

2020

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Integrated Water Resources management of TDPS**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4383 |
| GEF ID | 5748 |
| Title | Integrated Water Resources Management in the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopó-Salar de Coipasa System (TDPS) |
| Country(ies) | Peru, Bolivia, Peru, Regional - LAC |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Water and Oceans |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** |
| **Objective: To promote the conservation and sustainable use of water resources in the Titicaca - Desaguadero – Poopó - Salar de Coipasa (TDPS) transboundary system, through the updating the Global Binational Master Plan .** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number specific of binational commitments to address critical aspects of conservation and sustainable use of water resources and advance of IWRM in TDPS | 0 | n/a | > 3 commitments 1. Water quality standards harmonized 2. Agreement to reduce the polluting load of domestic and industrial sewage 3. Agreement for optimizing the TDPS monitoring system  | Given that this is an end of project target, the project has not made concrete progress. While the project has not been involved directly in the definition of concrete plans for these commitments, the development of specific studies and the SAP will incorporate these aspects. In addition, two binational commitments associated with the project have been developed in the current PIR period: • The recently signed “Declaration of Ilo” has included the update of the Strategic Action Plan (“Plan Director”) – a key objective of the project – as an urgent element for the integrated water management of the TDPS system. As a result, one of the project’s main outputs has become a key commitment for both countries. See Annex 1 – Ilo Declaration • The project has supported the development of a new commitment document - the “Binational Plan for the Conservation of the Giant Frog of the Titicaca and the Zambullidor” - through financial assistance of meetings. It’s worth mentioning that some of the actions included in this commitment are part of project activities such as the development of specific biological studies for this species. For further details see attached Annex 2. Finally, it is worth mentioning that while these indicators will be addressed as part of the TDA/SAP process, achieving the end-of-project targets will also require certain assumptions (i.e Expedite approval of SAP by both countries, agreement on specific issue as part of SAP, etc.) and requirements outside defined activities of the project.  | During the reporting period, zero (0) binational commitments to address critical aspects of conservation and sustainable use of water resources and advance of IWRM in TDPS have been achieved. However, while there are still not official commitments on this topics, significant efforts have been implemented for completing the formal commitments on technically-agreed issues such as a Binational Water Monitoring Protocol, and the Binational Plan for the Conservation of the Giant Frog of the Titicaca and the Zambullidor  Given that this is an end of project target, we currently don't have any binational agreements related to these topics. However, in 2019, the National Water Authority (ANA in Spanish) from Peru and the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA in Spanish) from Bolivia, have agreed on a Protocol for Binational Water Quality Monitoring in Titicaca Lake (Annex 1), which aims to unify criteria for the measurement of field parameters, collection, preservation, storing and transport of water quality samples collected as part of the binational monitoring of Titicaca Lake. This protocol is a relevant milestone for the environmental protection of water resources in the TDPS System and will be an element to be consider as part of the development of the TDA and PAE. The agreed protocol will undergo the formal approval process in both countries which is expected to finish in Q3 of 2020. Similarly, following the Declaration of Ilo signed by both countries in 2019 (Annex 2) in which the countries agreed of the urgency of updating the Binational Director Plan (SAP) for the TDPS System, the IWRM TDPS Project has focused its efforts in implementing the complementary studies that will contribute to the TDA and the SAP process.  On the other hand, the project has supported the development of a “Binational Plan for the Conservation of the Giant Frog of the Titicaca and the Zambullidor” (Annex 3) which was agreed by both countries in a workshop on the 14th and 15th of November of 2018 and is currently under implementation; the project is involved in this process through the development of some complementary studies related to these species and contributing to the Action Line 4 of the aforementioned Plan. In this sense, the IWRM-Project organized the “First Binational Workshop for the presentation and analysis of the Diagnosis of the Zambullidor population for its conservation and actions to strengthen the Binational Plan for the Conservation of the Zambullidor” (Annex 4) in October 14th and 15th 2019 with the participation of several organization such as the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) of Peru, MMAyA, universities, research centers and others, with a total of 23 participants (17 males and 6 females), which led to the development and approval of an agreed methodology for a population study for the Zambullidor of Titicaca (Annex 5) which will be approved by the Binational Technical Committee (CTB in Spanish) during its next session in Q3 2020. Likewise the project has given financial support for the participation of one representative of the Peruvian delegation in the 18th Conference of Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which was held in Geneva on August 17th to 28th, in which, under the encouragement and proposal of both countries, the decisions 18.281 - 18.285 were approved in which the parties promote the study and international cooperation related to the Giant Frog of the Titicaca (Annex 6), an action which will contribute to the implementation of the Binational Plan mentioned before Finally, it is worth mentioning that while these indicators will be addressed as part of the TDA/SAP process, since the SAP will include strategic actions in line with objectives, achieving the end-of-project targets will also require certain assumptions (i.e Expedite approval of SAP by both countries, agreement on specific issue as part of SAP, etc.) and requirements outside defined activities of the project.  |
| Number of organizations for watershed management/ councils for basin water resources | 1 | n/a | >3 | The three (3) watershed management organizations identified in previous PIR are still in similar conditions (Plataforma Interinstitucional de la Cuenca Katari (Bol), Plataforma Interinstitucional de la Cuenca Poopó (Bol) full established, and Basin Council for the Titicaca Lake (Pe) in development. Given that this is an end of project target, the project has not made specific progress towards this targets, however certain activities that are currently under development for the project, such as the IWRM course, will strengthen the members of these organizations. Finally, it is worth mentioning that while these indicators will be addressed as part of the TDA/SAP process, achieving the end-of-project targets will also require certain assumptions (i.e Expedite approval of SAP by both countries, agreement on specific issue as part of SAP, etc.) and requirements outside defined activities of the project, which might not be in place when needed and create certain gaps in the project´s final evaluation.  | Since the beginning of the project´s implementation, this indicator focused in 3 watershed management organizations for the following watersheds: Katari, Poopo and Titicaca. Currently, two of them (Katari and Poopo) have been established, and watershed management/ council for Titicaca is currently under development and has been supported by the project. As reported in previous PIRs, three (3) water management platforms have been identified: i) Institutional Platform for the Katari Basin (Plataforma Institucional de la Cuenca del Katari) (Bolivia), ii) Institutional Platform for the Poopo Basin (Plataforma institucional de la Cuenca del Poopó) (Bolivia) and iii) Water Resource Council for the Titicaca Basin (Consejo de recursos hídricos de Cuenca Titicaca) (Perú). These platforms are under the responsibility of national governments and the IWRM-TDPS Project has provided some support for their activities. In this sense, since August 22nd of 2019, the project has been involved in the “Driving group of the Water Resource Council for the Titicaca Basin” (Grupo Impulsor para la creación del Consejo de Recursos Hídricos de Cuenca Titicaca) providing financial support in 8 workshops aimed at strengthening the process of creating the water resource council for the Titicaca Watershed (Consejo de Recursos hídricos de Cuenca Titicaca) in Peru and with the participation of relevant stakeholders such as the Regional Government of Puno, Local Municipalities, Water Users Organizations, Rural Communities, Indigenous Communities, universities and others. The workshops were held on the following dates:   Huancane on September 9th 2019, a total of 120 participants attended (104 male and 16 female) (Annex 7).   Crucero on September 19th 2019, a total of 68 participants attended (51 male and 17 female) (Annex 8).  Ilave on September 23rd 2019, a total of 70 participants attended (57 male and 13 female) (Annex 9).  Azángaro on September 25nd 2019, a total of 20 participants attended (19 male and 1 female) (Annex 10).  Ayaviri on October 2nd 2019, a total of 105 participants attended (84 male and 21 female) (Annex 11).  Desaguadero on October 3th 2019, a total of 70 participants attended (56 mens and 14 female) (Annex 12).  Juliaca on October 11th 2019, a total of 40 participants attended (27 male and 13 female) (Annex 13). Lampa on October 15th 2019, a total of 55 participants attended (31 male and 24 female) (Annex 14).   During 2020, the IWRM-TDPS Project participated in three virtual meetings, led by the Presidency of the Driving Group and convened by the Regional Government of Puno, related to the development of the Work Plan for the selection of representative for the Water Resource Council where a schedule and strategy for the selection of the council members were approved, a process which is expected to finish at Q4 of 2021. The meetings details are the following:  Meeting on June 09th 2020 which focused on evaluating the progress on the council development and sharing information between the Project and Driving Group. A total of 19 participants attended (15 males and 4 females) (Annex 15).   Meeting on June 12th 2020, in which the Driving Group presented the proposal for election of representatives to the council, with a total of 23 participants (19 male and 4 female) (Annex 16).  Meeting of June 16th to present the Work Plan for the elections of council members, establish the working group to implement the elections, review the roles and responsibility of the Driving Group with a total of 20 participants (17 male and 3 female) (Annex 17).  Finally, it's worth mentioning that while the project is providing support to the creation or strengthening this organizations, the achievement of this indicators will ultimately depend on the commitment of both countries to properly established and maintain the platforms in line with their national regulations and institutional framework. Starting in Q3 2020, the project will also engage in the activities of the Katari and Poopo platforms and provide further support to their activities.  |
| Government investment to control and mitigate major environmental pressures in the TDPS (USD) | To be calculated at the start of the project  | n/a | Increase of >50% | As an end of the project target, the baseline calculation will be carried out during the TDA/SAP process, particularly since this increase in investment will be defined along the SAP process. However, in line with the previous PIR and with the co-financing commitments made for this project, Peru has recently launched a wastewater management investment for $254.8 Million as well as having $ 7.5 Million for waste management in the area of influence of the project. See https://www.gob.pe/institucion/vivienda/noticias/27945-se-adjudico-planta-de-tratamiento-para-descontaminar-lago-titicaca. Similarly Bolivia is currently developing technical studies for the construction of municipal wastewater plants and solid waste in Bolivia. In 2019, investments in water wastewater treatment and solid waste management will be deployed in the Katari watershed, Copacabana and Tiahuanacu for an amount of approximately 15 Million dollars. Finally, it is worth mentioning that while these indicators will be addressed as part of the TDA/SAP process, achieving the end-of-project targets will also require certain assumptions (i.e Expedite approval of SAP by both countries, agreement on specific issue as part of SAP, etc.) and requirements outside defined activities of the project.  | During the reporting period Government investment to control and mitigate major environmental pressures in the TDPS reached a total of 279.46 million USD (263.6 million USD for Peru and 15.86 million USD for Bolivia). In line with previous PIRs, the investments of the governments of Peru and Bolivia has continued as expected during 2019 and 2020. The project’s team – in line with the MTR recommendations – will calculate the base line related to government investments during 2020. This calculation will be coordinated with UNDP (COs and RTA) and Technical Coordination of Peru and Bolivia. After its calculation it will be reviewed and cleared by the Technical Committee and Steering Committee and technically validated as part of the TDA process.  PERU:  After the open competitive process launched in 2019 – reported in previous year PIR – the Peruvian government , in October of 2019, has signed the contract for the Upgrade and Construction of 10 wastewater treatment plants in the provinces Puno, Juliaca, Lampa, Ayaviri, Azangaró, Huacané, Moho, Ilave, Juli y Yunguyo which are located near Titicaca Lake, with a value of around 254.8 million USD (Annex 18 ). As part of this contract, during the first semester of 2020, preparatory activities for the start of civil works were implemented. It's expected that during the second semester of 2020, the process of upgrading the existing wastewater plants will begin, and that during 2021 the construction of new wastewater plants will start in order to have them fully operational by 2023.  Similarly, in relation to solid waste, the government of Peru is implementing four projects to strengthen solid waste management and infrastructure in several cities in the Titicaca Watershed. In May 2020, the total investment was of around 29 Million of soles (8.8 Million USD) which served to improve solid waste management activities in cities such Puno, Azángaro, Ilave, Juliaca, Cabana, Cabanillas y Caracoto (Based in information of Ministry of Economy and Finances - See Annex 19 for example of 2020 investments in https://apps5.mineco.gob.pe/transparencia/mensual/).  BOLIVIA:  The national government has implemented, between 2018 to May 2020, around 752,920.00 USD in the following activities (Annex 19 A): i) Development of 13 technical, economic and environmental studies for the construction of wastewater systems, ii) Development of the Master Plan for the Integrated Solid Waste Management of the local municipalities in the Katari Watershed, and iii) Harnessing and using wastewater from the Puchocollo Wastewater Treatment Plant and an associated strategy to the recovery of the minor lake area of Titicaca Lake. In addition, the following projects are under implementation: i) Construction and expanding of wastewater treatment plants for localities in the Katari Watershed (10.197 M USD), ii) Enhancing drainage and solid waste infrastructure in Copacaba and Tiahuanacu (436,600 USD), iii) Demonstrative project for integrated water management in the Katari watershed (3,9 Million USD) and, iv) Education and Sensibilization as part of the implementation of the Director Plan of Katari Watershed (575,041 USD) which is expected to be completed by September 2021.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 1 Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the TDPS have been formulated and adopted.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Approval of TDA and SAP. The SAP is based on IWRM and watershed management  | The original PDGB does not include the IWRM perspective. Both countries have adopted the concept of watershed management.  | TDA formally approved by both governments. | SAP formally approved by both governments. SAP incorporates IWRM strategies for each hydrographic unit, (levels 3 and 4) in the TDPS (14 units) | In October 2018, the training course on the TDA / SAP methodology of the GEF was provided, and the workshop to start the TDA process, with the assistance of the representatives of Institutions such as the Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Relations Foreign of Bolivia, Museum of Natural History of Bolivia, Technical University of Oruro, Greater University of San Andrés, Binational Authority of the Lake Titicaca, Ministry of the Environment of Peru, Special Project Binational Lake Titicaca, National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology, National Institute of Research in Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems, Regional Production Management Puno, Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management Puno, among others. In this workshop, the Core Group TDA / SAP was formed with professionals from both countries, and a roadmap for the development of the TDA was developed. (Annex 3: Minute of agreement) The process for the formulation of the TDA is underway with the Compilation, Analysis and Systematization of relevant information (Water Resources, Biodiversity, Sociocultural, Binational Global Management Plan TDPS, others) by a Consultant for the Peruvian side and soon for the Bolivian side, due to the need of a new contract. Currently, the Project Unit has culminated in the formulation of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the hiring of the consulting firm that will develop the TDA and it is expected to have the ToR agreed and approved by the Binational Technical Committee (BTC) and the Binational Steering Committee (CDB) at the end of July of this year. (Annex 4: Proposed TOR). Finally, there is a list of 22 complementary studies to the process of elaboration of Cross-Border Diagnosis Analysis (TDA), 80% with Terms of Reference and / or Work Plans agreed upon and approved, it is expected that in the month of August they can be approved by the technical delegates of both countries. 1) Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling in the slope of Lake Titicaca, Peru. 2) Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling on the slope of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. 3) Estimation of the multisector water demand of the TDPS system. 4) Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. 5) Dynamic regionalization. Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. Statistical regionalization. 6) Preparation of a methodological guide for risk studies of aquatic and terrestrial systems in the face of the effects of climate change in the TDPS system and its validation at the pilot level in the Ramis, Desaguadero and Poopó hydrographic units 7) Inventory and characterization of sources of natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the TDPS system. 8) Systematization and analysis of water quality information in the TDPS System. 9) Evaluation of water monitoring initiatives and design of a monitoring program in the TDPS system. 10) Evaluation of the conservation status and proposal of Strategy and Binational Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of the species of the genus Orestias spp in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes. 11) Hydroacoustic monitoring and evaluation of the giant frog (Telmatobius culeus) in Lake Titicaca. 12) Characterization of underwater habitats, diagnosis of threats and assessment of the population status of the giant frog of the Titicaca through the technique of transects with snorkel, in shallow areas of Lake Titicaca. 13) Genetic evaluation of populations of the genus Telmatobius in Lake Titicaca and adjacent bodies of water and preparation of a guide and field protocol for the identification and management of the giant frog of the Titicaca. 14) Proposal of actions for the conservation of indicator species: the Titicaca (Rollandia microptera) diver in the TDPS system, which includes Lake Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru. 15) Binational diagnosis of the state of the totora reeds Schoenoplectus totora in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes. 16) Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Titicaca. 17) Analysis of the situation of aquaculture in Lake Titicaca. 18) Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Poopó 19) Preparation of a Binational Management Strategy proposal for fisheries in Lake Titicaca. 20) Preparation of Fisheries Management Strategy proposal in Lake Poopo 21) Availability of groundwater in the TDPS system. 22) Comprehensive Analysis of Supply and Water Demand in the Lake Titicaca basin (Incorporates the results of studies 1, 2 and 3). The detail is seen in the Annex 5.  | During the reporting period neither the TDA nor the SAP have been approved.  Between October and November of 2019, due to the changes in the implementation strategy of the TDA (Annex19 B), the delegations agreed on the updated responsibilities and functions of the Core Group TDA, a technical body with representatives from several institutions, and that will provide guidance in the development of the TDA (Annex 20). During Q1, the members of this group were updated, which is composed of 22 delegates who will receive a complementary training for the TDS development during Q3 2020 (Annex 21).  As reported in the previous PIR, the TDA process is based on the agreed Terms of Reference (ToRs). During Q4 of 2019, a competitive process was launched to select a consultant firm that could develop this document, however, both delegations concluded that the proposals lacked sufficient technical quality and the process was not awarded. In this sense, the delegations reviewed the ToR (Annex 22) and a competitive process was launched again in February 2020 (Annex 23), however, due to COVID-19, the proposal period had to be extended twice and thus by April 28th, five proposal were received. Currently both delegations are reviewing the proposals, and it is expected that the process will be awarded and the TDA development will begin in July 2020 and be concluded in July 2021. In addition, the Project has continued in the Compilation, Analysis and Systematization of relevant information (Water Resources, Biodiversity, Sociocultural, Binational Global Management Plan TDPS, others) in both Peru – a process which finished in Q3 2019 - and currently under implementation in Bolivia and expected to be completed in July 2020. (Annex 24).  In summary, the causes of delay in the TDA process were primarily caused by: i) The change in implementation strategy, from a process supported by individuals consultants, to a process led entirely by a third party consultancy, which required an update in the ToRs and other elements agreed by both delegations which took additional time to reach consensus, and ii) the administrative difficulties in relation to hiring a consultant firm which have taken more time than expected and have not always been successful particularly because the received proposal did not meet the expected technical quality.  In relation to the implementation of the Complementary Studies which will provide updated information to be used in the development of the TDA, we can report the following progress:  Seven (7) studies currently under implementation:  EC 1 -Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling in the slope of Lake Titicaca, Peru. Start Date December 19th 2019, End date: 10th August 2020.  EC 2 - Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling on the slope of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. Start Date: March 3rd 2020 – End Date: December 20th 2020.  EC 4 - Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. Dynamic regionalization. Start Date: May 4th 2020 – End Date: January 20th 2021.  EC 5 - Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. Statistical regionalization. Start Date: March 10th 2020 – End Date: December 31th 2020.  EC 6 - Preparation of a methodological guide for risk studies of aquatic and terrestrial systems in the face of the effects of climate change in the TDPS system and its validation at the pilot level in the Ramis, Desaguadero and Poopó hydrographic units. Start Date: April 13th 2020 - End Date: April 13th 2021.  EC 10 - Evaluation of the conservation status and proposal of Strategy and Binational Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of the species of the genus Orestias spp in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes. Start Date: January 10th 2020 - End Date was October 30th 2020. However, due to COVID conditions, contract had to be put in hold due to inability to do field activities and move across borders.  EC 14 - Proposal of actions for the conservation of indicator species: the Titicaca (Rollandia microptera) diver in the TDPS system, which includes Lake Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru. A method for the study was developed and field work is expected to be implemented once move across borders is allowed and considering potential costs.  Nine (09) studies in procurement process (Technical evaluation or financial evaluations of proposals).  EC 11 - Hydroacoustic monitoring and evaluation of the giant frog (Telmatobius culeus) in Lake Titicaca. Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and IMARPE (Sea Institute of Peru) is awaiting signature from IMARPE.  EC 12 - Characterization of underwater habitats, diagnosis of threats and assessment of the population status of the giant frog of the Titicaca through the technique of transects with snorkel, in shallow areas of Lake Titicaca and EC 13 - Genetic evaluation of populations of the genus Telmatobius in Lake Titicaca and adjacent bodies of water and preparation of a guide and field protocol for the identification and management of the giant frog of the Titicaca. Low grant agreement was signed by specialized institution (Fundación para las Ciencias del Museo de Historia Natural "Alcide d´Orbigny") for the development of both studies. Start date is expected to be on July 7th 2020 and end date on April 3rd 2021.  EC 15 - Binational diagnosis of the state of the totora reeds Schoenoplectus totora in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes. (Annex 25, Call for proposals concluded in 26/06/2020).   EC 3 - Estimation of the multisector water demand of the TDPS system – Peru (Annex 26, Call for proposals concluded in 23/06/2020). The Bolivian counterpart has started implementation in June 2021. Expected start date: August 25nd 2020 and end date around August 2021.  EC 8 - Systematization and analysis of water quality information in the TDPS System. (Annex 27, process about to be concluded). Proposal recevied were evaluated and procurement decision is ready to be made. Expected start date is on July 21st 2020 and end date by February 02nd 2021  EC 9 - Evaluation of environmental monitoring initiatives and design of a monitoring program in the TDPS system. (Annex 28, Call for proposals concluded in 29/06/2020). Expected start date is on September 1st 2020 and end date by May 19th 2021.  EC 16 - Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Titicaca. Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and IMARPE (Sea Institute of Peru) is awaiting signature from IMARPE.  EC 18 - Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Poopó (Annex 29,). Proposal were evaluated and procurement decision made. Activities are expected to begin on July 27nd 2020 and end date by January 13th 2021.  Three studies in review of Terms of Reference:  EC 7 - Inventory and characterization of sources of natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the TDPS system (Annex 30).  EC 17 - Analysis of the situation of aquaculture in Lake Titicaca. (Annex 31).  19) Preparation of a Binational Management Strategy proposal for fisheries in Lake Titicaca, Lake Poopo and Uru Uru. This study will be conducted in 2021.  Finally, it's worth mentioning that in 2019 PIR, we reported 22 complementary studies, however, after careful reviewing and agreement, both delegations on a meeting of July 12th2019 (Annex 32) decided that the studies 21 Availability of groundwater in the TDPS system, and 22 Comprehensive Analysis of Supply and Water Demand in the Lake Titicaca basin (Incorporate the results of studies 1, 2 and 3). These two studies will be included in the TDA process as part of the thematic reports. In addition, the 20 Preparation of Management Strategy proposal for fisheries in Lake Poopo and Uru Uru was merged with study 19.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Off track** |
| **Outcome 2 Improved institutional capacity to implement IWRM in the TDPS system in both countries.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of officials of national, regional, and local governments trained on IWRM (people/ hydrographic unit of levels 3 and 4) | 0 | >10 staff/ hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4 | > 25 officials / hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4 | Due to delays in the agreement of ToRs and hiring process, the design of the Integrated Water Resource Management courses for national, regional and local government officials begun in March of 2019 through the consulting firm “Practical Action” After an initial binational workshop and technical review of Peru´s and Bolivia’s specialists, the thematic content and structure of both courses has been defined, including a course for trainers in IWRM. Course for trainers is to be delivered in third trimester of 2019, and courses to national, regional and local government officials are expected to begin in late 2019. Project expects to train 280 authorities at a local, regional and national levels. For further details see Annex 6: ToRs and Course Structures | During the reporting period, 0 officials of national, regional, and local governments trained on IWRM (people/ hydrographic unit of levels 3 and 4).  As reported in previous PIR, the design of the Integrated Water Resource Management courses for national, regional and local government officials started in 2019, in which a course structure and contents were defined by both delegations, having incorporated a gender and interculturality approach (Annex 33).  However, this process was particularly lengthy and with certain delays that stemmed from the number of revisions of the products of the consultant firm, which was concluded in August 2019 after fiver revisions.  Afterwards, the development of the Contents had similar issues to the point where both delegations concluded that the process could not continue due to the technical deficiencies in the deliverables of the consultancy and thus the contract was cancelled in Q1 2020. In this sense, in coordination with both delegations, the project is aiming to continue this process through a different implementation strategy (3 individual consultants) for which ToR are under development. The design of the courses is expected to start again in August 2020 and finish in November 2020, and the implementation is expected to reach 280 authorities by May 2021.  It's worth mentioning that due to COVID-19, the project is evaluating the use of remote tools to provide the IWRM-course either completely or through a mix of in person and online methods. In addition, the project has identified potential partner institutions that could help in the implementation of these courses (Annex 34)  |
| Number of social and productive organizations trained in IWRM (people / hydrographic unit of levels 3 and 4) | 0 | > 20 persons/ hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4 | > 50 persons/ hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4 | Due to delays in the agreement of ToRs and hiring process, the design of Integrated Water Resource Management courses productive organizations begun in March of 2019 through the consulting firm “Practical Action” After an initial binational workshop and technical review of Peru´s and Bolivia’s specialists, the thematic content and structure of both courses has been defined, including a course for trainers in IWRM. Course for trainers is to be delivered in third trimester of 2019, and courses to productive organizations are expected to begin in late 2019. Project expects to train 560 members of social organizations and communities For further details see Annex 6: ToRs and Course Structures.  | During the reporting period, 0 social and productive organizations were trained in IWRM (people / hydrographic unit of levels 3 and 4)  As reported in previous PIR, the design of the Integrated Water Resource Management courses for productive organizations started in 2019, in which a course structure and contents were defined by both delegations (Annex 8). However, this process was particularly lengthy and with certain delays that stemmed from the number of revisions of the products of the consultant firm, which was concluded in August 2019 after five revisions. Afterwards, the development of the Contents had similar issues to the point where both delegations concluded that the process could (Annex 35) not continue due to the technical deficiencies in the deliverables of the consultancy and thus the contract was cancelled in Q1 2020. (Annex 36).  In this sense, in coordination with both delegations, the project is aiming to continue this process through a different implementation strategy (3 individual consultants) for which ToR are under development. The design of the courses is expected to start again in August 2020 and finish in November 2020, and the implementation is expected to reach 550 authorities by May 2021.  It's worth mentioning that due to COVID-19, the projects is evaluating the use of remote tools to provide the IWRM-course either completely or through a mix of in person and online methods, however this will be depend on the technical feasibility of the potential students as this could entail certain additional difficulties. In addition, the project has identified potential partner institutions that could help in the implementation of these courses.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Off track** |
| **Outcome 3 Practical learning generated in pilot experiences contribute to the development of the SAP and to decision making.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of municipal, regional and national policies based on the outcomes of pilot projects | 0 | > 2 | > 10 | Currently no policies have been based in pilot project outcomes since most of these projects have started implementation in 2019. 1) In Peru, the pilot project "Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon - Juliaca" 10-P-05, is being executed by the ONGD SUMA MARKA. Currently project is underway, working in the establishment a community-based organization for IWRM, as well and preparing a training program in applied IWRM for this organization, which will be delivered in third trimester of 2019. For further details see Annex 5: 2nd quarterly report.  2) In Peru, the project "Implementation of management activities and technologies and reduction of the use of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining areas towards a more integrated basin management" 11-P-06, is being executed by the Ministry of the Environment since May 2nd, 2019. Currently, the pilot is starting its activities and preparing a diagnosis of the area of influence and mapping key actors involved in small scale and artisanal mining in the area.  3) In Bolivia, the Permanent Observatory of Lake Titicaca, 05-B-05 is being executed by the Research Institute for Development (IRD) France, after signing the micro-capital agreement with UNDP Bolivia, since November 29, 2018. In June of this year, a hydrometeorological buoy profiler was installed between the sectors of Huatajata and Puerto Perez, Bolivia. (Annex 6: 1st quarterly report) The following Project Pilots have their worked plans approved and have just started implementation. They are currently in the definition of specific equipment and started the hiring process for the professionals that will be in charge of their implementation. • Creation of the water resource management system in the Ilave-Titicaca river basin of the Puno Region, 08-P-03. • Monitoring of the impact on water quality in areas of high pressure Piscícola using automatic stations, 09-P-04. • Phytoremediation techniques in bodies of water affected by domestic wastewater. Bahía Interior of Puno, 07-P-02 • Sediment and mercury load reduction techniques generated by mining activities in the headwaters of the Ramis river basin, 06-P-01 • Water quality monitoring system in the Suches river basin - Bolivia Part, 04-B-04. • Application of ancestral technologies for the control of sedimentation in source, San Andrés de Machaca, 01-B-01. • Revitalization of bofedales contributing to the availability of water, Municipio de Charaña, 02-B-02. • Bioremediation of the Huatajata and Cohana Bay areas of Lake Titicaca and economic revaluation of the totora, 03-B-03. Finally, it is worth mentioning that there is an identified gap between the expected targets from this outcome and the specific indicators that were defined as part of the project for component such as the translation of the key findings of the pilot projects to specific public policy documents, or the need to make specific incidence for the approval of specific instruments.  | During the reporting period 0 municipal, regional and national policies based on the outcomes of pilot projects have been developed. However, it's worth noting that according to the MTR and Management Response Plan this indicator will be reviewed as there is a discrepancy between the pilot projects strategy and the indicator itself, since the potential translation of the pilot project to public policy is based on a series of assumptions and specific actions that were not considered or suitable for this type pilot initiatives. During 2020, The Project will prepare a proposal of this indicator for clearance by RTA and Peru CO and Bolivia CO, and then proposed it to the steering committee for approval. This update includes a review of the expected outcomes of the pilot projects in relation to potential public policies.  Currently, no public policies have based in the results of Pilot Projects (PP), considering that most pilots projects started implementation on Q2 and Q4 of 2019 and have not yet validated the techniques intended to be used in the pilots. However, in addition to the changes to be proposed as mentioned before, the results of this pilots will also be included as part of the proposed measures in the SAP.  The state of implementation of the pilot's projects can be seen below:  01-B-01. Application of ancestral technologies for the control of sedimentation in source, San Andrés de Machaca.  According to the national Bolivia PRODOC, the implementing institution was the Universidad Indígena Boliviana – Aymara “Tupak Katari” (UNIBOL); however, due to the constant changes in authorities and responsible person, the project could not be implemented. For these reasons, the MMAyA and the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Bolivia, in coordination with UNDP-Bolivia, are changing the implementing agency and the mechanism which will be discussed in the next Binational Technical Committee.  -  02-B-02. Revitalization of bofedales contributing to the availability of water, Municipio de Charaña.   This project is implemented by the Special Studies Unit of the MMAyA and started their implementation on June 23rd 2020 with an approved Work Plan, considering prevention measures for COVID 19 such as the procurement of safety equipment, as well as developing safety protocols for field work and with communities. Annex 37 - AWP of 02-B-02  03-B-03 - Bioremediation of the Huatajata and Cohana Bay areas of Lake Titicaca and economic revaluation of the totora.  The implementation is under the responsibility of the MMAyA and the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) according to a Letter of Understanding (LOA) of 11/11/2018. Implementation started in August 2019 and the activities implemented included: i) In-vitro propagation of Totora population based on seed collected in Titicaca Lake currently in good condition and acclimation. Ii) monitoring and sampling of tolerance limits to heavy metals of totora in Titicaca Lake, iii) monitoring of physical and chemical profiles of pollution in Huatajata Bay, iv) Acquisition of necessary materials for sampling processing. Since March 2020, Bolivia entered quarantine and as a result the activities of the pilot were placed in stand-by, and the project is currently taking actions to ensure safety in field and laboratory activities. Currently, the project has an accumulated progress of 16%  Annex 38 – Implementation Report 03-B-03  04-B-04. Water quality monitoring system in the Suches river basin - Bolivia.  Implemented by the Viceministry of Water Resources and Drainage from MMAyA, it started activities in May 10th, 2019 and implemented the following activities: i) Monitoring system conformed by local actors and national organizations; ii) Implementation of prevention, mitigation and remediation of environmental impacts to improve water quality in Suches river; iii) Monitoring Plan Updated and socialized by relevant actors, iv) Training to municipal technicians to measure water flow and field water quality monitoring as well as purchasing eight portable water monitoring kits for the municipalities in the Suches Basin, on 4th March 2020, with a total of 39 participants (9 females and 30 males) (Annex 39). During the second semester of 2020, it's expected to develop a diagnosis and design mitigation measures for water quality, if safety conditions are appropriate. Since March 2020, Bolivia entered quarantine and as a result the activities of the pilot were placed in stand-by, and the implementation of the mitigation measures will be implemented in 2021. Currently, the project has an accumulated progress of 30%  Annex 40 – Implementation Report 04-B-04  05-B-05 Permanent Observatory of Titicaca Lake  Implemented by the Institute for Development Research (IRD) it started implementation in 01/01/2019 with a budget of 250 000 USD.   In Q4 2018, The IRD and UNDP signed a micro-capital grant for the total amount of the pilot, with an initial disbursement of 150,000 USD (Annex 41-A) for the first year. However, in Q4 2019 after the first year of implementation and because according to UNDP policy a micro-capital grant could not exceed 150,000 USD, instead of renewing the original agreement, UNDP and IRD signed a second micro capital agreement using the same terms, activities and milestones as the first one (Annex 41-B).  During its first year, the Pilot Project used the first disbursement mostly for the acquisition of the hydrometeorological buoy and other equipment, as well as for associated research on Titicaca Lake. Currently, the level of implementation of its main activities is the following: i) There are 3 specialists in aquatic ecology and tele detection to work on the geochemistry and ecology of minor lake of Titicaca Lake, ii) 80% progress in the validation of in-situ measurement of chlorophyll-a using Landsat imagery, iii) 80% progress in the validation of in-situ measurement of chlorophyll-a using Sentinel-2 imagery, iv) 80% progress in the validation of multi temporal analysis (2013-present) using Landsat 4-5 imagery, and v) 80% progress in the validation of multitemporal analysis (1979-present) using Landsat 5-8.  While many of these activities have not been completed as intended during 2019, they are expected to be completed during this period. This delay was caused most recently because of the need to further validate field data which is not possible under the current COVID-19 context and the mobilization restrictions and quarantine that started in Bolivia since March 2020.  Annex 41 – Implementation Report 05-B-05  06-P-01. Sediment and mercury load reduction techniques generated by mining activities in the headwaters of the Ramis river basin.  Implemented by the ANA since November 2019, the implemented activities are: i) Development of technical documentation for the implementation of bio-remediation techniques, ii) Develop the baseline for the pilot project for its later publication. The project has an implementation level of 16%. Since March 2020, given the quarantine context in Peru, the preparatory and field activities were suspended and the project focused on the analysis of the secondary information, which while allowing certain progress has significantly impacted the progress the pilot.  Annex 42 – Implementation Report 06-P-01  07-P-02. Phytoremediation techniques in bodies of water affected by domestic wastewater. Bahía Interior of Puno.  Implemented by the ANA since November 2019, the implemented activities are: i) Identifying the site in which the project will be deployed and obtaining the relevant permits, ii) Implement the water monitoring in 6 points in the Puno Bay, iii) Start the development of the technical documentation needed for the implementation of the pilot area, and iv) develop the baseline of the Pilot Project area. The project has an implementation level of 16%. Since March 2020, given the quarantine context in Peru, the preparatory and field activities were suspended and the project focused on the analysis of the secondary information, which while allowing certain progress has significantly impacted the progress the pilot.  Annex 43 – Implementation Report 07-P-02  08-P-03. Creation of the water resource management system in the Ilave-Titicaca river basin of the Puno Region.  Implemented by the ANA it started implementation in December 2019 and had the following activities achieved: i) Develop the diagnosis of the Ilave Basin in relation to water quality and quantity and identify the most suitable area for new monitoring stations, ii) Development of technical specifications for field services and the procurement of water monitoring equipment. The project has an implementation level of 16%. Since March 2020, given the quarantine context in Peru, the preparatory and field activities were suspended and the project focused on the analysis of the secondary information collected during Q1 2020, which while allowing certain progress has significantly impacted the progress the pilot which requires to continue its field work to properly set up the area in which the monitoring stations will be installed.  Annex 44 – Implementation Report 08-P-03  09-P-04. Monitoring of the impact on water quality in areas of high aquaculture pressure using automatic stations.  Implemented by ANA the project has not formally started implementation because It requires the procurement of equipment of high value such as an automatic monitoring station which should be procured and installed by September of 2020. Currently their requirement is been processed by UNDP (Annex 45)  10-P-05. Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon - Juliaca  Implemented by the - NGO Suma Marka, it started implementation on October 10th 2018 and has the following achievements: i) Development of a Micro-basin management plan for the Chacas Lagoon, ii) Collect information on the diagnosis and construction of a common vision for the Chacas micro-basin, and iii) Shared the proposed Micro-basin management plan with the communities of Kokan, Unocolla y Cochaquinray. Until March 2020, tThis project had an effective implementation of 16 months, which is adequate with the 65% progress in their objectives. Since March 2020, given the quarantine context in Peru, the projects had to stop its activities given that they involved field work and highly participative session with communities. In this sense, the project has signaled that there might a need to extend the implementation of its activities to March 2021.  During its implementation this pilot project has also aimed to incorporate a gender perspective. In this sense, this pilot has a relevant participation of women local leaders as part of the formation of the micro-basin water council and other working groups. In addition, during the participatory workshops and meetings in which around 180 rural community members of the communities of Unocolla, Kokan, Chacas and Cochokinray were involved, about 57% was composed of females, and as a result will contribute to further enhance female participation in this planning process. In addition, it's expected that by Q3 2020 the approved water management plan of the micro-basin will help to further promote the participation of women in decision making.  Annex 46 – Implementation Report 10-P-05  11-P-06. Implementation of management activities and technologies and reduction of the use of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining areas towards a more integrated basin management"  Implemented by the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), it started implementation on May 2019, and has the following achievements: i) Partial compilation of information about the activities of small-scale gold mining in Suches Basin, ii) Development of a proposal for specific training on best practices on small-scale gold mining to practitioners; iii) Identification of potential suppliers of technological solutions to small-scale gold mining to increase efficiency; iv) Coordination for the implementation of workshops for training miners in the region; v) Develop training sessions on benefits and challenges on the Minamata Convention on Mercury, vi) Develop a work plan for the implementation on a course of the OCDE Due Diligence. The project has an implementation level of 32%. Since March 2020, given the quarantine context in Peru, the projects had to stop its activities given that they involved field work, as well as the development of studies that involved collecting data on mining facilities. While the mining activities returned to operation near June 2020, the project has slowly restarted field activities given the need to properly implement safety protocols for field activities.  Under PP 11-P-06, the following training events were held:  • Training session for miners and professionals involved in Small-Scale Artisan Mining (MAPE), on the Integral Register of Mining Formalization (REINFO), held on February 21th 2020, with the participation of 158 miners from the region (51 female and 107 male); due to high demand and at the request of the attendees, a second training session on REINFO was scheduled, which took place on March 12th 2020 at the National University of Juliaca, this session had 190 attendees (150 men and 40 women) (Annex 47)  • Training session for government officials on the Minamata Convention on Mercury, developed on February 27th 2020, was attended by 56 attendees, 18 of whom are women and 38 men (Annex 48), including representatives of 14 local and national authorities linked to MAPE. Each training aims to provide knowledge and strengthen capacity in best practices for in environmental protection, safety, health, and social practices. In addition, during the implementation of the pilot units for sustainable recovery of gold, one of the three selected operations is directed by a female president, which will highlight the empowerment of women in the small scale mining activities in the region  Annex 49 – Implementation Report 11-P-06  In addition, during May and June 2020, the IWRM-TDPS Project held two virtual symposiums in which the pilot projects shared some of their initial results, as well as exchange their challenges, opportunities, and synergies. This process will serve to further exchange and promote the results of the pilots in order to promote their uses in public policies and initiatives. The first one was held on May 25th 2020, with the participation of 31 people (15 female and 16 male) (Anexo 50 ), and the second one on June 8th 2020, with the participation of 22 people (10 female and 12 male) (Annex 51, presentations).  As it was mentioned in the details of each pilot, it's worth mentioning that since March 2020, both countries have entered strict quarantines as a response to COVID-19. These restrictions have limited the abilities of the projects of implement field activities, meet with potential beneficiaries, delays in the activities of consultancies, and difficulties in the procurement of equipment's. In this sense, most projects have been virtually in stand-by since most of their activities could not be implemented.  Finally, it's worth mentioning that in line with the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review and the Management Response Plan, where it was suggested that the project should review the indicators of this component given due to the timeframes of this project, the incidence to public policy is limited and not entirely incorporated in the project design. In this sense, the project will be proposing new indicators on this component, once there is a clearer view of the upcoming implementation context.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Off track** |
| **Outcome 4****Updated, accurate, and relevant information on TDPS management is available and accessible to allow implementation of the SAP with an adaptively approach, including attention to social and gender variables.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Level of satisfaction with the quality of information and accessibility for national, regional and local authorities, and social and productive organizations. | 0 | > 50% satisfied | > 80% satisfied. | Currently no direct progress has been made on this specific indicator, including its monitoring mechanisms (Representative surveys). The project is working on defining the ToR for the development of the "Evaluation of monitoring initiatives and design of monitoring program in the TDPS system" which will be agreed by early third semester of 2019 by the CTB. This program will incorporate different elements relevant to the TDPS system such as water quality, sediment, biological indicators and others. In addition, its worth mentioning that the Monitoring Working Group has not made progress on this outcome, because the parties prioritize the work in other aspects such as the one associated with complementary studies or the TDA/SAP. The project will re-engage in efforts to develop this group during the third trimester of 2019.  | During the reporting period the level of satisfaction with the quality of information and accessibility for national, regional and local authorities, and social and productive organizations cannot be reported yet because, the project is still working in the implementation of the Monitoring System for the TDPS.  In this sense, during 2019 and 2020, the Binational Monitoring Working Group (GTBM) was formed, in which representatives from different institutions will provide advice and guidance on the design and implementation on the Environmental Monitoring System of the TDPS. The GTBM is responsible of: i) defining the scope of the monitoring system, ii) Build consensus on specifics on the monitoring system such as methods, milestones, priorities, requirements and budget; iii) Reach consensus on the components that the system will monitor; iv) Identify and establish mechanisms for financial aspects, v) Establish the technical methodologies for the selected indicators, vi) Review and approve the proposed monitoring system, and vii) Present the proposal to the CTB for approval and adoption. The GTBM will be formed by 78 representatives by each country including the MINAM, MMAyA, ANA, Ministry of Foreign Relations of Bolivia, the Autonomous Binational Authority (ALT), Meteorological Agencies and other. Annex 52.  On February 14th 2020, a binational workshop with a total of 18 participants (6 females and 12 males) was held to define the ToR of the Complementary Study 9, in which both delegations agreed on the contents and scope of the study and which was later sent to UNDP for a competitive process which is currently in progress (Annex 53 – Workshop Record, ToR and Call for Proposals - )  Finally, in order to update the level of satisfaction of information on the TDPS, during Q4 2020 and Q3 2021, the project will perform surveys to national, regional and local actors that engage with this system.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Outcome 5****Key stakeholders know the core issues of the TDPS, become empowered and act in the context of IWRM to advance workable solutions.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Level of knowledge of public authorities and social and productive leaders about the issues in the TDPS and on existing instruments for binational management of the system. | 60% | = >70% | = >80% | Currently no direct progress has been made on this specific indicator, including its monitoring mechanisms (Representative surveys), given that the main outputs to deliver this capacity – the IWRM courses - are still under development and expected to be delivered later this year. In addition, this indicator is also impacted by the implementation of the educational program for the project which is expected to begin its design in third trimester of 2019 and implementation in early 2020. Similarly, the Project is currently developing a digital communication platform that will allow for further engagement of relevant actors of the TDPS with information on IRWM and the issues of the system, which will be fully deployed by late 2019. In this line, the project has a Facebook account, which is available to the public and that shares information about the TDPS system and the project activities. In addition, there are binational bulletins that are shared bimonthly with project actors (Annex 9) https://www.facebook.com/GIRHTDPS/?eid=ARDLBmhhCoGrui-i4xf2Wh4WrJWyQ6wS52rKDu0BjzcWS6GXj8yuclW2MU0GcOlpXjl2AzDtB2JAi1Tm Finally, in an effort to gain more knowledge on transboundary systems, the representatives of the Ministry of Environment of Peru and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, as well as of UNDP Peru and the Binational Project Coordinator participated in the 9th International Waters Conference (IWC9) of the GEF, held in Marrakech - Morocco, between the November 3 and 9, 2018.    | During the reporting period the level of knowledge of public authorities and social and productive leaders about the issues in the TDPS and on existing instruments for binational management of the system cannot be reported yet.  Currently there is not a specific progress in this indicator itself, given that the main activities related to this indicator are the Educational and Civic Participation strategies are not fully developed yet. However, given that they will be implemented later in Q4 2020 and 2021, the project will implement the surveys to measure this indicator between Q4 2020 and Q2 2021. In relation to the communications products of the Project, these are the following: i) A facebook page with 939 followers, as well as Twitter and Instagram Accounts; ii) a Webpage (https://girh-tdps.com) with 4,189 visitors until July 2020, and which include 11 blogs for each of the pilot projects. The administration of the webpage is under the responsibility of the Binational Coordination Unit, and it used as the main channel to communicate the activities of the project, as well as educational information about the TDPS. In addition, there is a bimonthly bulletin which also highlights relevant articles about the TDPS (Annex 54 – Report of webpage and bimonthly bulletins).  Currently, the project is designing a Strategy for Environmental Education, Communication and Civil Participation which will be finished by July 2020 and that will promote informed participation form civil society actors in order to solve the most pressing issues of the TDPS System. The strategy has involved an extensive participatory process in which over 150 actors were interviewed to develop a complete diagnosis which serves as the foundation of the strategy (Annex 55). The implementation of this strategy is expected to start in September 2020.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Off track** |
| **Outcome 6 Key stakeholders actively participate in a coordinated manner to address the core problems in the TDPS system.** |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of platforms with active involvement from public authorities and social and productive leaders. | 2 | > 4 | > 8 | During the period of reporting, the project has not been made specific progress in this indicator. However, some of the activities of the project such as the education program, the IWRM course, and the digital platform, will strengthen these instances. Having said that it is important to mention that, while the project has not directly work on this topic, both parties have developed the following platforms associated with the TDPS system with consistent involvement from relevant actors of the TDPS system: • Organismo de gestión de cuenca del río Katari [Bolivia] • Plataforma de la cuenca del Poopó [Bolivia] • Comisión Multisectorial para la Prevención y Recuperación Ambiental de la Cuenca del Lago Titicaca y sus Afluentes [Perú], • Consejo de recuros hídricos de la cuenca Titicaca [Perú] • Comisión Técnica Binacional del Río Suches, • Comisión Técnica Binacional Perú - Bolivia sobre el río Maure – Mauri, • Comisiones Nacionales para Asuntos de la ALT (CONALT Perú y CONALT Bolivia).  In addition, the project has linked with IW Learn Platform during the last reporting period through the bimonthly newsletters that have been submitted and are awaiting publication. In addition, a video “The soul of the Water” was developed as part of the material to be presented at IW Conference in Marrakesh and will be submitted to the IW Learn Platform after some additional comments are incorporated. | During the reporting period eight (8) platforms with active involvement from public authorities and social and productive leaders in the TDPS system have been identified by the project. Katari Basin Management Platform (Organismo de gestión de cuenca del río Katari) [Bolivia] Poopo Basin Management Platform (Plataforma de la cuenca del Poopó) [Bolivia] Multisectoral Commission for the environmental prevention and recuperation of lake Titicaca and tributaries (Comisión Multisectorial para la Prevención y Recuperación Ambiental de la Cuenca del Lago Titicaca y sus Afluentes) [Peru],  Water Resource Management Council for Titicaca Basin (Consejo de recursos hídricos de la cuenca Titicaca) [Peru]  Binational Technical Commission for Suches River (Comisión Técnica Binacional del Río Suches),  Binational Technical Commission for Maure Mauri River (Comisión Técnica Binacional Peru - Bolivia sobre el río Maure – Mauri)  National Commissions for Peru and Bolivia on the Binational Authority for Titicaca Lake (Comisiones Nacionales para Asuntos de la ALT (CONALT Perú y CONALT Bolivia).  While the project has not actively promoted the participation in most of these platforms there have been efforts in strengthening two of them. As reported previously in the DO Indicator 2, the Project has supported activities for the creation of the Water Resource Council of the Titicaca Basin (Peru) through financial and technical support to the activities of Driving Group tasked with the implementation of this council, as well as presenting the implementation strategy of the project to this group. Similarly, in October 2019, the Project was invited to participate on a workshop organized by the Binational Commission of the Maure – Mauri River in which some actions in relation to the upcoming meeting of the commission were discussed. In this session the project also presented its objectives and implementation strategy to the participants.   Finally, in December 2019, the IWRM-TDPS Project participated in the International Workshop: Alternative for Environmental Recuperation of Titicaca Lake, in which several presenters – including one of the Project Pilots - highlighted techniques and technologies to help in addressing the issue of pollution of Lake Titicaca. This activity was held by "Multisectoral Comision for the environmental prevention and recuperation of lake Titicaca and tributaries” (Annex 56). In addition, as was mentioned in previous sections of this report, the IWRM-TDPS project has contributed and is actively participating the formation of the Water Resource Council of Titicaca Basin.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Off track** |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 21.32% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 21.32% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,399,407 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 6,563,750 |
| Co-financing | 33,875,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** |
| PIF Approval Date | May 27, 2014 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Feb 10, 2016 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Nov 22, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 22, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 27, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Aug 30, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Nov 22, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Nov 1, 2021 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)** |
| 2019-10-24 |
| 2020-01-30 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks  | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Social and Environmental | The COVID-19 context has caused a several difficulties for implementation, given the mobility restriction and the quarantine at a national and international level. This has caused that many of the projects activities particularly those related to field-work, training, and community engagement had to be suspended because of strict quarantine without a clear timeline in which they could be resumed.  These issues have particularly affected the pilot projects which are currently working on equipping and preparing the areas in which the pilots will be deployed, including civil works, surveying and others.  In addition, the COVID 19 context, while not particularly disruptive of coordination, has created some cases in which delegates have not been able to fully participate in meeting or reviewing process due to limitations on remote working from the national institutions. It is expected that if the project maintains its support to both delegations, and COVID situation is under control, this risk will be minimized. Finally, the COVID-19 context has also impacted procurement and hiring since many of the required equipment would have to be imported from international suppliers, and the fact that national suppliers have also been limited due to quarantine measures.  As a response measure, the project has focused in doing as much desk activities as possible, including implementing remote work and virtual meetings with relevant stakeholders to agree on Terms of References and others, as well as analyzing data collected previously. In addition, many field activities of Q1 and Q2 have been suspended and rescheduled for Q3/Q4 of 2020 or even 2021, under the assumption that mobilization restriction would be lifted by Q3 2020, including international mobilization limitations.   This context, while showing some improvement in the last month is still uncertain in terms of the implementation of activities that require meeting and gatherings, particularly those that are binational by nature and need mobilization across the border.  |
| Organizational | The project has identified a particularly serious difficulty in hiring contractors and procurement of equipment due to a mismatch between the current market conditions in the area of the intervention of the project and the technical requirements and budget established in the PRODOC. This is caused, because calls for proposals are highly technical and have specific budgets, both defined by the PRODOC, and local professionals and contractors are not able to produce a proposal of enough quality to be awarded a contract; or, when a proposal has significant technical quality, in many cases its produced by a non-local company or contractor, which increased the costs significantly because of relocation, mobilization costs going over the allocated budget by the PRODOC. This has occurred on several occasions, forcing the project to reevaluate the scope of the activities with both delegations and make appropriate changes to make a new call for proposal and facilitate hiring a company to implement the activities, sometimes either at the expense of the scope defined by the PRODOC or the budget that was originally assigned. In addition, there have been some delays in the administrative process to start the competitive process (Calls for proposals) after the ToR of requirements are provided. The combination of these factors has caused some activities to have over 3 months of procurement time, which severely affects implementation.  In addition, the previous situation has been aggravated by the COVID-19 context has also impacted procurement and hiring since many of the required equipment would have to be imported from international suppliers, and the fact that nations suppliers have also been limited due to quarantine measures.  The project is currently doing its best efforts to reduce and speed up administrative processes to implement such activities, however, some limitations such as market availability or proposal over budget are out of the projects control. In that sense, the project has also started to carefully analyze implementation mechanisms hoping that it will help in reducing some of these difficulties and prevent a potential impact in the project's objectives. In this sense, the following activities have been taken to help overcome this issue:  - Enhance communication of call for proposal though project mechanisms such as webpage, social media, advertisement, and others, in order to have more proposals.  - Ask, through Peru CO, some references from potential contractors to other CO.  - In coordination with Procurement Unit of Peru´s CO, review the unsuccessful process to identify improvements.  - In coordination with Procurement Unit of Peru´s CO, invite previous proponent to participate in new calls.  - In coordination with Procurement Unit of Peru´s CO, establish informative meetings with potential contractor to explain the scope of the studies and deliverables, before the deadline for questions.  - When required, make proper adjustments to budget or scope to align the requirements to actual market prices.  |
| Operational | Due to the binational nature of the IWRM-TDPS Project, the revision and consensus process has become very lengthy, taking longer than expected since both Peruvian & Bolivian institutions are required to provide feedback and agree on specific documents that are key requirements for the implementation such as the Terms of Reference of specific studies, or the revision of deliverables from consultants.  The review process has been particularly lengthy during previous years, sometimes aggravated by the workload of the professional from both delegations, which reduces their availability to the project, and in other cases because the deliverables from contractors are not technically sound, requiring longer time than expected to be validated. This process, needed in the construction of binational agreements, have caused certain delays in the implementation of the project.  As mitigation measures, the project has taken certain actions to overcome some of these issues: -The project has continued its support to strengthen the capacity of national institutional through technical and administrative support, one professional assigned to each national coordination, to help them review the required documents. -The project has some tools – such as a master list of documents with their associated deadline - and procedures to monitor and follow up on the presentation of the main products and documents that need to be reviewed by each country. These tools will be further refined so they can also help the delegates to organize their time to review such documents. -A technical group (Core Group) was created, and its members recently updated, for the process of TDA/SP process which will provide technical guidance to Technical Project Committee which will help in the review process. -The project has asked both countries to officially designated technical focal points to review documents based on their expertise in certain thematic areas. This designation was provided for several studies and activities and is based on both countries' considerations.  These actions have allowed the project to continue implementation and help to obtain the necessary conditions to implement several activities, which are currently on track to be implemented or in progress. However, this difficulties are still in place in some cases, when the construction of consensus has not been entirely possible due to technical differences between the delegation such as the case of the IWRM course in which both delegations agreed in the need to strengthen the technical aspect of the courses but disagreed on the way in which this should be done, and that ultimately affect the continuity of the service.  In addition, the COVID 19 context, while not particularly disruptive of coordination, has created some cases in which delegates have not been able to fully participate in meeting or reviewing process due to limitations on remote working from the national institutions. It is expected that if the project maintains its support to both delegations, and COVID situation is under control, this risk will be minimized.  |

# Adjustments

**Risk Management**

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA.  Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP’s enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management.  Next, the Country Office must select below the ‘high’ risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other ‘substantial’ risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR.  Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

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| **Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.** |
| Social and Environmental |
| Organizational |
| Operational |

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| MTR was carried out by Q4 of 2019 according to implementation schedule and the recommendations presented as a result of this review are under implementation and expected to be fully completed by Q3 2020. A monthly follow up of this activities will be performed by the Project. Follow up will be done monthly using a Gant Diagram.  A Project extension was awarded of slightly less than 12 months; and the new project end date is October 2021. However, it's important to mention that this project extension was required before the COVID-19 situation happened and did not consider the issues and delays brought by the pandemic, but was rather required to overcome the initial long period of consensus and trust building required for the project to properly start its implementation.  In this line, since March 16th for Peru and 22nd for Bolivia, both countries started a strict quarantine which has made impossible for any field activity (i.e. as travel, surveys, workshops, monitoring and others) to be implemented by the project and the pilot projects particularly because the most relevant activities are binational and require mobilization across the borders of Peru and Bolivia, which is currently impossible. In addition, the stagnation of economic activities, and of those of the counterparts, has also impact the project in aspects such as procurement of specialized equipment and technical discussions between all relevant actors. As a result, the COVID-19 pandemic has brough caused the project to a generalized slowdown of its activities, with exception of some desk actions, such as administrative coordination for procurement, analysis of already concluded field activities, and technical exchanges with available parties.  Taken this into account, it is unlikely that the project could recover from the impact of COVID-19 and achieve its intended objectives in the remaining time of implementation, including the recently granted extension period. In this regard, the project will require an additional extension to properly it is to achieve its main objectives as well as considering the need to make some adjustment to some outcome objectives given the new pandemic context and measures that need to be taken to avoid further contagion. The required extension could not be proposed yet, because it should consider the number of months since the quarantine started to the moment in which both countries open their borders again, but it is expected to be no less than six months.  |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Delayed start of the MTR initially planned according to the date of signature of PRODOC. However, it has been completed in the third quarter of the year 2019. The project was extended for an additional 12 months, as recommended by the MTR, to enable the project to achieve its intended objectives and results and to compensate for the initial time lost which was invested in the construction of enabling conditions not considered in the project design. Now, the end date is expected to be in October 2021. Likewise, the Management Response Plan was approved by the project board and it is under implementation having identified mitigation actions and adaptative management needed to assure the achievement of project’s key results. The Management Response Plan is closely monitored during the left timeline for the project.  |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project carried out the MTR in Nov. 2019 with many moderately unsatisfactory ratings which means that a quick transformational strategy needs to be prepared, not only for tracking the MTR’s responses, but also for moving the project’s approach towards the accomplishment of the project's results. In order to start with this, a route map was established in August 2020 between the RTA, both COs and the PMU, starting with the review of the project’s results framework according with the MTR’s recommendations. Additionally, the mentioned transformational strategy will be prepared and tracked periodically in order to review what is needed to improve over the project implementation progress.  In addition to the previous, the project has requested its first non-cost extension in which the TE is expected for 30 August 2021 and the official closure for 1st November 2021. Considering that the mentioned extension was requested before covid-19 impacts, which has affected the majority of work-field interventions for pilots, complementary studies and TDA/SAP construction, a second non-cost extension is being foreseen to complete the project’s results. And for this ‘new extension exercise’ it is very important to count with the definition of the above mentioned transformational strategy in order to assess the activities and budget associated for its completion. A periodic tracking will be done by the regional hub in this particular matter.  |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | During the third year of effective implementation, the progress of the IWRM-TDPS Project has been moderately unsatisfactory (MU) because the project has not achieved some of the intended goals for this period. This performance was caused by delay to begin certain activities as well as to the fact that the project team was incomplete since March up to October 2019 because the positions of project coordinator and administrator were vacant during this period.  During the third year of implementation, the IWRM-TDPS Project has been continue the implementation of its intended objectives in line with this approved AWP 2019/2020. Although it is true that the AWP 2019/2020 has not been achieved entirely at a binational level, due to the lack of agreements between delegations in relation to the certain activities or studies, the project has aimed to recover from the delays of previous periods and has achieved the required consensus in many studies which has allowed the project to start proper implementation. However, there were some delays in this process, mainly because during Q3 2019 the project lacked a Binational Coordinator since March 2019, and lacked an Administrator since May 2019; fortunately, this difficulty was solved by October 2019 when both position where completed.  In addition, at the national level from October to November 2019, there were a series of social conflicts in Bolivia, as a result of the change of government, with the consequent change in authorities and technical staff, which caused some delayed in the national activities in Bolivia. In this regard, several meeting were organized in order to inform the objective of the project and it importance to the new authorities, as well as asking for a formal designation of focal points for several project activities, which are currently involved in the implementation of the project and helped overcome some of this difficulties.  Since March 2020, due to the sanitary emergency and mobilization restriction due to COVID 19 declared in both countries, all in person meeting have been canceled including the CTB and the CDB, field activities from pilot projects and complementary studies have been suspended, and a delay in procurement process has been experienced. As a response to this situation, the project established remote working practices, and several changes to consultants' contracts have been established in order to reschedule field activities due to major conditions. The binational studies and pilot projects have been the most affected because they had to stop all their field activities due to the border closure and the mobility restrictions, while they have focus on desk work and administrative process, in the case of the pilot projects many of them will require and additional implementation period to achieve their intended objectives. Because of this reasons, the project will require an additional implementation period of at least 6 months, depending on the time it takes for Peru and Bolivia to open borders again, in order to complete implementation of it activities and achieve its intended goals considering the time it will require to recover the slowdown due to COVID-19 as well as considering the budget limitations to cover for additional project costs.  In relation to gender, the project has worked on promoting women participation and empowerment in some of its activities, particularly in pilot projects, but it was identified that there is the need to further strengthen this aspect through a gender analysis and a gender action plan for the project activities, which will require additional resources for its implementation.  In relation to the identified risk for the implementation of the project, several mitigation strategies have been proposed and implemented to overcome those limitation, through an enhanced communications in call for proposals, inviting identified companies to the process, and promoting a higher participation and commitment of counterparts in the project.  A schedule of project activities has been implemented to define the investment baseline – which should have been established at the start of the project – in coordination with Peru and Bolivia through the Steering Commitee. In addition, in line with MTR recommendations, a review of some of the projects indicators and goals will be performed and a proposal for an updated will be developed and presented to the Steering Commitee.  A more detailed assessment of each outcome can be seen below: Outcome 1 The compilation and preliminary analysis of relevant information for the TDA process has concluded for Peru and Bolivia including relevant reports and diagnosis of aspects of the TDPS System.  Of the initial 22 complementary studies, after careful reviewing and agreement of both delegations, it was decided that the studies 21) Availability of groundwater in the TDPS system, and 22) Comprehensive Analysis of Supply and Water Demand in the Lake Titicaca basin (Incorporates the results of studies 1, 2 and 3) will be included in the TDA process. In addition, the studied 20) Preparation of Management Strategy proposal for fisheries in Lake Poopo and Uru Uru was merged by study 19.  Of the 19 Complementary Studies, in December 2019 only two of them were under implementation, while 11 studies were at different stages of procurement and administrative process. By June 2020, seven studies are currently under implementation, while 9 studies are in the final stages of procurement and are expected to start implementation in July and August of 2020 in order from their results to be included in the TDA and SAP.  A COVID-19 risk analysis was made to each of the studies and several precautions have been taken to ensure the safety of the contractors involved in their implementation, such as the requirement of safety equipment and health insurance. In addition, due to immobilization measures taken by both countries, several contracts had to be addended to incorporate the additional times for implementation once the binational mobilizations are allowed again.  The TDA, to be developed by a consulting firm, had a call for proposals launched during Q4 2019, however it was not successful due to a low quality of technical proposals. In February 2020, a second call for proposals was launched, whoever due to the COVID-19 context, the period had to be extended two times. Finally, by the end of June, the process received enough proposals and began the technical evaluation process which is currently underway. The TDA development is expected to begin by mid-July 2020, for 12 months, until July 2021.  Outcome 2  The development of the IWRM Courses has a progress of 20%, however the process was cancelled in March 2020 due to insufficient technical quality of the products presented by the consulting firm identified by both delegations. Later, in coordination with both delegations, it was decided that the progress would be resumed using individual contractors. In this sense, ToR will be developed and launched for calls of proposals in Q3 2021, with the design process expected to finish by December 2020 to then implemented the courses during 2021 to all the intended beneficiaries.  Outcome 3  Nine out of the eleven pilot projects are under implementation and its expected that they will generate important results and lessons to implement the IWRM strategy in the TDPS System.  In Bolivia, the pending project is the “Application of ancestral technologies for the control of sedimentation in source, San Andrés de Machaca” which is undergoing a change in implementing partner due to administrative difficulties with the initial partner - Universidad Indígena Boliviana – Aymara “Tupak Katari” (UNIBOL) - a change that will be approved by the Steering Committee in their next meeting. In Peru, the pending project is the “Monitoring of the impact on water quality in areas of high pressure Piscícola using automatic stations” which currently in suspense due to th need of procurement of an automatic water monitoring station which is under the responsibility of UNDP and with its second procurement process intended to begin in July 2020.  It's worth mentioning that since March 2020 (March 16th in Peru and March 22nd in Bolivia), both countries have entered strict quarantines as a response to COVID-19. These restrictions have limited the abilities of the projects of implement field activities and in this sense most pilot projects in Peru and Bolivia have expressed the need to have an additional time to complete their projects activities and achieve the expected results of their work plans. In addition, one of the pilot projects is also waiting for the procurement of a highly specific equipment in order to start implementation.  Finally, we should mention that the Bolivia pilots also had some difficulties in Q4 2019 (October and November 2019) due to the complex political context of Bolivia and the subsequent social conflicts that arose.  Outcome 4  This outcome is based on the results of the Complementary Study 9 – “Implementation of the Environmental Monitoring System for the TDPS System” - and which is under technical review to complete the procurement process after the calls for proposals finished in June 2020. The implementation is expected to begin in August 2020 under the guidance of the Binational Technical Monitoring Group.  Outcome 5  The Environmental Education and Citizen Participation is currently under being designed by a consultancy firm with a progress of 60% and it's expected to be completed by October 2020 in order to start proper implementation in Q4 2020.  In addition, the Project webpage is already implemented, as well as the social networks, which server as the main channel of communication of the project.  Finally, the project has currently supported the activities of the “Grupo Impulsor” for the water management council of Titicaca (Peru) and its expecting to support a similar platform in Poopo and Katari Watersheds in Q3 and Q4 of 2020  Outcome 6  The Environmental Education and Citizen Participation is currently under being designed by a consultancy firm with a progress of 60% and it's expected to be completed by October 2020 in order to start proper implementation in Q4 2020.  |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The overall assessment of the project is Moderately Unsatisfactory. During this reporting period the project has moved forward the achievement of its main objectives and results. Both countries, through their respective National Water Authorities, technically agreed on a Protocol for Monitoring Water Quality in Lake Titicaca unifying criteria for technical procedures for binational monitoring of Lake Titicaca, which is an important milestone that will serve as valuable input for the preparation of the ADT and SAP. The project has been providing support to the creation of the Water Resources Council of the Titicaca Basin to be integrated by the Regional Government of Puno, Provincial and District Municipalities, Organizations of Agricultural and Non-Agrarian Water Users, civil and academic society, Rural and Native Communities and Special Projects, among others. As well, the reengineering process of the Binational Authority of Lake Titicaca (ALT) is already under way, which will be also an important milestone in order to have a strengthened body in charge of the implementation and monitoring of the Strategic Action Plan. However, there are some milestones that have not been met yet in order to assure the achievement of the project’s goals by its end time, for example, the complementary studies to support the preparation of the TDA and SAP have not been finished yet and therefore it has not been possible to start the elaboration of the TDA and SAP. Here it should be noted that the Country Offices, together with the implementing partners, will evaluate and define a strategy to accelerate the preparation of the TDA and the SAP, which will be put under consideration by the Steering Committee. Likewise, UNDP Offices will follow-up and directly participate in the process in order to facilitate it.  With regard to investment targets to mitigate pressures in the TDPS, this year in Peru, construction works for the treatment of Wastewater, management of solid waste and infrastructure for more than US$ 300 million are already being carried out. Meanwhile in Bolivia around US$15 million are being executed in i) wastewater treatment plants and pilots for integrated water management in the Katari Watershed, ii) enhancing drainage and solid waste infrastructure in Copacaba and Tiahuanacu, among others. However, it is necessary to have accurate information on the increases in comparison with the baseline .In this sense the project team has now been working the baseline of both countries' investments to mitigate pressures in the TDPS for RTA approval.  Regarding the implementation of the Pilots, progress has been seen during this reporting period since most of them are already in execution (in both Peru and Bolivia) despite the declaration of the state of emergency declared in both countries in 2020, due to the COVID 19 pandemic. At this stage it is important support the implementation of these pilots through solid monitoring by the project, systematizing results and see how they can be elevated at the level of policies.  In relation to the capacity building process for SAP preparation, the development of the TDA Course has been an important step to standardize the roadmap in the preparation of SAP and TDA. However, there were certain inconveniences with the consulting firm hired, which is why the course of the actions will be resumed to be completed this year.  Regarding Communication and Environmental Education Strategy, participation and education of the key actors, the project is still working in the strategy developing that will aim at the empowerment and appropriation of stakeholders about the management tools such the SAP to advance viable solutions to address the TDPS central problems, which is expected to be ready by this year. Meanwhiile, communicational chanels such as social media (facebook, twitter and instagram) and the webpage are working. Regarding the work on the gender approach, while it is pending to develop a gender analysis and action plan, the project has considered incorporating the gender and interculturality perspective into some of its outputs, such as in the design of materials for the Integrated Water Resources Management Courses, and the Environmental Education and Citizen Participation Strategy , in the Environmental Education and Citizen Participation Strategy and in some of its pilots.  It should be noted that given the diversity of topics and actors involved for the projects activities, it was needed to establish administrative mechanisms and arrangements that were not initially provided with the detail required for a binational project, as is the case the role of the Binational Technical Committee and the processes to achieve consensus for the elaboration of the Terms of Reference or the approval of the products of the different Project Consulting. It took time for both countries in Consensus-building on the approach of technical issues related to the construction of the ADT, a process that is constantly under construction. Hard work has been done on building the technical consensus on various issues - following the IWRM approach - such as biodiversity, resource availability climate change, productive activities, environmental education, among others.  In general terms, the COVID-19 pandemic has generated delays in the execution of the activities planned for the period March-June 2020, especially field activities, given the restrictions of social mobilization. The project team implemented an adaptative management strategy to mitigate the effects of this situation, however, the risks of the extension of the pandemic and the state of emergency of the countries still persist. On the other hand, the project faced certain difficulties in hiring consultants in the face of the high specialization of the topics of consultancies causing process drops. In view of this, the technical requirements in the preparation of or TOR are also being reviewed, as will invitations to proponents of other processes to participate in the new revised processes.  As for the Management Response, the progress of the key actions of the Action Plan has been monitored from Office Peru, which has been recently updated and is under review by the Project Board. Under this Plan, as already mentioned, the baseline for the investment target of both countries has been being worked on as well as the revision of some other indicators in light of the recommendations that emerged from the MTR.  Finally, it is worth highlighting that there is a firm commitment of the delegates of both countries to continue addressing the main causes of the degradation of biodiversity and water resources of the TDPS system and reach agreements for it.  |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | During the second quarter of 2020 continued or with the implementation of the project under the context of COVID 19, which has caused some difficulties in implementing the planned activities at both operational and administrative. Although it is true that the project showed significant progress with the start of 5 pilot projects during 2019 and 2020, there were significant delays that prevented compliance with the other components such as the preparation of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and the Strategic Action Program, as well as the design of IWRM training courses which were suspended until August 2020, this added to the stoppage of activities by COVID 19. Learned lessons: It is important for UNDP to review its strategy for selecting consultants in the national / international market to ensure the quality of the products provided by individual consultants and / or consulting firms, to avoid delays during project implementation. Regarding the issue of gobernance, it is necessary to program in advance the actions and administrative procedures for institutional arrangements in order to start time to the activities of the project.  |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment | During the implementation period, the project has continued in the implementation of is activities, actively promoting the construction of binational consensus in technical issues relevant for both countries and starting the implementation of activities after the achievement of said consensus, actively taking actions of achieve them in reasonable time periods. The binational dialogue and consensus, while taking significantly longer than expected, have allowed the project to enhance the participation of relevant actors and strengthen their commitment to the implementation of the projects' activities.  On the other hand, even though the project has taken actions to continue with the implementation of its activities, even under particularly challenging context such as the political context of Bolivia during Q4 2019 and the COVID-19 pandemic, caused a slowdown in the level of communications and coordination with Bolivian and Peruvian institutions as well as negatively impacting the field activities in some areas, which the project managed to overcome in Q1 2020. Most recently, the COVID-19 pandemic that started in March 2020, has created significant difficulties for the project both at a binational and national level. While the project engaged in remote working and maintain constant virtual communications, as well as taking actions to rescheduling certain actions, the mobility limitations in Peru and Bolivia have severely impacted the possibility of doing field work which needs to be implemented in both countries, as well as creating difficult conditions for the procurement of equipment and hiring of consultancies. All these aspects have caused a significant slowdown of project activities during part of Q1 2020 and all Q2 2020, which is reflected in the delivery of this periods.  While, we see an improvement in the outlook of COVID-19 in Peru and Bolivia, there is no certainty that the issue has been overcome and that the next quarters will allow the regular implementation of activities of the project and that some could be achieved by year 2020. For this reason, during June 2020, the Project has updated the AWP 2020 to reflect the expected implementation during this period and in which the expected delivery has been reduced by around 1.2 million USD in relation to the initial AWP 2020. However, due to the binational nature of the project, it requires both countries to lift and maintain the possibility of free mobilization across borders, which up to this date has not occurred. Unfortunately, if the restrictions are not lifted by the start of Q3 2020, the project will face an even higher delay in its activities, to the point in which it might not be possible to properly achieve its end objectives such as the development of the TDA and SAP without an extraordinary extension of the implementation period.  Component 1  During the present period, following the efforts of periods reports, the project has seen an important progress in achieving the required consensus between both countries in relation to the complementary studies during Q3 and Q4 of 2019, which has allowed the project to start the implementation process during 2020 starting with launching calls for proposals for consultants and consulting firms. Similarly, the ToR of the TDA reflecting the new implementation mechanism was also approved and calls for proposals were launched to find a suitable firm to develop this study.  Unfortunately, while it's true that some studies still require some level of technical consensus due to potential synergies with the activities of other institutions, the main issue affecting this component has been the difficulty to secure procurement of services and professional for the required studies due to an insufficient number of offers for each study, a lack of technical quality in the proposals received for the studies, or a proposal costs that exceed the amount of budget available for the study. For instance during the first call for proposals for the TDA, the technical offers did not have a sufficient technical quality as concluded by both delegations thus the process could not continue, similarly, other process such as hiring professional for certain studies could not be completed because offers were over 100% the budget available. This has caused that during Q1 and Q2 many of the calls for proposal had to be extended or launched for a second time in order to obtain a technically sound proposals, and issue compounded with the general slowdown of economic activities due to COVID-19, have caused further delay in the actual implementation of the studies.   Component 2  Durante the present period, in addition to the projects that were already implemented during the previous report – which have continued their activities without further issues during Q3 and Q4 2019, an important group of pilot projects have started their implementation during Q4 2019 after hiring the professionals in charge of said projects and the updated of their specific AWP. In this sense, during Q1 2020, these projects have gathered information for their specific baseline documents, have develop specific technical requirements for equipment's, and started the implementation of the pilot areas. Unfortunately the COVID-19 pandemic has created a significant impacts in their implementation schedules since they have not been able to continue with most of their activities which involved fieldwork and preparation of their pilot areas, this slowdown has been further aggravated by limitation in the procurement of equipment's due to COVID quarantine. In addition, there have been some administrative difficulties including a delay in coordination with relevant actors for the validation of certain requirements, extended procurement process due to the complexity of the requirements and others, and while the project has established and promote mechanisms for facilitate the coordination there has been an impact in the implementation schedule.  Component 3  During this reporting period, this component had someimport progress since the Binational Monitoring Group was established and the ToR for the design of the Environmental Monitoring System of the TDPS were agreed by both delegations. This process, while also experiencing certain delays due to COVID-19 context, is expected to continue as planned and the monitoring system is expected to be develop in time to be included as part of the SAP.  Component 4  During this period this component also had important progress since the webpage of the project was implemented and is currently active providing information about the projects, its activities, as well as information about the TDPS in general, which will server to further promote and engage relevant actors. Similarly, the Environmental Education and Citizen Participation is currently under development, after having a significant participatory diagnosis in Q1 2020, and it's expected to be completed by Q4 2020 and properly implemented during 2021 using appropriate mechanisms in line with the COVI context, such as the use of virtual or radio communications.  In conclusion, in line with the analysis for each component and the context in which the Project is facing, the National Direction of The Project (MINAM) considers that the project’s implementation is Moderately Unsatisfactory. While often of the issues faced in previous reports have been controlled and the project had an important increase in its implementation, there is still and overall delay in the implementation when compared to the intended milestones. In addition , due to the COVID-19 context some adaptive measures are needed, including the need to consider the need to provide and additional extension to the IWRM-TDPS management that will allowed it to recover the time lost due to the COVID immobilization, as well as enhancing the administrative resources available for the project particularly in de procurement of essential equipment's and services to the Project.  |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 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** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | For Development Objective progress, the rating for this reporting period is Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), coinciding with the ratings from the Implementing Partner, the GEF OFP, the Country Office and the Project Coordinator; and maintaining the same rating as the one given in 2019 (except the project coordinator that rated the progress at that time as Moderately Satisfactory – MS). The reason for such rating is because the 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, and for this in August 2020 a meeting with the RTA, both COs and the PMU took place in order to define a route map to follow for updating the project’s results framework based in the recommendations given during the MTR (late 2019) and for preparing a transformational strategy in order to face the delays mainly with the TDA/SAP preparation and the pilot projects implementation.  Project is running almost its four year of implementation (since ProDoc signature) and is off track to achieve project results as expected by project end targets. The progress achieved is indicated in the following lines.  For objective 1 the following have been achieved: i) Protocol for Binational Water Quality Monitoring in Titicaca Lake which aims to unify criteria for the measurement of field parameters, collection, preservation, storing and transport of water quality samples; ii) Binational Plan for the Conservation of the Giant Frog of the Titicaca and the Zambullidor; iii) First Binational Workshop for the presentation and analysis of the Diagnosis of the Zambullidor population for its conservation and actions to strengthen the Binational Plan for the Conservation of the Zambullidor. For objective 2, these are the obtained results: i) the watershed management organizations for Katari and Poopo have been established; ii) 8 workshops to strengthening the process of creating the Water Resources Council for the Titicaca Watershed in support to the Driving group of the Water Resources Council for the Titicaca Basin; iii) 3 virtual meetings related to the Work Plan for the selection of representative for the Water Resource Council. For objective 3, the following results were obtained: i) USD 279.46 million (USD 263.6 million from Peru and USD 15.86 million from Bolivia) government investment to control and mitigate major environmental pressures in the TDPS.  In outcome 1, 7 complementary studies are under implementation: i) EC 1 – Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling in the slope of Lake Titicaca, Peru; ii) EC 2 – Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modelling on the slope of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia; iii) EC 4 – Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. Dynamic regionalization; iv) EC 5 – Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. Statistical regionalization; v) EC 6 – Preparation of a methodological guide for risk studies of aquatic and terrestrial systems in the face of the effects of climate change in the TDPS system and its validation at the pilot level in the Ramis, Desaguadero and Poopó hydrographic units; vi) EC 10 – Evaluation of the conservation status and proposal of Strategy and Binational Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of the species of the genus Orestias spp in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes; and vii) EC 14 – Proposal of actions for the conservation of indicator species: the Titicaca (Rollandia microptera) diver in the TDPS system, which includes Lake Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru.  For outcome 3, according to the MTR recommendation this indicator should be reviewed in order to effectively register the progress of the pilot projects. This progress is registered in the following lines: 01 – B – 01 – Application of ancestral technologies for the control of sedimentation in source, San Andres de Machaca (here the Universidad Indígena Bolivariana – Aymara ‘Tupak Katari UNIBOL’ will be replaced by other institution); 02-B-02 – Revitalization of bofedales contributing to the availability of water – Municipio de Charaña started implementation on June 23rd 2020; 03-B-03 – Bioremediation of the Huatajata and Cohana Bay areas of Lake Titicaca and economic revaluation of the totora which started implementation in August 2019 with 16% accumulated progress; 04-B-04- Water quality monitoring system in the Suches river basin started activities on May 10th 2019 with 30% of accumulated progress; 05-B-05 – Permanent Observatory of Titicaca Lake started implementation in January 2019; 06-P-01 – Sediment and mercury load reduction techniques generated by mining activities in the headwaters of the Ramis river basin started activities in November 2019 and has 16% of implementation; 07 – P – 02 – Phytoremediation techniques in bodies of water affected by domestic wastewater in Bahia Interior of Puno started implementation in Nov. 2019 with 16% of progress; 08 – P – 03 – Creation of the water resource management system in the Ilave – Titicaca river basin of the Puno Region started implementation in December 2019 with 16% of progress; 10-P-05- Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon – Juliaca started implementation on October 10th 2018 with 65% of progress; 11-P-06 – Implementation of management activities and technologies and reduction of the use of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining areas towards a more integrated basin management started implementation in May 2019 with 32% of progress.  In Outcome 4, the Binational Monitoring Working Group was formed to provide advice and guidance on the design and implementation on the Environmental Monitoring System of the TDPS and in order to update the level of satisfaction of information on the TDPS the project will perform surveys to national, regional and local actors that engage with this system.  For Outcome 5 the following results have been achieved: i) facebook, twitter and Instagram accounts created; ii) webpage created and operative; iii) bimonthly bulletins.  In Outcome 6 the following results were achieved: i) 8 platforms with active involvement from public authorities and social and productive leaders in the TDPS system have been identified by the project (Katari Basin Management Platform, Poopo Basin Management Platforma, Multisectoral Commission for the environmental prevention and recuperation of lake Titicaca and tributaries, Water Resources Management Council for Titicaca Basin, Binational Technical Commission for Suches River, Binational Technical Commission for Maure Mauri River, National Commissions for Peru and Bolivia on the Binational Authority for Titicaca Lake); ii) participation in the workshop – Alternative for Environmental Recuperation of Titicaca Lake.  In addition to the previous, it is important to mention that the correspondent MTR process in the project was run in 2019 and it gave five Moderately Unsatisfactory - MU (in project objective and outcomes 1, 2, 4 and 5) ratings and two Moderately Satisfactory -MS (in outcomes 3 and 6) in the progress toward achievements. So, it is clear that many actions are needed to face in order to guarantee the completion of project’s results. For this, as mentioned before, a meeting was done with UNDP and the PMU in order to define a route map, starting with the results framework review. In parallel, the project is going to prepare a transformational strategy not only to track the MTR recommendations, but also to guarantee the consecution of project’s results. In order to monitor the previous, the RTA will propose a meeting/call every two months with both COs and the PMU, starting in September 2020.  It is worth to mention also that project requested its first non-cost extension, granted until November 2021 with the official closure, but as it is for all known, many impacts related to covid-19 have affected the project planning, starting with the preparation of the TDA/SAP and in parallel with all the work in the field in the pilot projects, communication issues, knowledge management, among others. For this reason, once the transformational strategy will be ready, the project will have the elements to assess a new possible extension, including the extra time needed and the available budget for that. This particular will be discussed as priority in the meetings/calls with the RTA, previously mentioned and will be put for consideration and approval of the next PSC.  In terms of IP rating for this reporting period it is Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU). This rating is given because the project implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. As mentioned for DO, the implementation progress could be improved if adaptative management is undertaken immediately (the indicated transformational strategy). In addition to this, for the present report, the cumulative financial delivery is of 25.06% since project start, which means an important delay for almost four years that project is being implemented, which is also correspondent with the delays indicated in the DO. And, regarding the annual workplan implementation, at the end of 2019 the project expenditure was of 60% of what was planned, and up to day, 2020, the delivery is 14.07% (according to PIMS+). So, clear delays in programmatic and financial progress are affecting the project.  In terms of co-financing, it is being tracked by the PMU and according to the last update during MTR around 105% of what was committed by Peru has already been delivered, and around 58% for the case of Bolivia. So, it is recommended to PMU to maintain the tracking of the main partners co-financing which will be also requested during the project TE.  About risks, the project for this reporting period has included three risks: i) (social and environmental – rated as High in ATLAS) Covid-19 context has caused difficulties for implementation, due to mobility restriction and quarantine; ii) (organizational – rated as Substantial in ATLAS) Serious difficulties in hiring contractors and procurement of equipment due to mismatch between market conditions in the area of intervention and the technical requirements and budget available; iii) (operational – rated as Substantial in ATLAS) Revision and consensus process has become very lengthy. For the first risk, as was mentioned before, due to covid-19 affectations in the project planning are registered in field-work, training and community engagement, affecting mainly to TDA/SAP preparation, as well as to the pilot projects. For managing this, the project has focused doing desk activities, implementing remote work and virtual meetings, analyzing data, among others. For the second risk, the following is being done by the project to mitigate the risk: i) enhance communication of calls for proposals through existent communication mechanisms, ii) request for references of potential contractors to the COs; iii) review unsuccessful processes to identify lessons learned and improvements; iv) invite to previous good proponents to participate in new processes, v) prepare informative meetings; among others. For the third risk, the following is being done by the project to mitigate the risk: i) strengthening the national capacities of counterparts; ii) procedures to monitor and follow up the documentation that need to be reviewed; iii) creation of a technical group for the TDA/SAP process to give technical guidance to the Technical Project Committee in the review process; iv) request official designation of focal points for specific topics in the project. So, in general terms, it is recommended to track the risks every quarter in order to see if extra or new measures are needed and to effectively address the main challenges that project is facing. It is recommended to propose a specific item in the transformational strategy for tracking the risks and have them updated all the time.  The SESP of the project was reviewed against the current risks and no new socio-environmental risks were identified.  About gender mainstreaming, although the project was designed during GEF 5 replenishment in which no gender analysis or strategy were compulsory, the project seeks to advance gender equality. In this front, many actions can be presented: i) design of the IWRM courses and the Environmental Education and Civic Participation Strategy with appropriate messages and resources relevant for women and culturally appropriate for local populations; ii) the project ‘Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon – Juliaca’ has a relevant participation of women local leaders as part of the formation of the micro-basin water council and other working groups, and the communities involved have 57% of women participation in planning processes; iii) the pilot project ‘implementation of management activities and technologies and reduction of the use of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining areas towards a more integrated basin management’ has implemented training with a participation of around 20% of women, and in the process of sustainable recovery of gold one of the three selected operations and the first to complete the formalization process is directed by a woman acting as president; iv) every ToR includes, when possible, gender mainstreaming; v) resources for logistics that will not be used due to covid – 19 will be directed to mainstreaming gender in main documents as TDA/SAP.  Finally, it is important to remark the involvement, interest and support of the both countries part of the project, and other key organizations/partners directly involved in the project activities, all of them pushing forward the project activities through great involvement and collaboration. In that sense, from UNDP Regional Hub we encourage to main stakeholders to maintain their interest and involvement to achieve the project ends; and at the same time, we encourage to the project team to work in the transformational strategy, including the update of the project’s results framework, the MTR management responses tracking, the risks tracking and what will be needed to improve the current progress towards the project's results. Please consider this planning process as the top priority for the next months, it could be expected to start the strategy implementation at the end of 2020 or early in 2021, and do count with the regional support to make it possible.  |

# Gender

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

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

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| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective  |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |
| **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 reporting period, the Project has implemented some actions to increase a gender and interculturality perspective. For instance, the design of the IWRM courses and the Environmental Education and Civic Participation Strategy will incorporate appropriate messages and resources relevant for women and culturally appropriate for local populations. The implementation of the Pilot Projects has also aimed to incorporate this perspective. In this sense, the Project of “Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon – Juliaca” has a particularly relevant participation of women local leaders as part of the formation of the micro-basin water council and other working groups. In addition, during the participatory workshops and meetings in which around 180 rural community members of the communities of Unocolla, Kokan, Chacas and Cochokinray were involved, about 57% was composed of females, and as a result will contribute to further enhance female participation in this planning process. Similarly the pilot project “Implementation of management activities and technologies and reduction of the use of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining areas towards a more integrated basin management has implemented training for local mining practitioners in which female participation is of around 20% in each training that aims to provide knowledge and strengthen capacity in best practices for in environmental protection, safety, health, and social practices. In addition, during the implementation of the pilot units for sustainable recovery of gold, one of the three selected operations and the first to complete its formalization process, is directed by a female president, which highlights empowerment of women in the small scale mining. The projects Terms of Reference also include, when possible, the requirement to the develop the activities and products with a gender perspective and expecting the activities to encourage and consider the perspective of women during the development of certain diagnosis and strategies such as the case of the Citizen participation and environmental education strategy, the Inventory of Traditional Knowledge, or as part of the citizen engagement aspect of the SAP. However, it's worth noting that considering a gender focus is limited in most of the project's studies since they are heavily technical and do not consider social components as part of their development such as the case of studies that analyze the presence of certain animal species, or develop climate/hydrological models.  Finally, it worth mentioning that the project was not required in its inception to have a specific Gender Analysis and Action Plan for its activities. In this sense, while there is limited time remaining for implementation, and most potentially available resources - including those that have not been used because of COVID-19 - have been already committed to the implementation of the TDA/SAP, the Project will evaluate the possibility of developing a specific gender analysis and action plan considering the availability of resources, and cleared by the Steering Committee.  |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Through its activities, the pilot project “Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon – Juliaca” has worked towards increasing gender equality and women empowerment in the participatory monitoring of the Chacas Lagoon, and it's expected that by Q3 2020 the approved water management plan of the micro-basin will help to further promote the participation of women in decision making.  On the other hand, through the design of the Environmental Education and Citizen Participation Strategy , the project has engaged and interacted with empowered female leaders that provided their perspective on issues around water resource and productive activities as part of the interviews and focal groups during the participatory process. The perspectives of women have been relevant to provide a clearer context about the need to establish educational mechanisms in several areas of the TDPS system.  |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

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| **SESP:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.**  |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **1) 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.**  |
| The SESP was reviewed and no change is required.  |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.**  |
| No |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.**  |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.**  |
| No |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?**  |
| No |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.**  |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.** **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
|  Milagros Coaquira Pacori, from the Mariano Melgar School, after the intervention of the Pilot Project - Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon - Juliaca – said “The project is very good and interesting in order to know how to care and give value to water, since its indispensable for life” (Annex 58 – Pag 12).  Sabina Ccacca de Ticona from the Cochaquinray community in Juliaca said “In this diagnostic stage, we have learned to recognized our lands, the diversty of birds and plants that exist in our micro-basin and that have some medicinal value aswell”. She is a member of the local Committee of the Pilot Project - Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon – Juliaca (Annex 59 – Pag 16).  Dionisio Quispe Chura, from the Kokan Community said “During the diagnostic stage we have learned to work together in order to know our land, the quality of its water, water sources and rivers, flora and fauna that live here, and how to care for the environment”. He is a member of the local Committee of the Pilot Project - Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon – Juliaca.    |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.** **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The Integrated Water Management Courses is focused in providing training to local public officials and social organizations and will be one of the main educational results generated by the project. The design of this courses will complete their designs by Q4 2020 and start implementation in Q4 and Q1 2021. The Environmental Education, Communication, and Citizen Participation Strategy is under development and will generate several communication materials as well as other tools for promoting environmental education and participation to key actors in the system. In addition, the development of an inventory of traditional knowledge in the TDPS will also generate an important educational document to strengthen to importance of traditions and knowledge related to water management and its associated resources such as “Waru Warus”. Finally, all the documents and technical reports will be shared through the web page (girh-tdps.com) and the social networks of the projects, both under the responsibility of the Binational Coordination Unit. The projects expect that the webpage will serve as a tool and reference of knowledge about the TDPS system, providing information about the project itself and the TDPS system in general In relation to the communications products of the Project, these are the following: i) A facebook page with 939 followers, as well as Twitter and Instagram Accounts; ii) a Webpage (https://girh-tdps.com) with 4,189 visitors until July 2020, and which include 11 blogs for each of the pilot projects. The administration of the webpage is under the responsibility of the Binational Coordination Unit, and it used as the main channel to communicate the activities of the project, as well as educational information about the TDPS. In addition, there is a bimonthly bulletin which also highlights relevant articles about the TDPS.  |

**Project Location Data**

Provide the coordinates for the project’s geo-location sites.  Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude).  If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format.  If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).  If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

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| **Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)\*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. \*Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.** **If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.**  |
| [TDPS.zip](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4383/215699/1737814/1761260/TDPS.zip) |
| **Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.** **If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).** |
| 15.8402 |
| **Longitude** |
| 70.0219 |
| **Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Minutes** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Seconds** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Coordinates description** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** *not available* |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project had two UNV during this reporting period. The first one provided support to the Implementing Partner (MINAM) and served to provide support to the Peruvian delegation as well, this assignment finished in April 2020. The second UNV is currently assigned to the Pilot Project Implementation of management activities and technologies and reduction of the use of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining areas towards a more integrated basin management and providing administrative and technical support for its implementation. As part of the implementation of Pilot Project 01-B-01, while according to PRODOC the institution in charge was the Indigenous University Tupac Katar, due to constant changes in authorities in the university the project was not able to start implementation. As a result, the Ministry of Environment and Water in Bolivia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in coordination with UNDP, will change the implementation strategy of said pilot which will be presented to the Steering Committee in Q3 2020.  |

# 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.