a> <a href="#">Gender Action Plan_Mexico.pdf</a> <a href="#">Gender approach recommendations.pdf</a>
<b>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):</b>
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
<b>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</b>
<b>GEN2:</b> gender equality as significant objective
<b>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.</b>
N/A
<b>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</b>
<b>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.</b>
<p>During the two calls 332 proposals were received. 9% came from groups composed exclusively by women. 46% came from groups that involve more than 50% of women for the project implementation. And 45% were from groups formed mostly by men, mainly in the forest and fishery sectors.</p> <p>In 2018, the National Coordinator along with the National Steering Committee (NSC) worked to formulate a document of Recommendations for the inclusion of the gender approach, which is in line with the Gender Action Plan from the project. This document addresses specific recommendations for diagnoses, project design, activities planning, implementation, and considerations during trainings and workshops. In addition, specific examples of actions that promote gender roles change and equitable access to the management of natural resources are presented. These recommendations were provided to all applicants of the 2018 and 2019 calls for proposals, as input for their project formulation. (Please see attached document 'Gender approach recommendations.pdf').</p> <p>Weaknesses regarding gender awareness, were highlighted by the NSC during the 2018 call for proposals process, leading to an effort to detect common issues and target gender-weak organizations. Through a collective process, needs and challenges for strengthening cross-cutting lines of gender equity and generational gaps were screened. During the reporting period, seven capacity building workshops on a gender-sensitive approach were offered to 60 women and 54 men,</p>

members from grantee organizations. The goal of those trainings was to define strategies to promote inclusion and visibility of women's and youth's work in projects financed by SGP Mexico. Furthermore, a "Mainstreaming gender perspectives" workshop was held to provide 32 grantees' representatives (16 women and 16 men) with theoretical-methodological tools to strengthen capacities to integrate a gender perspective in the projects, promoting gender equality and women empowerment. Both efforts received very good response from participants. After these experiences, we have begun to detect changes in people's attitudes, as well as improvements in projects' implementation, which have led to conscious and explicit actions to promote empowerment, participation, decision-making and economic inclusion of women. (Please see attached documents 'Inclusion and gender awareness workshop.pdf' & 'Mainstreaming gender perspective in productive projects workshop.pdf').

In communities, the main owners of land are men and the decision-making falls to the assemblies of ejidatarios (again mostly men), the few ejido women are widows or bought the rights to the land. From these workshops, partners have recognized the importance of the support of the ejido assembly in the development of women's activities, so new proposals seek this support to ensure the sustainability of the project. This process strengthens participation and empowerment of women and the recognition that their male project partners have.

On the other hand, the partners have also generated participatory diagnosis specifically with women. So that, their participation in the project development is integral and considers their needs and desires. This is a very important process of recognizing women's voice in the development of community processes. For example, they identify themselves and like, work carried out in home-gardens, so women have proposed adaptations of technologies (such as biofactories) to strengthen and support their work in that space.

**Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.**

A concrete experience of changes that workshops have generated is the deep reflection carried out by a beekeepers' cooperative to incorporate women into the productive activity. For this, they hired a gender expert consultant to jointly identify actions for the empowerment of women. As a first step, they are in the process of changing the statutes of the cooperative society, to include in the writing the participation of women. They have established statutes that in any assemblies, there will always be a space for the participation of women and their proposals will be heard, respected and put to a vote. In addition, the membership fee to be part of the cooperative for women will be reduced by 50% in order to facilitate their incorporation.

The full and equitable incorporation of women in beekeeping strengthens a productive activity that depends on a healthy environment and a constant commitment of its participants. By involving this key demographic group, it increases efforts and the ability to act on behalf of conservation of healthy environments, allowing bee conservation, sustainable development of beekeeping, and improvements on the area under management. The appropriation of women of a productive activity such as beekeeping, prevents their abandonment in face of strong migratory movements of the male population, which take place in the communities of the southeast of Mexico. Women have shown interest in different areas of beekeeping activities from beehives management, to byproduct manufacturing or selling processes. This enriches the economic activity by having more people working in different links of the value chain and increasing the added value of honey.

Groups of women who develop local projects have demonstrated creativity to propose innovative solutions to problems related to climate change. Such is the case of the women members of the ULU UMIL BEH cooperative, who manage a jam factory in Chumpon, Quintana Roo. In 2018, they suffered heavy losses from an atypical flood. With the support of SGP, they were able to hire a "climate" insurance to protect their crops from major climatic risks. Likewise, they proposed to move towards an agroecological management of their crops.

Together, these strategies are increasing the resilience of the project by considering the sustainability of agroecosystems and the need for adaptability to face constant socio-environmental changes.

## I. 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.

<b>1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?</b>
No
<b>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.</b>
N/A
<b>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.</b>
No
<b>If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.</b>
N/A
SESP: <a href="#">Annex F SESP_SGP_OP6_Mexico.docx</a>
Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: <i>not available</i>
<b>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.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>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.</b>
No
<b>If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.</b>
N/A
<b>4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?</b>
No
<b>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.</b>
N/A



## J. Communicating Impact

**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.)**

GEF SGP Mexico's 6th Operational Phase (OP6) began in June 2018 with the first call for projects. 170 proposals were received during this call, of which 56 were selected by the NSC through technical criteria. So far, eight planning grants have been concluded. The second call for proposals was launched in February 2019. 140 proposals were received, of which 88 were considered eligible by the NSC. The final selection of the NSC will be in August 2019.

Projects are implemented in five landscapes and seascapes in the southeast of Mexico, covering 17,787,338.89 ha terrestrial and 3,981,910.34 ha marine areas- (1) Forest and milpa landscape in Quintana Roo, Yucatan and Campeche State (5,263,860.10 ha) (2) Sustainable forestry landscape of Quintana Roo, Campeche and Yucatan (5,991,031.93 ha); (3) Coastal seascape of the Yucatan Peninsula (5,153,876.90 ha); (4) Agroforestry landscape in Chiapas and Tabasco (5,943,534.40 ha); (5) Usumacinta and Grijalva rivers watershed (2,866,540.86 ha).

Some key elements of OP6 so far are:

- Community business approach, focused on generating greater capacities for the development and administration of community cooperatives, by creating capacities towards administration, customer service, quality, benefit distribution, associativity and value chain.
- Resilience to climate change and risk reduction: In order to promote this strategy, all 168 proponents received technical support to implement a disaster risk reduction strategy, developed by the UNDP Risk Management Program together with SGP. Furthermore, the OP6 was designed based on principles and lessons of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, which promotes participatory governance and collaboration in the conservation and restoration of productive land and marine landscapes.
- Working in alliances: 12 proposals were presented as regional or micro-regional alliances. This approach allows grants to have a greater impact on the number of hectares and communities supported.
- Gender approach: Areas of improvement were detected, therefore a strategy was designed solve the main challenges. Capacity-building workshops were held during the first semester of 2019. Recommendations and considerations on gender mainstreaming were systematized and distributed among the proponents.
- Partnerships between donors: The OP6 aims at a match of 2 to 1. In 2018, due to the transition process of government subsidy programs, the co-financing strategy focused on private donors. Through alliances, with foundations such as the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, ADO Foundation, Citibanamex Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, Yucatan Peninsula Climate Action Fund, Rainforest Alliance and World Bank, among others. In 2019, alliances are starting to emerge with the new government programs at the federal level, as well as, with local governments.
- Knowledge sharing: During this phase, the SGP in Mexico is aiming to fulfill a role of "grantmaker plus", that is, to go beyond donations to support community processes. We carry out 6 regional training courses for partners, we organize 2 sector forums, 1 south-south exchange with Jamaica and the participation of communities in 1 symposium. Since December 2018, SGP has also contributed to developing a regional beekeeping agenda, in collaboration with the ministry of agriculture, generating a process of creating public policies from the communities.

During this GEF Operational Phase 6, SGP Mexico applies a special emphasis on strengthening resilience, enhanced through individual and synergetic impacts of a set of adaptive practices that maintain ecosystem services, mitigate climate change, empower local communities, and strengthen local economies, while conserving biodiversity. In order to promote this strategy, all projects financed by SGP Mexico receive technical support to implement a disaster risk reduction strategy, developed by the UNDP Risk Management Program together with SGP. This accompaniment allows grantees to define risk mitigation actions to guarantee long-term impacts of grant projects, while generating a culture of prevention and adaptation to climate change effects.

A clear example of this approach is the experience of a women's cooperative in the community of Chumpon, Quintana Roo. In 2018, an atypical flood occurred that caused material and agricultural losses for 155 families in the community. Given this situation, women of the cooperative submitted a proposal that prioritized local needs. Their goals were to recover their hand made jam factory and protect the pitahaya and associated crops with improved resilience.

So far, they have remodeled the jam factory with a second floor to protect machines. They contracted,

for the first time, an agricultural insurance to cover 29 hectares of crops against the main climatic risks (floods and droughts) throughout the year. Furthermore, they proposed to adopt an agroecological management approach of their crops, a perspective that has been proven to contribute to increased agroecosystem resilience capacity. Additionally, they have diversified their sales channels through different hotels and commercial establishments along touristic spots at the Mayan Riviera.

In this way, different elements are articulated to create an integral resilient structure, which faces environmental threats and ensures sustainable community development for this group of Mayan women.

### Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

**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 library' button in the top right of the PIR.**

Communication:

Since the beginning of OP6, SGP Mexico implemented a communication plan to effectively share key information about the new strategy, but also to highlight the critical role of local communities in designing and implementing local solutions to global threats.

In December 2018, the programme launched a Blog for SGP Mexico, which has received 5,620 views from 3,158 visitors by June 2019. The purpose of the Blog is to actively share stories and information about the programme. The link is: <https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/> and contains for example the following posts:

1. The innovations of a group of Mayan women in order to adapt to climate change, using agroecology, a climate change insurance for the crop and architectural modifications:  
<https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/2019/06/05/productoras-de-quintana-roo-aseguran-cultivo-de-pitahaya-ante-el-cambio-climatico/>
2. Awareness of bees' world day, importance of the consumption of local honey to conserve the rainforest, and contact information of regional agricultural cooperatives.  
<https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/2019/05/20/dia-mundial-de-las-abejas-consumamos-mas-miel-para-conservar-la-selva/>
3. The meaningful contributions of seeds guardians of the Yucatan Peninsula during the first Mexican Congress of Agroecology:  
[https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/2019/05/17/aportaciones-de-los-guardianes-de-semillas-de-la-peninsula-de-yucatan-en-el-primer-congreso-mexicano-de-agroecologia/?fbclid=IwAR3TMp3GV1UAJdOV6pb6tSG-iH0X\\_o\\_eU6lvsPiNIP178HgfHaTO3YpWqqU](https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/2019/05/17/aportaciones-de-los-guardianes-de-semillas-de-la-peninsula-de-yucatan-en-el-primer-congreso-mexicano-de-agroecologia/?fbclid=IwAR3TMp3GV1UAJdOV6pb6tSG-iH0X_o_eU6lvsPiNIP178HgfHaTO3YpWqqU)
4. The experience and trajectory of REPSERAM, a Mayan communities organization, aiming to improve the productivity of milpa systems, through agroecological practices and the establishment of agroforestry systems.  
<https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/2019/04/01/red-de-productores-de-servicios-ambientales-yaax-sot-ot-yookol-kaab-a-c-mayas-contemporaneos-que-buscan-enriquecer-sus-tierras/>
5. The experience of participatory and community planning in the productive landscape of cocoa.  
<https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/2019/03/23/planeacion-comunitaria-de-las-estrategias-del-ppd-el-caso-de-cacao/>
6. Dissemination of the second call for OP6 of the SGP – Mexico, through a web platform  
<https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/2019/02/20/2daconvocatoriappd/>
7. Support to the Mayan Alliance for Bees of the Yucatan Peninsula / Kabnáalo'on, in the presentation of its proposal for the beekeeping program of the national government. And dissemination of the press release they wrote about it.  
<https://ppdmexico.wordpress.com/2018/12/18/el-gobierno-federal-asume-responsabilidad-con-apicultores-mayas/>

We also launched a Twitter account, with 234 followers in June 2019. Our highest-traffic tweet received 1,746 views within a few days, around the International Biodiversity Day. Moreover, we use

the account to promote stories from the GEF, SGP and UNDP. In May 2019, we launched a YouTube Channel with the video: World bees day: consume more honey to preserve the jungle (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6AeyzjN4Fzw>), with 270 views; a Facebook page (240 likes); and an Instagram account.

Our website <http://ppd.org.mx/ppd/> will be updated in August 2019 and launched in October 2019.

We worked with UNDP LAC to share 2 photo stories:

<https://undplac.exposure.co/get-down-to-work>

<https://undplac.exposure.co/guardianes-del-bosque>.

We supported the creation of a UNDP video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cNUlyGU1OPg>

We are also ensuring the inclusion and visibility of SGP, UNDP and GEF images and logos in every project event and communication product, such as in the restoration reef project. (Attached document: Restoration reef project.pdf)

Support in development of infographic material on beekeeping in the Yucatan peninsula. (Attached document: Beekeeping infographics.pdf)

Knowledge Management:

Summary of the SGP for GEF focal point and NSC. (Attached document: SGP 2019 summary.pdf)

Systematization of information about strategies and support provided in each of the five working landscapes and seascapes of the SGP, from pilot phase (OP0) to the current operational phase (OP6). (Attached document: Landscape strategies.pdf)

Video on a Workshop funded by SGP on FSC certification and markets.

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLsuEaYMSko4jvhW8lp\\_a2sBEWq--fRuTf](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLsuEaYMSko4jvhW8lp_a2sBEWq--fRuTf)

For the first call for proposals in OP6, community consultations and discussions were held in the 5 states of the country in which SGP currently operates, involving about 500 stakeholders.

The creation of web media and social networks, increased the focused dissemination of calls for proposals to target audience.

## K. Partnerships

### Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

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.

<b>Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with the Private Sector?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with UN Volunteers?</b>
No
<b>Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?</b>
Yes
<b>CEO Endorsement Request: <a href="#">CEO Endorsement Request_25 Oct 2017.doc</a></b>
<b>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.</b>
Local communities are still the main stakeholders of the SGP Mexico Country Programme. During the inception workshop, a specific moment was dedicated to share previous experiences. After the launch of the first call for proposals, we met with NGOs and communities in the 5 landscape in order to share information on the new strategy and approach. During the landscape strategy design process, a total of 419 women and men have participated in the workshops. Since the launch of OP6, SGP Mexico also approached other key donors in order to create partnerships for co-financing. Foundations such as the Carlos Slim Foundation, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, or programmes such as GIZ and UNDP BIOFIN are now key partners. The SGP Mexico Country Programme is also part of a national alliance for honey, which connects donors to implement shared strategies. The SGP Mexico Country Programme has further reached out to the GEF-funded "agrobiodiversity" project in order to explore coordination options.

## **L. 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.