2017

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

Safeguarding Endangered Species

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	4956
GEF ID	5089
Title	Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats
Country(ies)	Mexico, Mexico
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	*(not set or not applicable)*
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
Mexico is a megadiverse country, which is home to a number of endangered and critically endangered species, the populations of some of which have been reduced to a few hundreds of individuals as the result of a range of pressures including land use change, habitat and ecosystem fragmentation, invasive species, overexploitation of natural resources and pollution. To address this problem, SEMARNAT, through CONANP, established the Programme for the Conservation of Endangered Species (PROCER), covering the period 2007-2012. PROCER recognises that the continued existence of these species is highly dependent on the existence of effectively managed protected areas in their remaining areas of natural distribution. As now framed, however, the PA system excludes critical habitats for these endangered species; second, PAs are too small to sustain populations of some endangered species, which move between PAs and unprotected habitats, meaning that there is a need to secure corridors and seasonal dispersal areas; and third, there is a need to strengthen threat managementÔÇöincluding through better enforcement. The solution to this situation will involve a strategic expansion in the PA system; management of critical habitats in the landscape as buffer areas by instituting a stewardship framework; engaging stakeholdersÔÇöprivate sector and communities to engage in stewardship, and developing incentives to encourage stewardship. This project will build on the achievements of PROCER, ensuring that instruments and capacities are established that will ensure the effective and sustainable functioning of these PAs with regards to the conservation of priority endangered species. Key aspects on which it will focus, in order to achieve this effectiveness and sustainability, are i) an ecosystem and landscape-wide approach to PA design, planning and management; ii) the involvement of local communities in the management of endangered species and their habitat; and iii) financial sustainability.

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Other Partners	*(not set or not applicable)*

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	High

C. Development Progress

Objective or Outcome	Description				
Objective:	**PAs in Mexico contribute effectively to the conservation of endangered species**				
	Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Target level at end of project**	**Level at 30 June 2016**	**Cumulative progress since project start**
(not set or not applicable)	Change in policy, institutional and regulatory conditions in support of conservation of endangered species.	0 PAs have adequate operational capacity to implement the PROCER The opinion of CONANP is not binding for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) results	21 PAs have adequate operational capacity to implement the PROCER Proposed amendment to the internal rules of the SEMARNAT such that the resolutions of the EIA reflect the opinion of CONANP	*(not set or not applicable)*	0 PAs have adequate operational capacity. The process for capacity building is undergoing.
(not set or not applicable)	Change in CONANP's financial capacity to address endangered species conservation	0 Revolving fund. Financial resources governed by the norms and procedures of the Ministry of Finance; their availability does not relate to the timing of operational needs at the field level. Other resources are	1 Revolving fund established (Fund for the Conservation of Endangered Species, FONCER) allowing timely access to resources 14 activities / projects supported	*(not set or not applicable)*	1 Revolving Fund created (FONCER) 0 Activities/projects supported by the Fund

		not predictable and/or available with the appropriate timing	by the Fund		
(not set or not applicable)	# of hectares under improved management in favor of endangered species conservation	0 ha (total PA 25,394,779 ha in 176 PAs)	2,000,000 ha in 21 PAs	*(not set or not applicable)*	0 ha. Work plans produced to target improved management in 14 PAs.
(not set or not applicable)	Average METT score of the BD-1 Tracking Tool	0.62	0.72	*(not set or not applicable)*	No update in the score has taken place. No specific activities have been implemented to impact this indicator.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		**Progress not set**			
Outcome 1:	**System level frameworks for operational and financial planning and management consolidated to support the conservation of endangered species**				
	Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Target level at end of project**	**Level at 30 June 2016**	**Cumulative progress since project start**
(not set or not applicable)	% Development of a National monitoring system for endangered species	0% of the monitoring system developed. A monitoring system does not exist, rather there are individual databases on populations and geo-references. 0% GIS system updated and including traditional knowledge regarding the 14 target endangered	100% of the national system for monitoring the populations and conservation status of the 14 target endangered species developed and operational to reflect current or potential threats, and PA management effectiveness in relation to threat reduction. 100% GIS system updated and	*(not set or not applicable)*	0% progress. An initial database analysis is ongoing for defining the gap on the required strategic information to monitor endangered species and their habitats. During the reporting period the project has coordinated the efforts for the design and development an information system were the endangered species will be located, the project is capitalizing on the National Biodiversity Monitoring System (NBMS), developed by CONABIO with the support of CONANP, CONAFOR and the resilience project.

		species 0 endangered species' information updated regarding conservation priorities, targets, corridors and dispersal areas	including traditional knowledge regarding the 14 target endangered species 14 endangered species' information updated regarding conservation priorities, targets, corridors and dispersal areas		The project integrated a specialist in geo-referencing which is supporting the incorporation of key information layers in the NBMS regarding endangered species. The ToR for a consultancy regarding the GIS for turtle species is concluded. Monitoring information protocols are under development to standardize information on the species and to guarantee the compatibility of data within the NBMS. The System development represents a major challenge for monitoring marine species.
(not set or not applicable)	Regulatory framework adapted to ensure that CONANP's opinions are binding	Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) are not required to be resolved according to the opinions of the CONANP	Proposed Amendment to SEMARNAT's internal Rules to ensure the opinions of the CONANP are binding in EIA resolutions	*(not set or not applicable)*	No progress.
(not set or not applicable)	Capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of site-specific co-managed strategies for conservation of endangered species in PAs.	Average scores for Capacity Development Scorecard: CR1: 6	Average scores for Capacity Development Scorecard: CR1: 8	*(not set or not applicable)*	No progress made. Through the implementation of the 2017 work plans per species there is technical capacity which is being incorporated on

		CR2: 9 CR3: 6 CR4: 3 CR5: 3 Total: 27 Areas to be improved : CR1 Indicator 2: Some PAs have established formal co-management mechanisms. CR3 Indicator 9 - Most PAs have adequate Management Programs but are implemented partially or not at all due to financial constraints and outdated data. CR4 Indicator 13 - Capacity and technological needs are identified.	CR2: 10 CR3: 7 CR4: 5 CR5: 5 Total: 35 Specific Improvements: CR1 Indicator 2: - Co-management mechanisms are formally established in selected PAs. CR3 Indicator 9 - Management instruments are updated with endangered species conservation priorities and implemented effectively in selected PAs. CR4 Indicator 13 - Capacity and technological needs are satisfied in selected PAs (personnel and materials as well as the technical capacity to adequately manage		this year´s target protected areas. Specifically, 6 Field Official and 4 technical staff are supporting the management capacity of 13 protected areas. Activities are being imlemented for building the capacity of staff for improving community participation and collaboration for co-management in 3 protected areas RB Abra Tanchipa (jaguar), RB Marismas Nacionales (jaguar) and RB Janos (mexican wolf). Equipment is under procurement protected areas in the second semester. For example, motorized vehicles for the turtle camps and the pronghorn operation, GPS for monitoring, a dron to identify land use change, camera traps, computational equipment, etc.

			conservation priorities of 14 endangered species).		
(not set or not applicable)	Availability of funding in a timely manner per biological characteristics and field operations needs	50% funding is available in a timely manner per biological characteristics and field operations needs. 0 financial instrument exclusive to endangered species	70% funds for conservation actions are received in a timely manner. 1 Revolving fund (Fund for the Conservation of Endangered Species, FONCER) established: a) CT FONCER comprises Govt and Civil Society representatives with operational structure to ensure efficient operation with technical criteria for disbursement of funds b) Revenue streams from alternative resources feed the fund through an open mechanism that allows the increase in capital from public or private, national or	*(not set or not applicable)*	0% progress There has been a considerable decrease on the funding available for the conservation of species at risk for 2017. The budget for the PROCER was not available for 2017. The baseline is now in 3% with resources available from other mechanism (PROMOBI) to give continuity to specific priority projects. The revolving fund (FONCER) has been established with the initial 1 million dollars from the project. The additional million dollars committed by the Government of Mexico has not been transferred yet due to the budget cuts in the federal administration. Political and technical support has been provided by UNDP. The finance department in CONANP has not been able to clarify to the project about the procedure to be followed for the transfer. Specific details are described on the risks table. a) There in an initial list of members proposed by the DEPC (implementing

			international funds		partner). There is a critical route. b) There are not alternative revenue resources yet.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		**Progress not set**			
Outcome 2:	**PAs and adjoining priority conservation areas are managed effectively at field level for the conservation of endangered species**				
	Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Target level at end of project**	**Level at 30 June 2016**	**Cumulative progress since project start**
(not set or not applicable)	% implementation of Priority Management Strategies[1] for the reduction of threats to each of the 14 target endangered species	0% implementation of Priority Management Strategies for the reduction of threats to each of the 14 target endangered species resulting in: Golden Eagle:19 nests without habitat conservation interventions Baja California Pronghorn: 350 individuals in 33,000 ha of livestock-free areas California Condor: 31 individuals have access to lead-free food Jaguar and Tapir:2000 ha	100% implementation of Priority Management Strategies for the reduction of threats to each of the 14 target endangered species resulting in: Golden Eagle: at least 19 nests with habitat conservation interventions Baja California Pronghorn: 500 individuals in 53,000 ha of livestock-free areas California Condor: 43 individuals have access to lead-free	*(not set or not applicable)*	0% progress in implementation of strategies. No progress in targets for each species. Management strategies are starting the implementation (as of 15 August) of actions for the species. Specifically the strategies (actions) used by the areas are: - Management of hydrological conditions - Management of livestock/predator conflicts - Post-release support - Reduction/management of cattle grazing to reduce competition with target herbivores - Protection of turtle nesting sites

		habitat in PAs covered by community watch committees Mexican Wolf: 0 activities to involve landowners in habitat mgt & wolf conservation Mule Deer:100% detection of dogs and donkeys on Isla Cedros Vaquita:82% net use in the Upper Gulf of California Loggerhead Sea Turtle:75% protected nests & 65% offspring from protected nests Hawksbill Sea Turtle:80% protected nests & 55% offspring from protected nests Olive Ridley Sea Turtle:80% protected nests & 55% offspring from protected nests Leatherback Sea Turtle:80%	food Jaguar and Tapir:118776 ha habitat in PAs covered by community watch committees Mexican Wolf: 10 activities to involve landowners in habitat mgt & wolf conservation Mule Deer: 5% detection of dogs and donkeys on Isla Cedros Vaquita: 40% net use in the Upper Gulf of California Loggerhead Sea Turtle: 95% protected nests & 80% offspring from protected nests Hawksbill Sea Turtle: 98% protected nests &80% offspring from protected nests Olive Ridley Sea Turtle: 98% protected nests		- Promotion of benefits to local communities and landowners. - Promotion of creation of corridors to maintain biological connectivity It is important to clarify that there are two national strategies, one for the Vaquita Marina, the second one for the 6 Turtle species. The strategy “Integral Program for the Recovery of the Vaquita Marina ” (Programa Integral de Recueperación de la Vaquita Marina) was launched in 2015 with the participation of SEMARNAT (Ministry of Environment, CONAPESCA (Minisitry of Fisheries), SEMAR (Ministry of the Navy), PROFEPA (Federal Bureau of Environmental Protection) the fisheries sector, local communities, research institutions and NGOs (national and international). The Project will support this strategy leaded by the Ministry of Environment during the years of the project. A work plan has not been defined, regional director is still in negotiations for the implementation of this strategy. The National Program for Turtles

		protected nests & 55% offspring from protected nests Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle: 80% protected nests &55% offspring from protected nests Green Sea Turtle:80% protected nests & 55% offspring from protected nests	&80% offspring from protected nests Leatherback Sea Turtle: 98% protected nests &75% offspring from protected nests Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle: 98% protected nests &80% offspring from protected nests Green Sea Turtle: 98% protected nests &80% offspring from protected nests		Conservation (Programa Nacional de Conservación de Tortuga) is being implemented in the areas. It is a national strategy for the protection of the 6 turtle species in areas of its distribution. The rest of the species have an Action Program for Species Conservation (Programa de Acción para la Conservación de la Especie (PACE)) being implemented. These programs, different to the Vaquita Marina and the Turtles, are not particular integrated strategies focused on the reduction of the threats.
(not set or not applicable)	Population of target species maintained and/or increase as a result of improved management of key habitat	Baseline values TBD during Year 1: Baja California Pronghorn Golden Eagle Mexican Wolf Loggerhead Turtle Green Sea Turtle Leatherback Turtle Hawksbill Sea	Populations maintained or increased: Baja California Pronghorn Golden Eagle Mexican Wolf Loggerhead Turtle Green Sea Turtle Leatherback Turtle Hawksbill Sea	*(not set or not applicable)*	A baseline has to take place. CONANP requested that budget for this year should be directed mainly in the day to day operation and not in baseline information.

		Turtle Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle Olive Ridley Sea Turtle California Condor Cedros Island Mule Deer Jaguar Vaquita Baird's Tapir	Turtle Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle Olive Ridley Sea Turtle California Condor Cedros Island Mule Deer Jaguar Vaquita Baird's Tapir		
(not set or not applicable)	# of hectares managed according to the connectivity and habitat needs of 14 endangered species.	0 hectares added to PAs based on endangered species range/habitat	At least 100,000 has. added to PAs and biological corridors in collaboration with local communities based on endangered species range/habitat.	*(not set or not applicable)*	O hectares added. Initial analysis on potential biological corridor for jaguar is under construction in the region of RB Marismas Nacionales and RB Abra Tanchipa in where jaguar is the priority species. The strategy for establishment of thus corridor includes the capacity development program, diversification of economic activities and awareness raising among communities outside the reserves for improving the connectivity of the ecosystems and in particular of the jaguar. An initial assessment is being developed

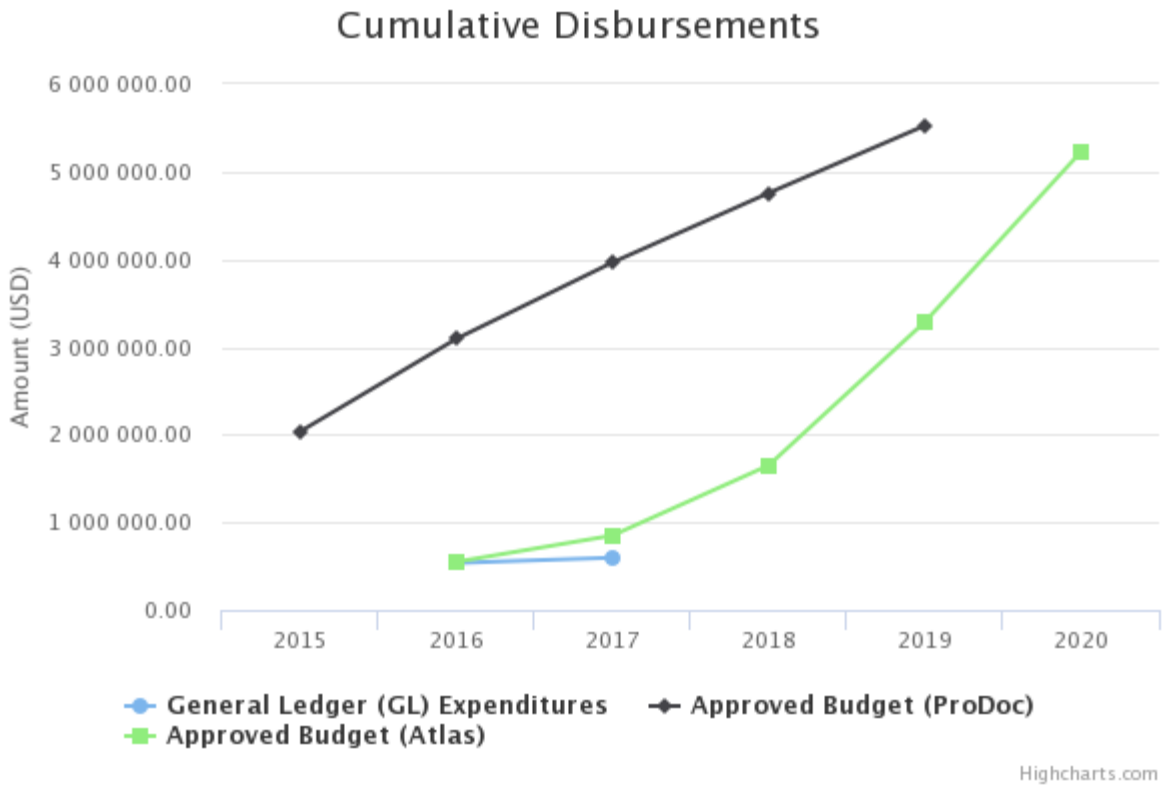
					for identifying key variables for connectivity and habitat needs for the golden eagle in 3 Protected areas (APFF Maderas del Carmen, RB Janos and RB El Vizcaino). Initial works for incorporating payment for environmental are in course, this it through training and working with landowners on the influence areas of the RB Janos for the conservation of Mexican wolf. Similarly, a needs assessment is undergoing to train protected area staff in sustainable management of grassland. Management practices in collaboration with the community are taking place for the conservation of the California pronghorn in two protected areas, the APFF Valle de Los Cirios and RB El Vizcaino. The goal is to manage the species in an extensive regimen outside the fenced intensive and semi-intensive areas.
(not set or not applicable)	Management effectiveness of 21 PAs with regards to the conservation of 14 target species	METT Scores: 80 Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado 62 Sierra de San Pedro Mártir 53 Valle de los	METT Scores: 90 Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado 72 Sierra de San Pedro Mártir 63 Valle de los	*(not set or not applicable)*	There is not a specific activity to advance in this indicator, since no additional measurement has been done to update baseline. The personal hired recently incorporated for the project (species specialist or field officers) are starting to monitor the variables needed to improve METT scores.

		Cirios 75 El Vizcaíno 67 Maderas Del Carmen 52 Janos 51 Tutuaca 51 Papigochic 68 Calakmul 76 Sian Ka'an 80 Montes Azules 54 Marismas Nacionales 66 Sierra de Abra Tanchipa 48 Chacahua 59 Playa de Tierra Colorada 54 Playa Tortuguera Cahuitán 56 Playa de Escobilla 56 Playa Barra de la Cruz 69 Playa tortuguera El Verde Camacho 60 Playa tortuguera	Cirios 85 El Vizcaíno 77 Maderas Del Carmen 62 Janos 61 Tutuaca 61 Papigochic 78 Calakmul 86 Sian Ka'an 85 Montes Azules 64 Marismas Nacionales 760Sierra de Abra Tanchipa 58 Chacahua 69 Playa de Tierra Colorada 64 Playa Tortuguera Cahuitán 66 Playa de Escobilla 66 Playa Barra de la Cruz 79 Playa tortuguera El Verde Camacho 70 Playa tortuguera		Coordination with project Resilience is undergoing to guarantee consistency in the METT protocols within CONANP.

		Chenkán Tulum 60 Rancho Nuevo	Chenkán Tulum 70 Rancho Nuevo		
(not set or not applicable)	Stewardship framework facilitates gender- and indigenous -sensitive management of critical habitats in the landscape as buffer areas	0 Stewardship Framework oriented toward social participation, consistent with the monitoring matrix of benefits to BD 0% increase of landowners and other local community members participating in and benefiting from stewardship programmes and other economic incentives that improve the habitat and conservation status of the 14 target endangered species: PROCER: 252,648 PROCODES: 9,179 PET: 1,547 PROVICOM: 185 PSA: 1,720 Compensations via Livestock Predation	1 Stewardship Framework oriented toward social participation, consistent with the monitoring matrix of benefits to BD 10% increase of landowners and other local community members actively participating in and receiving income and employment benefits from, stewardship programmes and other economic incentives that improve the habitat and conservation status of the 14 target endangered species: PROCER: PROCODES: PET: PROVICOM:	*(not set or not applicable)*	0 No stewardship framework has been analyzed and strengthened. Workplans are staring implementation in El Vizcaino (golden eagle), ST Tierra Colorada (Olive RidleyTurtle / Leatherback Turtle), ST Cahuitán (Olive RidleyTurtle / Leatherback Turtle), RB Abra Tanchipa (jaguar), RB Marismas Nacionales (jaguar) and RB Janos (mexican wolf). As part of a communication strategy the project has implemented 2 activities: - The development of an APP for smart devises that share information regarding species conservation to arise awareness among general public. The APP (EspeciesMX) provides general information of the priority species, and also includes a game modality to promote a playful environment related to species conservation. The APP has not been officially released to the public but is available in Andoid platform (Google Play). It is expected that in July it will be accessible to the public in itunes and in December 2017 a final version with the different modalities promotes.

		Insurance Fund: 29 0 Communication strategy, actions and communication tools are currently scattered and insufficient. 0 PAs implementing emergency protocols 12 POA with strategies for community participation in endangered species conservation	PSA: Compensations via Livestock Predation Insurance Fund: 1 Communication strategy to engage key stakeholders and the general public and keep them informed of the actions in the selected PAs. 21 PAs implementing conservation plans/ emergency protocols 21 POAs with strategies for community participation in endangered species conservation		- The creation of a photographic exposition where success stories of the Program for the Conservation of threatened species was presented in the COP13, and the initiation on the elaboration of a species conservation APP for rising general public awareness. The UCP is now in coordination with the Communication and Culture Directorate in CONANP to tour the exposition into different regions in the country. The agreement is that the exposition will be placed in strategic places of different institution of the productive sectors to mainstream conservation into these key sectors.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		**Progress not set**			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	10.8%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	15.05%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	596,583.2

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	99,929
GEF Grant Amount	5525114
Co-financing	*(not set or not applicable)*

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Apr 12, 2013
CEO Endorsement Date	Dec 23, 2014
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Jan 6, 2016
Date of Inception Workshop	Jul 13, 2017
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	*(not set or not applicable)*

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	*(not set or not applicable)*
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 31, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Jan 31, 2021
Revised Planned Closing Date	*(not set or not applicable)*

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2016 to 1 July 2017)
2016-11-01
2017-01-12
2017-02-09
2017-03-07

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Financial	Limited commitment to capitalization of fund by public and private sources. It was explored by the UCP with actors in CONANP the procedure to be followed to obtain the transfer of US $ 1 million contribution to be made by the Mexican Government as counterpart of the Species at Risk Conservation Fund (FONCER). There needs to be political will from CONANP they need to make a proposal to the Public Finances Secretariat so the money is transferred to the fund. It is relevant to inform high-level decision-makers about the benefits of transferring this money for fundraising with other stakeholders. New risk identified. Project priorities changed due to budget cuts. The directorate faced considerable budget cuts for 2017, specifically this year there was no budget for the PROCER (Species at Risk Conservation Program); therefore the budget from other programs was used to give continuity in conservation actions for PROCER. In 2017 the directorate had a budget of 120 million pesos but this year it went down to 12 million. These budget cuts represent a risk for changing the project priorities and there is motivation to use resources to fill specific CONANP priorities before the project objectives. New risk identified. Unbalanced distribution of resources. For the elaboration of the POA 2017 the funds were allocated in an equitable way among targeted protected areas. Even so, there was a request from ENDESU supported by CONANP to increase the funds in three specific protected areas for two species (Baja California pronghorn and California condor) in the Baja California Peninsula Directorate. The funds were increased in the POA conditioned by the submission of a justification regarding the conservation gaps, threats and pressures in comparison to other protected areas. The justification has not been presented.
Security	Tourism is deterred by concerns over security. The communication campaign targeting the different ANP for presenting its conservation actions will also focus on showcasing information regarding tourism opportunities and importantly the reality of safety issues will be showcased.
Political	Limited buy-in to the project, or interest in collaborating with other actors, among local, municipal, state or federal actors. The project is already undertaking collaborative dialogues for the integration of different stakeholders, for example the CESMO project being implemented by GIZ and the GEF-resilience. These projects have already a trajectory working with municipal state and federal authorities, our project is already capitalizing on these synergies. New risk identified. Responsible Partner (ENDESU) with important power inside the institution CONANP. ENDESU is pushing towards taking control over the project, in both administratively and operationally. This can limit the possibility of the project to strengthen the operational capacity of CONANP staff, ENDESU would be an important beneficiary instead. Financial resources available for the project would not be properly allocated according to the local needs and the conservation priorities. Similarly, there is pressure to change institutional priorities and there is risk of diversion of resources. It has been complicated to take control measures, CONANP has not taken a specific position on the matter and is a situation to be solved at higher directorate levels.

Other	Limited local commitment for participating in management and conservation strategies or combating threats. The POA 2017 is supporting the development and implementation of community participation actions for the conservation of biodiversity and the priority species. Six of the work plans from the protected areas are already incorporating actions for community participation in conservation. The implementation will start on the second semester 2017. New risk identified. Management focus on satisfying immediate needs instead of a long term vision. UCP continually argues in favor of a strategic and sustainable approach of the project that lasts in time and has improved mechanism for protected area management. This is a topic which is continually discussed to remind CONANP the importance of strategic planning for the project. New risk identified. Delay in decision making for advancing implementation. The UCP have had a slow response capacity on implementing activities, because all type of decisions have to go through the Technical Committee and it can take weeks to advance on the processes. Many times the Technical Committee can take long to agree on decisions between members. New risk identified. The Project Coordination Unit was not allowed initially to be in contact with the Protected Area Directors to develop the 2017 Annual Plan.
Environmental	Climate change (CC) modifies habitat conditions in PAs.The UCP has initiated discussion with the Project GEF-Resilience to create synergies and collaborate to incorporate restoration measures that will partly serve to reverse habitat degradation that could be exacerbated by Climate Change in the target protected areas.

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.
The inception workshop has taken place the 13th and 14th of July. The UCP proposed the workshop should have taken place in February, but the CONANP has been delaying the workshop since then. The delay was justified because of the limited availability of the Commissioner of CONANP to attend. We explained the workshop was mainly technical, it was for working directly with the protected area directors. Still, the workshop took place 4.5 months later than planned. The mid-term review have not taken place given that the project begun activities with then new members of the UCP in October 2016.
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.
The delay in carrying out the inception workshop is due to CONANP's interest that the event be presided by the National Commissioner, and that a major event would be held to launch the project. The agenda of the Commissioner is complicated due to the commitments/responsibilities of his role, so the workshop was postponed very frequently. The CO insisted on the urgency of held this workshop during all the Project Board meetings and follow-up calls and meetings with CONANP, noting the technical nature of the inception workshop, and that the political launching of the project could be done later. These requests, however, were not addressed. UNDP Country Director requested in several occasions to held a meeting with the Commissioner to address this and other issues, but the meeting did not materialize due to the complicated agenda of the Commissioner. It was until early June that, in the framework of another event, we had the opportunity to meet with the Commissioner and explain the nature of the inception workshop and the urgency of carrying it out, with the approval of separating it from the protocol event required by CONANP to be held later with the project´s key partners and media.
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.
(not set or not applicable)

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	On October 1th 2016, the Project Coordination Unit (UCP) is reconstituted with the coordinator assuming responsibilities. The Technical Committee (TC) gives lines of work to the UCP and starts being directly involved in the attention of urgent issues: FONCER, Inception Workshop, definition of functions of the responsible partner Natural Spaces and Sustainable Development, A.C. (ENDESU), hiring the M & E specialist, urgent business hiring to cover events on Aichi's goal 12 under COP 13 (photographic exhibition and application for mobile devices). In December 2016, FONCER was constituted with the transfer of US $ 1 million for UNDP. The project participated and was made visible at COP 13. The M & E specialist was incorporated into the UCP in January of 2017. The development of the POA 2017 involved the redesign of results-oriented activities, in contrast to a POA 2016 that was oriented to operational activities and was partially exercised. It is essential to direct more work towards communication strategies and financial sustainability. Obstacles to project implementation have been identified: (a) Divergent interests of the responsible partner ENDESU and TC-UCP with respect to the orientation of project resources and achievement of results; the first divergent interest is that the responsible partner is pushing towards getting resources to satisfy the day to day operation of specific projects in where they have direct interests, on the other side the TC-UCP is proposing a transformational intentionality and attention to the pressures on the species, as well as the participation of the communities and the sectors; b) difficulties of the Executing Entity in the implementation with respect to the definition of the responsibilities and scope of the responsible partner (ENDESU) regarding their participation in decisions on application of resources and functions; c) delay in defining the participation and lines of communication between the UCP and the Regional / Area Directorates in the project; d) postponement of the startup workshop, with effects on the delay of the appropriation and commitment of the Protected Area Directors with the project, fundamental for the implementation of the project. From January to June 2017, the UCP has focused its efforts on: a) elaboration of the Annual Work Plan (POA) 2017, taking into account the alignment with PRODOC to move the indicators, as well as on the added value and sustainability of the actions under the project; b) the TC approved the POA 2017 on March 7, 2017; c) the UCP submitted to JP a proposal for a division of the activities administered between ENDESU and UNDP-UCP, leaving some of the activities to be carried out through UNDP-UCP; d) the TC approved without modification the division of activities between ENDESU and UNDP-UCP; e) definition by the UCP of channels of communication with the directors of the protected areas of the project and the approval of the TC; e) remote meetings with Regional Directorates and Area Directorates of CONANP that resulted in Work Plans by Species and 14 AP; F) Design of contents and logistics of the Inception Workshop finished on June 30; g) at the request of the UCP and the TC, begins the administrative support by ENDESU, for acquisition of equipment and material inputs to reach the project goals; e) development of the Inception	

	Workshop July 13 and 14, 2017. The TC with the support of the UCP has established and communicated the obligations of the responsible partner ENDESU. The responsible partner for performing the administrative functions include a cost of 10% of the budget, they also have included additionally 72 thousand dollars per salary of its administrative staff which represents a considerable amount. Between April and June, the UCP has consolidated itself as the coordinating entity of the project and has begun the hiring of personnel for protected areas, according to TOR oriented to the achievement of the project results. Efforts are being made to generate synergies with other GEF projects inside the SEMARNAT, such as Resilience and Invasive Alien Species. It is considered that Biofin could have a role in GEF-Species at risk. The institutional context of the Executing Entity, CONANP, has represented pressures on the project and has made the advance of the project difficult. At the request of CONANP the TC and the UCP have modified the Annual Work Plan 2017. To address these modifications, the UCP has developed in collaboration with the Area Directors specific TOR in order to orient the responsibilities and tasks towards the achievement of the project results.	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	DO Rating The conservation measures for priority species implemented by CONANP in recent years have shown important results for most species. The national marine turtle programme has shown positive numbers leading towards the recovery of most species throughout its 20 years of operation. The Mexican wolf programme, implemented jointly with the US, has achieved the successful reproduction of the species, and has released individuals which have further had packs in the wild. Some of the programs for royal eagle, tapir and jaguar still face significant challenges. Although there has been advancement, there is still a high level of dependency of public financing, which has been reduced considerably. International financing for certain species is also compromised by the change of government in the USA, which has caused important limitations for cross border programs. Resources still arrive in an untimely fashion, and many of the conservation efforts stem from the will, and commitment (both personal and institutional) from convinced communities. This dynamic, though, is not sustainable, and systemic level work is urgent. The project seeks to contribute in the analysis of normative frameworks and to strengthen the interinstitutional and sectorial dynamic around the conditions that enable the permanence of a species in a	

	given territory. The availability of information on these species, their distribution, principal opportunities for connectivity, should be strengthened and widened. It is also relevant to ensure continuous and timely financing to deliver better results. Outcome 1 of the project, systemic framework strengthening, had had little advancement, and the only demonstrable output is the creation of FONCER. This will eventually allow having a multi-source fundraising mechanism that will contribute to the financial sustainability of conservation efforts. There is still pending a contribution of 1 million USD from the federal government; the clear definition of a financial sustainability strategy; and the participation mechanisms of the CT FONCER. Regarding communication, there is still no integral strategy to reach out to different publics. There are only concrete actions with great potential, such as the mobile app, currently under development. The Geographic Information System is in a nascent stage, and will bring systematized information on the priority species. There is already a very solid information base on some of the most important pressures such as habitat loss, land use change and biological corridors. These advancements cannot be attributed to the project, but will be used for the established objectives. For the component related to the conservation of species on the ground, the most relevant diagnostics and strategies have been strengthened, at least those related to the first two implementation years, but there is still little to show and systematize. The inception workshop, which took place on June, allowed for the discussion of strategies and priorities at the protected area-level. In 2017, there will be a wider operative capacity to implement measures (personnel, equipment and operation resources), but as of 2018, focus must be made on having incidence on the main causes of vulnerability and pressure to these species. IP Rating To date, the Project presents a considerable implementation delay. The project was delegated to the Country Office on December 18, 2015, but the Project Document was signed by the MOFA and CONANP on January 2016. The delay in the signature of the Prodoc was due to changes in CONANP's head (april 2015), and the Priority species director (December 2015). Given these changes, CONANP requested time to determine the internal implementation strategy. Despite advances towards the recruitment of the Project Coordination Unit and the planning of the inception workshop, with the change of heads of units, a request was received to relaunch the processes, and to review the project with the new authorities. This process took over 6 months, and required the extension of the recruitment processes twice, per CONANP's request. In August 2016, the PCU was formed. Beyond the delays in the recruitment of the team responsible of the daily follow up of the activities, the project has presented several challenges associated to the whole understanding of roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders. Particularly, there has been the need to make precisions on CONANP's role as executing agency, and ultimately responsible of the achievement of the project's objectives. Further precisions have been needed on UNDP's role as

	implementing agency, fiduciary guarantor, accountable of the follow up of the results and sustainability thereof. Also the GEF's role not as a financial mechanism, but as a co-financing entity to attain global benefits and ensure transformational changes to ensure the conservation of biodiversity, has been required. The main challenge stemming from this lack of clarity is the clear understanding that the resources of the project are not an extinguishable source through which actions are executed, but that it is a co-financing associated to objectives and goals that should generate positive, replicable and sustainable change. Likewise, responsibility cannot be transferred from CONANP to other parties, such as the project's responsible party ENDESU. The unduly interpretation from ENDESU as responsible party and implementer of resources represented a significant delay in the implementation of 2016 and 2017 AWPs. It was only after several meetings and letters that a clear understanding of ENDESU's role, which is limited to administrative support, was achieved. Given the lack of understanding for months, and considering the urgent need to implement measures, CONANP accepted that certain activities could be administratively channeled through UNDP, barely resulting in some communication and dissemination activities in the context of the BD COP 13 (photograpy expo and the app "Especies MX"). On 2016, a million dollars were transferred for the creation of the FONCER, after receiving clearance from HQ to go forward with the revolving fund mechanism. CONANP, on the other hand, saw its budget for priority species reduced by over 40%, which hindered the implementation of urgent conservation measures. For this reason, the Project Board has decided to support with a larger headcount field activities, the procurement of necessary equipment, seeking to achieve operative capacity and the definition of strategic priorities for 2017 and 2018, which will be implemented during and after the second semester of 2017. In order to accelerate the project's implementation, UNDP has promoted and facilitated the articulation with other projects such as Resilience and Invasive Alien Species. Through this, synergies are sought, and it is expected that there will be reduction in costs and implementation times for measures such as the GIS, the connectivity strategy, the protected surface expansion, and the strategy for controlling invasive alien species in islands. The challenges found on this starting stage hinder the timely achievement of goals. In this sense, an acceleration strategy -which implies measures that include direct articulation with protected areas directors, the priorization of measures that reduce vulnerability of species beyond the project's life- has been worked on. Its success will depend on elements such as: the degree of appropriation from CONANP on the goals and objectives of the project; the clarity of the strategy, particularly regarding the unitary nature of the project and not leading to 21 different sub-projects; the willingness of ENDESU to fulfill the requested role as administrator, and not as a political actor that will not strengthen CONANP in the medium and long run. The Country office will not cease to provide political, technical and administrative follow up that will allow for the timely and duly implementation of the project. The case of the vaquita marina (one of the 14 species) seems unlikely to fulfill, given the extreme reduction in population (less than 30 individuals), and the reduced collaboration margin that CONANP has with the Integral Recovery Plan launched in 2017, lead by the Ministry of Environment. Still, the project will

	contribute to the community dialogue and to identify productive alternatives for fishing communities to enhance economic and social incentives for conservation. It is also expected that a systematization process will be made on the results of the interministerial and multi actor dialogues on the strategy to design and strengthen other integral strategies for other priority species.	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
GEF Operational Focal point	*(not set or not applicable)*	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	*(not set or not applicable)*	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
Project Implementing Partner	*(not set or not applicable)*	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	*(not set or not applicable)*	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
Other Partners	*(not set or not applicable)*	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	*(not set or not applicable)*	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	This is the first PIR for the project covering the period from January 2016 to June 2017. The project document was signed January 6, 2016, but implementation was delayed due to alternative political priorities at the highest levels and re-recruitment of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) staff, which was not ultimately in place until August 2016. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) met four times between November 2016 and March 2017 to jumpstart the project, but despite best efforts, the Inception Workshop was not held until July 2016. Lack of clarity regarding the precise roles and responsibilities of the participating agencies resulted in implementation bottlenecks and conflicting priorities, such that very little progress has been made toward the reaching the project's objective and outcomes. Without immediate and aggressive risk management, the project is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets. Therefore the DO and IP ratings are set at Unsatisfactory. This project, which is designed to build the capacity within Mexico to effectively protect endangered species, is especially strategic for the region. Investment in wildlife conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has been far	

	outstripped by international support for the charismatic species of Africa and Asia. The expectation is high that successful project implementation will open new frontiers for GEF investment in LAC countries for the protection of globally significant biodiversity and critical ecosystems. Mexico has the opportunity to lead the way and set the tone for future projects by demonstrating the effectiveness of integrated landscape-scale, participatory approaches to PA planning and management that benefits endangered species. This overall objective will be accomplished through system-level policy and financial reforms as well as improved site-level management effectiveness, including community co-management and stewardship activities. Outcome 1 targets system level strengthening, particularly aimed at building the capacity of CONANP (National Commission of Natural Protected Areas) though timely funding, training, technology and regulatory authority to support the conservation of endangered species. Establishing the Fund for the Conservation of Endangered Species (FONCER) has been the project's biggest achievement to date, as it is the first step toward providing a sustainable source of funding through a streamlined process for operational needs in the field. Although in place, the Fund is not yet operational, containing only the original seed money, as the promised matching funds from the government have not yet materialized and alternative revenue streams have not yet been explored. In addition, a Technical Committee to oversee Fund operation has not yet been convened. The project is collaborating with partner agencies to integrate endangered species monitoring into the national Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) which is under construction. When complete, this system will be capable of integrating monitoring data from many sources and displaying information on a multilevel platform for a comprehensive picture of target species and their habitat. The project is working toward formulating standardized monitoring procedures to ensure data compatibility with the system and will be contracting a geo-referencing specialist to support integration of key information layers related to endangered species. No progress has been made toward the project's primary regulatory concern, which is that CONANP's recommendations on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) are not binding and thus carry no authority to halt developments posing a direct threat to an endangered species. Along with initiating this priority reform, the PCU is urged to do a comprehensive policy review in search of other gaps or weaknesses that should be reformed to ensure that the policy environment provides firm legal support for activities related to endangered species and habitat conservation. Outcome 2 focuses action at the PA level, where the project aims to promote an ecosystem and landscape-scale approach to PA design, planning and management. Habitat coverage and connectivity between key habitat areas is particularly targeted for improvement. Preliminary assessments are underway for two species in a handful of PAs, but no material progress has been made toward the target of PA expansions totalling at least 100,000 hectares. The project will build on the achievements of the Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species (PROCER) (2007-2012) through implementation of its Action Programs for Species Conservation (PACE) and the national strategies for Vaquita Marina and the six sea turtle species. Despite having this head start, the project has yet to finalize work plans or even establish monitoring baselines. Some activity has been reported toward building capacity to update PA management instruments with endangered species conservation priorities, but these efforts are limited to a small number of PAs and do not appear to be guided by an overall Capacity Development Strategy based on a needs

	assessment. This is necessary, given the large number of target PAs (21) and species (14). The lack of progress toward community stewardship and sustainable livelihood activities is also a major shortcoming, given that threats to wildlife are highest at the interface of productive landscapes and conservation areas. Engaging local communities and productive sector actors in conservation-friendly activities is critical to curtail human-wildlife conflict, encroachment, habitat degradation, and other key threats to biodiversity. Awareness raising, trust building, participatory planning, and capacity building all take time and need to be initiated as soon as possible if implementation and monitoring of stewardship and sustainable livelihood activities are to take place before project closure. Overall, implementation is not proceeding as planned and a number of critical risks threaten future progress. Therefore, the IP rating is Unsatisfactory. Due to lack of clarity regarding the precise roles and responsibilities of the participating agencies, conflicting priorities and unwieldy administrative procedures resulted in implementation bottlenecks. Diligent efforts on the part of the CO and PCU has improved stakeholder understanding of UNDP-GEF administrative requirements and the underlying nature of project funding as a catalyst for public and private investment in endangered species conservation. In the coming period it is critical to continue strengthening internal lines of communication and streamlining processes for more efficient project administration and increased financial delivery, which cumulatively stands at a mere 11%. Along with significant acceleration of deliverables, the 2018 Annual Work Plan should demonstrate an enhanced focus on system level outputs that create an enabling environment for site-level interventions to be conducted and their impact sustained. Although work plan implementation has thus far been incomplete, what has been accomplished is due in large part to adaptive management on the part of the PCU. Through closer cooperation with the UNDP-GEF projects focusing on climate resilience and invasive species, the PCU has sought to jointly deliver programming where possible to get the project moving. The project can also capitalize on this cross-collaboration to speed up implementation related to habitat connectivity in the coming period, as well as explore linkages with BIOFIN projects to accelerate financial sustainability components. All progress made is a tribute to the intensive risk management that is the ongoing reality of this project. Initiated in a time of political transition leading to long implementation delays, project partners then faced drastic budget cuts, reducing much needed human resources and co-financing to get the project back on track. Recent devastating earthquakes have put a halt to all but the most essential administrative duties just at the time when planning for 2018 should be underway. General elections to be held in July 2018 will bring about another government transition, almost certainly halting the project completely for a time. In this disadvantageous context, it is incumbent upon the CO together with the PSC to develop a strategy to get project implementation on track quickly and to maximize the critical six month window at the beginning of 2018 to build project momentum and achieve concrete results that clearly demonstrate the project's value and potential for impact. The RTA recommends that Technical Coordinators be hired for each project component to provide technical guidance and implementation support, freeing PCU staff to focus fully on work planning, procurement, co-finance, monitoring, quality assurance, and other administrative duties to keep the project moving smoothly. Additionally, the project should consider contracting an international wildlife specialist on a part-time basis to provide the benefit of expert consultation reflecting international best practices in endangered species protection. Finally, the project should consider bringing forward the mid-term review to take place as soon as possible so that project performance

	can benefit fully from recommended course corrections.

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.

Has a gender analysis been carried out this reporting period? Please note that all projects approved in GEF-6 (1 July 2014 through 30 June 2018) are required to carry out a gender analysis.
No
If a gender analysis was carried out what were the findings?
There has not been done a gender analysis for the project. But we are planning to conduct an analysis in January 2018.
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
No
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women. **Results reported can include site-level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. 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.**
Although there has not been a gender analysis conducted. The disaggregated Results Framework, aims to include products and its corresponding indicators that allow us to measure the involvement of the women specifically in community participation and conservation committees.

I. 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.)

The project aims to secure the long-term conservation of Mexico´s biological diversity. Specifically, it focuses on the protection and conservation of 14 priority endangered species by building the management capacity of 21 PA.

Biodiversity in México presents various threats that directly affect the local population and specifically the different species; among the pressuring factors we can mention land use change, habitat and ecosystem fragmentation, invasive species, overexploitation of natural resources, and pollution.

The instruments and capacities the project aims to implement are designed considering 3 key aspects: An ecosystem and landscape-wide approach to PA design, planning and management; the involvement of local communities in the management of endangered species; and financial sustainability.

The project is looking to implement an adaptive management framework that improves management effectiveness of protected areas administered by CONANP. Similarly, the institutional structure in CONANP will be strengthened so that conservation and sustainable management of protected areas is mainstreamed into other sectors such as energy, agriculture and fisheries, institutions and the general population.

The project´s implementation will support communities to use sustainably natural resources, and provide basic needs such as clean water, land, forest, aquatic ecosystems. Notably, local communities in rural México near protected areas will gain an active involvement in the conservation of the biodiversity they depend on for their livelihoods and reverse environmental deterioration.

There have been several challenges during this year due to the renewal of the Project Coordination Unit (UCP). Similarly, the Directorate of Priority Species (DEPC), where the project is tied up, was also renewed in 2016. Previous UCP team did not elaborate a proper Annual Operating Plan for 2016 and 2017, or a Monitoring and Evaluation plan.

Project activities resumed with the hiring of the project coordinator in October 2016. During the period from October to December 2016, the main activities developed were the creation of the Conservation Fund (FONCER), a photographic exposition and two presentations where success stories of the Program for the Conservation of threatened species was presented in the COP13 for socializing the project in an international forum, and the initiation on the elaboration of a species conservation APP for rising general public awareness.

The UCP after the incorporation of the Monitoring and Evaluation specialist in January 2017, started building up the Annual Operating Plan 2017 and was initially approved by the Technical Committee the 7th of March 2017, on the condition of adjusting values and activities proposed by the (DEPC).

The adjusted version was presented the 10th of March.

An important achievement of the project advancement is that the UCP presented the project to regional and area directors starting in Abril 2nd and finalizing the 12th of June via videoconference. Here we socialize the project and presented next steps towards implementing activities in the field. Particularly, next steps involved working remotely with 14 Protected Area Directors to elaborate a Work Plan for 2017 with specific actions to implement starting in July. At this moment we have 11 plans ready to receive funds to be implemented.

The Inception Workshop took place the 13th and 14th July 2017 with the participation of all representatives from all 21 protected areas, central staff from CONANP, ENDESU and FMCN, and other guests. The workshop represented the involvement of the protected area directors in the project and its appropriation.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)

The most significant change is that the UCP was able to gain direct communication with Protected Area Directors. The UCP faced lots of resistance from the DEPC to contact directly Area Directors; we concluded that this situation delayed more than necessary the process of designing and implementing the POA 2017 and specific action plans for the areas.

Additionally, another significant change is that the Implementing Partner ENDESU, will specifically be an administrative support and not operational as is described in the ProDoc. Actually, the Technical Committee requested to divide the administration of activities of POA 2017 between ENDESU and PNUD depending on the activity. This has been a process of lots of negotiations and disagreements between PNUD, CONANP and ENDESU.

The process of construction of the POA 2017 for activities involving the Regional Directorate Peninsula of Baja California, in where there are three Protected Areas with four different species for the project, has been problematic given that in this area ENDESU has operational influence in the Protected Areas and is them who want to lead the implementation process instead of the Area Directors (CONANP). This does not go in hand with what the project is aiming to do, which is to directly involve CONANP staff for strengthening the operational capacity of the Protected Areas. The CONANP has not been determinant in their position in front of this situation, as a matter of fact ENDESU has requested more money for the activities in POA 2017; they were approved by CONANP. UCP and the Technical Committee requested a justification of this, there has not been one. Out of the 3 work plans that have not been concluded, two of the plans which involve the species in Baja California, Pronghorn and California Condor, are from this Region and have not been finalized because ENDESU´s position and influence on the management of this resources for its implementation.

Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)

There was no access to possible discussions and cooperation with other relevant international and national stakeholders. There have already been some relevant venues for this but we have not been

invited or allowed to go.

After the initial workshop with directors and other stakeholders the project will be more visible for this kind of cooperation. For example cooperation with the conservation of mexican wolf with the fish and wildlife services in USA. The same is the case with California condor. In Central America there is possibility to create cooperation in the Mesoamerican corridor for the conservation of jaguar.

Project Links and Social Media

Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, 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 upload' button in the top right of the PIR.

http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/especies-en-riesgo-gef.html

http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/presscenter/articles/2016/12/07/exposici-n-fotogr-fica-cop13-meta-12-de-aichi-recuperando-especies-en-riesgo-en-m-xico.html

J. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters).This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
ENDESU, Responsible Party FMCN, Responsible Party
Indigenous Peoples
There are not target Protected Areas to implement activities this year in where indigenous communities are present.
Private Sector
None yet.
GEF Small Grants Programme
Not identified yet.
Other Partners
GIZ, for connectivity corridors in Sierra Madre Oriental (CESMO) Other GEF projects: Resilience and Invasive Species.

K. Grievances

Environmental or Social Grievance

This section must be completed by the UNDP Country Office if a grievance related to the environmental or social impacts of this project was addressed this reporting period. It is very important that the questions are answered fully and in detail. If no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period then please do not answer the following questions. If more than one grievance was addressed, please answer the following questions for the most significant grievance only and explain the other grievance(s) in the comment box below. The RTA should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. RTAs are not expected to answer these questions separately.

What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?
(not set or not applicable)
How would you rate the significance of the grievance?
(not set or not applicable)
Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here.
(not set or not applicable)

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.