

2018

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

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

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5497 |
| GEF ID | 9044 |
| Title | Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP in Peru |
| Country(ies) | Peru, Peru |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Green Low Emission Climate-Resilient Development Strategies |
| Project Implementing Partner | UNOPS |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| This project will empower community organizations in Peru to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes in the Southern Cordillera of the Andes within the Regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna - through design and implementation of grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development. This will be achieved through four Outcomes: 1) Multi-stakeholder partnerships that develop and execute participatory adaptive management plans to enhance socio-ecological landscape resilience and global environmental benefits, 2) Community organizations in landscape level networks which build their adaptive management capacities by implementing community level projects and collaborating in managing landscape resources and processes to achieve landscape resiliency, 3) Multi-stakeholder partnerships which develop and implement strategic projects to bring adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector, and 4) Multi-stakeholder landscape management groups, local policy makers and their subnational/national advisors organized in landscape policy platforms to discuss potential policy innovations based on analysis of project experience and lessons learned. The project will support some 60 community-based initiatives and up to four Strategic Projects in four selected strategic landscapes in the high Andes of the Southern Cordillera. These community-based initiatives will be implemented by legally established community-based organizations in partnership with others in each landscape and in coordinated pursuit of mutually agreed landscape management objectives. The SGP Project will collaborate closely with Regional, Provincial and District-level governments in the Regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna, as well as with the private sector, universities, and NGOs. The project will be delivered through the GEF Small Grants Programme Peru Country Program as part of its long-term strategy of support to community organizations implementing grant projects to produce global environmental and sustainable development benefits. The project will be implemented under the SGP Strategic Operational Guidelines, which include grant approval by a majority civil society, SGP National Steering Committee and day-to-day management by the SGP Country Program Team under the leadership of the SGP Country Program Manager. UNDP will monitor and support the project as GEF Agency as well as continue to act as permanent member of the SGP National Steering Committee. |

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| **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. Manuel Mavila (manuel.mavila@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Jorge Álvarez (jorge.alvarez@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Martha Cuba (mcuba@minam.gob.pe) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Edriss Riffat (edrissr@unops.org) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** |
| **Objective****Project Objective** **To empower community organizations in four landscapes of the Southern Cordillera of southern Peru to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes - through design and implementation of coordinated grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development** **Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| A. Increased area of sustainably managed production landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation in four Strategic Landscapes of the Southern Cordillera | 50,000 ha sustainably managed in the four Strategic Landscapes | *(not set or not applicable)* | 145,762 ha with sustainable activities under implementation in the Strategic Landscapes (Target updated to reflect correct figures as per CEO and TT data from 124,000 to 145,762) | *(not set or not applicable)* | The first 30 community projects selected for grant funding and technical support cover 33 out of the 52 districts, with a district area of 2.1 million ha or 74% of the total four landscapes. 28 of these projects contribute directly to this indicator, covering 42,929 ha – 30% of the target (in addition to the baseline). Approximately 17,000 ha, already have sustainable activities under implementation, mainly sourced by progress of first community projects related to agriculture, grazing, fish-farming and ecotourism. Considering only the direct contribution of projects, it is expected that the target will be off track, since this contribution is up to 30% at the moment. It is recommended that the ambitious target is reviewed by the forthcoming MTR. Some of the challenges to achieve the target are related to time constraints (i.e. it takes time to liaise with the local population and see progress); as well as the need to gain support from local authorities, which are finishing their mandates at the end of 2018. Therefore, advocacy and dialogue processes will start again in early 2019. Moving forward, the SGP Peru strategy will be to focus on including additional conservation areas (i.e. private, communal, local, agrobiodiversity areas), replication and scaling up activities and partnerships in order to improve area coverage under sustainable management. |
| B. Increased number of producers participating in community-based landscape planning and management  | 0 producers participating in community-based landscape planning and management processes | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3,000 producers participating in community-based landscape planning and management | *(not set or not applicable)* | The target is on track, as 51% of the target has been achieved in the first year of project implementation, with 1,539 producers and local stakeholders having participated so far in community-based landscape planning, among the four prioritized landscapes. This includes participation in the inception workshop; eight local workshops for setting up the multi-stakeholder platforms; five 2-day workshops for participatory baseline assessments and strategic planning; four workshops on guidelines for calls for proposals and submission of proposals; and 17 project implementation management workshops. 586 of the participants involved were women (38% of the total), which is a relatively good participation rate for the Andean cultural context. This was possible due to the encouragement of the SGP team following the gender equality approach. The rest is planned to be achieved by the end of the project through adaptive planning and management events that will take place at project and landscape levels. See participation list in annex 1. |
| C. Reduced degraded areas in the four Strategic Landscapes through increased vegetative cover | 50,000 ha planted with trees/bushes in reforestation campaigns in the four Strategic Landscapes. 200 hectares under farmer managed natural regeneration | *(not set or not applicable)* | 80,121 ha. under reforestation or farmer managed natural regeneration (Target updated from 150,000 ha to 80,121 to match corporate target as per CEO and TT) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 29,157 ha under reforestation or farmer managed natural regeneration (mainly grasses) are directly covered by 14 projects. This area covers about 36% of the target, and it is expected that at the end of the project the target may be off track. It is recommended that the ambitious target is reviewed by the forthcoming MTR. A large part of the target landscapes is located above 4,000 meters above sea level (masl), where the main natural vegetative cover is grasslands and some shrubs. However, the target is not considered feasible based on the local context as SGP Peru only encourages plantation of native species rather than promoting reforestation campaigns of eucalyptus and pine, which are the preferred commercial trees in the highlands (2,500 – 3,500 masl). Moving forward, the SGP Peru strategy will be to focus on replication and scaling up of successful projects and activities and fostering partnerships to increase area coverage under farmer-managed natural regeneration. SGP will continue to promote native species in coordination with local authorities, also supporting vegetation cover from pastures and area under improved grazing regimes and agroecological practices. |
| D. Increased number of communities, within the Strategic Landscapes, participating in capacity development activities, to improve the social and financial sustainability of their organizations.  | 500 livestock producers trained in sylvopastoral systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2,400 producers trained in agro-ecological practices and systems  1,800 livestock producers trained in sylvopastoral systems  2,400 CSO representatives participating in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability of their community organizations  | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target D1 is on track, as 34% of the target has been achieved during the first year of implementation: 825 producers have been trained in agro-ecological practices and systems, from which 52% are women. The trainings, workshops and experience exchange platforms have been conducted through 15 project grants between February and June 2018. Topics covered by the trainings include the following: 1. Camelids raising and habitat improvement: Calculation of animal carrying capacity by native prairie areas and pasture management practices; Prevention and sanitary control in alpacas breeding; Herbal alpaca fiber dyeing course; Integral management in the breeding of alpacas; Health management in the alpaca herd; Problematic and alternatives of improvement in the use of natural pastures; Management of high Andean natural pastures; Training course on lama genealogical records in Peru; Natural colors alpaca fiber spinning workshop 2. Water management: Natural resource management practices (integrated water management); Management of water resources for irrigation of native grasslands; Sustainable management of water resources, soil, and pastures; Adaptation and mitigation measures against extreme weather; Construction of reservoir for irrigation 3. Sustainable agriculture: Training on the development of organic fertilizers (compost and bio); First workshop on identification of mashua varieties; Identification and delimitation of canals and terraces for restoration; Practices for the restoration of terraces; First training course on fertility of soils and production of organic fertilizers; Native potato crop harvest; Selection and storage of native potato; Experience of agroforestry integrated management of the crop. Others: Conservation of biodiversity; Cultivation of microalgae for fish farming. The remaining target will be achieved through similar trainings within the projects as well as trainings facilitated by SGP at events involving multi-stakeholder platforms and other institutional parties to additional farmers and cattlers in the landscapes. Target D3 is on track, as 27% of the target has been achieved during the first year of implementation: 652 CSO representatives participated in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability of their community organizations (337, or 52%, of participants involved were women). Introductory training for these topics has been provided by the SGP team at two workshops for all the grantee organizations in January and in June 2018. In addition, the monitoring team has provided introductory workshops in these topics at the community level during the first site visit to 17 projects. Also, five projects have conducted training topics such as: Training in leadership and business management (strategic and program planning); What does it mean to be an entrepreneur woman: gender roles and the leadership development of the associates; Preparation of the strategic institutional diagnosis; Evaluation of potentials and opportunities; Organizational strengthening; Participation in FEGASUR fair 2018: Sales and commercial promotion of artisan products and native potato with value added. The remaining target is expected to be achieved through similar trainings within the projects as well as trainings facilitated by the three strategic projects focused on scaling up. (Participation details are available in annex 1) |
| E. Increased number of knowledge sharing events and instances with other SGP partners with similar projects and broader experience at national and regional levels | 400 CSO representatives participating in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability their community organizations | *(not set or not applicable)* | 24 workshops for knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences and fora in which project participants have participated | *(not set or not applicable)* | Two workshops for introduction and initial exchange of information between leaders of 32 OP6 projects and representatives of the four landscape platforms, were held by SGP Peru in Lima (January) and in Cusco (June). The target is on track, since at least 10 more experience and knowledge sharing events will be held by SGP Peru, including 4, or one per landscape, in August-September 2018; 1 for all landscapes in November 2018; and similarly, during 2019 when projects are near closure. At least 12 more events will take place as part of the implementation of the community projects and strategic projects. See reports in annex 2. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Off track** |
| **Outcome 1****Multistakeholder partnerships in the four Strategic Landscapes in the Southern Cordillera develop and execute participatory adaptive management plans to enhance socio-ecological landscape resilience and global environmental benefits.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1.1 Increased number of multistakeholder governance platforms established and strengthened to support participatory landscape planning and adaptive management in the four Strategic Landscapes.  | 0 multi-stakeholder governance platforms established in the four Strategic Landscapes  | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least four multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms in place (one in each Strategic Landscape) and functioning  | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target achieved with four multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms are currently in place. One platform in each Strategic Landscape was established with 6 to 9 members, bringing together communities, farmers, civil society, local authorities and private sector, with a woman representation of 40%. See annex 3 for a list of platform members. Guided by the SGP team, each platform worked on the elaboration of the baseline and the development of the landscape strategy respectively. Results were then validated with a greater representation of local stakeholders. The five workshops for baseline assessments and landscape strategy development took place 2-23 August 2017 in key selected locations for each landscape, ensuring the participation of all main stakeholders: Chivay in Arequipa; Sicuani in Cusco; Puno city in Puno; and Tarata and Candarave in the Tacna-Capaso landscape. These workshops involved in total 257 local stakeholders (including the 30 representatives of the platforms) with 32% women participation. In September 2017, the multi-stakeholder platforms contributed to the dissemination of the calls for proposals and related workshops conducted by the SGP team in each landscape. Platform leaders shared information of these events, encouraged CBO leaders to participate with proposals and/or liaised with public organizations or NGOs for related technical assistance, partnerships and co-financing. Additionally, two multi-stakeholder platform representatives per landscape have participated in the two introductory SGP workshops along with the grantees and the NSC when projects commenced in January and in June 2018. The next events are planned for August-September 2018, during which projects will share their progress and exchange experiences. They will be hosted by each landscape platform together with SGP assistance. |
| 1.1.2 Four participatory landscape strategies and adaptive management plans for the four Strategic Landscapes  | 0 strategies to enhance social and ecological resilience of the four Strategic Landscapes | *(not set or not applicable)* | One landscape management strategy and plan per Strategic Landscape delineating landscape level outcomes and other elements | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target achieved with one landscape management strategy developed per target landscape (Arequipa; Cusco; Puno and Tacna-Capaso) approved by the SGP NSC. (Please see annex 7 for additional details). Each Strategy delineates landscape level outcomes, indicators and typology of potential community-based projects to be supported, following SGP/COMDEKS methodologies. The strategies have been developed through a participatory approach, and were validated by small producers, communities and other local stakeholders. Strategic outcomes have similar four axes across all landscapes. Landscape Strategies are available under annex 4. For example in Arequipa: I. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are maintained and used sustainably, through innovative productive systems, sustainable and articulated with the culture of local communities, as well as with the use of conservation and restoration instruments. II: Food security is valued, promoted and strengthened through increased productivity and agricultural sustainability, organic production, sustainable management of pastures and good practices in soil, water and agroforestry systems, as well as the recovery of ancestral practices and the conservation of genetic resources of agro-biodiversity. III. The sustainable livelihoods of the communities are improved through the generation of income, resulting from the diversification of agricultural production and the development of new ventures. IV. Organizations and stakeholders strengthened through the exchange of experiences, good practices and impact on the generation of public plans and policies on the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity and recovery of ecosystem services with a focus on gender equality in the landscape. These priorities were incorporated into the requisites of the two calls for proposals for community projects, in order to achieve the strategies and OP6´s goals. |
| 1.1.3 Typology of community level projects developed and agreed by multi-stakeholder groups (together with eligibility criteria) as outputs to achieve landscape level outcomes | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | 60 or more community-based projects identified and aligned with landscape strategies, identified and agreed by multi-stakeholder landscape-level groups during the Full Size Project lifetime and implemented by CBOs and NGOs in partnership with others in the four SLs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30 community-based projects (50% of the target) aligned with the landscape strategies were selected by the NSC, among 195 proposals submitted in two calls for proposals. 19 projects have been under implementation for six months and 11 more have started their implementation in June 2018. 83% of the projects are led by CBOs and 17% by NGOs. Achieving the target number of community projects will be challenging, as 91% of the available grant funds have already been committed. The target of 60 projects seems to have been overestimated during project design considering a US$25,000 grant average (perhaps taken from the global average), but the current OP6 average per grant is US$44,000. This challenge will be addressed by leveraging additional funds and combining them with remaining SGP grant funds from OP5 and OP4, with an expected 45 or up to 50 community projects overall. The distribution of current projects by outcomes and project typologies from landscapes strategies can be summarized as follows: - I. Projects that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of native biodiversity, or to the maintenance or recovery of ecosystems and their environmental services. Eight projects have a first level contribution to this outcome and project typology: 2 of them manage grasslands and water for ecosystem restoration and revegetation. 5 of them manage the habitat linked to camelids raising (2 for alpaca, 2 for vicuña, and 1 for lama) or an endemic endangered bird species (Rhea). 1 project recuperates two Andean fish species. Five additional projects contribute secondarily to this outcome, as they are more related to outcome IV through improved governance, but also focus on conservation of ecosystem services such as water. - II. Projects aimed at strengthening the sustainability of local production systems and food security: Nine projects have a first level contribution to this outcome and typology. These are mainly 6 projects related to sustainable agriculture and agroecology practices where different native crops are cultivated: colored potatoes; maize; mashua; oca; tuna; cucumber. 1 project on restoring ancestral terraces and canals. 1 project on conservation of alpaca germplasm; and 1 project on organic gardening for cultivating vegetables at high altitude. - III: Projects that contribute to the development and diversification of livelihoods and the generation of sustainable income: Ten projects have a first level contribution to this outcome. For example, 2 projects about “bio-handicrafts” or value added from alpaca fiber; 2 projects about community-based ecotourism linked to two regional conservation areas; 3 projects on sustainable harvest and commercialization of two wild fruits and one fungi; 3 projects about climate change mitigation using either improved cookstoves or solar energy for watering. 12 additional projects have a second-level contribution to this outcome, mainly the ones related to sustainable agriculture and camelids raising (mentioned in typologies I and II). - IV: Projects that contribute to the strengthening of institutions and systems of governance (decision-making and institutions) in the landscape: Three projects have a first-level contribution to this outcome and typology. All of them focus on capacity building, strengthening of women and men, in order to influence public policy for conserving water resources and territories. The project list is available in annex 5. Project descriptions are also available in the SGP project database. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 2****Community organizations in landscape level networks in the four Strategic Landscapes within the Southern Cordillera build their adaptive management capacities by implementing and evaluating community level projects and collaborating in managing landscape resources and processes to achieve landscape resiliency.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.2.1 Increased area under improved grazing regimes | 1,000 hectares under improved grazing regimes and livestock management 500 livestock producers implementing improved grazing regimes and livestock management systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | 9,000 hectares under improved grazing regimes and livestock management 1,800 livestock producers implementing improved grazing regimes and livestock management systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target is on track, as at least 10,000 ha within 7 projects are set to directly contribute to improved grazing regimes and camelids management, including alpaca, lama and vicuña (in addition to the baseline). At the end of the present reporting period, an estimated 30% of these are under improved grazing regimes (3,000 ha). 300 livestock producers are planned to implement improved grazing regimes within 5 projects related to camelids raising. However, the target may be off track as there are not enough camelids producers in these areas or are spread out too much, and SGP does not work with introduced livestock (cows, sheep, goats). However, the programme aims to facilitate training or replication activities to spread these systems to a broader participation of camelids producers. |
| 1.2.2 Increased area of agricultural land under agro-ecological practices and systems that increase sustainability and productivity and/or conserve crop genetic resources | 10,000 hectares of agricultural land under agro-ecological practices and systems that increase sustainability and productivity and/or conserve crop genetic resources 1,000 trees planted in agroforestry systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | 50,000 hectares of agricultural land under agro-ecological practices and systems that increase sustainability and productivity and/or conserve crop genetic resources 5,000 trees planted in agroforestry systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target may be off track, as the current 13 projects related to agro-ecological practices total a direct area of 1,230 hectares (less than 3% of the target). It is recommended that the ambitious target is reviewed by the forthcoming MTR. Moving forward, the programme strategy will focus on the indirect impact trough replication and scaling up of the innovations of this type of “pilot” projects. The second part of this target is expected to be achieved, since at least 5,000 trees will be planted in agroforestry systems through three community projects. 900 trees have already been planted during the last rainy season in the Puno landscape The remaining 4,100 threes are expected to be planted at the beginning of the next rainy season at the end of 2018.  |
| 1.2.3 Increased numbers of fuel efficient stoves in use | 100 fuel efficient stoves in use | *(not set or not applicable)* | 540 fuel efficient stoves in use (Target updated to reflect TT/CEO: 540 fuel efficient stoves).  | *(not set or not applicable)* | 310 fuel-efficient stoves are in the process of being installed through three community-based projects, replacing open-fire cookstoves. Therefore, the target is on track and expected to be achieved through one more project with 230 cookstoves in the next call for proposals, or through a partnership for replication. |
| 1.2.4 Increased number of solar panels | 9 solar panels | *(not set or not applicable)* | 59 solar panels installed and in use  | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target is on track, as 32 solar panels have been installed through three projects and are in use for practical applications. One project in Arequipa is using 24 solar panel mobile kits for spinning alpaca fiber, a livelihood activity mainly done by women that can now be performed more efficiently. A project in the Tacna-Capaso landscape is recuperating two species of endangered fish in the Aricota lake using 8 solar panels for pumping water and providing energy for incubating the fish. 10 more solar panels will be installed through another project in Puno for pumping water for pasture irrigation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 3****Multi-stakeholder partnerships in the Southern Cordillera develop and implement strategic projects to bring adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.3.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups active in the four landscapes with strategies/plans for sustainable native camelid use, community-based ecotourism, and/or improved marketing of a variety of Andean crops and other natural Andean products by end of Project. | No multi-stakeholder groups with a focus on landscape resilience engaged in analysis and planning of strategic approaches to upscaling successful experiences with camelids, ecotourism or commercial production of key agricultural products | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 landscape level multi-stakeholder groups involved in analysis of experience, lessons learned and development of strategies for sustainable native camelid use, community-based ecotourism, and improved marketing of a variety of Andean crops and other natural Andean products | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 landscape level multi-stakeholder groups have been established at the beginning of the project. One platform was established in each Strategic Landscape with 6 to 9 members, comprising communities, farmers, civil society, local authorities and private sector, with a woman representation of 40%. Please see indicator 1.1.1 for more details. Discussions on analysis of experiences, lessons learned and development of strategies on agrobiodiversity, camelids and ecotourism will take place within these platforms starting in quarter 3-2018 in each landscape, as strategic projects in these topics further progress. |
| 1.3.2 Number of second level organizations established in the Strategic Landscapes grouping individual community producer organizations in sustainable native camelid use, community-based ecotourism, and/or improved marketing of a variety of Andean crops and other natural Andean products by end of Project. | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least XX second level organizations established or strengthened. | *(not set or not applicable)* | This target was not set up during project design. However, it is expected that least 6 second-tier organizations will be strengthened. Planned for early 2019 as strategic projects make progress. A strategic project on "Value Addition and Marketing of Andean Crops and Products" commenced implementation in June. An expert NGO in agrobiodiversity and community work in the Andes is leading this project that covers all four landscapes. The project contributes to the replication and scaling up of business initiatives based on agrobiodiversity products from the Andes to improve access of small producers to profitable and sustainable markets, generating better conditions for the conservation of the landscape and improving resilience of local communities. Through this process, second-level organizations in the production chain and community/producer organizations will be strengthened through technical assistance. The same process is expected through technical assistance from strategic upscaling projects on “sustainable camelid use” and “community-based ecotourism” which are expected to be granted in the second half of 2018. |
| 1.3.3 Number of strategic projects that support one or more of these three economic activities | No strategy currently exists to enable and facilitate upscaling by community organizations of these three economic activities based on the detailed analysis of successful SGP supported community experiences and identification of upscaling requirements and opportunities | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 Strategic projects to enable and facilitate upscaling of successful SGP-supported initiatives • Strategic Upscaling Project on Camelid Cooperatives • Strategic Upscaling Project on Community-Based Ecotourism with a Strong Youth Focus • Strategic Project on Value Addition and Marketing of Andean Crops and Products. | *(not set or not applicable)* | There are currently 2 strategic projects under implementation to enable and facilitate upscaling. One strategic project has been under implementation since June 2018: Value Addition and Marketing of Andean Crops and Products. The project has been granted to AEDES (Asociación Especializada para el Desarrollo Sostenible), an expert NGO in agrobiodiversity and community work in the Andes, based in Arequipa region. It started implementation in June 2018 covering all four landscapes. They have partnered up with a private company with experience in marketing Andean agrobiodiversity products as well as with a public-sector initiative (Commission for the Promotion of Peru for Exports and Tourism – PROMPERU). The project aims to contribute strategically to the replication and scaling up of business initiatives based on agrobiodiversity products from the Andes (e.g. tubers, grains, fruits, flowers, medicinal plants, etc.) to improve access to profitable and sustainable markets for small producers and generate better conditions for the conservation of the landscape and the resilience of local communities. AEDES has initiated the analysis of experiences, innovations and best practices on the value added and commercialization of native crops, produced by small producers in the Southern Andes, including enterprises led by women. An additional strategic project on field technical assistance and monitoring has been granted to Centro Bartolome De Las Casas (NGO based in the Cusco region), which started in April 2018. Its objective is to contribute to the correct implementation of OP6 in the field through the monitoring of community projects and their articulation with the strategic objectives of the four prioritized landscapes. This project involves a team of six experienced professionals, based in the four landscapes. In collaboration with the SGP team, they are visiting/monitoring all the projects and reinforcing the guidelines in order to accomplish the targets and to detect any problems that can be resolved rapidly. The call for proposals for the other two strategic projects on Camelids and Ecotourism were declared deserted twice. Therefore, adjustments are in progress in collaboration with the NSC in order to start these projects in quarter 3-2018. Project descriptions are available under annex 5. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 4****Multi-stakeholder landscape management groups, local policy makers and their subnational/national advisors organized in landscape policy platforms in the Southern Cordillera discuss potential policy innovations based on analysis of project experience and lessons learned.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.4.1 Number of multi-stakeholder platforms organized in the Strategic Landscapes and at the Country Program level in which at least two in-depth discussions on lessons learned and potential policy applications occur during project implementation | No such platforms currently exist | *(not set or not applicable)* | A multi-stakeholder platform is established and functional in each Strategic Landscape and at the Country Program level At least two discussions on lessons learned and potential policy applications occur during project implementation for each platform | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target on track with one multi-stakeholder platform has been established and is functional in each of the four Strategic Landscapes. Please see indicator 1.1.1 for more detail. A first discussion on lessons learned and potential policy applications will take place during August and September 2018 in each landscape, involving the multi-stakeholder platforms, project implementers and other stakeholders. |
| 1.4.2 Increased number of publications documenting lessons learned from SGP-supported projects | 4 publications prepared and disseminated in previous Operational Phases Communication strategy outdated | *(not set or not applicable)* | 60 publications documenting lessons learned from SGP-supported projects | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target achievement will depend on the number of projects. 30 printed publications of systematization of experiences and lessons are planned and budgeted, one for each project currently under implementation. Lessons learned are currently being gathered by each project and presented in the progress reports. |
| 1.4.3 Communication strategy in place and operational with effective dissemination | Communication strategy outdated | *(not set or not applicable)* | Communication strategy under implementation  | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target is on track. A communication strategy has been designed, validated by the NSC, and is currently under implementation, with 15% progress so far. The strategy incorporates the required knowledge management products. So far, the main results are: - A UNV communication specialist incorporated in the team. - Digital and social media disseminating SGP news and communication products: revamped SGP Peru Website with 12,643 users since September 2017; Facebook, Twitter and YouTube accounts for SGP Peru created and updated. - 2017 call for proposals flyer; SGP Peru brochure. - Call for proposals dissemination via SGP-hosted local workshops; Website; newspaper and local radios - One communication audiovisual mission jointly conducted with UNDP CO to cover four projects in the Tacna-Capaso landscape. As a result, a first video and an article on Andean ancestral terraces and canals has been produced and already disseminated. A video about community-based ecotourism will be completed in July 2018. The mission also provided professional photos that are being used for printed dissemination materials and media, as well as professional photo stories available online. - A story about women leading a climate change project (improved cookstoves) disseminated. - News about SGP workshops, call for proposals and new projects. A new digital information bulletin “InfoPPD” is in final revision and will be disseminated via email subscription to all stakeholders and partners in July 2018. The communication strategy is available under annex 6. More information about related products is available in the communicating impact section. |
| 1.4.4 Traditional knowledge of native crop/livestock genetic resources documented and disseminated | Traditional knowledge of genetic resources relatively poorly documented and difficult to access for non-academics | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 publications and other forms of communication regarding traditional knowledge of native crop/livestock genetic resources | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target on track, with one video and one article about ancestral knowledge related to Andean terraces for sustainably cultivating local crops has been developed and disseminated. These were developed in collaboration with the UNDP CO and disseminated through the Web (i.e. UNDP exposure). The project will contract a specialized consultancy in the second half of 2018 for documenting traditional knowledge within prioritized projects as they are being implemented. This information will be the basis for publications during 2019. (see communications section for more details). |
| 1.4.5 Farmers Rights under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture discussed and materials disseminated | Farmers Rights poorly understood | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 knowledge fairs or workshops regarding genetic resources and farmers’ rights One regional/national workshop on Farmers’ Rights under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target on track, as these events are currently being planned and preparatory activities are underway. The first knowledge workshop/fair is planned for November 2018 in Cusco, integrating the four landscapes and their platforms, with the participation of all grantees and main public, private and civil society stakeholders. In preparation for this activity, a discussion on lessons learned and potential policy applications will take place during August-September 2018 for each landscape platform (indicator 1.4.1). During the first half of 2019, a new round of knowledge workshops/fairs will take place, this time at each landscape. The exact moment will depend on coordination with the respective landscape platforms in early 2019, as new regional and local authorities will step up. The regional/national workshop on Farmers’ Rights under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture will take place in 2019, when all the projects and landscape platforms meet again for exchange of knowledge. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |

# Implementation Progress



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| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 24.1% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 29.4% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 770,313.22 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** |
| PPG Amount | 91,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3196672 |
| Co-financing | 6,177,984 |

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| **Key Project Dates** |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 1, 2015 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 29, 2016 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 16, 2017 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 20, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Aug 16, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Nov 16, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 16, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)** |
| 2018-03-16 |
| 2018-04-03 |
| 2018-04-25 |
| 2018-06-19 |
| 2017-09-06 |
| 2017-10-27 |
| 2017-12-04 |

# Critical Risk Management

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

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.** |
| The inception workshop was conducted in July 2017 instead of March 2017, as the former SGP National Coordinator retired and a new Coordinator (Project Manager) was hired in June 2017. The mid-term review is planned to take place in late October, once the PIR has been finalized. |
| **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.** |
| Main milestones have been performed in time. The inception workshop was developed involving national and subnational counterparts. Before that, the project team visited the prioritized landscapes to inform the project objectives and the project start. The midterm review is expected to be conducted in the second half of 2018. The UNDP CO will closely collaborate with the SGP Peru to ensure its high quality and participatory process. |
| **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.** |
| Timing of key implementation milestones is on track with only minor deviations. The inception workshop, expected to take place by May 2018, took place in July 2018 due to a slight delay in the recruitment of the new SGP National Coordinator. The Mid-Term Review (expected to take place in August 2018), is planned for the last quarter of 2018 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. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | This report marks the first year of implementation for SGP Peru GEF-6. The project is on track to meet its objective of empowering community organizations in four landscapes of the Southern Cordillera of Peru to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes - through design and implementation of coordinated grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development. At the objective level, while some indicators are on track, especially the ones involving local participation (1,539 producers participating in landscape planning and management, which is 51% of the target; or 825 producers trained in agroecological practices, which is 34% of the target), others related to land areas (rehabilitated/restored/sustainably managed) are considered off track, since the targets will only partially be delivered by the end of the project and are partially dependent (some heavily) on replication of its impact to a broader area (through indirect support). For example, the project can directly achieve 42,929 ha of sustainably managed production landscapes (30% of the targeted 145,763 ha) through 28 projects. In terms of reducing degraded areas trough increased vegetative cover, the project can achieve 29,157 ha directly through 14 related projects (36% of the target). However, achieving indirect impact is feasible: most of the projects are pilot or demonstrative experiences that can be replicated or scaled up, given that we are working under a landscape approach, with four multi-stakeholder platforms, and we are implementing a strong knowledge and communication strategy. For example, a grantee small producer organization could share its knowledge with the entire community or neighboring communities, replicating the impact within the project timeline. However, achieving replication and upscaling to such a level will be challenging considering the relatively short project implementation period (only three years, with a four-month delay in starting activities). In fact, such social (and partly political) processes usually take more time. Another complication is that in December 2018, all regional and local authorities will end their mandate (reelection is forbidden) and new authorities will start in January 2019, which limits the impact of the current influencing and dialogue processes with decision makers and such process will need to “restart” in some way in 2019. In order to achieve the most difficult targets, SGP Peru (the project team, in coordination with the SGP National Steering Committee) will therefore focus on a replication/scaling up strategy as well as filling the gaps with a last call for proposals involving balances of previous phases, OP5 and OP4. Outcome 1 is on track, as most of the targets have been achieved or are near achievement: a Multi-stakeholder Landscape Platform was activated in each of the four prioritized landscapes (Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso) involving public, private, CBO and CSO representatives, with 40% women representation. In August 2017, each platform developed a baseline and a landscape strategy through a participatory approach – guided by global SGP methodologies and the national team – validating it with a greater representation of local stakeholders, which led to the prioritization of types of potential projects to be supported. These priorities were incorporated into the calls for proposals for community projects in order to achieve the landscape resilience outcomes stipulated in the landscape strategies. As a result, 30 community-based projects have been selected by the NSC and signed for US$1.3 million and are currently under implementation by CBOs and NGOs. Between six and nine community-based projects have so far been selected and approved for grant funding in each target landscape. One shortcoming has been identified regarding the number of community projects, as we have granted 30 projects and invested about 90% of the available grant funds, while the target was set to 60 projects. This target was probably overestimated during project design considering a US$25,000 grant average (perhaps taken from the global average), but the current average per grant in Peru is US$44,000. This challenge will be addressed by leveraging additional funds and combining them with remaining funds from previous phases . Another adaptive strategy is increasing co-financing and granting additional projects focused on agrobiodiversity conservation areas, governance, and influencing decision makers, which demand fewer financial resources per project. The project is currently working to mobilize additional co-financing and to address some of the shortcomings in leveraging co-financing. An important co-financing commitment from the Tacna Regional Government has not been accomplished because the Regional President argued that this commitment was made two years before and some issues have come up that limit this offer. The project team has visited him along with UNDP CO officers and followed-up with designated regional managers, but so far there has been no positive response. Outcome 2 refers to building capacities of community organizations through community projects and collaborating on the sustainable management of landscapes. The target is on track with one shortcoming (reaching the 50,000 hectares of agricultural land under agro-ecological practices) that is expected to be overcome in the next periods. Following the workplan for outcome 2, two calls for proposals were issued receiving 195 applications, mainly from Community-Based Organizations (CBO) and from NGOs in the four target landscapes. After a National Steering Committee selection process and SGP team verification visits to 49 communities that submitted proposals, 30 projects were approved for grant funding: 19 started implementation in January 2018 and 11 in June 2018. The project portfolio is spread across all 4 landscapes (Arequipa: 7 projects; Cusco: 8; Puno: 6; and Tacna-Capaso: 9 projects) and is thematically diverse, with main topics including: sustainable use of biodiversity; sustainable agriculture; camelids raising; wildlife management; fish farming; ecotourism; ecosystem restoration; water management; and climate change mitigation. Most of the projects (25) are directly led by CBOs, and only five are led by NGOs on behalf of communities. This process included SGP assistance to local stakeholders and also benefited from an improved call for proposals application and selection methodology which included: new documentation and structured formats; a digital efficient system for application and storage of proposals information; a more structured technical preliminary filter and NSC qualification system; as well as feedback provided to non-granted organizations to improve their proposals in the next calls. All 30 projects have received initial assistance for building adaptive management capacities and collaboration with other partners. Among these initiatives, seven projects are working towards increasing 10,000 ha under improved grazing regimes, mainly with sustainable raising of alpacas, but also with lama and vicuña. Twelve projects are making progress to directly increase 1,230 ha of agricultural land under agroecological practices and systems that increase sustainability and productivity and/or conserve crop genetic resources. In this case, as the target is considerably high (50,000 ha), SGP’s strategy will focus on replication and also on granting additional projects to develop “agrobiodiversity conservation zones” that can involve thousands of hectares. In terms of climate change mitigation, targets are on track as three projects directly work on installing fuel efficient stoves (at least 310), and four projects are installing at least 42 solar panels. Outcome 3, related to the implementation of strategic projects, is on track but suffered a shortcoming that we expect to overcome in the next semester. A first thematic strategic project on value addition and marketing of Andean crops and products (“agrobiodiversity”) has been granted to AEDES, an expert NGO in agrobiodiversity and community work in the Andes. It started implementation in June 2018 covering all four landscapes. However, the calls for proposals for the other two thematic strategic projects (sustainable camelids use and community-based ecotourism) were declared deserted as proposals presented did not fulfill the required characteristics and quality. It was observed that NGOs do not have sufficient capacities, do not have the geographic coverage or do not find it feasible to work in such a large territory covering four regions for almost two years. Therefore, adjustments are in progress in close coordination with the NSC, such as working in prioritized areas or for a shorter period, in order to grant quality projects in the next semester. After consultation with the Multi-stakeholder Platforms in August 2018, the next call will be issued in September. The current project on agrobiodiversity has initiated interaction with former and ongoing SGP projects that work in this topic and will participate in the fora organized for August with the multi-stakeholder groups in order to continue building on the strategy and strengthening local capacity for value addition and marketing of Andean crops. Outcome 4, related to discussing policy innovations based on the analysis of project experiences and lessons learned, will take shape progressively in the second year of implementation as projects mature, stakeholders learn, and experiences are exchanged. The outcome is on track as the basis have already been established in the first year: the four multi-stakeholder platforms are in place and have been instrumental in starting up the first 30 community projects. In August 2018, each platform will meet for the first workshops on experience exchange of the community projects and to start discussing policy innovations. Also, in terms of knowledge management, since February 2018 we have incorporated a UN Voluntary communication specialist in the SGP team, and developed and validated a communication strategy, which is helping us to systematize lessons, stories and innovations derived from projects and their stakeholders. The communication plan has shown 15% of implementation progress during this first reporting year, which has focused on first creating national and subnational channels and communications/knowledge products for disseminating knowledge on SGP activities. We have partnered up with the UNDP CO to conduct a first mission to the Tacna-Capaso landscape to collect video, images and testimonies from four projects, from which a first video and article about Andean ancestral terraces has been produced and disseminated through SGP and UNDP digital platforms. This partnership will continue to cover all landscapes as projects evolve and SGP activities are implemented. In terms of OP6 delivery, at the end of this first reporting period, we have reached a cumulative delivery of 24% (US$770,313) of the total budget. The next reporting period is planned to be more dynamic, to complete the allocation of all grants, to systematize more knowledge, and to conduct several events and workshops. Therefore, it is planned to deliver an additional 43%, reaching at least 67% cumulative delivery at the end of the second year. We can summarize that the key risk for achieving the targets at the end of the project will depend on co-financing leveraged and adequate time available for processes to mature for indirect impact through replication and scaling up. In summary, the first year of the project shows good progress towards the overall objective, but with minor shortcomings towards individual targets A and C, which are expected to be only partially achieved by the end of the project period. Therefore, I suggested an overall DO rating of Moderately Satisfactory. |
| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The implementation of this SGP Peru OP6 Project is assessed to be on track and satisfactory for being in its first year of implementation. The project started on time and it has involved key stakeholders in 4 landscapes to ensure strong participation and engagement. In this first year, local stakeholders have learned about the processes and CSOs have received training on how to present their technical and economic proposals. Proposals received have been evaluated considering critical issues and ensuring their contributions to global environmental objectives and project objectives. That process has been conducted in an extended territory with different and locally specific characteristics in each landscape (cultural, social, economic and geographic), and a first round of grants has been delivered after a project selection process supported by the SGP National Steering Committee. In this process, SGP Peru has ensured to consider gender issues in the selection criteria. However, it is yet too early in the project’s implementation to know whether all tools envisaged are going to be available and of sufficient quality, and even more importantly, to what extent local projects will contribute to SGP Peru results. At the objective level, SGP Peru is on track considering the ongoing processes, the quality of the selection process of local projects, and the numbers of producers involved in the four landscapes, which will aim to contribute directly to SGP Peru indicators at outcome and objective levels, considering and mainstreaming gender issues in the process. However, the gender focus of SGP Peru could further be strengthened by also considering how women participate in economic benefits or how to promote women’s roles in the local planning process, ensuring that their interests and needs are included from the project design stage. It is also necessary to track and review the targets and indicators related to increasing areas of sustainably managed production and reducing degraded areas considering technical information of SGP Peru, as well as the total project implementation time. Also, SGP Peru should articulate with local actors (in an electoral process period) to achieve these targets. Another challenge for SGP Peru will be to mobilize resources from the Regional Government that will help to achieve important results in the target landscapes. At Outcome 1 level, the SGP Peru strategy to involve and engage stakeholders has contributed to achieving important results towards the targets, however, the final target will need to be achieved also using remaining OP4 and O5 funds. Local projects contribute to ecosystem conservation, governance, sustainable agriculture and agroecology practices, and to improving livelihoods and increasing incomes. All are aligned with landscape strategies and local and national priorities. At Outcome 2 level, the results framework has been reviewed from a technical perspective and the proposal to eliminate two indicators is fully supported. The goal related to ‘area under improved grazing regime’ is on track, but it is necessary to monitor the expected results of ‘number of livestock producers who have improved grazing regimes and livestock mgmt. systems’ in the same way. Targets should be reviewed to consider realistic data. The CO is promoting linkages with other GEF projects to contribute to the targets, such as the Integrated Water Resources Management in the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopo-Salar de Coipasa (TDPS) System project, which is located in Puno. They will deliver a grant to Sumaq Marka (beneficiary of SGP Peru) and are working on actions promoting sustainable management of water resources and biodiversity in Titicaca Lake; or the project Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience, which has the specific objective to support the Regional Conservation Area in Cusco, contributing directly to project goals and NAMAs Energy project, through their pilot solar panels that are installed in Puno, and synergies could contribute to targets and efficiency. Regarding Outcome 3, SGP Peru has achieved partnerships with NGOs that have experience in each specific landscape, and it is important to ensure the high-quality implementation, process, intercultural issues, SES tracking and risk management, and efficiency. SGP Peru should take care of the correct use of UNDP Communication Guidelines. Finally, regarding Outcome 4, SGP Peru has an important opportunity to generate knowledge and lessons learned using SGP strategies and the GEF knowledge platform considering that knowledge generation and sharing are critical for GEF projects. With regard to the delivery rate, cumulative financial execution has experienced some delays, due to the process of selecting projects in prioritized landscapes.However, the progress achieved so far shows a favorable trend, the current delivery rate of 29.4% reflects a percentage of the amount delivered for each grant, and from this year we expect a greater budget implementation.  |
| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 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** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 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** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 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** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the first PIR for the three-year MSP project Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru. Its cumulative progress in achieving objective and outcome level indicators is rated as MODERATELY SATISFACTORY (MS) with a number of targets being already reached and others on track to be achieved by the end of the project, with a few shortcomings. As evidenced by the progress against indicators and end-of-project (EoP) targets, during this reporting period the project has made tangible progress towards the achievement of its development objectives and outcomes, and the following key elements underpin the Moderately Satisfactory rating. The DO rating is somewhat lower than the one given by the UNDP CO, but in line with the MS rating provided by the project manager. As one of the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes, SGP Peru in its Sixth Operational Phase has been adopting a community-based landscape approach to enhance and maintain socio-ecological resilience in in four selected strategic landscapes in the high Andes of the Southern Cordillera, in the Regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna. During the reporting period, SGP Peru has supported 30 community-based projects to enable community organizations in Peru to take collective action for adaptive landscape management for socio-ecological resilience. The project is designed to enhance capacity of community organizations for landscape management for socio-ecological resilience through 4 outcomes: 1) Multi-stakeholder partnerships in the four Strategic Landscapes in the Southern Cordillera develop and execute participatory adaptive management plans to enhance socio-ecological landscape resilience and global environmental benefits; 2) Community organizations in landscape level networks in the four Strategic Landscapes within the Southern Cordillera build their adaptive management capacities by implementing and evaluating community level projects and collaborating in managing landscape resources and processes to achieve landscape resiliency; 3): Multi-stakeholder partnerships in the Southern Cordillera develop and implement strategic projects to bring adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector; 4) Multi-stakeholder landscape management groups, local policy makers and their subnational/national advisors organized in landscape policy platforms in the Southern Cordillera discuss potential policy innovations based on analysis of project experience and lessons learned. At the objective level, the project has taken considerable steps towards its targets. However, some of the area-based targets (i.e. increased area of sustainably managed production landscapes, reduced degraded areas through increased vegetative cover) are off track due to an overly ambitious design of the logframe. Notwithstanding that some of the original targets may not be achieved, it is recommended that the project team respond to the weakness in the M&E design by setting an expected realistic target in ha to be achieved by project closure. While significant revision of the targets at objective level may not be possible, this may have to be considered as a lesson learned for OP7 related to future project design and the use of the logframe. It is recommended that the logframe is reviewed by the Mid-Term Review, and potentially a new baseline assessment is conducted, to analyze what can be realistically achieved within the three-year project period. During its first year of implementation, the project has been able to make good progress towards its objective to enable community organizations in Peru 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. During the reporting period, SGP Peru has supported thirty community-based projects, 28 of which directly contribute to establishing sustainable management activities in the four strategic landscapes, covering 42,929 ha (target: 145,762 ha). While the expected target may not be achieved, as mentioned above, in order to improve area coverage under sustainable management practices as an adaptive management measure SGP Peru is focusing on supporting additional conservation areas (i.e. private, communal, local, agrobiodiversity areas), replication and scaling up activities, as well as strengthening partnerships. With respect to area under reforestation or farmer-managed natural regeneration, 36% of the target has been achieved during this first year of project implementation through promotion of reforestation of native species (29,157 ha vs. a target of 80,121 ha). As mentioned above, this target may not be achieved by the end of the project. The remaining targets at the objective level are on track to be achieved by the end of the project. The target of 3,000 producers participating in community-based landscape planning and management is well on track, with 1,539 producers and local stakeholders (51% of the target) having participated so far (586 of which were women). Similarly, 825 producers have been trained in agro-ecological practices and systems (34% of the target of 2,400), of which 52% are women; and 652 CSO representatives participated in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability of their community organizations (27% towards the target of 1,800), 52% of which are women. With respect to Outcome 1, activities and end of projects targets (EoT) are on track. Four multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms are in place (target achieved). One platform was established in each Strategic Landscape, each bringing together 6 to 9 members from communities, farmers, civil society, local authorities and private sector, with a woman representation of 40%. One landscape management strategy per target Landscape (Arequipa; Cusco; Puno and Tacna-Capaso) has been approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, NSC (target achieved). Following SGP and COMDEKS methodologies, each Strategy delineates landscape level outcomes, indicators and typology of potential community-based projects to be supported. The strategies have been developed through a participatory approach, and were validated by small producers, communities and other local stakeholders. So far, 30 community-based projects aligned with the landscape strategies have been selected by the NSC (target: 60 projects) out of 195 proposals submitted in two calls for proposals. 19 projects have been under implementation for six months and 11 more have started their implementation in June 2018. It is important to note that the average grant amount per project has been higher than envisioned at the project design stage, which has resulted in a lower number of projects selected for grant funding so far (30 vs. a target of 60). However, with remaining grant funds from OP4 and OP5, the number of grant projects is expected to increase to 45 or 50 by the end of the project. With regard to Outcome 2, EoT are on track through implementation of community based-projects currently, with some minor shortcomings. At least 10,000 ha are set to directly contribute to improved grazing regimes and camelids management including alpaca, lama and vicuña (target: 9,000 ha). At the end of the present reporting period, an estimated 30% of these are under improved grazing regimes (3,000 ha). 300 livestock producers are planned to implement improved grazing regimes through 5 projects related to camelids raising. However, the target (1,800 livestock producers) may be off track by the end of the project due to a limited number of camelids producers in the target landscapes. Nevertheless, adaptive management measures are being taken into account by the project team, and SGP Peru aims to promote training and/or replication activities to spread these systems to a broader participation of camelids producers beyond the target sites. The target related to the implementation of agro-ecological practices and systems on 50,000 hectares of agricultural land is off track, as the 13 projects related to agro-ecological practices cover a direct area of only 1,230 hectares (less than 3% of target). It is recommended that this target is reviewed by the upcoming MTR. 900 trees have been planted during the last rainy season in the Puno landscape and the remainder towards the target of 5,000 is expected to be planted at the beginning of the next rainy season, at the end of 2018. 310 fuel efficient stoves are in the process of being installed to replace open-fire cookstoves through three community-based projects, and the target of 540 stoves is expected to be achieved in the next call for proposals, or through partnership for replication. 32 solar panels have been installed through three projects and are in use (target: 59), and ten additional solar panels are expected to be installed in Puno for pumping water for pasture irrigation. Targets under Outcome 3 are on track. Four landscape-level multi-stakeholder groups have been established at the beginning of the project. Discussions on analysis of experiences, lessons learned and development of strategies on agrobiodiversity, camelids and ecotourism will take place within these platforms starting in the third quarter of2018 in each landscape, as strategic projects in these topics make progress (target on track). The target of establishing or strengthening at least 6 second-level organizations, added after the project design phase, is on track to be fully achieved. With respect to the target of “3 Strategic projects to enable and facilitate upscaling of successful SGP-supported initiatives (on camelids, ecotourism, and value addition)”, two strategic projects related to value addition and marketing and field technical assistance and monitoring have been selected and are currently under implementation. The call for proposals for the other two strategic projects on Camelids and Ecotourism were declared deserted twice due to insufficient capacities or outreach of local NGOs. Therefore, adjustments are in progress in collaboration with the NSC in order to start these projects in the third quarter of 2018. With respect to Outcome 4, EoP targets are on track. One multi-stakeholder platform has been established and is functional in each of the four Strategic Landscapes (target achieved), and a first discussion on lessons learned and potential policy applications from project experience is expected to take place by September 2018 in each landscape, involving the multi-stakeholder platforms, project implementers and other stakeholders (target: at least 2 discussions). Lessons learned are currently being gathered by each project and presented in the progress reports. A communication strategy has been designed, validated with NSC and is currently under implementation (target achieved), with 15% of progress during this first year of implementation. During the reporting period, the project has developed videos and KM products related to traditional knowledge of native crop/livestock genetic resources. More specifically, one video and one article about ancestral knowledge related to Andean terraces for sustainably cultivating local crops have been developed in collaboration with the UNDP CO and disseminated through the web (i.e. UNDP exposure). A plan is in place to achieve the other KM related targets (i.e. number of workshops and number of publications) by the end of the projects. More specifically on knowledge management activities, one of the strategic priorities for SGP is the generation and dissemination of the knowledge produced by its projects enabling other communities and donors to replicate and scale up good practices. SGP Peru has made good progress with regards to knowledge management and capacity building activities, as evidenced in this PIR by the number of guidance workshops, knowledge products, videos and trainings conducted by the project and SGP-supported grantees. A communication strategy has been designed, a UNV communication specialist has joined the team, an SGP Peru brochure has been disseminated, and news and communication products and results are shared on digital and social media such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, as well as the SGP Global Website. In particular, SGP Peru was featured in the SGP Global 25th anniversary photo essay campaign launched at the GEF Assembly in Vietnam. Additionally, as a result of a communication audiovisual mission jointly conducted with the UNDP CO to cover four projects in the Tacna-Capaso landscape, resulted the production and dissemination of a first video and article on Andean ancestral terraces and canals. The project team is encouraged to keep up with the good work in terms of systematic capturing, systematizing and dissemination of lesson learned, giving special attention to this aspect so that lessons learned from community-based landscape management can be used to communicate and scale up successful interventions in Peru and other countries around the world. With regards 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. Multi-stakeholder platforms of the four target landscapes comprise 60% men and 40% women representatives; and 50% of leadership positions (i.e. president and secretary) are filled by women. As these platforms incorporate more participants in the process, SGP will continue encouraging them to maintain gender balance of participants. Among the portfolio, four community projects are led by women organizations, two projects are focused on women empowerment and two initiatives are improving women’s and children’s health as they build climate change consciousness. However, a gender analysis is yet to take place at the level of each target site to further guide project implementation. It is recommended that before the end of 2018, a gender analysis is conducted, reviewed by the NSC, and implemented in each target landscape ensuring that gender aspects and targets are integrated into project delivery and monitoring. During the reporting period, SGP Peru has also been involved in a number of South-South collaboration efforts that have enabled countries to learn from one another and leverage knowledge and skills. As a new SGP National Coordinator, Manuel Mavila participated in December in a S-S exchange with SGP Ecuador, along with the NC for SGP Costa Rica, exchanging lessons learned specifically in project management, local monitoring, social processes in the landscapes (or Bio-Corridors), partnerships, value added of products with local identity, and knowledge management. SGP Peru also participated in an exchange of experience invited by the ICCA Global Initiative or “Territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities”. The event was held in Paraguay in September 2017 and involved the exchange of SGP-ICCA experiences from Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay. Finally, SGP Peru participated in the global workshop for UNDP/GEF SGP Upgraded Country Programmes along with 20 other countries in April 2018, exchanging experiences, strengthening the SGP and UNDP CO network, and building capacities for the technical and financial management. As a new upgraded country Programme, SGP Peru exchanged its experience on the sustainable use of camelids and community-based ecotourism. Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. The inception workshop, expected to take place by May 2018, took place in July 2018 due to a slight delay in the recruitment of the new SGP National Coordinator. The Mid-Term Review (expected to take place in August 2018), is planned for the last quarter of 2018 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. Risk management is on track with no foreseen critical risks. Overall, the project is well managed and executed with an engaged National Coordinator, and with a functioning project board (SGP National Steering Committee), as also reflected by the number of NSC meetings (seven) that took place during the reporting period. The project has a strong partnership approach and stakeholder participation, and good cooperation has been achieved with relevant stakeholders to leverage co-financing for replication and upscaling efforts. During the reporting period, the SGP Peru National Coordinator has maintained effective work relationships with the NSC, the government, and the UNDP-CO. Additionally, the UNDP CO in Peru is promoting an “Innovation HUB for SDGs” and part of the strategy is to partner up with the private sector to promote scaling up of opportunities, a process that SGP Peru is supporting. Cumulative disbursement as of June 30 against the total approved amount in the ProDoc as well as against expected delivery as of this year was at USD 770,313 with a cumulative delivery against the total approved budget as per ProDoc of 24.1%, and against expected delivery as of this year of 29.4%, which is moderately satisfactory at this stage of the project. However, delivery of OP6 grant funds is expected to pick up considerably in the next reporting period, as the project has committed about 91% of the grants. Considering the above, the overall IP is rated as MODERATELY SATISFACTORY, in line with the rating of the UNDP CO. Final recommendations: In sum, the project has made considerable progress towards its EoP indicators during its first year of implementation. However, a number of targets that have been set too ambitious at the project design stage will likely not be achieved. As suggested above, it is recommended that such targets are reviewed in the upcoming MTR. Additionally, in order to maximize results and impacts moving forward, SGP Peru should place a strong emphasis on facilitating partnerships and leveraging co-financing to replicate and scale up project activities. Acknowledging the concrete progress made this reporting period on the ground, moving forward the project in the coming months should continue to work in close coordination with all partners on: 1) The continuous documentation and dissemination of lesson learned; 2) continuous tracking and leveraging of co-financing, in cash and in kind 3) Conduct a landscape-level gender analysis and integrating gender aspects and targets into project delivery and monitoring of ongoing project activities; and 4) planning for the Mid-Term Review. |

# Gender

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

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

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [Annex 7\_Gender \_002\_.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1719045/1726645/Annex%207_Gender%20_002_.docx) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis 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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.** **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.**  |
| During the PPG, a strategy for ensuring gender equality was designed incorporating guidelines for gender consideration at various stages of the project: call for proposals and application formats; selection of projects; indicators and monitoring; capacity building; and knowledge management. The gender strategy annexed to the PRODOC, has been closely followed. Also, the annex includes guidelines for the design of activities to promote an active role of women in the implementation of projects. Additionally, the annex also suggests some practical ways for women to assume decisive or leadership roles in community-based projects. The project will also benefit from a more in-depth gender analysis at the landscape level which is planned to be conducted in October and November 2018, through a consultancy, to analyze gender aspects more in connection with the results framework, the approved landscapes strategies, and with the 30 projects that are at an early stage of implementation. Also, this will provide guidance for processes related to public policy influence, knowledge management and scaling up. Multi-stakeholder platforms of the four target landscapes comprise 60% men and 40% women representatives. Also, half of the leading roles (president and secretary) are filled by women. As these platforms incorporate more participants in the process, SGP will continue encouraging them to maintain gender balance of participants. Workshops for baseline assessments and design of landscapes strategies included discussions of groups of women, to ensure that their interests and opinions were taken into account. These strategies include indicators and types of projects that integrate gender equality considerations and women empowerment goals. Application formats for proposals and NSC selection criteria for projects include a gender equality criterium. Among the portfolio, four community projects are led by women organizations, two projects are focused on women empowerment and two initiatives are improving women’s and children’s health as they build climate change consciousness: the “Associated Artisans Sumac Pallay Sibayo”, which is formed by 95% of women innovating the production of their alpaca fiber handicrafts with natural dyes as a result of capacity building efforts. They are also increasing the efficiency of alpaca fiber spinning with the use of small solar panels and water energy. They have also participated in local fairs to market their products. The “Corani Textile Craftsmen Association”, where 90% of associates are women, is being assisted and has participated in courses for producing textile handcrafts with color alpaca, that they are incorporating in their new designs. The “Women association New Dawn of Callalli” has initiated the building of a greenhouse to provide vegetables for food security at high-altitude. The “Women association for agriculture farming, handicrafts and tourism of the rich land of Camilaca” has just initiated a project to improve their skills to cultivate lacayote (a cucumber) using agroecology practices and to produce flour, jam and other value added products based on this nutritious fruit that mothers use to cook for kids at school. The “Women association for handicrafts, tourism and cattling Calientes del Sur” has just initiated a project to promote community-based tourism in a regional conservation area, strengthening their abilities to market their handicrafts, and also to organize local communities to help to conserve a relict Poylepis forest. Two projects are replacing artisanal fire cookstoves for improved cookstoves, reducing the exposure of women and children to smoke and respiratory diseases, while they help mitigate climate change. Two communication products developed during the reporting period highlight women empowerment and leadership (please see communicating impact section). |
| **Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?** |
| Yes |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Active engagement of women and women groups/organizations have led to landscapes strategies as well as projects that consider gender equality and women empowerment. Four of these projects have been granted to women organizations. Please see above for additional details on the four projects led by women. |

# 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. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

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| **SESP:** [SESP Peru-SGP\_CEO Endorsement.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1693023/1693304/SESP%20Peru-SGP_CEO%20Endorsement.doc) |
| **1) Please provide a brief update on the project’s social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |
| **2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |
| **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.**  |
| N/A |
| **3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.**  |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.** **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The SGP Sixth Operational Phase aims to empower community organizations in Peru to take collective action towards socio-ecological resilience of production landscapes in the Southern Cordillera of the Andes within the Regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna - through design and implementation of grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development. This will be achieved through four Outcomes: 1) Multi-stakeholder partnerships that develop and execute participatory adaptive management plans to enhance socio-ecological landscape resilience and global environmental benefits, 2) Community organizations in landscape level networks, which build their adaptive management capacities by implementing community level projects and collaborating in managing landscape resources and processes to achieve landscape resiliency, 3) Multi-stakeholder partnerships that develop and implement strategic projects to bring adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector, and 4) Multi-stakeholder landscape management groups, local policy makers and their subnational/national advisors organized in landscape policy platforms to discuss potential policy innovations based on analysis of project experience and lessons learned. The first year of implementation has set the basis for collective action in order to help people to improve their lives along with the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in production landscapes. Community organizations from four prioritized landscapes of the Sothern high Andes are more aware of their interactions with local biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services, thanks to the participatory elaboration of a landscape-wide baseline which identifies key socio-economic and environmental challenges. On this basis, they have taken collective action through the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform in each of the landscapes to design a participatory landscape strategy, creating a common vision on the outcomes, indicators, and types of projects to reach the proposed goals related to improving ecosystem services; strengthening the sustainability of production systems; developing and diversifying livelihoods and income generation; and strengthening institutions and governance systems. Based on their interests and priorities stipulated in these strategies, 25 CBOs and 5 NGOs are leading the implementation of 30 innovative community projects aimed at achieving socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes. These projects respond to the landscape strategies and are mostly related to the sustainable use of biodiversity; sustainable agriculture; camelids raising; wildlife management; fish farming; ecotourism; ecosystem restoration and water management; as well as climate change mitigation. SGP provides communities with financial support and technical assistance and accompany the monitoring of their initiatives, helping to extract lessons learned and innovations and to scale up opportunities of small businesses focused on agrobiodiversity. So far, 1,539 producers are participating in landscape planning and management, and 825 producers have been trained in agroecological practices. |
| **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.)** |
| An important achievement is that farmers, cattlers and other local stakeholders have developed participatory strategies to overcome the environmental challenges they are facing in the Andes and improve their socio-ecological resilience. In response of these strategies, communities are working together with the assistance of the SGP to improve their adaptive management capacities through the implementation of 30 innovative projects. |
| **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.)** |
| As a new SGP National Coordinator (NC), Manuel Mavila participated in December in a S-S exchange with SGP Ecuador, along with the NC for SGP Costa Rica. SGP Ecuador has more experience as an SGP Upgraded Country Programme and in the management of projects with a landscape approach. Lessons learned specifically in project management, local monitoring, social processes in the landscapes (or Bio-Corridors), partnerships, value added of products with local identity, and knowledge management are valuable and are being considered for the implementation of SGP OP6 in Peru. SGP Peru also participated in an exchange of experience invited by the ICCA global initiative or “Territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities”. The event was held in Paraguay in September and involved the exchange of SGP-ICCA experiences from Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay, where multiple indigenous experiences in conservation were shared. ICCA’s concept and approach portrays valuable lessons and best practices that can be applied to OP6. SGP participated in the global workshop for UNDP/GEF SGP Upgraded Country Programmes along with 20 other countries in April 2018. It was a great opportunity to exchange experiences from all over the world, to strengthen the SGP and UNDP CO network, and to continue building capacities for the technical and financial management of country programmes. As a new upgraded country Programme, SGP Peru exchanged its experience on the sustainable use of camelids and community-based ecotourism. In terms of the SGP Peru website, we have recorded a total of 12,643 users since September 2017. The recently launched Facebook and Twitter SGP Peru accounts record 137 and 41 followers, respectively. |

**Project Links and Social Media**

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| **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.** |
| Project website: http://ppdperu.org/ Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/PeruPPD/ Twitter: https://twitter.com/PPDperu Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC1EMGqLtZbo9hVR12sUkAgg Media coverage and stories: • Andean terraces / La fuerza de Ancocala Spanish: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/la-fuerza-de-ancocala English: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/the-force-of-andean-terraces Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2uzK0Xy9Kpg • Energy of women/ Energía de mujer Spanish: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/energia-de-mujer English: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/womens-energy • Diamonds of the Andes/ Diamantes de los Andes English: https://undp.shorthandstories.com/gef-sgp-diamonds-of-the-andes/index.html • Andean fish recuperation project (Spanish): http://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/recuperando-la-biodiversidad-nativa-con-energia-solar-en-los-and.html • Kick-off SGP Sixth Operational Phase (Spanish): http://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2018/01/10/comunidades-andinas-conservan-la-biodiversidad-y-mejoran-sus-condiciones-de-vida.html |

# 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.

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| **Civil Society Organisations/NGOs** |
| The direct stakeholders and grantees of SGP are community-based organizations and civil society organizations such as NGOs. They have participated in the development of the landscapes strategies and during the dissemination of call for proposals. These stakeholders participated with more than 220 proposals, which led to 30 community projects and 2 strategic projects among the 2 approved initiatives. |
| **Indigenous Peoples** |
| Most of our local stakeholders, farmers and camelids raisers in our landscapes, are indigenous peoples. Communities in three of the landscapes are Quechua (Inca) and Aymara in the Tacna-Capaso landscape. They are involved directly in the project activities and workshops and contacted through the multi-stakeholder platforms and local authorities. |
| **Private Sector** |
| The UNDP CO is promoting an “Innovation HUB for SDGs” and part of the strategy is to partner up with the private sector to promote scaling up of opportunities. We have collaborated with information for exploring this potential partnership. As a result, we have initiated conversations with the private energy company “Engie” http://engie-energia.pe/, which is interested in partnering up for installing solar power solutions in communities in the Arequipa landscape. Also, at the landscapes level, three of the community projects have partnerships with mining companies for cash co-financing, as they usually work with productive projects with local communities. The Southern Copper Corporation Peru collaborates with a project on recuperation of ancestral knowledge to build terraces and canals for agriculture in the Tacna-Capaso landscape; in that landscape, the MINSUR company is collaborating in a project that manages water in the habitat of wild Vicuña. In the Arequipa landscape, the CALQUIPA mining company is the ally of a women association for improving their food security via a greenhouse. In the Puno landscape, the Bear Creek Mining company is co-financing with equipment for women artisans to produce improved handicrafts based on alpaca fiber. The strategic project on agrobiodiversity, led by AEDES NGO (Asociación Especializada para el Desarrollo Sostenible), has also partnered up with Organic, Biological and Agroindustry Supplies, a company with experience in marketing of agrobiodiversity products. |
| **GEF Small Grants Programme** |
| The project is delivered through SGP Peru. |
| **Other Partners** |
| N/A |

# 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.