

2021

Project Implementation Report (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-NCE Technical Team | Water and Oceans |
| Management Arrangements | CO Support to NIM |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |
| Implementation Status | 4th PIR |
| GEF Fiscal Year | FY21 |
| Trust Fund | GEF Trust Fund |

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| **Project Description** |
| The Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopó-Salar de Coipasa water system (TDPS) is an endorheic transboundary watershed that is very valuable for Bolivia and Peru and the about 3.6 million people that live in the area. The TDPS also sustain valuable and endemic biodiversity like the Titicaca giant frog and the Titicaca grebe. Water resources and biodiversity are threatened by natural and anthropogenic pressures, the condition of the TDPS has deteriorated and there are evident symptoms of severe problems in several areas of the system. This has occurred despite decades of multiple efforts by the governments of Bolivia and Peru and the existence of the Binational Autonomous Authority for the Water System of Lake Titicaca, Desaguadero River, Lake Poopó, and Salar de Coipasa (ALT), which was established almost 20 years ago. This project will be a catalyst that will contribute to: (i) build a common vision based on IWRM, (ii) establish common planning (i.e., SAP) to guide actions at the binational, national, and local levels, and (iii) mobilize and involve key stakeholders for the integrated management of the system. The project will allocate GEF resources strategically to (1) develop a participatory process to generate an integrated diagnosis on the current situation of the TDPS (i.e., TDA) and an updated master plan agreed by both countries (i.e., SAP), (2) generate practical learning on managing TDPS resources by means of eleven pilot projects, (3) consolidate a comprehensive monitoring program that will be accessible to local technical staff and key stakeholders, and (4) build human and social capital through communication actions for environmental education and citizen participation and coordination in support of IWRM. |

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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 | high |

# Development Objective Progress

It is mandatory for all reported progress to be substantiated by evidence. Please upload evidence files for each objective/outcome via the DO PROGRESS section in the online PIR platform. If there is no evidence to upload, the Project Manager is required to provide an explanation.

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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 2020** | **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 commitments1. Water quality standards harmonized2. Agreement to reduce the polluting load of domestic and industrial sewage3. Agreement for optimizing the TDPS monitoring system | 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 ZambullidorGiven 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 beforeFinally, 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. | During the reporting period, **one (1) binational commitment to address critical aspects of conservation and sustainable use of water resources and advance of IWRM in TDPS have been achieved.**By the end of 2020, based in previous technical agreements and with the support of the Titicaca Binational Authority (ALT), the Binational Protocol for Water Quality in Lake Titicaca reported in the last year, was approved by both governments and published. This technical document will guide the proper monitoring of water quality parameters, including safe handling and sampling procedures and a monitoring network. This information will be fundamental to evaluate water quality in the entire lake and guide decision making towards the protection and conservation of its waters (Annex 1).In addition, while there are no specific agreements related to reduction of pollution from sewage, this issue will be addressed as part of SAP since water pollution has been identified as a relevant priority problem which will involve developing strategic actions as part of the agreed SAP.On the other hand, the Terms of Reference to develop the TDPS water monitoring system are in the process of being approved by both delegations after two unsuccessful bidding processes; it is expected to initiate the third call in July 2021 (Annex 2). This monitoring system aims to: i) Identify and evaluate actions and initiatives to monitor biodiversity, water resources, fisheries and hydrometeorological information of the TDPS system, ii) Identify and prioritize key indicators for environmental monitoring of TDPS system, and iii) Design an administrative and management model for the system to obtain a long term financial sustainability. It is expected to be completed and approved in Q2 2022.The project has also continued developing the Strategy and Binational Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of Orestias sp in lakesTiticaca, Poopo and Uru Uru as part of a complementary study. This study held two workshops in November 2020 (Annex 3) and March 2021 (Annex 4) in order to present the results of the diagnostic evaluation of the species performed by the consultants as well as to gather information and inputs for the mission and vision of this strategy. Currently the study has produced a preliminary version of the strategy (Annex 5) and it’s expected to be approved by December 2021.The Project is also working in developing Priority actions for conservation of cattails, as part of a complementary study which is currently working on concluding the identification of areas of cattails and diagnostic analysis based on remote sensing and it´s expected that the priority actions will be obtained by October 2021.In regard to the Binational Plan for the Conservation of the Giant Frog of the Titicaca and the Zambullidor” (Annex 6), the project is carrying out 03 studies to provide relevant information on the conservation and integral management of habitats, development of management and monitoring protocols, as well as in the generation of scientific knowledge and research on the species and their habitats, in accordance with strategic lines of action 2, 3 and 4 of the Binational Plan: i) 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, ii) 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, and iii) Proposal of actions for the conservation of indicator species: Zambullidor the Titicaca diver in the TDPS system, which includes Lake Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru (Annex 7).Finally, it is worth mentioning that while these commitments 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 issues as part of SAP, etc.) and requirements outside the defined activities of the project. |
| Number of organizations for watershed management/ councils for basin water resources | 1 | n/a | >3 | 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. | Since the beginning of the project, this indicator was focused in three water management organizations in the Titicaca, Katari and Poopo Watersheds. As reported in the previous PIR the project has continued its effort to support the work of the Katari and Poopo organizations and the formation of the Titicaca water resource council.During this period, the project participated 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), which concluded in the development of a technical document for the creation of this council (Annex 8). This document was later delivered to the Peruvian Water Authority for approval and is currently under review and solving some questions to their contents, and it is expected to be approved by April 2022. As part of this process, the IWRM-TDPS Project participated in six meetings:•Meeting in July 2020 to receive information on the selection process of the representatives to the Water Resource Council (Annex 9)•Meetings in August 2020 to agree on the physical scope (limits) of the Water Resource Council (Annex 10 and Annex 11)•Meeting in September to resume activities on the creation of the Water Resource Council (Annex 12)•Meeting in November 2020 to receive the reports on the election of representatives to the Water Resource Council from Local Governments and working plans from rural communities (Annex 13)•Meeting in January 2021 to present the technical document for the creation of Water Resource Council and its presentation to the local Water Authority (Annex 14)On the other hand, the MMAYA-Bol, started the activities to create the Interinstitutional Platform for Suches River with the objective to create a space of coordination and consensus of government, local and social actors, to promote appropriate and agreed decisions to enhance governance in the watershed as well as priority actions. In June 2020 a Diagnostic of the Suches River was developed (Annex 15), and currently the process has identified institutions and actors to be invited to participate in this platform.As well, the project has started providing support to the Katari and Poopo platforms (Bolivia), having scheduled a workshop for the second half of 2021 to strengthen the design structure of Master Plans for both Basins, as well as articulate actions and proposals between these strategic basins towards updating the Global Master Plan of the TDPS system (Annex 16).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. |
| Government investment to control and mitigate major environmental pressures in the TDPS (USD) | To be calculated at the start of the project $173,756,889.57 | n/a | Increase of >50% | 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. | During the reporting period the Government investment to control and mitigate major environmental pressures in the TDPS is of 197,997,048.49 (USD) which represents an increase of 13.95% compared to the baseline.The project has defined the baseline of investments using 2017 as a cutoff date which was calculated as 173,756,889.57 (USD. 141,070,735.49 of Perú y USD. 32,686,154.08 of Bolivia) in coordination with UNDP and National Coordination, which was later approved by the Project Steering Committee on March 2021. It is important to mention that in said period, investments in Peru were particularly significant, among which two projects to expand and improve drinking water and sewerage services for the towns of Juli and Desaguadero stand out, amounting to a total amount of USD. 37,365,309.09.On the other hand, the governments of Bolivia and Peru, during this period carried out a process of verification and adjustment of the investment amounts to control and mitigate the main environmental pressures in the TDPS, corresponding to the periods 2018 and 2019 (Annex 17 Investment Peru, Annex 18, Investment Bolivia), which present then:- 2018: USD. 89,399,066.58 (USD. 35,466,451.09 for Perú and USD. 53,932,615.49 for Bolivia)- 2019: USD. 108,597,981.91 (USD. 45,475,871.96 for Perú and USD. 63,122,109.95 for Bolivia)This accumulated investment in these two periods (2018 and 2019), amounts to USD. 197,997,048.49 (USD. 80,942,323.05 in Peru and USD. 117,054,725.44 in Bolivia), which respond to the dynamics and fluctuation of investments in each country. Thus, to date, the percentage that increased in investment to control and mitigate major environmental pressures in the TDPS (Peru and Bolivia) in relation to the baseline is 13.95%At the close of this report, we do not have the figures for the 2020 investment amounts because the governments are in the process of collecting the information.It should be noted that the difference between the investment amount of USD. 197,997,048.49 and the amount reported in the previous IRP of USD. 279,460,000.00, corresponds to two investment projects of the Peruvian side that are planned to be executed as of 2021 and 2022, which due to an error were reported as executed in 2019.Finally, it is expected that the Peruvian government will present an investment during 2021 and 2024 for an approximate amount of USD. 289,847,338.27. |
| **The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Evidence uploaded:** | **YES** |
| **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 2020** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Approval of TDA and SAP.The SAP is based on IWRM and watershed management | Does not include the IWRM perspective.Both countries have adopted the concept of watershed management. | TDA formally approved by both governments. | Approved by both governments. Year 4. SAP formally approved by both governments. Year 4. SAP incorporates IWRM strategies for each hydrographic unit, (levels 3 and 4) in the TDPS (14 units) | 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 2021EC 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. | During the reporting period neither the TDA nor the SAP have been approved yet.The TDA began its development in January 2021 and has a progress percentage of 30%, and its completion is expected until March 2022.In the fourth quarter of 2020, the members of the Core Group TDA (a technical body broadly representative of the countries involved in the project for the formulation of the TDA), the Binational Technical Committee and technical delegates from both countries were trained on the GEF methodology for the development of the TDA / SAP, with the following content: Module 1. Introduction to the TDA / SAP process, Module 2. Developing the ADT, Module 3. Developing the SAP, and Module 4. Planning the TDA / SAP process. The training was given under the virtual modality and in two groups: i) the first aimed at the Bolivian delegation, held between October 21 and 23, 2020, with a total of 27 participants (18 men and 9 women) and ii) for the delegation of Peru between October 28 and 30, 2020, with a total of 20 participants (12 men and 8 women) with a duration of 12 hours each (Annex 19).The first draft document of the TDA has been finished and its completion is expected to be done until January, 2022. As a preview of this report, the following activities were carried out: i) preparation of the plan of work (Annex 20), ii) identification of transboundary problems (Annex 21. Output 2) and iii) analysis of causal chains (Annex 22), the latter two are under review and solving observations. The project is helping countries delegations to establishing some measures to expedite the review of the document, such as holding national workshops and binational meetings (Annex 23).It is important to note that it was expected to have the TDA for the first semester of this year, however, this did not occur because the first contracting process was declared unsuccessful, so another process had to be carried out.To have complementary information for the TDA elaboration process, on July 14, 2020, the activity of compiling, analyzing and systematizing information on water resources, biodiversity, sociocultural, among others, was concluded for Bolivia (Annex 24), whose results, together with the systematization of Peru (Annex 25), have been considered in the elaboration of the TDA.In relation to the SAP, it is expected to have the Terms of Reference approved by both countries until the end of August 2021 and to begin with its preparation in November 2021 and end until September 2022.Regarding the implementation of the nineteen (19) Complementary Studies (CE) that will provide updated information to be used in the development of the TDA / SAP, 8 additional complementary studies have been initiated during the reporting period:- EC 3 Estimation of the multisector water demand of the TDPS system – Peru and Bolivia- EC 8 Systematization and analysis of water quality information in the TDPS System.- EC 11 Hydroacoustic monitoring and evaluation of the giant frog (Telmatobius culeus) in Lake Titicaca- 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- EC 15 Binational diagnosis of the state of the totora reeds Schoenoplectus totora in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes- EC 16 Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Titicaca- EC 18 Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Poopó and Uru UruThe cumulative progress of the 19 studies is as follows: five (5) Studies concluded, ten (10) Studies in process of elaboration and four (4) Studies in the hiring process.The 05 complementary studies (CE) concluded are:EC 1 “Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling in the slope of Lake Titicaca, Peru” this study allowed estimating the flows in the Peruvian basins of the TDPS system such as Huancané (16.98 m3 / s), Azángaro (44.52 m3 / s), Pucará (32.22 m3 / s, Ramis (76.58 m3 / s), Coata (27.59 m3 / s) and Ilave (35.49 m3 / s) that give a great contribution in terms of surface runoff to Lake Titicaca (Annex 26). It was determined that the basins with the highest reliability and certainty in the hydrological model obtained from the SWAT modeling, are the Huancané, Azángaro, Ramis, Coata and Ilave basins, where the model has been calibrated and validated, followed by the basins with medium certainty, which are Suches, Illpa and Callacame basins, where no calibration or validation has been carried out but they are close to the calibrated basins; and finally the basins with low model certainty are the Mauri Chico, Mauri, Caño, Ushusuma basins and the 0155 inter-basin (as defined by ANA). In these basins, due to their distance from the calibration stations and the lack of data in them, they were given the lowest certainty. It should be noted that this study was concluded in August 2020.EC 2 “Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling on the slope of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia”, the objective of the study was to update and report the hydroclimatic information and hydrological modeling of the TDPS system, in the Bolivian area, for the period 1981-2016.(Annex 27). Although its completion was scheduled for December 2020, due to the need to perform functional tests of the hydrological model, it was concluded in June 2021.EC 4 “Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System”. This study should have concluded in January 2021; However, it went through an extensive bi-national technical review and validation process by SENAMHI of Peru and MMAyA of Bolivia, for which it was only approved in May 2021. (Annex 27-A)EC 5 “Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. Statistical regionalization” was completed in July 2020. (Annex 27-B).Studies EC 4 and EC 5 made it possible to apply scaling procedures between the two countries based in 5 global climate models through two procedures, considering two representative paths of greenhouse gas concentration.In general, the climate scenario studies for the TDPS system made it possible to define: i) the spatial distribution of the projected changes in precipitation in the period 2036-2065, ii) maximum temperature, the projections suggest a generalized increase throughout the system TDPS. These increases present a spatial gradient, since around Lake Titicaca the changes are minor and increase when moving away from it. (Annex 28).EC 18 Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Poopó and Uru Uru, was concluded in March 2021, through which the current state of the fishing resource was determined and the guidelines for the formulation of the fisheries management strategy were established, as results the following guidelines are proposed: i) adaptation of the lakes, ii) management actions, iii) research and iv) coordination. (Annex 29).The (10) studies in progress are:EC 3 Estimation of the multisector water demand of the TDPS system - Peru and Bolivia. The study is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Water of Bolivia and the National Water Authority of Peru, through this study the current and future water demand of the TDPS System will be estimated, considering the uses for irrigation purposes, use for drinking water, industrial, mining, and agricultural use, among others, for each hydrographic unit of the system. The study is expected to be completed by the end of December 2021, however, by October 2021 there will be product 10 (Elaboration of a database, with the demand information and inventoried water uses) for its consideration in the elaboration of the TDA.EC 6 Preparation of a methodological guide for risk studies of aquatic and terrestrial systems to the effects of climate change in the TDPS system and its validation at the pilot level in the Ramis, Desaguadero and Poopó hydrographic units.Considering the importance of knowing and maintaining the fundamental processes of ecosystems and the analysis of risks associated with climate change, this guide constitutes a valuable tool for decision-making, as well as for planning and development of the territory. To date, there are two approved deliverables and one under review:i) Proposal of a conceptual model for the analysis of risks associated with climate change in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems appropriate to the TDPS system, specifying each of its components and the relationship between them from a scientific perspective and based on traditional knowledge. (Annex 30), ii) Report of indicators and variables required for the application of the conceptual model to the TDPS system, as well as the availability of variables and methodological proposals to fill information gaps. (Annex 31), and iii) Measurement and evaluation protocols of the identified variables and indicators, considering the analysis, was presented by the consultant on May 12, 2021, and is in the second review, it is expected to have its approval until July 30, 2021 (Annex 32).EC 6 was scheduled to be completed in April 2021; However, due to technical deficiencies in the deliverables and delays in the review process by the delegations, the completion of the final product (Methodological Guide) was postponed to October 2021.EC 8 Systematization and analysis of water quality information in the TDPS System.Its objective is to prepare a database as a tool that facilitates the Evaluation of the quality of the water resources of the TDPS system based on information generated in the last 10 years by competent entities of Peru and Bolivia. To date, Product 2: Analysis of the historical evolution, trends and temporal changes of the quality of the water resources of the TDPS system and proposal for the structure of the database and interactive geodatabase, was concluded (Annex 33).To date, there is product 2 of analysis of the historical evolution, trends and temporal changes in the quality of the water resources of the TDPS system and a proposal for the structure of the database and interactive geodatabase, a document that will serve as input for the preparation of the TDA.This study should have been completed in February 2021; However, during its development there were differences in the technical approach between the delegations of Bolivia and Peru, for which reason several binational technical meetings were held that allowed the continuity of the study, and activities were resumed as of July 2021, causing a delay of 6 months; completion is expected in October 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. There is a diagnosis and evaluation of the conservation status of species of the genus Orestias (Annex 34) and the preliminary proposal of the Binational Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of this species in Lake Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru (Annex 35) which is under review by both delegations.This study should have been completed in October 2020; However, the contract was temporarily suspended, due to the impossibility of carrying out field work in both countries due to COVID 19 and the closure of the border between Bolivia and Peru, as well as due to health problems of the consultant in charge of the study. Its conclusion is expected in October 2021.EC 11 Hydroacoustic monitoring and evaluation of the giant frog (Telmatobius culeus) in Lake Titicaca. For the development of this study, UNDP and the Institute of the Sea of Peru (IMARPE) signed the Memorandum of Understanding (Annex 36) in September 2020 in order to carrying out studies of distribution, concentration, behavior and biological aspects of the giant frog in Lake Titicaca, using hydroacoustic techniques. The study contemplates the collection of live giant frogs with fishing gear, and due to travel restrictions and the closure of the border between Peru and Bolivia, field work cannot be carried out. The activities of this study are on standby due to the impossibility of carrying out the field work due to IMARPE's dispositions because of COVID 19, which make it difficult to start. In this regard, IMARPE informed that it will send a formal communication to the National Project Management regarding the feasibility of its execution. In case of not starting activities until August 2021, this situation will be submitted to the CTB for consideration, in order to make a decision on its continuity.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 (Foundation for Sciences of the Natural History Museum "Alcide d´Orbigny") for the development of both studies. The activities began on July 2020 and will end in February 2022 (instead of April 2021), due to delays in carrying out field work and the need to change the strategy for implementing activities due to the closure of the border Bolivia Peru.As of the date of this report, the following products are developed: i) Two documents of systematization and analysis of technical scientific and management information available on studies related to natural history, habitat preference, ecology and population size available regarding the Titicaca giant frog (Telmatobius culeus) in Peru and Bolivia for EC 12 (Annex 37) and EC 13 (Annex 38), ii) Methodological proposal, for the Snorkel study (Annex 39) and the Genetics study (Annex 40). The field work and subsequent phylogenetic analysis in a foreign laboratory will be carried out between June 2021 and February 2022 (Annex 41). Although the final results of this study will not be included in the TDA, they will generate very valuable information on the conservation status of this species, which will allow planning strategic actions for its conservation in the SAP.EC 14 Proposal of actions for the conservation of indicator species: the “Zambullidor” of Titicaca (Rollandia microptera) 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.To date there are: i) Diagnosis and situational characterization of the populations of the Diver that includes the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes, and the Umayo and Arapa lagoons (Annex 41-A) and ii) Methodological, socialized and validated proposal, for the population study of the Titicaca diver (Annex 42).Field work is pending to estimate the population size of the diver in its area of distribution, which could not be carried out due to mobilization restrictions and border closure due to COVID - 19, which is still closed. To resume this activity, the hiring of two work teams was scheduled, one for each country, activities will begin in the third quarter of 2021 and will be concluded in December 2021.EC 15 Binational diagnosis of the state of the totora reeds (Schoenoplectus californicus) in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes, began on November 6, 2020, and its completion is expected until the end of September 2021. At the moment, there are two approved products: i) Work plan and methodology (Annex 43) and ii) Preliminary results of the identification and quantification of the distribution of cattails in Lake Titicaca and the systematization of information (Annex 44). Currently Product 3 under review, which consists of the document on the conservation status of the cattails in Lake Titicaca, the biomass estimates for the wet season, the analysis of sources of disturbance and impacts to this ecosystem, and the initial proposal of priority actions for the conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystems of the cattails (Annex 45). Its completion is expected in November 2021.EC 16 Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake TiticacaThe study is being developed within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and the Peruvian Sea Institute (IMARPE) signed on September 18, 2020 (Annex 36), the start of which had some delays due to mobilization restrictions due to COVID 19 and delays in hiring consultants, which is why their technical activities began on February 4, 2021, and is expected to culminate in October 2021.For Peru there are the following products: i) Analysis of annual fluctuations in the volumes of artisanal fishing landings by zones, species and fishing gear, variations in marketing prices by landed species (Annex 46) and ii) Evolution of effort fishing and the rate of catch per unit of effort by zones, species and annual fishing gear (Annex 47); while in Bolivia the Analysis of the evolution of the fishing resource and the rate of catch per unit of effort, the annual fluctuations in the volumes of artisanal fishing landings by zones, species and fishing gear, variations of the commercialization prices by landed species (Annex 48) is available. In Bolivia, activities are carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) and the Decentralized Public Institution of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IPD PACU) under the supervision and accompaniment of IMARPE.Four (4) in the hiring process:EC 7 Inventory and characterization of sources of natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the TDPS systemDuring the first semester of 2020, the first contracting process of a company was carried out, which was declared unsuccessful. In addition, it was learned that the Authority of Lake Titicaca, Rio Desaguadro, Lake Poopó and Salar de Coipasa (ALT) was executing a similar study called "Inventory of water resources and polluting sources on Lake Titicaca”. In that sense, in order to avoid duplication in interventions, the scope of EC7 was redefined.Furthermore, considering the mobilization restrictions due to COVID 19 and border closure between Bolivia and Peru, it was agreed that each country will carry out the study independently.In the case of Peru, proposals were received in May, 2021 and are currently under review by the UNDP Evaluation Committee (Annex 49).In the case of Bolivia, the Terms of Reference are being elaborated. The study is expected to start in October 2021 and to be completed in March 2022.EC 9 Evaluation of environmental monitoring initiatives and design of a monitoring program in the TDPS systemTwo contracting processes were carried out, the first was convened on May 2020 and the second on December 2020, which were declared failed, due to non-compliance with the requirements established in the Terms of Reference, for which it will be carried out a third public call in July 2021. It is expected to start in September 2021 and end in May 2022. It is worth mentioning that the results of this study will not be incorporated into the TDA; however, its elaboration is necessary to meet indicator 3 of the Project's objective of having an agreement for the optimization of the TDPS monitoring system.EC 17 Analysis of the situation of aquaculture in Lake TiticacaIn June 2020, the Project learned that the ALT was in the process of preparing a similar analysis "Binational Fisheries and Aquaculture Diagnosis in the area of the Lake Titicaca, Desaguadero River, Poopó Lake and Salar de Coipasa - TDPS, Aquaculture Diagnosis”In order not to duplicate activities, the National Coordination of Peru, in May 2021 proposed the adjustments to the scope of the study focused on the elaboration of guidelines for Environmental Diagnosis of the Influence of Aquaculture Activity in Lake Titicaca, in coordination with institutions specialized in the field. These are under review by the Bolivian delegation, and then proceed to the hiring process.The start of this study is expected in October 2021 and its completion in March 2022. While it is true that this information will not be addressed in the TDA, the diagnosis will be the basis for the development of the aquaculture strategy and its consequent consideration in the SAP.EC 19 Preparation of a Binational Management Strategy proposal for fisheries in Lake Titicaca, Lake Poopo and Uru Uru. The development of this study is subject to the results of EC 16 and 18. Therefore, the development of this strategy will be carried out in the last quarter of 2021; The results of which will be considered in the process of preparing the SAP.It is expected to conclude with nine (9) complementary studies between October and December 2021, three (3) studies until February 2022 and two (2) studies until May 2022.It is expected that the TDA document will be completed in March 2022. In this regard, in order to face the delays in the review of the products by the delegations, spaces have been created for the joint review of the products, through technical meetings and virtual workshops, which made it possible to facilitate the process and reach consensus.The information on the complementary studies completed and the progress of the studies in progress were provided to the consultant, as primary information for the process of preparing the TDA. Likewise, periodic meetings are coordinated with the consultant and the delegations of Bolivia and Peru, in order for them to present the products and to clarify some observations.To achieve effective work, a critical path has been developed (Annex 50) with the deadlines for the preparation of the TDA / SAP and the dates on which the information for the complementary studies will be provided.The preparation of the SAP is expected to begin in November 2021 (date on which the first version of the TDA will be approved) and it is expected to have the draft SAP in June 2022, and then proceed to the consultation process at the highest level. level of both countries, for their adjustment and approval (endorsement) until August 2022. |
| **The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:** | **Off track** |
| **Evidence uploaded:** | **YES** |
| **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 2020** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of officials of national, regional and local governments trained on IWRM with satisfactory results | 0 | >10 staff/ hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4 | Year 4 ≥ 60% of officials with satisfactory grading in IWRM courses | 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) | During the reporting period, 611 (243 women and 368 men) officials of national, regional and local governments have been trained on IWRM with satisfactory results.As part of the activities of the pilot projects and complementary studies, 5 training events were carried out for officials of national, regional and local governments, and on different issues related to IWRM in order to transfer knowledge and develop skills among the key actors of the TDPS system, according to the following detail:1. As part of the technical assistance and advice in the ALT restructuring process, on March 22 and 24, 2021, two Webinars taught by IUCN were carried out, in order to deepen the fundamental aspects of the management, governance and international law of transboundary waters, and on principles for effective governance of transboundary lakes where 43 people participated (20 women and 23 men). (Annex 51).2. Training on the application of OECD due diligence for responsible gold supply chains in ASM, aimed at public officials, representatives of mining organizations, university professors and professionals linked to the sector, held from 07 to 09 July 2020, where 354 people participated (135 women and 219 men) (Annex 52).3. Two (2) virtual sessions of Training for government officials linked to ASM on the content, obligations, challenges, examples of solutions and opportunities in relation to the Minamata Convention, held on September 19 and 30, 2020, where 184 people participated (71 women and 113 men). (Annex 53)4. Training course on fisheries, which had three modules: i) Gathering information on catch and fishing effort, held from September 17 to 18, 2020, ii) Biometric and biological monitoring based on formats and protocols provided by IMARPE, held on September 22 and 23, 2020, and iii) Training on processing, analysis, tools, methodologies of catch data, fishing effort and biological sampling collected in the field or in the office, held on September 29 and 30, 2021. 19 people participated (12 women and 7 men) (Annex 54).5. Training and capacity building of technicians of the Autonomous Municipal Government of Charaña, held on January 20, 2021, with 11 participants (5 women and 6 men) (Annex 55).As reported in the previous report, based on the implementation strategy in which it was determined that the design and delivery of the courses will be through the hiring of three specialists, and considering the context of the COVID 19 pandemic and the impossibility of holding long sessions in person at each of the Hydrographic Units, between July and August 2020, three binational technical meetings were held, in which it was defined that the course for officials will be taught virtually, and the proposal of the content and minimum structure, which was approved at a binational meeting on August 3, 2020 (Annex 56), and the UBCP was entrusted with the preparation of the terms of reference for the hiring of three specialists who will be in charge of the design and delivery of the course for civil servants.As indicated, the ToR was prepared and agreed upon in coordination with the technical specialists of both delegations, based on which, on November 27, 2020, UNDP was asked to carry out the hiring processes of i) a Management Specialist in Integrated Water Resources, ii) a Specialist in Pedagogy and iii) a specialist in E-Learning Projects, which began their services on March 11, March 27 and May 19, 2021, respectively.On May 19, 2020, the IWRM and Pedagogy Specialists presented the content of the IWRM course for public officials, which has five modules: i) IWRM approaches and concepts, ii) advances in IWRM water governance in the TDPS system, iii) information management and participatory monitoring, iv) good practices and v) facilitation tools and strategies to promote IWRM (Annex 57), as established in the ToR, these documents were reviewed by the delegations of Bolivia and Peru, receiving their assessments on June 21, 2021.However, during this process, the activities of the specialists were suspended for reasons of force majeure. The activities will be reactivated as of July 19, 2021.In relation to the restructuring process of the Binational Autonomous Authority of Lake Titicaca, Rio Desaguadero, Lake Poopó and Salar de Coipasa (ALT), on 08/18/2020, UNDP and IUCN signed the Standard Agreement between Responsible Parties (Annex 58), to provide technical assistance and advice in the ALT Restructuring process expecting the following deliverables:·A diagnosis and prior evaluation of the performance of the ALT since its creation, in terms of achieved results and objectives and compliance with the Global Master Plan, the constituent instruments and related documents of the ALT.·Technical - legal proposal for the strengthening and restructuring of the ALT, which includes the legal instruments, functions, areas of competence, organizational structure, mechanisms of coordination, articulation and inter-institutional cooperation, as well as the mechanism and strategy for its implementation.·Proposal for the drafting of the new constituent instruments and management documents, based on guidelines agreed by Peru and Bolivia. |
| Number of programs on IWRM, broadcasted through local radios | 0 | > 20 persons/ hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4 | Year 4 > 60 persons/hydrographic unit, levels 3 , received the training though local radio programs. | 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. | During the reported period, zero (0) radio programs broadcasted through local radios on training in IWRM courses aimed at social and productive organizations, whose development is in process.However, as part of the training activities for social and productive organizations, through complementary studies and pilot projects, 1,368 people (687 women and 681 men) were trained in topics related to Integrated Water Resources Management, according to the following detail:1. Training for Charaña communities on management and conservation of wetlands, held on September 15, 2020, with the participation of 52 people (20 women and 32 men) (Annex 59).2. Dialogue and agreement with institutional actors, linked to water and territory management, held on September 10, 2020, with 27 participants (16 women and 11 men) (Annex 60).3. Two international courses on "Water treatment through the artificial wetland system". The first course was between November 26 and 27, 2020 with a participation of 237 people (126 women and 111 men) and the second on December 4, 2020, with the participation of 152 people (78 women and 74 men) (Annex 61).4. Theoretical and practical workshop "Importance of wetlands for young people in the community and management of multiparametric teams" held on January 28, 2021, with the participation of 30 people (13 women and 17 men) (Annex 62).5. International workshop “Training for Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners in Puno, Perú in the use of Clean Technologies to extract gold without using mercury”, held from January 11 to 15, 2021, with 607 people participating (316 women and 291 men) (Annex 63).6. Workshop to strengthen and disseminate water management within the Uros area, through organized women, held on March 22, 2021 in the town of Uros Chulluni, with the participation of 40 women. (Annex 64).7. The module 1 of training course on "Physiology, biology and animal welfare in the culture of rainbow trout" held on April 27, May 3 and 4, 2021, with the participation of 79 attendees (23 women and 56 men) belonging to to aquaculture production centers, private and state institutions and universities (Annex 65).8. The module 2 of the continuous training on aquaculture sustainability: Application of animal welfare in the rainbow trout farming, was held on June 28 and 30 and July 1, 2021, at the end of the sessions it was counted with the participation of 144 people (55 women and 89 men) (Annex 66).The design of the contents for the IWRM course aimed at social and productive organizations is in charge of the same team of consultants mentioned in the description of the previous indicator, which is ready and has four modules: i) IWRM approaches and concepts, ii) Advances in IWRM and governance water in the TDPS system, iii) Information management and participatory monitoring, and iv) Good practices. (Annex 67). These documents were reviewed by the delegations of Bolivia and Peru, receiving their assessments on June 21, 2021.The contents will be adapted to be transmitted through radio programs of local stations, and begin its broadcast from November 2021 to April 2022.Considering the context of the COVID 19 pandemic and the impossibility of holding long sessions in person in each of the Hydrographic Units of the TDPS system, between July and August 2020, three binational technical meetings were held, in which it was defined that the course for social and productive organizations will be taught through radio programs, and the content and minimum structure proposal was adjusted, which was approved at a binational meeting on August 3, 2020 (Annex 68) and the UBCP was entrusted with preparing of the terms of reference for hiring these specialists. |
| **The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Evidence uploaded:** | **YES** |
| **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 2020** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of technical/ management instruments, based in the results of Pilot Projects, that can contribute to the design of public policies | 0 | > 2 | Year 4. > 10 Technical/management instruments approved.> 4 public policies effectively supported by the technical/management instruments generated. | 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-0203-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-0304-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-0405-B-05 Permanent Observatory of Titicaca LakeImplemented 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-0506-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-0107-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-0208-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-0309-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 - JuliacaImplemented 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-0511-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 regionAnnex 49 – Implementation Report 11-P-06In 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. | NOTE: The indicator of this result was adjusted by the project, approved by the RTA and the CO of Peru and Bolivia and subsequently approved in the Binational Board Committee on March 2, 2021. In this indicator adjustment exercise, a table was prepared as an annex to the Project's results framework, which details the contribution of each of the pilot projects to public policies (Annex 69).During the reporting period, 0 technical / management instruments have been developed, based on the pilots developed by the project, since 11 pilot projects in Peru and Bolivia are still being implemented.During this reporting period the implementation of two additional pilot projects has begun: i) 01-B-01 - Application of ancestral technologies to control source sedimentation and ii) 09-P-04 - Monitoring the impact on water quality in high pressure fish farming areas using automatic stations, thus, to date, the 11 pilots are running underway (6 in Peru and 5 in Bolivia), the status of which is described below:01-B-01. Application of ancestral technologies to control source sedimentation. Its objective is to identify, apply and evaluate intervention measures for the integral management and conservation of watersheds and water based on ancestral technologies that contribute to the control of sediments at the source. The intervention area was expanded from 12 to 19 communities in the Municipalities of San Andrés de Machaca and Santiago de Machaca , approved in the Binational Steering Committee on January 30, 2020 and the change of executing entity and the execution modality on March 2, 2021 (Annex 70). On February, 2021, the implementation of the pilot began with the signing of the Agreement between Responsible Parties between UNDP and the NGO Practical Action, for the implementation of the first phase of the pilot project. The second phase is scheduled for 2022 and is related to the development of capacities and focused on 2 main activities i) the dissemination of the experience and ii) participation and training of municipal government officials and communities.To identify the ancestral intervention measures that will be applied in the micro-basin of the Jacha Mauri River, during the first semester of 2021, workshops and field trips were held to define the communities that will be benefited and to collect social and technical information, and a preliminary hydrological modeling and multitemporal analysis were carried out to identify erosion and sedimentation zones. The basin management body of each municipality has been formed, having 1 delegate for each community (13 in Santiago de Machaca and 6 in San Andrés de Machaca). (Annex 71). The pilot has an accumulated progress of 18%,To meet the expected results of the pilot, its implementation will be completed in May 2022.The pilot project is working in close coordination with the municipalities of San Andrés de Machaca and Santiago de Machaca, in order to link their outcomes with local planning instruments. The Guidelines for the application of ancestral technologies -for control of sedimentation at the source will be the instrument that eventually will contribute to generate a public policy and be completed in December 2021.02-B-02. Wetlands revitalization contributing to the availability of water, Municipality of Charaña. This project is implemented by the Special Studies Unit of the MMAyA and began its implementation on June 23, 2020 All the activities of this project are being implemented based on the COVID 19 biosafety protocol (Annex 72). The project proposes the revitalization of the wetlands that constitute the main source of forage for feeding camelid cattle, mainly alpacas. In this area, the fundamental problem is the deterioration of the vegetation cover due to the water deficit, bringing with it the modification of the natural habitat. Currently, the project has an accumulated progress of 36%. To meet the expected results of the pilot, its implementation will be completed in December 2021.During the period of this report, the following activities were carried out:The first phase finished with the diagnosis and the revitalization proposal (Annex 73).The second phase is being implemented, focused on the implementation of experimental monitoring plots for the revitalization of the wetlands; for this, the socio-economic survey of the dynamics of the municipality and the creation of the Basin Management Agency were completedThe third phase, focused on preparing the wetlands management plan based on the results and experiences obtained, includes a monitoring plan considering that the revitalization of the wetlands is a medium to long-term process. This wetlands management plan , which is the main management instrument for this pilot, is under review by MMAyA and will be presented in November 2021 to the Municipal Government of Charaña for approval by Municipal Ordinance for the protection of the areas intervened to the relevant authorities as an instrument of public policy for the conservation of wetlands. There is a technical staff of the Municipality trained in the data collection and water monitoring process and the management of monitoring equipment (Annex 74).03-B-03 - Bioremediation of the Huatajata and Bahía Cohana areas of Lake Titicaca and economic revaluation of the Totora. Due to social conflicts in October and November 2019 and the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic during the first semester of 2020 adjustments to this pilot’s work plan have been made, which were approved by the MMAyA (Annex 75). Currently, the project has an accumulated progress of 52%. To meet the expected results of the pilot, its implementation will culminate in May 2022. During the period of this report, the following activities were carried out:Result 1, focused on reducing the levels of contamination of the water that passes through the decontamination system in the Katari River. Between December 2020 to February 2021, the installation of the decontamination system and the adaptation of the Totota (propagated in vitro from seeds), the monitoring of the physicochemical conditions and of the algae and invertebrate communities in the system was carried out. Additionally, to speed up the obtaining of results, it was decided to install additional microcosm-scale experiments to monitor the rate of absorption of nutrients, as well as the composition of the microbial communities. Until May 2021, the isotope test was carried out and the physicochemical conditions of the systems were determined. Everything was also prepared to carry out the experiments with antibiotics that could not be implemented due to the delay in importing columns of preconcentrate for antibiotics.Regarding Result 2, related to the reduction of the average concentrations of pollutants on the shores of Huatajata, the pilot scale system was installed, and the microcosm scale system started up. Sampling campaigns were carried out to determine the physical-chemical profiles in the Huatajata area and to determine the degree of contamination. Until May 2021, the first tests of flotation systems were carried out to determine the best way to prepare the system to do the tests with the cattails. Data from Lake Titicaca continued to be collected sporadically, and a new set of periphyton samples was sent to determine stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes.Regarding the management instrument, there is 70% progress in drafts and published articles, as a contribution of bioremediation strategies with Totora and revaluation of the reed (Annex 76).To contribute to the indicator of outcome 3, guidelines for the construction of phytoremediation systems based on validated scientific technical information will have a formal presentation to the MMAYA and ALT in May 2022.04-B-04. Water quality monitoring system in the Suches river basin - Bolivia. Implemented by the Vice Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (VRHR) of the MMAyA, it began activities on May 10, 2019. Currently, the pilot has an accumulated progress of 62%; its implementation will be completed in March 2022.For Result 1, a monitoring system made up of local actors and national organizations; In October and November 2020, the acquisition of equipment for water quality monitoring (Annex 77), training of MMAyA staff and the development of the 2014-2020 water quality database were carried out, as part of the Water Quality National System.For result 2, improvement of the water quality of the Suches river through the application of prevention, mitigation, and remediation measures of negative environmental impacts, in October and November 2020 the 3rd monitoring campaign was carried out (Annex 78).In December 2020 the preliminary diagnosis of the current state of the water quality of the Suches basin (Product 1) was carried out and in April 2021 the preliminary actions and prevention and mitigation measures for the management of water quality in the river basin Suches were identified (Product 2). (Annex 79).-To contribute to the indicator of outcome 3, a technical instrument will be developed, which is the Mitigation Plan for Pollutant Sources in the Suches River Basin, which will be completed and approved by the MMAyA in December 2021and will serve as a public policy instrument for its implementation in the municipalities of the Suches River Basin.Regarding Result 3, capacity building at different levels of the state. On September 23, 2020, the VRHR held a virtual technical assistance meeting aimed at municipal and departmental technicians from La Paz and Oruro -. The municipalities were assisted in the strengthening and training of Watershed Management Organizations (OGC), with the aim of reinforcing cooperation links that allow them to work in a coordinated manner in the development of micro watersheds (Annex 80).05-B-05 Permanent Observatory of Lake Titicaca, implemented by the Institute for Development Research (IRD) and UMSA. It began on January 1, 2019. The pilot aims to understand the biogeochemical and ecological functioning of the shallow north and central regions in the Bolivian section of Lake Titicaca Menor, strongly impacted by the combination of intense climate change and growing anthropogenic pollution from the river Katari basin. Currently, the project has an accumulated progress of 56%, its implementation will be completed in December 2021.The pilot is implementing three water quality monitoring strategies: (a) automated monitoring with high frequency (minutes, hours), b) real-time visualization by means of a hydrometeorological buoy, anchored in a 10 m deep zone, and (c) a routine sampling program in a network of shallow littoral stations.Within the framework of result 1 - Improving knowledge about the biogeochemical dynamics within Lake Titicaca from data with high frequency from Huatajata, since October 2020, the monitoring campaigns to the Lake that coincide with the passage of Sentinel 2 were resumed to document the dry and rainy season, the evolution of the water quality in each sector of the study site, too. The meteorological seasonality has been evaluated and the forcing mechanisms of blooms have been identified, and the seasonality of water quality conditions with the Hidromet Buoy.Regarding result 2 - Establish relationships between different factors and particular phenomena in Lago Menor, identified to anticipate Blooms and phenomena of great relevance to the life and services offered by Lake Titicaca. Until April 2021 there is progress in future trends in time series hydrometeorological and indicators for the early warning system, the indicators of blooms between physicochemical parameters (NO3, PO4, OM, pH, DO, high temperature and turbidity) and bioindicators (eg cyanobacteria).For result 3, which consists of training the technical staff of the MMAyA and the Governor's Office of El Alto and La Paz in the interpretation of monitoring data, for decision-making and the socialization of the information generated with the local communities, during the first semester 2021, the strategy and team formation was developed for participatory monitoring in real time and also to share experiences and infrastructure with Peruvian scientists and decision makers from the Bay of Puno to implement a HidroMet buoy (Annex 81).Regarding the development of the management instrument to meet the indicator of outcome 3, the methodological guidelines for comprehensive monitoring of Lake Titicaca are being developed, through the use of automatic stations, and the correspondent sustainability strategy, including technical manuals for several aspects, will be presented to MMAyA and ALT in December 2021.06-P-01 Sediment and mercury load reduction techniques generated by mining activities at the head of the Ramis river basinExecuted by the National Water Authority (ANA) as of November 2019,Up to the date of this report, progress has been made with the remodeling and conditioning of the ALA Ilave laboratory with equipment and materials (Annex 82). Likewise, there are authorizations from ANA and SERFOR for the installation of the bioremediation wetland (Annex 83 and Annex 84).The implementation, conditioning and start-up of the wetland for phytoremediation and bioremediation is expected to start in August and culminate in January 2022 (Annex 85),Two (2) international courses were held on “Water treatment through the artificial wetland system”:1. In November, 2020 with a participation of 237 people (111 men and 126 women) (Annex 86), aimed at developing the capacities of academics.2. On December , 2020, aimed at authorities and representatives of local and regional governments in the Puno region, Peru with the participation of 152 people (74 men and 78 women) (Annex 87).In general terms, the physical progress is 45%, to meet the expected results of the pilot, the implementation will be completed in May 2022.In addition, it is expected to have the management instrument for the contribution to public policy in December 2021.Regarding the management instrument, which serves as an input for the formulation of public policies on the application of bioremediation and phytoremediation technologies for the treatment of surface water contaminated by industrial wastewater in the upper part of the Ramis river basin, there have been held meetings with the Management of Economic Development and Environment of the District Municipality of Ananea to socialize the objectives and scope of the pilot in order to have their support in each of the stages of construction of the wetland and the validation of the technology to be implemented by the pilot, with the aim of replicating the initiative in other localities in the area of the Ramis river basin.By December 2021, it is expected to have the proposed Guidelines for the application of bioremediation and phytoremediation technology for treating surface water polluted by industrial wastewater on the upper area of the Ramis River Basin.07-P-02 Phytoremediation techniques in water bodies affected by domestic wastewater. Inland bay of Puno. The executing agency is the National Water Authority (ANA), it has started in November 2019. During the period of this report, the following activities have been executed and are in the process of implementation:- Remodeling and adaptation of the laboratory environments, located in the ALA Ilave, city of Acora, department of Puno- Acquisition of laboratory equipment for the analysis of water quality from the interior bay of Puno, to be treated in the purification processes through wetlands, to date it reports the acquisition of: one (1) UV-Visible scanning spectrophotometer, one (1) analytical balance, one (1) tabletop oven, and one (1) centrifuge; pending the acquisition of a thermo-reactor equipment for COD, an incubator for BOD, a Multiparameter Water Quality Monitoring probe, (T °, CE, pH, DO, Turbidity, Chl-A, blue and green algae) processes in charge of the UNDP.- Acquisition of the first batch of glass materials, reagents and calibration standards for the water quality laboratory.- There is a technical file of the pilot project, approved by the National Water Authority-Titicaca Water Administration Authority (Annex 88)- The process for implementation, conditioning and start-up of two (2) wetlands for phytoremediation, is in the selection process (evaluation of proposals), it is expected to begin at the end of June 2021 and to end in December 2021. (Annex 89).- A workshop was held to strengthen and disseminate water management within the Uros area, through organized women, and a survey was carried out on the participation of Uros women in management of water, which had 40 participants, all women (Annex 90, Annex 123).- The "Work plan for sampling and analysis in plant tissue of macrophyte species" Schoenoplectus tatora (cataill) and Hydrocotyle ranunculoides "was prepared and carried out on June 28 and 29, 2021 (Annex 91).Currently the physical progress of the pilot is 46% and it is expected to culminate with the 100% implementation in May 2022.As part of the preparatory activities for the execution of the phytoremediation system, meetings and technical visits were held to the wetland site area with representatives of the Environment and Services Management of the Provincial Municipality of Puno, General Directorate of Captaincy and Coast Guard, Authority Local de Agua Ilave, National Service of Natural Protected Areas for their involvement and support in the implementation of the pilot (Annex 92).Likewise, the objectives and scope of the pilot were shared with the Provincial Municipality of Puno and the Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management with a view to possibilities of making feasible actions that lead to a public policy proposal for the promotion of wetlands using the phytoremediation technique.Regarding the technical instrument that serves as an input for the formulation of public policies, there is a technical report (Annex 93) that has been shared with ANA in August 2020, which requires actions to promote public policies at the national, regional and local levels on the use of phytoremediation technologies to be validated by the pilot.-08-P-03 Implementation of the Water Monitoring Information System in the Ilave River Basin, Puno region. It is implemented by the National Water Authority (ANA) since December 2019, the advances during the period of this report are:- For the implementation of the water resources monitoring room in the Ilave river basin, a computer equipment and furniture were purchased (Annex 94).-Measurement of soil resistivity and design of the grounding system in the hydrological patios, starting work in June, 2021, expecting the finalization of the final report in late July 2021 (Annex 95).-Study of soil mechanics, having carried out the field work in June 2021, where the stations will be installed; the final report is expected to be ready of July 2021 (Annex 96).-The study of topography and geodesy, which began in June, expecting to have the final report by the end of July 2021 (Annex 97).The procurement process for the acquisition of three (3) automatic hydrological stations, (Annex 98), was declared void, having started the second call for proposals in July 2021.In summary, the physical progress is 38% and it is expected to be culminated in May 2022.Regarding the technical instrument to comply with this indicator, it is coordinating with the Titicaca Water Administrative Authority to collect technical inputs and guidelines for the preparation of the Proposal Guidelines for the implementation of a technological platform for water management - Applied case to the Ilave river and proposal for the monitoring network of water resources in Ilave river, which will be presented until November 2021 (Annex 98).09-P-04 Monitoring the impact on water quality in high pressure fish farming areas through using automatic stations. The pilot project is executed by the National Water Authority.On March, 2021, the -implementation of the activities foreseen in the adjusted Work Plan began, in the context of COVID 19. Completion is scheduled for March, 2022.One of the goals of the pilot is to carry out a continuous monitoring system of water quality in an area of high pressure in aquaculture, for which a virtual meeting to present the pilot project with the participation of the pilot's technical team, national and local authorities involved in the aquaculture sector (Annex 99). Likewise, in December 2020 a contract for the provision of the hydrometeorological buoy was signed, which will be delivered in mid-July 2021, for its subsequent installation in the Barco Chucuito area (Lago Menor of Lake Titicaca). Its installation is expected between the months of September and October 2021, the latter will depend on the opening of the border between Peru and Brazil as a result of the COVID 19 Pandemic, since the specialists in charge of its installation have to mobilize from Brazil.A continuous training plan was developed (Annex 99-A) and two trainings were carried out:-The first continuous training module “Physiology, biology and animal welfare in the cultivation of rainbow trout”, done on April 27, 03 and on May 4, 2021, which was attended by 79 people (23 women and 56 men) from aquaculture production centers, private and state institutions and universities (Annex 100).The second module entitled "Aquaculture sustainability: application of animal welfare criteria in the culture of rainbow trout", began on June 28 and 30 until July 1, 2021 (Annex 101).In short, the physical pilots progress is of 54%.Regarding the technical instrument, until November 2021 there will be a proposal for a manual of sustainable practices to prevent and mitigate the environmental impacts of trout farming in the greater bay of Lake Titicaca.10-P-05 Strengthening the capacities of citizens in the integrated management of water resources through environmental surveillance and community surveillance in the micro-basin of the Chacas - Juliaca lagoon. Executed by the NGO SUMA MARKA, it began on October 10, 2018. In the period of this report, the following activities were developed:-The local monitors and rural water managers were trained in quality water monitoring, having obtained the respective training certifications at a meeting in July, 2020, where 9 rural managers were certified, of which 4 were women and 5 were men (Annex. 102)-On July 22, 2020, the socialization of the sustainability mechanisms was carried out, developing aspects of financial, environmental, technological and social sustainability, which will serve to implement the actions of the water and territory management plan of the Chacas micro-basin.- The event of dialogue and agreement with institutional actors linked to water management was held on September 10, 2020 to show the progress of the pilot and to identify alliances with institutions linked to water management in the region of Puno, to implement different activities contemplated in the Water and Territory Management Plan of the Laguna de Chacas micro-basin. 27 people participated (16 women and 11 men). (Annex 103).- In the same event, inputs were identified to work on public policies and / or strategies in water and territory management from citizen participation, recognizing the importance of working with basic information from the communities.- Even though, given the context of COVID-19 and the immobilization by the pandemic since March 2020, this pilot has significantly limited its field activities which require face to face participation of actors. Although alternatives are being sought to incorporate virtual meeting, the Pilot Project has requested an extension of its activities until August 31, 2021 (Annex 104).In summary, the physical advance is 79%. As a result of the implementation of this pilot, the technical instrument on the “Design of integrated water management plans based on the community and micro-basins” (Annex 105) and the “Guide for the elaboration of community plans for the management of water and territory in micro-basins”. These documents will be presented to the Regional Government of Puno (Regional Agrarian Directorate and the Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management) for their replication in other micro-basins in the area of the Lake Titicaca basin, Peru. These technical documents are expected to be available in August 2021.11-P-06 Implementation of activities and technologies to manage and reduce the use of mercury in the areas of artisanal and small-scale gold mining towards a more integrated basin management. The executing agency is the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM). The implementation began in May, 2019. During the period of this report, the following activities were carried out:- An analysis of the context, mercury inventory and diagnosis of the environmental, social, health technique, and the legal aspects related to Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) in the area’s priority of the project was concluded. (Annex 106).- 03 documents with specific information for the pilot project were elaborated, addressing the following topics: i) the mining-environmental issue ii) health risks iii) the socio-economic issue. (Annex 107).- The first stage of metallurgical field tests was carried out with equipment and technologies applicable to ASM's production processes.- A virtual course "Application of OECD Due Diligence for gold supply chains in ASM" was developed, in collaboration with MINAM and DREM Puno, where 354 people participated (135 women and 219 men) from the department of Puno, Arequipa, Lima and Cajamarca, Lambayeque and Madre de Dios (Annex 108).- Training sessions were developed for government officials regarding the content, obligations, challenges, examples of solutions and opportunities of the Minamata Convention, for which they carried out two (2) virtual training sessions for (local) government officials linked to the ASM. Sessions were held on September 19 and 30, 2020, where 184 people participated (71 women and 113 men) (Annex 109).- Through Regional Executive Resolution No. 015-2021-GR-GR PUNO, of January 19, 2021 (Annex 110), the Technical Mining Group was formed, which addresses the general mining problem and emphasis on Small Mining and Artisanal Mining of the Puno Region. It was formed with the participation of different institutions, being among them the IWRM TDPS Project through the Pilot (RUMMO). Some of its functions are to develop environmental, regulatory and / or competitive management instruments for small mining and handcrafted mining operations. The IWRM-TDPS Project, through the Pilot Project 11-P-06, is a member of the Technical Mining Group (GTM), and actively participated in the 3 meetings held in February, March and June 2021.Within the framework of this technical group, the proposal for a Regional Mining Plan will be prepared (as a management and public policy instrument) that will incorporate the use of clean technologies in the small-scale gold production process and artisanal mining to meet the indicator of this result. Therefore, it is expected to have this proposed plan by December 2021.Likewise, the pilot is hiring a professional to support the Technical Group of Mining of the Regional Government of Puno (Annex 111), for the elaboration of the Regional Mining Plan and the proposal of incorporation of guidelines of the Minamata Agreement into the Regional Development Plan Concerted for be reviewed by the Technical Group. It is expected to start its services in the second week of August 2021 and its end in December 2021.During January 11-15, 2021, the “International Workshop: Successful Experiences on Responsible ASM” was held on a virtual mode with the participation of 607 people (316 women and 291 men) from 22 countries in alliance with different entities linked in Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador. The development of the workshop has allowed the promotion of best commercial, legal and administrative practices implemented by different mining organizations at an international level with the aim of motivating and supporting mining organizations in their formalization process.Currently the physical progress is 89%, and it is expected to culminate with the activities at 100% by December 2021.The COVID-19 pandemic has definitely caused the delay of the field work of the pilots, due to the travel restrictions that were assumed in both countries during the quarantine period (March 16 to September 2020), maintaining restrictions of mobilization to date, limiting the implementation of activities in the field such as: information gathering, training sessions and interaction with social and productive actors in the cases that correspond, as well as the delay in the acquisition of laboratory equipment that was not available in the national market, among others. Despite this, some field activities have been carried out, complying with strict biosafety regulations. |
| **The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Evidence uploaded:** | **YES** |
| **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 2020** | **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 | Year 2. > 50% satisfied Year 4. > 80% satisfied | 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. | During the present period, the level of satisfaction with the quality of information and the accessibility of national, regional and local authorities, and social and productive organizations, cannot yet be reported because the project is still in the process of developing the Environmental Monitoring System of the TDPS.As indicated in the previous report, the Binational Monitoring Working Group (GTBM) was formed, who will provide advice and guidance in the design and implementation of the Environmental Monitoring System of the TDPS. This group developed and agreed to the Terms of Reference of EC - 9 "Preparation of the proposal for the binational comprehensive environmental monitoring system of the TDPS Water System".To date of this report, two contracting processes were carried out and were declared unsuccessful, because of the lack of companies that meet the TOR requirements. In this sense, it is estimated that the third call for proposals will be held in July 2021 (Annex 2).Once the company contracted for this service is in place, it is planned to hold the second GTBM session to review, define and guide the EC - 9 development process and prepare the Work Plan on the financial mechanism.The results of this study will serve to adopt the comprehensive monitoring program of the TDPS, in order to guarantee the exchange and sharing of data and primary information with the various key actors of the TDPS system. It is expected to start in September 2021 and end in May 2022.The results of this study will not be incorporated into the TDA; However, its preparation is necessary to meet indicator 3 of the Project objective of having an agreement for the optimization of the TDPS monitoring system..This Monitoring Program will be an element of great importance in the development of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP), and may manifest itself in specific actions such as:- The monitoring of indicator species´ populations (Titicaca giant frog, Grebe, orestias spp, among others, for their conservation and sustainable management in the TDPS system).- The monitoring of water quality in the TDPS water system,- Monitoring the processes of water erosion, sediment transport and sedimentation in the lower part of the basin.- The hydrometeorological monitoring network in the TDPS system.- Monitoring vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the TDPS system.- Limnological monitoring in lakes Titicaca, Arapa, Umayo, Poopó and Uu Uru.Given the delays and difficulties for starting developing the monitoring system proposal mentioned above, relevant information from both countries systematized by the project (on water resources, biodiversity, water quality monitoring, fisheries and aquaculture) along with the results of the concluded Complementary Studies concluded (EC 1, 2, 4 and 5) will be socialized among key stakeholders through the use of the IWRM-TDPS Project website where a digital repository of this information will be built in order to carry out satisfaction surveys on the quality and accessibility of information during the fourth quarter of 2021 until April 2022. |
| **The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:** | **Off track** |
| **Evidence uploaded:** | **YES** |
| **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 2020** | **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% | Year = >80% | 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. | During the reported period, the level of knowledge of public authorities and social and productive leaders about the environmental problems of the TDPS is 73%.This data was obtained from interviews and focus groups that were carried out within the framework of the consulting service "Design of environmental education and communication strategies and citizen participation strategy" as part of the diagnosis of communication and citizen participation in 11 hydrographic units of the TDPS system in both countries (Annex 112).Additionally, during this reporting period the following actions have been done:In November 2020 the design of the "Communication and Citizen Participation Strategies was approved by both delegations to promote informed and articulated participation among the key actors related to the “Integrated Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the System TDPS”, having started its implementation in January 2021, as a strategy to cause interest in the topics. In June 2021, the services of an audiovisual production company were hired to produce of the videos and audios, to complete the Communication Kit available for the implementation of the strategies, which will be carried out until April 2022. There is an implementation percentage of 20%.In relation to the Project's communication products, these are the following: i) A Facebook page with 2,285 followers and a reach of 46,631 people. During the period of this report, 148 original Facebook posts of the project and 18 news from the project were published. Other media that covered the project's activities, as well as Twitter, Instagram and a YouTube channel (https://www.youtube.com/feed/library); ii) a web page (https://girh-tdps.com) with 40,498 visitors until June 2021, and that includes 11 blogs for each of the pilot projects, which is used as the main channel to communicate project activities, having published in this period 27 informative notes (13 on the pilot projects and 14 on other Project activities) and 7 videos of the pilots. In addition, a bi-monthly newsletter is published highlighting relevant articles about TDPS (Annex 113).It was possible to culminate with the systematization of information on traditional and ancestral knowledge in the TDPS System of Bolivia, a document that was validated by the Bolivian delegation in July 2020, which includes information related to the management of water resources (communal water harvesting strategies, living barriers and strip crops to avoid erosion and water runoff, agricultural terraces and others), Biodiversity (flora as bio indicators, recovery of saline soils through the cultivation of q'awchi, uses and benefits of cattails, medicinal plants, biological indicators, natural indicators, fauna indicators), native ecosystems (canapas, traditional use of thola, use of native plants to restore ecosystems, protection of water sources), agricultural and fishing activities (preparation and use of foliar fertilizer, preparation of manure tea, grazing systems, territorial management strategy, hunting and gathering, fishing and others) (Annex 114). This information has been made available to the key stakeholders of the Project through the following repository (Annex 115)Likewise, in April 2021 the process of compiling, analyzing and systematizing information, documentation and traditional and ancestral knowledge in the TDPS System for the Peruvian sphere began. It is expected to culminate in November 2021. Communication materials have been prepared to be shared by traditional and virtual media (Annex 116). |
| **The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Evidence uploaded:** | **YES** |
| **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 2020** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of platforms with active involvement from public authorities and social and productive leaders. | 2 | > 4 | Year > 8 | 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. | During the reporting period eight (08) platforms with active participation of public authorities and social and productive leaders in the TDPS system have been identified by the project, which are the following:1. Organismo de Gestión de Cuenca del rio Katari (Bolivia)2. Katari Basin Management Platform (Katari River Basin Management Agency) [Bolivia]3. Management Platform of the Poopó Basin (Platform of the Poopó Basin) [Bolivia]4. Multisectoral Commission for the Prevention and Environmental Recovery of Lake Titicaca and tributaries (Multisectoral Commission for the Prevention and Environmental Recovery of the Lake Titicaca Basin and its affluents) [Peru].5. Water Resources Management Council of the Titicaca Basin (Council of water resources of the Titicaca basin) [Peru]6. Binational Technical Commission of the Suches River (Binational Technical Commission of the Suches River),7. Binational Technical Commission of the Maure Mauri River (Peru - Bolivia Binational Technical Commission on the Maure - Mauri River)8. National Commissions for Peru and Bolivia on the Binational Authority of Lake Titicaca (National Commissions for ALT Affairs (CONALT Peru and CONALT Bolivia).During the period of this report, and as remarked in Indicator 2 of DO, the Project has supported the activities for the creation of the Council of Water Resources of the Titicaca Basin (CRHC-Titicaca) (Peru) through its participation in the activities of the Driving Group in charge of the implementation of this council, which concluded its work with the approval of the Technical File for Creation of the CRHC-Titicaca, which is in the process of being approved by Supreme Decree.On the other hand, support by the project is scheduled for four of the referred platforms (Katari, Suches, Poopó and Salar de Coipasa Basins) in response to the request of the Bolivian Ministry of the Environment and Water, made by April 9, 2021, to support basin management platforms that promote the active participation of public authorities and social and productive leaders of the project through the holding of four (4) workshops.These workshops had to take place from May 2021; However, due to some restrictions issued due to the pandemic and the increase in COVID 19 cases, these were rescheduled for the second half of 2021 (Annex 117). The specific objective of the workshop is:• Suches Basin Platform, which aims to identify strategic actions that consolidate the basin master plans as instruments for the integrated management of water resources within the framework of the state's comprehensive planning system. |
| **The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:** | **On track** |
| **Evidence uploaded:** | **YES** |

## Action plan

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Off-track objective/outcome** | **Action(s) to be taken** | **Responsible party/ies** | **Due Date** |
| Outcome 1 | In relation to the TDA, there is a contract signed with a consulting firm, which establishes the deadlines for the preparation of the TDA, so that until March 2021 it is expected to have the final version of the TDA approved by the Binational Steering Committee.This report includes the identification of cross-border problems, the analysis of causal chains and the preliminary version of the TDA, pending the presentation of:- Thematic reports (September 2021).- Final draft of the TDA (December 2021)- Final document of the TDA (January 2022).- Process of review and approval of the TDA by the Binational Technical Committee and Binational Steering Committee (March 2022)To meet the established deadlines, national and binational workshops and meetings will continue to be convened to jointly review the products and streamline the review and consensus processes. Likewise, periodic meetings are coordinated with the consulting company in order to present the products and to clarify observations (from countries delegations). In the next session of the Binational Steering Committee, the strategy for the approval of the TDA will be defined expeditiously.The Core Group will continue to support the process of preparing and reviewing the TDA, as a technical and / or scientific advisory body from the area of its specialty. For the preparation of the SAP, a schedule was prepared for its conclusion, before the Project's operational closure, with the following milestones:- Strategic thinking: 1-Nov-21, 31-Dec-21- The vision: 15-Dec-21, 31-Dec-21- Set goals: 1-Jan-22, 31-Jan-22- Ideas and opportunities: 1-Feb-22, 28-Feb-22- Strategic planning: 1-Mar-22, 30-Apr-22- Implementation strategies: 15-Apr-22, 30-May-22- Action planning: 10-May-22, 30-May-22- SAP Draft: 1-Jun-22, 30-Jun-22- High-level governmental consultation: 1-Jul-22, 15-Jul-22- SAP adjustment: 16-Jul-22, 31-Jul-22- SAP final review workshop: 20-Aug-22, 25-Aug-22- SAP high-level endorsement: 26-Aug-22, 30-Aug-22 | Binational Project Coordination Unit. | Aug 30, 2022 |
| Outcome 4 | Compile the information on the systematization monitoring systems carried out in both countries, until August 15, 2021 and manage it in the repository of the IWRM-TDPS Project page.Organize a meeting of the Binational Technical Monitoring Group, to update the information available in the countries on monitoring systems, to be held in September 2021.Disseminate the information repository to be built on the Project website on information on monitoring of water resources, biodiversity, meteorology, among others, through emails, in October 2021.Carry out surveys to know the level of satisfaction of the information shared with officials and social and productive organizations, in December 2021.Systematize the results of the surveys and issue the respective report until March 2022. | Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UBCPMMAyA, MINAM, ANA | Mar 30, 2022 |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 42.5% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 42.5% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June: | 2,789,826 |

## Key Financing Amounts

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 6,563,750 |
| Co-financing | 40,729,400 |

## Key Project Dates

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| --- | --- |
| 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 |
| First Disbursement Date | Aug 30, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 27, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jul 29, 2022 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Oct 29, 2022 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2020 to 1 July 2021)** |
| 2021-02-11 |
| 2021-03-02 |
| 2021-03-15 |
| 2020-07-14 |
| 2020-10-09 |

## Co-financing

*(The Co-financing table was not included in the PIR submission to the GEF)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of Co-financing** | **Name of Co-financier** | **Type of Co-financing** | **Co-financing amount confirmed at CEO Endorsement / Approval** | **Investment mobilized** | **Materialized co-financing as of Jun 30, 2021** |
| Recipient Government | Government of Bolivia | Grants | 14,800,000 | Investment mobilized | 17,910,986 |
| Recipient Government | Government of Bolivia | In Kind | 1,500,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2,136,569 |
| Recipient Government | Government of Peru | Grants | 8,795,623 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 9,255,465 |
| Recipient Government | Government of Peru | In Kind | 14,803,777 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0 |
| CSO | IUCN | In Kind | 120,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0 |
| CSO | CAFOD | In Kind | 66,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 81,051 |
| Recipient Government | IES Mariano Melgar | In Kind | 229,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP Peru | Grants | 50,000 | Investment mobilized | 42,580 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP Peru | In Kind | 25,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 21,800 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP Bolivia | Grants | 50,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP Bolivia | In Kind | 25,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP Cap-Net | In Kind | 265,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0 |
| ∑ |  |  | **81,458,800** |  | **58,896,903** |

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| **Project Manager: Please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones outlined in the above 'Key Project Dates' table. Include comments on COVID-19 related challenges, delays and impact. If there are no delays, please indicated 'not applicable'.** |
| During the period of this report, on January 6, 2021, the second extension of the closing date of the IWRM-TDPS Project was approved, - until October 29, 2022, mainly due to delays in the implementation of the activities programmed due to the COVID 19 Pandemic , as well as the political context raised in the last quarter of 2020 in both Peru and Bolivia, which have implied a change in the authorities and national government officials of both countries, which brought with it an additional slowdown in the processing of requirements and work with the counterparts as it becomes necessary to socialize the scope and importance of the IWRM-TDPS Project with the new authorities of both countries.The challenges associated with COVID 19 for the project are:• Conclude the field activities of the complementary studies and pilot projects that were limited due COVID 19 Pandemic, although biosecurity protocols are applied, in some cases they continue to be postponed due to mobilization restrictions due to the re-outbreak of COVID 19 in some regions.• The closure of the border between Bolivia and Peru affected the development of binational studies, for which work brigades are being formed in each country to overcome this difficulty.• In relation to the process of preparing the SAP, the meetings and consultation workshops with the stakeholders will be held virtually, although ideally they should be face-to-face to have a greater participation of representatives from all sectors, which could be limited. internet access.• The difficulty in ensuring the attendance and participation of public officials at the national, regional and local levels, to the IWRM courses that will be taught under virtual modality and that conclude it. |
| **CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance** |
| Quarterly meeting with the project team and the Regional Technical Adviser are being held to monitor the annual work plan implementation progress. As well a close following up of the key measures of the Management Response Plan is being made in order to guarantee that the project is carrying out the necessary corrective actions to ensure its success. |
| **NCE RTA: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance.** |
| As can be seen in the Figure above, the project has not presented a good progress in implementation, up to the end of August 2021 in which the RTA is giving the final review and scoring, from the global grant, the project has executed 49.63%, and during 2021 the delivery is of 40.46%. With 4 years of implementation and a closure in Oct. 2022, the cumulative delivery is around 50% which means that in less than 13 months the project will need to implement 50% of its budget. And for this to happen, continuous support from the RTA and COs will be provided to the PMU, accelerating processes to achieve results. With this aim, the bimonthly calls will be maintained.During the bimonthly calls the MTR management responses (26 recommendations) have been tracked with 16 recommendations already completed, 6 with permanent activities and 1 in progress. The main action during the reporting period was the update of the results framework, giving clarity to two indicators and including baselines that have not been defined yet.Additionally, it is important to emphasize the impacts that covid-19 has had in the project, impacting the activities in the field through the pilot interventions, the capacity building processes, completion of complementary studies that required field work, the TDA/SAP consultation processes, among others. Even though a second extension for 6 months was requested due to the pandemic, the effects associated to the borders closure and mobility restrictions have directly impacted the programmatic progress. And in order to guarantee the completion of the SAP preparation and endorsement, process should be accelerated and prioritized.The TE for this project is expected for July 2022, so the RH will provide the correspondent guidance to guarantee that the process is carried out properly and completed in due time.Finally, as indicated, the bimonthly calls will be maintained to give a close follow up of activities and actions to guarantee the proper completion of the project. |

# Project Governance

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021). Please also upload all meeting minutes using the FILE LIBRARY button.** |
| 2021-02-11 |
| 2021-03-02 |
| 2021-03-15 |
| 2020-07-14 |
| 2020-10-09 |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2021 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2021 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2021 Overall Assessment** |
| **UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser** | For Development Objective progress, the rating for this reporting period is Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), coinciding with the ratings from the Implementing Partner, the Binational Project Coordination and the Country Offices (Bolivia and Peru), and maintaining the same rating from previous year. The reason for such rating is because the project is off track in two out of six outcomes, which one of them includes the preparation and endorsement of the TDA/SAP (one of the most important deliverables of this project). With the progress so far, it is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. And project results might be fully achieved by project closure if the TDA/SAP Implementation Strategy is complied in the proposed timeline, and with the inclusion of an adaptive management.Since the starting up of activities by Peru in 2017, this binational project counts with more than four years of implementation, concluding in October 2022. At this stage, the project has not achieved any target yet, and is off track in two of six outcomes. The evidence provided for the obtained results so far, is coherent and permits the verification of the achieved results per objective and outcome.The three indicators for the objective of the project are on-track with one binational commitment in place to address critical aspects of conservation and sustainable use of water resources and advance of IWRM in TDPS, this commitment is the Binational Protocol for Water Quality in Lake Titicaca which was approved by both governments. Additionally, two organizations (Katari and Poopo) for watershed management/ councils for basin water resources have been supported by the project. Important to say also that the project participated in the Driving Group of the Water Resource Council for the Titicaca Basin, which concluded in the development of a technical document for the creation of this council. And additionally, MMAYA-Bol started activities to create the Interinstitutional Platform for Suches River. Finally, in terms of objectives’ targets, the Government investment to control and mitigate major environmental pressures in the TDPS is of 197,997,048.49 (USD) which represents an increase of 13.95% compared to the baseline (baseline determined using 2018 as a cutoff date with USD 173,756,889.57 (USD. 141,070,735.49 of Peru and USD. 32,686,154.08 of Bolivia).In terms of outcomes:- In the target related to the TDA/SAP approval, the outcome is off-track as neither the TDA nor the SAP have been approved yet. TDA started preparation in Jan. 2021, and counts with 30% of progress; it is expected to finish it in March 2022. The reported progress is related to the training carried out to the members of the Core Group TDA in the GEF methodology for TDA/SAP; the definition of transboundary problems and analysis of causal chains for the TDA; the compilation, analysis and systematization of information on water resources, biodiversity, sociocultural, among others; and the process of preparing 19 complementary studies which are in different stages (5 concluded, 10 in progress and 4 in hiring process). For the SAP it is expected to start its preparation in Oct. 2021 and finish it (endorsed) in Aug./Sep. 2022.- For the target on officials of national, regional and local governments trained on IWRM with satisfactory assessment, in the reporting period were benefited so far: 611 officials (243 women and 368 men).- The target about programs on IWRM, broadcasted through local radios on training in IWRM courses aimed at social and productive organizations, has not been achieved yet, but whose development is in process. However, as part of the training activities for social and productive organizations, through complementary studies and pilot projects, 1,368 people (687 women and 681 men) were trained in topics related to IWRM.- The target related to technical/ management instruments that have been developed, based in the results of Pilot Projects, and can contribute to the design of public policies, has not achieved yet, although 11 pilot projects are under implementation and will inform this indicator for completion in 2022.- The target about 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 in progress of developing the Environmental Monitoring System of TDPS. As the system will be ready in 2022, satisfaction surveys cannot be achieved; instead, a compilation of results from complementary studies will be shared with both countries to see the level of satisfaction with them.- The target on 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 is 73% achieved. A Communication and Citizen Participation Strategy was developed and approved.- The target on platforms with active involvement from public authorities and social and productive leaders in the TDPS system have identified 8 platforms, and giving support to 4 of them.In summary it can be said that the TDPS project has centered its efforts in the preparation of complementary studies and pilot projects implementation with very good results so far, but different circumstances have hindered the progress in the development of the TDA/SAP, situation exacerbated by the covid-19 pandemic, change in the binational coordinator and challenging political situation in Peru and Bolivia. For the case of Bolivia, during 2020 a transition government was in place until Oct. 2020 when a new administration was elected; meanwhile in Peru, the country is currently facing a political transition from the previous administration to the new one. These political changes are associated with delays in approvals, changes in visions about the project, among others.In addition to the previous, it is important to mention that the project carried out the MTR in Dec. 2019 providing 26 recommendations. Currently with the bi-monthly calls between the RTA, PMU and the COs, 16 recommendations have been implemented, 6 are permanent activities and 1 is in progress. Among the most important recommendations already implemented during the reporting period, is the results framework update, which resulted in the inclusion of the baseline associated to the governments’ investments in the objective - indicator 3 and the update/precision of the indicator in outcome 3. These changes have been reviewed and approved by both the RTA and the PSC.In terms of IP rating for this reporting period it is Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU). This rating is given because the project is not proceeding as planned for the fourth year of implementation, facing significant implementation issues related to the preparation and endorsement of the TDA/SAP mainly. Of course, implementation progress could be improved if the timeline of the TDA/SAP Implementation Strategy is followed, and an adaptive management is undertaken immediately. The cumulative financial delivery for the global grant is 49.63% (end of August 2021) and the delivery during 2021 is 40.46% (end of August 2021). With 4 years of implementation and a closure in Oct. 2022, the cumulative delivery is around 50% which means that in less than 13 months the project will need to implement 50% of its budget. The timing implementing key milestones is on track, expecting the TE in July 2022 and operational closure in Oct. 2022. In terms of risk management, the project is on track in PIMS+ and ATLAS, presenting risks associated to implementation rated as substantial and high (see details below). Even though the project has good progresses in terms of objectives and in 4 of 6 outcomes, the most important outcome (the one related to TDA/SAP) is very delayed, putting in risk the possibilities of both countries to mobilize resources for the SAP implementation.In terms of co-financing, so far the Project has tracked co-financing with main stakeholders reaching USD 29,448,452 of USD 40,729,400 originally committed. During the remaining time of the project implementation, the PMU is encouraged to complete the compilation of co-financing, not only to be presented to the TE, but also to comply with the amount committed to the donor at the end of the project.Regarding risks, it is important to highlight the work carried out by the PMU and the COs, tracking the different risks in ATLAS. To date, the project counts in ATLAS with 1 high risk and 2 substantial risks associated to delayed approval and procurement processes, 1 high risk associated to covid-19 and 1 substantial risk due to political situation in both countries. The different management actions proposed by the PMU and COs are highlighted in the risk management section of this PIR. In PIMS+ one high risk related to the low delivery and delayed results has been identified and is managed with bi-monthly calls in which the PMU, the COs and RTA are involved to review the main actions/activities to reduce the category of this risk. Every call is documented in minutes that are uploaded in a Management Action Plan registered in PIMS+ to provide the proper track of this high risk. In terms of the SESP, it was updated with the addition of one risk associated to covid-19 in the pilot interventions, in which it is proposed the following to mitigate it: bio-security protocols, virtual meetings, teleworking, trainings with maximum capacity, among ohters. In general, the SESP was rated as moderate.Regarding gender mainstreaming, as this project comes from the fifth replenishment of the GEF, no gender analysis or action plan were requested; but the MTR recommended to mainstream gender issues in the project implementation, so, in the second semester of 2021 a gender specialist will be hired to work in mainstreaming gender along the project activities, specially in the TDA/SAP process.An important point is the current covid-19 pandemic, which has highly impacted to the project activities in the field, associated to the pilot interventions, field work in the complementary studies, discussion and consultation processes associated to the TDA/SAP preparation, training processes, among others. Even though the project requested a non-cost extension due to covid-19 for 6 months, the impacts associated go beyond the extended time.Finally, it is important to remark on involvement, interest and support of the governments of Bolivia and Peru (at national, provincial and local levels) and other partners directly participating in the project activities, all of them pushing forward the implementation with a great involvement and collaboration. In that sense, from UNDP Regional Hub we acknowledge and encourage the main stakeholders to maintain their interest and involvement to achieve the project ends, taking into consideration the TDA/SAP Implementation Strategy in the approval processes and the consequences associated with the no compliance of the timeline included in such strategy (if SAP is not endorsed, the project cannot pursuit a next phase for its implementation); and at the same time, we encourage the project team to double efforts in comply the AWPs and guarantee the results completion, considering an adaptive management approach to reach momentum in the implementation until project closure. |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | The overall assessment of the project is Moderately Unsatisfactory, the same as the last PIR.Being the third PIR of the project, it keeps moving forward the achievement of its main objective and results.Thus, during this reporting period the project accomplished the approval by both governments of Peru and Bolivia of one (1) binational commitment (the Binational Protocol for Water Quality in Lake Titicaca). Likewise, the project is currently developing another 02 binational planning and management instruments such as the Strategy and Binational Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of Orestias sp in lakesTiticaca, Poopo and Uru Uru as well as the Environmental Monitoring System of the TDPS to monitor biodiversity, water resources, fisheries and hydrometeorological information of the TDPS system, all of which are of a great importance and will serve as inputs to be considered during the development of the TDA and SAP and finally, will contribute to the guidance of the binational actions for the integrated management of the system.On the other side, the project has continued providing support to the creation of the Water Resources Council of the Titicaca Basin as reported in the last PIR, having elaborated a technical document for the creation of this council expecting its approval and formalization by the Peruvian Water Authority. With respect to the reengineering process of the Binational Authority of Lake Titicaca (ALT) it is expected to resume programmed activities this year after the installation of the new government as well as the appointment of new technical personnel in Peru.Another progress of this reporting year was the beginning of the elaboration of the TDA and SAP expecting to be completed by early 2022. As well, 5 of the 7 complementary studies to support the preparation of the TDA and SAP started last year, have concluded and another new 8 have started, while 4 about to start.With regard to investment targets to mitigate pressures in the TDPS, the project team in coordination with UNDP and National Coordinators, has defined this indicator’s baseline which was approved by the steering committee.Regarding the implementation of the Pilots in both countries, 2 new grants were singed during this reporting period, adding up a total of 11 pilots on execution to date. Here it is important to point it that the declaration of the state of emergency in 2020, due to the COVID 19 pandemic affected the pilot’s field activities. In this sense, in some cases working plans had to be readjusted causing delays meanwhile others could adapt to continue with their activities implementing remote work and virtual meetings. At this stage it is important to continue with close monitoring by the project team to identify potential risks of additional delays.In relation to the Capacity building process for SAP preparation, the development of the TDA Course has been an important step in the preparation of SAP and TDA, its implementation started in early 2021; nevertheless, the training had to be suspended since the main consultant got the Covid - 19 virus.On the other hand, the project has finished the designing of the Strategy for Environmental Education, Communication and Civil Participation which will be launched by the end of the year. Meanwhile, communicational channels such as social media (facebook, twitter, Instagram and a YouTube channel) and the webpage keep functioning. In addition, it was possible to culminate with the systematization of information on traditional and ancestral knowledge in the TDPS System of Bolivia, a document that was validated by the Bolivian delegation in July 2020.The cumulative delivery rate could increase from 21% to 39%, which reflects the advances in the execution of Pilots and the complementary studies compared to the last PIR.As for the MTR Management Response, the progress of the key actions of the Action Plan has been closely monitored from UNDP, holding meetings quarterly between the project team, the CO and RTA.In general terms, the Pandemic COVID - 19 has generated no minor impact on the implementation of the project specially to carry out some complementary studies and services of the pilot projects, given the restrictions of social mobilization, isolation measures and Covid-19 cases. In view of this, a second non cost extension for additional 06 months was given so the project can achieve its targets by the end of it. Now the project will end in October 2022.In this way, it can be said that during the reporting period, the project has met important milestones, however there are still delays in the progress of the project's work plan due to lengthy review and approval processes held by both countries as well as by the pandemic covid 19 impact on field activities.Nevertheless, it must be recognized that despite the fact that both governments continue to face challenges from the Covid 19 Pandemic, they have continued to show their commitment by addressing the main causes of the degradation of biodiversity and water resources of the TDPS system and reach agreements for it.Finally, it is important to clarify that if the trend of late approvals continues, the chances that the project will be able to comply with the TDA / SAP will be low. In this sense, the CO is organizing periodic national and binational meetings with members of the Core Group and CTB for the review and approval of products, which is speeding up these processes. |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | In the fourth year of Project implementation, progress has been moderately unsatisfactory.While the project has intensified implementation and achieved relevant milestones during this period, there is still an overall delay in implementation compared to the planned milestones. In addition, the COVID-19 context still presents us with some limitations and challenges in the implementation and the need to modify some field activities, in case conditions do not improve until 2022. The project had an extension until October 29, 2022, therefore, it is expected to meet the desired results.During the period of this report, the project has made progress in achieving many of its main objectives and results:In Component 1 of Strengthening the Binational and National Management Tools of the TDPS System, in January 2021, the preparation of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) analysis by the consulting company began, counting on the identification of cross-border problems, the analysis of causal chains and the TDA Draft, which is in the final process of review by the delegations of Bolivia and Peru. Completion is scheduled until January 2022.Likewise, of the 19 complementary studies, 5 were completed and delivered to the consulting firm for inclusion in the TDA, 10 are underway, these had some delays in field activities due to the mobilization restrictions of COVID 19, but they were rising gradually; While 4 studies will only start activities from the second semester of 2021.In relation to IWRM training, there is the design of the content of the courses aimed at public officials and social and productive organizations, which are in the process of collecting observations by the consulting team, and then continue with the preparation of the guide training and instructional manual. The course for public officials will be taught from October to December 2021. In the first quarter of 2021, the execution of the 2 pending pilot projectsLikewise, there is the Communication and Environmental Education Strategy and the Participation and Education Strategy of the key actors, which aims to empower and take ownership of the stakeholders on management tools such as SAP to advance viable solutions to address the TDPS central and started with its implementation. In addition, there are communication channels such as the website and social networks (facebook, twitter and instagram), which serve as the project's main communication channel.began, with which there are 11 pilots in implementation, which will generate practical learning and technical and/or management instruments that serve as input for the generation of public policies.The budget execution from January to June 2021 amounts to USD 507,427.94, equivalent to 20% of what is programmed for this year; however, there are committed resources for an amount of USD. 1,293,317.22 (equivalent to 53%).In addition, there are in processes of acquisitions and contracting of goods and services for USD 469,798.9 (equivalent to 19%), minor services or micro purchases for USD. 47,778.07 (2%) and advances due for USD. 109,224.80 (4%), therefore, as of December 2021, a total amount of USD is expected to be executed. 2,427,546.93, equivalent to 100%.In relation to the delays in the execution of the activities, the following can be cited:1. Mobilization restrictions in field activities due to the COVID 19 Pandemic, which caused delays in pilot projects and complementary studies; as well as limitations in the realization of face-to-face activities.2. Major technical deficiencies in some products presented by consultants and consulting firms.3. Delays in the technical review of the products by the technical delegates of the countries and in the raising of observations from some consultants; This is caused by heavy work or by COVID 19.4. Delays in some administrative processes for the acquisition of goods and the contracting of services, from the requirement of the user area to its completion.5. Changes in technical personnel in charge of reviewing the products submitted by consulting firms, due to the change of government in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, in November 2020, which had an impact on the review and supervision deadlines for services.Faced with these delays and at the request of the Regional Technical Advisor, a strategy was developed to deal with the delays that exist, in order to be able to have the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (ADT) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) according to what planned in the 2021 Operational Plan, which was approved on January 7, 2021; however, many activities are delayed, therefore, an adjustment was made to that schedule and we are making every effort to comply. To meet the established deadlines, the review and consensus processes will be streamlined through periodic national and binational meetings and workshops with members of the Core Group and CTB. Likewise, meetings are being coordinated with the consulting company to present the products and clarify observations for their removal within the established deadlines.It is important to highlight the support and advice of the UNDP office, which has given some orientations and guidelines to overcome the aforementioned delays, such as the recommendation to create spaces for joint review of the products through technical meetings or virtual workshops that allow accelerating the process and reach consensus, which was applied by the Bolivian delegation with the holding of a face-to-face national workshop for the review of TDA products with satisfactory results, which allowed unlocking the review of documents that were delayed,A similar procedure will be applied by the delegation of Peru, and for its part, the UBCP will continue to create spaces for holding binational meetings to reach consensus and approval of products and progress of activities.It is important to note that some contracts of individual consultants and consulting companies in charge of some complementary studies and services of the pilot projects, had to be temporarily suspended due to the impossibility of carrying out field activities due to restrictions due to COVID - 19, and in some In cases, amendments were managed by modifying the deadlines for the presentation of the products, delaying the programmed activities. In two specialized services, the consultants contracted the COVID -19 virus, so the delivery times of the next products were rescheduled.Given the current context due to the health emergency due to COVID 19 declared in both countries, the meetings of the CTB and CDB are held virtually, with good results. |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | The project has made important advances related to the Strategy for Environmental Education and Citizen Participation in the TDPS System, the complementary studies on Hydroclimatic Supply and climate change; as well as binational workshops on Identification of Priority Problems and Causal Chain Analysis for the development of the ADT. However, it has had certain limitations, which have been increased by the negative impacts of COVID-19.The main limitations are related to the reduction of available consultants, the delay in reaching technical consensus between Peru and Bolivia, mobilization restrictions for field activities, among others. This has generated a significant delay in the execution of the project, so that at the time of the elaboration of the PIR, the binational amount handled by Peru, plus the Peruvian portion, equivalent to USD 5.1 million, reached a cumulative financial execution of approximately 40%.Taking into account that a second extension has been approved until October 2022 and since has been already passed 78% of the implementation period of the project, it is advisable to evaluate the viability of the project's goals and also the objectives within the foreseen term, in order to prioritize the implementation of certain activities. |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | During the implementation period June 2020 to June 2021, 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 the implementation of activities aimed to achieve them in reasonable time periods. The binational dialogue and consensus, while taking 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. As a result, this period has started to show the achievement of important milestones including the start and active engagement in the development of the TDA, the upcoming conclusion of one Pilot Project, the conclusion of four complementary studies and the technical validation of over ten technical documents as part of the complementary studies in areas such as Climate Change, Biodiversity, Water Resources, and Fisheries.On the other hand, even though the project has taken actions to continue with the implementation of its activities, the current implementation context and conditions created by COVID-19 have not been fully surpassed. While the project has enhanced its capacities and activities to promote remote working and engaged in new communication tools to continue technical exchanges, it is still experiencing difficulties in the implementation of field work, since local and international mobilization is not fully authorized nor possible. In addition, project’s contractors and technical experts have also been afflicted by COVID-19, which has caused some understandable delays due to the fact that some contractors had to take sick-leave and be hospitalized due to COVID. Overall, this issue has created difficulties in achieving some deadlines and planned milestones due to the existing restrictions to prevent further spread of disease in the region in which we are working.In addition, we should mention that the nature of the technical discussion engaged in this period has also created further need to achieve additional technical consensus for specific documents and studies which in some cases takes additional time than expected due to both the need of intense internal discussion arounds certain topics, as well as in some other cases, a subpar delivery of products by local consults. Finally, we should also note that procurement activities are also a particular problematic topic, not only due to the lack of potential cost-beneficial consultants and providers in the region of the project, but also because of the way and time taken by the administrative agency (UNDP) to process such requests.While we see an improvement in the outlook of COVID-19 in Peru and Bolivia due to vaccinations, the Project Partner is closely monitoring the situation to propose alternative implementation mechanism, particularly for the upcoming SAP process which we expect as a highly participatory process. Furthermore, we hope to strengthen the mechanisms required to achieve upcoming technical consensus in issues such as the TDA, as well as to work with UNDP to prevent further delays in project implementation due to procurement processing.Component 1During the present period, following the efforts of previous reports, the project has seen an important progress and milestones such as concluding 4 complementary studies, developing the syllabus and contents for the IWRM courses, and starting the TDA development, which is currently in the stage to refine the Causal Chain Analysis. In addition, the project is actively implementing the other 15 complementary studies at different levels, and we expect the SAP process to start with a training to relevant stakeholders of the systems in Q3 of 2021.Unfortunately, as was mentioned before this component has been affected by the mobilization restrictions still in place due to COVID-19, which has hindered the implementation of some field work related to the complementary studies like biodiversity monitoring. In addition, technical consensus has also been a relevant issue this period, since both Peru and Bolivia had significant differences around two complementary studies (EC 07 – Pollution Sources Inventory in the TDSP System, and EC 08 – Systematization of water quality data in the TDPS system), which were fortunately resolved. Finally, procurement has also negatively affected this component since we are unable to find some qualified consultants for some studies, as well as experiencing delays in the hiring of individual contractors.Component 2Durante the present period, in addition to the projects that were already implemented during the previous report – the two pending pilot projects have started implementation in Q2 of 2021 (09-P-04 in Peru and 01-B-01 in Bolivia) which makes all projects fully operational. Due to the COVID-19, the pilot projects had their field activities particularly hindered since they included extensive local stakeholder engagement which was restricted for health concerns. However, during the period all pilots’ projects have worked in updating their work plans to achieve their results considering the new end date of the project as well as requiring equipment and services to fully implemented their pilot sites. During 2021 the projects resumed some field work and community engagement and implemented local activities, including trainings, community monitoring and physical implementation of pilot sites and facilities, and for the case of one Pilot (10-P-05) the start of its closure activities including reporting and delivery of final outputs.Unfortunately, in addition to the still existing COVID-19 restrictions, procurement delays have been a particular relevant problem for the pilot projects specially Peru’s Pilots. On the one hand because of the specific technical requirements which made providers in the area difficult to find and adequate prices, and secondly because of delays in processing those requirements by the administrative agency.Component 3During this reporting period, this component had a significant delay due to the lack of consultants able to provide the service of the “Design of the Environmental Monitoring System of the TDPS” agreed by both delegations. The process is currently in a new call for proposal, and we expect to have a proper consultant company able to provide the service to have this output in line with the TDA development. On the meantime, the project has defined alternatives to further promote and deliver technical data of the TDPS system though the web page which will serve not only as a source of new but also a virtual repository of information.Component 4During this period, this component continued building content for the webpage of the project and social network to interact with local actors. Similarly, the Environmental Education and Citizen Participation Strategy was concluded in Q4 of 2020 and created several education and communication tools which are currently used in communications efforts. Due to the restrictions of COVID-19, many engagement activities have shifted from in-person meeting or workshops to virtual o radio tools, which are currently been developed using the information learned from the Environmental Education and Citizen Participation Strategy.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 the project has intensified implementation and achieve relevant milestones during this period, there is still and overall delay in the implementation when compared to the intended milestones. In addition, the COVID-19 context still presents us with some limitations in implementations and the need to further modify some activities in case conditions do not improve during 202, to achieve the project’s objectives in a way in which is appropriate for the context and region in which we are working. |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Gender

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

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| **1) 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.** |
| [Annex 121. Número de personas capacitadas.xlsx](https://pims.undp.org/attachments/4383/215699/1748391/1785285/Annex%20121.%20N%C3%BAmero%20de%20personas%20capacitadas.xlsx) |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |
| **2) 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 |
| **3) 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.** |
| This Project belongs to the GEF 5 and at that time no analysis or gender plan were required. However, to fill this gap during second semester of 2021, a gender plan will be developed. The project contributes to gender equality through the intervention of pilot projects whose activities spaces have been created for the participation, training and leadership of women among the beneficiary population.On gender issues, the impacts of COVID 19 were mainly related to the difficulty of conducting training events in person, limiting their participation in virtual workshops; However, it was possible to train the women of the indigenous community of Los Uros, Puno, in person, complying with the protocols and biosafety measures and keeping social distancing.A total of 930 women (Annex 121), representatives of government institutions, social and productive organizations, universities and students have been trained in various topics related to IWRM, such as water governance, community management, mining, fisheries, aquaculture, water systems. phytoremediation and bioremediation, conservation and management of wetlands.For example, four women have been trained as Rural Water and Territory Managers, who received their certification in July 2020 (Annex 118), being them local leaders who participate in the Rural Water and Territory Management Committee (CCGAT) formed by the pilot “Strengthening of the citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental surveillance and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas - Juliaca lagoon”. They contribute to the dialogue between the authorities and members of their community, promote the debate on the challenges in water management and territory in a democratic way, respecting their cultural traditions, freedom of opinion and gender equity. They have the capacity to represent their community in spaces outside their territory, dialogue and negotiate with the authorities at different levels of government.During the activities of this pilot, there was an important participation of women and local leaders as part of the CCGAT, with 180 people having participated (Annex 119), including rural managers and members of the rural communities of Unocolla, Kokan Chacas and Cochakinray, from which 57% are women and 43% are men. This made it possible to empower female leadership in the communities, while an important participation of women in this process has been achieved.On the other hand, through the pilot project 11-P-06 Reducing the Use of Mercury in Gold Mining , an international workshop was organized regarding the “Successful Experiences on Responsible ASM”, held from January 11 to 15, 2021, in which 607 people (316 women and 291 men) from Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and Peru participated (Annex 63).During the first day of the workshop, successful cases and expectations were shared about the participation and role of women in ASM, who work every day for a small-scale artisanal gold mining more responsible with their rights and care for the environment. Here are some testimonies from the workshop:The experiences shared in the virtual meeting, shows that ASM is the mining sector where the situation of women is most precarious. But as the executive president of Redes de Desarrollo Social de Perú, Olinda Orozco, said in the session: “there is an evolutionary process that comes from the invisibility to the visibility of women's work, both within the artisanal mining communities of the society as well as the State itself”. This is a challenge that women miners have fostered, while the organizations that support them have led the process, since their work in the sector was not known a little over a decade ago.In Bolivia, in 2000, in the small mining community Iroco, in Oruro, a group of women who worked in the small-scale mining sector of lead, tin and silver, formed the National Network of Women and Mining. The coordinator, and at the same time executive director, of the Cumbre del Sajama company, Ana María Araníbar, explained “that meeting the demands and needs of women in this sector was the purpose of this network, which includes the national committee of miners' housewives. We are in that fight, trying to consolidate that vision at a national level, that allows women miners to be empowered to exercise their right, make their work visible and contribute to the family economy”.The women of the Asociación de Jancheras Unión y Progreso (AJUP) of Ecuador also select the mineral from the clearings. They do so despite the fact that they have not yet achieved legal recognition and the myth persists that “when a woman enters the mine, the vein is hidden. Women work directly in the dumps; exposed to the sun and rain, a very aggressive environment. We are a fairly large group, sometimes we turn around and the stones fall, it is risky and a big problem”, said Magdalena Rodríguez, representative of AJUP from the Ponce Enríquez Canton, at the meeting.In Colombia, the Atabaque Foundation has been building actions to value the ancestral traditions and knowledge of ASM. “Since our birth, eight years ago, as a social organization we have been accompanying traditional mining areas, disputed by the presence of conflict and illegal armed groups, as well as various interests in tension, in the midst of extractive activities and ecosystem resources for environmental protection”, commented her representative, Isabel Blandon.The pilot project 02-B-02 “Revitalization of the wetlands in the district of Charaña”, that takes place in the municipality of Charaña, Bolivia, where the Workshop to initiate activities of the pilot project was held to publicize its scope importance and beneficiaries, held on September 15, 2020, under the strictest health safety regulations and following the disinfection protocols and provision of biosafety implements.The workshop was attended by the Honorable Mayor of the Autonomous Municipal Government of Charaña, Mr. Martin Villalobos Mamani and his technical team. The highest Aymara Original authority of Qhurpa Marka Charaña, Marka Mallku Macario Ingali Apaza and their respective Jilacatas, Jiliris Mama Irpiri, Sullka Jilakatas, as well as representatives of social control and beneficiaries also participated.52 people participated in this event, of which 20 were women who showed their enthusiasm to collaborate in the development of the activities of this project. They will strengthen the role of women in decision-making for the integrated management of hydric resources (Annex 59).As part of the activities for World Water Day through the Pilot Project 07-P-02 Phytoremediation techniques in water bodies affected by domestic wastewater. Inner Bay of Puno, the event called Workshop to strengthen and disseminate water management within the Uros area through organized women; was held on March 22, 2021 in the town of Uros Chulluni, under strict biosafety regulations, having 40 women participated, which was taught in Spanish and translated into the Aymara language (Annex 64, Annex 123). The objective of the workshop was to strengthen water management in the Uros Islands, through its members, as agents of protection and care of water resources and to promote water environmental governance in the interior bay of Puno. |
| **4) Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Currently, the project is mainstreaming the gender approach through the following pilots:In the case of the 10-P-05 pilot, the equitable formation of the CCGAT committees and the induction to develop participatory tools for workshops that include the gender perspective, contribute to transforming gender inequalities and discrimination that may exist in that territory (Rural communities of Cochakinray, Kokan, Unocholla and Chacas), Juliaca.Likewise, with the intervention of the pilot projects 11-P-06 Reducing the Use of Mercury in Gold Mining, 02-B-02 - Revitalization of the wetlands in the district of Charaña, and 07-P-02 - Phytoremediation techniques in water bodies affected by domestic wastewater, Inner Bay of Puno, gender equality and the empowerment of women are promoted, through the strengthening of the capacity of women in the field of TDPS on issues related to IWRM, promoting a greater participation of women in community water management, on issues of water governance, mining, fisheries, aquaculture, phytoremediation and bioremediation systems, conservation and management of wetlands, to adopt approaches that promote women's rights and take into account all their contributions to development and environmental management.In general, by strengthening the capacities of women on these issues, their active participation in the conservation of the water resources of the TDPS system is promoted, thus contributing to the achievement of the project's results. For example, in this period, 4 women were trained as Rural Water and Territory Managers, who are local leaders who participate in the Rural Water and Territory Management Committee of the Micro-basin of the Chacas Lagoon, Juliaca, who collaborate with the authorities and members of their community, promote the debate on the challenges in managing water and territory in a democratic way, respecting their cultural traditions, freedom of opinion and gender equality. They have the capacity to represent their community in spaces outside their territory, dialogue and negotiate with the authorities at different levels of government. |

# Risk Management

## A) Review of Risks outlined in Risk Register and PIMS+ risk tab

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| **NCE RTA:**Please provide an assessment of project risk management (including risks reported in  Risk Register and risks included in the project’s risk tab in  PIMS+ ) undertaken in the reporting period  and summarize the key risk management measures to be taken in the coming year. This text will be pulled into the risk management action plan in this project’s risk tab in PIMS+. |
| Even though the COs of Peru and Bolivia track the project risks every semester and the RTA every quarter (in PIMS+ and ATLAS), a discussion specifically about the risks was held on August 26, 2021, as requested per PIR exercise.Attention is needed in the following:ATLAS:- 1 High risk and 2 substantial risks associated to delayed approval processes by government counterparts, and delayed procurement processes:To mitigate this risk the PMU has held meetings with delegations of both countries to facilitate the review/approval processes, as well as the PMU has facilitated meetings per country to proceed with review/approval processes, in this latter, the COs has given support.- 1 High risk by delays due to covid-19:To mitigate this risk the PMU has adjusted the working plans of the pilot interventions, as well as implemented bio-security protocols for the activities in the field. From the COs side, vaccination has been guaranteed for PMU and main counterparts (government counterparts are being vaccinated with public plans) to reduce delays in implementation and avoid contagion.- 1 Substantial risk related to political situation in both countries:Bolivia has not had main changes since end of 2020 and Peru is in the transition process for the empowerment of a new presidential administration. Under this scenario the PMU is ready to inform the new authorities about the project, to prioritize actions towards the closure, when required.PIMS+:- 1 High risk related to low delivery and delayed results:For managing this risk the RTA is holding bimonthly meetings with the PMU and both COs to guarantee the implementation of actions to increase delivery and proceed with programmatic implementation as planned. Minutes with agreements are generated by call, in order to implement the agreed activities/actions, which are recorded in a Management Action Plan uploaded in PIMS+ to track this risk.SESP:The SESP was reviewed and updated for the current PIR process, including the addition of a new moderate risk due to covid-19 and the possibilities of contagion, mainly in field activities in the pilot interventions. To mitigate this, bio-security protocols have been implemented by the project, as well as virtual meetings and teleworking. In general, the SESP is rated as moderate risk. |

## B) Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards) Risks

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** |
| Yes |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during the reporting period please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| The new social and/or environmental risk identified during the reporting period was the possibility of COVID 19 contagion due to the field activities impleemntation of pilot projects and complementary studies, and the development of face-to-face activities (workshops, meetings). In this sense, biosecurity protocols and telework have been implemented as well as the intensification of use of thechnological means for meeting holdings. |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks become more severe and/or has the project's SESP categorization changed 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 become more severe and/or if the project's SESP categorization has changed during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |
| **3) Have any social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared or updated, and/or has the SESP been updated in the reporting period, as required? 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 using the FILE LIBRARY button. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential ) during the reporting period?** |
| 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.** |
| N/A |
| **5) Is the preparation and./or implementation of the project's safeguards management plan(s) on track, including monitoring?** |
| Yes |
| **If no, please explain:** |
| N/A |

# Knowledge Management & Communications

The **Project Manager** must complete the three questions below.

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| **1) Please provide progress on the implementation of the project's Knowledge Management approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval. If there is no KM approach/strategy, please comment on how the project is capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned.** |
| In relation to Knowledge Management,the Project does not have a knowledge Management strategy. However, during the period of this report, 13 training events have been carried out reaching a total of 1,979 people (930 women and 1049 men) (Annex 121) and 4 technical documents have been prepared: i) Systematization of traditional and ancestral knowledge of the Bolivian sphere of the TDPS (Annex 114), ii) Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling in the slope of Lake Titicaca, Peru (Annex 26), iii) Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling on the slope of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia (Annex 27), iv) Development of Climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System ”and EC 5“ Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. Statistical regionalization (Annex 28).In general terms, the Project disseminates the best practices and lessons learned through its electronic platform made up of a website and social networks, reporting on the progress of the activities. Likewise, within the framework of communication and citizen participation strategies, it seeks to generate a common vision of the integrated management of water resources in the TDPS system and promote human and social capital, through tools and activities such as binational multi-stakeholder meetings, virtual talks, conversations, environmental training plans and an educational and environmental campaigns, which will be implemented from the second semester of 2021.The project has focused in developing activities to strengthen the participation and knowledge of the key actors of the Project (CTB, CDB, Implementing Partners and members of allied institutions, among others) through certain activities: i) developing the website www.girh-tdps.com, which is the platform for storing and disseminating the information generated, collected and managed by the Project (Complementary studies, process development of the ADT, Pilot projects and training); ii) creation of Databases (Library section) as well as also have a database created in the cloud linked to the email girh.tdps@gmail.com: https://drive.google.com/drive to store video files of the meetings held on the ZOOM platform and iii) Forums and symposia such as the Exchange of experiences with the Peru and Ecuador Project on the Integrated management of transboundary water resources in the aquifers and basins of Puyango-Tumbes, Catamayo-Chira and Zarumilla; held in November 2020, and exchanges between the pilot projects of Bolivia and Peru to seek synergies, promote cooperation and share lessons learned.Regarding Knowledge of Management capacity building, processes have been carried out towards social actors linked to various areas of IWRM, officials, organizations, civil society and the general public, and on different issues related to IWRM in order to transfer knowledge and develop skills among the key actors of the TDPS system, reaching a total of 1,979 people (930 women and 1049 men), according to the following detail:1. Two Webinars taught by IUCN were carried out, in order to deepen the fundamental aspects of the management, governance and international law of transboundary waters, and on principles for effective governance of transboundary lakes, held from March 22 and 24, 2021 where 43 people participated (20 women and 23 men). (Annex 51).2. Training on the application of OECD due diligence for responsible gold supply chains in ASM, aimed at public officials, representatives of mining organizations, university professors and professionals linked to the sector, held from 07 to 09 July 2020, where 354 people participated (135 women and 219 men) (Annex 52).3. Two (2) virtual sessions of Training for government officials linked to ASM on the content, obligations, challenges, examples of solutions and opportunities in relation to the Minamata Convention, held on September 19 and 30, 2020, where 184 people participated (71 women and 113 men). (Annex 53)4. Training course on fisheries, which had three modules: i) Gathering information on catch and fishing effort, held from September 17 to 18, 2020, ii) Biometric and biological monitoring based on formats and protocols provided by IMARPE, held on September 22 and 23, 2020, and iii) Training on processing, analysis, tools, methodologies of catch data, fishing effort and biological sampling collected in the field or in the office, held on September 29 and 30, 2021. 19 people participated (12 women and 7 men) (Annex 54).5. Training and capacity building of technicians of the Autonomous Municipal Government of Charaña, held on January 20, 2021, with 11 participants (5 women and 6 men) (Annex 120).6. Training for Charaña communities on management and conservation of wetlands, held on September 15, 2020, with the participation of 52 people (20 women and 32 men) (Annex 59).7. Dialogue and agreement with institutional actors, linked to water and territory management, held on September 10, 2020, with 27 participants (16 women and 11 men) (Annex 60).8. Two international courses on &quot;Water treatment through the artificial wetland system&quot;. The first course was between November 26 and 27, 2020 with a participation of 237 people (126 women and 111 men) and the second on December 4, 2020, with the participation of 152 people (78 women and 74 men) (Annex 61).9. Theoretical and practical workshop &quot;Importance of wetlands for young people in the community and management of multiparametric teams&quot; held on January 28, 2021, with the participation of 30 people (13 women and 17 men) (Annex 62).10. International workshop “Training for Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners in Puno, Perú in the use of Clean Technologies to extract gold without using mercury”, held from January 11 to 15, 2021, with 607 people participating (316 women and 291 men) (Annex 63).11. Workshop to strengthen and disseminate water management within the Uros area, through organized women, held on March 22, 2021 in the town of Uros Chulluni, with the participation of 40 women. (Annex 64, Annex 123).12. The module 1 of training course on &quot;Physiology, biology and animal welfare in the culture of rainbow trout&quot; held on April 27, May 3 and 4, 2021, with the participation of 79 attendees (23 women and 56 men) belonging to to aquaculture production centers, private and state institutions and universities (Annex 65).13. The module 2 of the continuous training on aquaculture sustainability: Application of animal welfare in the rainbow trout farming, was held on June 28 and 30 and July 1, 2021, at the end of the sessions it was counted with the participation of 144 people (55 women and 89 men) (Annex 66).The project has an Environmental Education, Communication and Citizen Participation Strategy (Annex 122), that is in the implementation stage. A first package of communication materials has been produced to be disseminated by traditional and virtual media, and until August 2021 new audiovisual communication materials will be generated, to promote environmental education and the participation of key stakeholders of the TDPS system.Through the collection, analysis and systematization of information, documentation and traditional and ancestral knowledge in the TDPS System, Bolivia, information is being disseminated on the best traditional and ancestral practices related to water management, biodiversity conservation, such as cattails, tholares, Titicaca giant frog, Titicaca grebe, species of the genus Orestias sp, among others; to strengthen the importance of rescuing these practices.https://girh-tdps.com/projects/buscan-recuperar-practicas-ancestrales-para-preservar-el-sistema-tdps/https://girh-tdps.com/projects/las-practicas-ancestrales-permiten-conservar-la-regeneracion-ecologica-cultural-y-economica-del-sistema-tdps/https://girh-tdps.com/projects/agua-de-lluvia-el-recurso-mas-util-para-hacer-frente-al-cambio-climatico-y-la-sequia-en-el-tdps/https://girh-tdps.com/boletines/Boletin\_N1\_%202021\_ElAlmaDelAgua.pdfIn relation to the communication products of the Project, these are the following: i) A Facebook page with 2,285 followers with a reach of 43,631 people, as well as Twitter and Instagram accounts; ii) a web page (https://girh-tdps.com) with 40,498 visitors at the close of this report, and which includes 11 blogs for each of the pilot projects, which is used as the main channel to communicate project activities as well as information about the TDPS. In addition, there is a bi-monthly newsletter that also highlights relevant articles about TDPS.https://girh-tdps.com/boletines/Boletin%20N%C2%BA4%202020.pdfhttps://girh-tdps.com/boletines/Boletin\_Nro5\_2020.pdfhttps://girh-tdps.com/boletines/boletin\_\_N6\_%202020\_sp.pdfhttps://girh-tdps.com/boletines/Boletin\_N1\_%202021\_ElAlmaDelAgua.pdfThrough this digital platform and two strategies, one for Environmental Educational Communication and the other for Citizen Participation, the Project reinforces knowledge about its activities through the dissemination of all the progress of the pilot projects, complementary studies, binational activities and the ADT development process; in addition to training events for different key actors that are linked to these activities.The web page that has been built with the participation of the delegations of Bolivia and Peru, has specific information on the implementation of the activities of the IWRM-TDPS project, its components, results and binational management; a section for training, events and virtual forums; a library where the documents emerging from the activities are stored; In the period of this report, the website was updated in the news section with information on the progress of the various activities of the project and with the newsletters that are published every two months.In addition, within the website of the IWRM-TDPS project, 11 blogs have been hosted, to provide information regarding each of the pilot projects that are implemented in both Peru and Bolivia, in which the geographic location map of the pilot projects can be identified.It also has a space to host the information on the IWRM courses that will be given to officials and organizations.The website is linked to other websites of the implementing partners and allies of the project.Perfil del Proyecto en IWLearn: https://iwlearn.net/documents/29770 |
| **2) Please provide URLs specific to this project in the relevant field below. Please categorize the URLs appropriately (for example: project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.)** |
| Web Page: https://girh-tdps.comSocial Network:https://www.facebook.com/GIRHTDPS@TdpsGirhhttps://www.instagram.com/girhtdps/?hl=es-la https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC44MSXg1jd\_pUFSDAX\_R\_xA ).Media coverage:https://www.laregion.bo/revelaran-estructura-genetica-de-la-rana-gigante-del-titicaca-y-su-situacion-por-el-trafico-y-contaminacion/?fbclid=IwAR099r4KCylRrA0mSWUPwkCX\_\_eA0YNbvxzHfs7QvAXY9DlPe2\_ojzcSVeohttps://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2021/04/22/puno-en-marcha-recuperacion-del-lago-titicaca-lrsd/?fbclid=IwAR3Uo1K0\_EGRaFWcN25O0lKXpwiArX\_vq6j0eWj6Q1RkpvRy7brA6AeaLqMhttps://www.facebook.com/GestionIntegraldeBofedales/videos/459207185196103https://fb.watch/v/69UXZBDHO/https://www.eldiario.net/noticias/2020/2020\_10/nt201004/nacional.php?n=37&&fbclid=IwAR1cSfVvXT-DWhyXdhjvWNdmgBGf4ayluyuNVIEuVfoE19uO3WBsYZsw6DAhttps://publiagro.com.bo/2020/10/bofedales-charana-crianza-camelidos/?fbclid=IwAR2TXsRs9pKJCt1ofk6A8GjjwqYCdvhvogLdyfuBiQBwAozErAfYr3Xcl-Ehttps://www.noticiasfides.com/nacional/sociedad/en-charana-se-inicia-un-proyecto-binacional-de-manejo-conservacion-y-recuperacion-de-bofedales--406499?fbclid=IwAR3bP94tuXFB2OFN8FhwnyDuOfo56YFRFaJckB3P\_0vTE\_hAo0YR5Gj4kUMhttps://es.mongabay.com/2020/06/peru-bolivia-rana-gigante-del-lago-titicaca/?fbclid=IwAR3Ekcb8OLgo\_M7c-rpD\_7C6pU76fZzMe10OYX7YPewEaqmbzjZod8BmiUQhttps://muywaso.com/equipo-transfronterizo-luchara-por-el-futuro-de-la-rana-gigante-del-titicaca/?fbclid=IwAR2KBnixJ-ew71pHtiDyQR5xh5z7U63Wo5yjvrBLNGLxzTgfsC9gaQddKBkhttps://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-53562570?SThisFB&fbclid=IwAR3gwGDT9yG\_z1O97THvcXr7IvPdLjaKbpNT8FM76e4emJuUAqslpQ0aOf8https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-53562570?SThisFB&fbclid=IwAR3gwGDT9yG\_z1O97THvcXr7IvPdLjaKbpNT8FM76e4emJuUAqslpQ0aOf8https://www.facebook.com/MananeroCbba/videos/2715199268765547https://actualidad.rt.com/actualidad/361369-paises-salvar-extincion-rana-gigante-titicaca?fbclid=IwAR0L9jRdtkim9RW-7HMX6ZlM8XXvCvViGa39IrtcEdIME56IlH3FxwMxpMIhttps://edition.cnn.com/2020/07/28/americas/bolivia-scrotum-frog-intl-hnk-scli-scn/index.html?fbclid=IwAR3DGNw8V9GvaTMgY78h\_NEiGGM6jKgAIo88atMJ1YkS2KE4ZUNQ-7ID0oMhttps://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-53553636?fbclid=IwAR1-4Cm13a5r0TcUr8rSVsKSf-eoyT54rV3SbPnn0dmVTy-hbwbZlr9iIrMhttps://www.lostiempos.com/tendencias/medio-ambiente/20200721/leonardo-dicaprio-se-une-campana-conservacion-rana-gigante-del?fbclid=IwAR10g1u78edCm8gKjFmFu2Y3HMRlc27P23-puZEZOHp7jCp-tuXGnz-pS1c |
| **3) In the PIR platform, please upload any supporting files, including the project's Communications Strategy, photos, videos, stories and other communication/knowledge materials.** |
| [Annex 122. Diseño estrategia de educación y comunicación.zip](https://pims.undp.org/attachments/4383/215699/1747222/1785664/Annex%20122.%20Dise%C3%B1o%20estrategia%20de%20educaci%C3%B3n%20y%20comunicaci%C3%B3n.zip) |

# Stakeholder Engagement

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| **(A) Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval.****(B) Upload all available documentation of the project's stakeholder engagement, including surveys, FPIC reports and others using the FILE LIBRARY button in the upper right corner of the PIR.****(C) If the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been updated during the reporting period, please upload that file using the FILE LIBRARY button above.** |
| The project does not have a stakeholder engagement plan. However, the participation of key actors in the different activities is promoted and they actively participate in meetings and workshops to disseminate the results and progress of the Project. The Binational Project Coordination Unit continuously monitors their participation in each of the meetings that are called to discuss different issues related to the project.COVID 19 has not severely impacted stakeholder engagement with stakeholders, since most of the activities were carried out virtually.Peru:MINAM. The Ministry of the Environment, in its capacity as the National Project Directorate, has general responsibility for the project and guides its activities, participates in the directive and technical instances and demonstrated a high commitment and involvement, which has allowed the development of activities. Likewise, it supports the coordination of the 4 components and is in charge of the supervision and execution of a pilot project that has a significant advance in execution. Likewise, it facilitates the articulation with the national instances for the contribution to the project as with the National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology (SENAMHI), National Service of National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP), National Institute of Investigation in Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems (INAIGEM), the Institute of the Sea of Peru (IMARPE) and the National Solidarity Assistance Program Pensión 65, which support and provide assistance in the preparation of some Complementary Studies, within the framework of their competencies and area of specialty. They also actively participate in the TDA development process.MINAM expressed its commitment to complete and approve the TDA / SAP, the pilot projects, IWRM courses and other activities, for this purpose in the meetings they express that they will make every effort to make the product review and approval processes more agile and are met within the established deadlines.MRE-P. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru (MRE-P) has powers over the binational management of the TDPS and in coordination with its Bolivian counterpart, they are leading the reengineering process of the Autonomous Binational Authority of the Lake Titicaca Water System, Río Desaguadero, Lago Poopó, Salar de Coipasa (ALT). In the project, in its capacity as implementing partner, it participates in the Binational Steering Committee (CDB) to supervise and provide strategic guidance for the implementation of project activities and supports the multi-level dialogue of the actors to achieve binational management agreements.The Ministry accompanies all TDA product review activities, issuing his observations, comments and contributions through MINAM, likewise, as a member of the CTB he participates in binational meetings, showing a commitment to this process.ANA. The National Water Authority (ANA) as implementing partner of the Project, is the governing body and the highest technical authority - normative of the National System of Water Resources Management (SNGRH) of Peru, it is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) and has national competence to ensure the integrated, participatory and multisectoral management of water, articulating the actions of the public and private sector entities that intervene in said management. ANA is in charge of the implementation of four (4) Pilot Projects (Component 2), which are in the process of execution and demonstrating their commitment to comply with the expected results. Being a competent body in the field of water resources, it conducts the preparation of the complementary study 3 for the estimation of multisectoral water demand in the Peruvian area of the TDPS and provides advice and support in the process of preparing complementary studies related to water resources. Likewise, through the Water Administrative Authority - Titicaca, he had a leading role and acted as an advisor to the Driving Group for the creation of the Titicaca Basin Water Resources Council, which resulted in the creation of the dossier for the creation of this Council , which is in the approval process by the competent authorities.ANA, through the Titicaca Water Administrative Authority (AAA-T), is in charge of the execution of 4 pilot projects, and during the period of this report, due to the COVID 19 Pandemic and the change to the teleworking modality, there was a delay in the review and approval of the requirements for the contracting of goods and services, which are channeled through the National Directorate of the Project, an aspect that was overcome as of December 2020, but still it has very long times in the review and approval of the products. On the other hand, the activities of these Pilots were affected by COVID 19, the quarantine decreed in 2020, mobilization restrictions to carry out field work, and delays in the processes of acquisition of goods and contracting of services.Bolivia:MRE-B. The Ministry of Foreign Relations, through the General Directorate of Limits, Borders and International Transboundary Waters, as implementing partner and National Coordination of Bolivia for the IWRM-TDPS Project, had a very active participation in the project activities. It is responsible for the implementation of the five (5) pilot projects in Bolivia and supports the implementation of the activities planned in each of the project components. Likewise, it coordinates with the competent national institutions in the review and approval processes of the products of the bi-national complementary studies. During the Project implementation period, he placed emphasis and leadership on the TDA development process, especially to streamline the product review processes.The MRE-B, as the implementing partner of the Project, is a key institution in the implementation of all the components, facilitating the holding of face-to-face meetings for the review of TDA products, Complementary Studies of the 5 pilot projects in Bolivia, but they are subject to the opinion and technical criteria of the MMAyA, as competent body in environmental matters and water resources management.MMAyA. The Ministry of Environment and Water is the implementing partner of the project and is the governing body in the areas of integrated management of water resources, irrigation, sanitation and the environment at the national level. It participates in the directive and technical instances of project management (Binational Technical Committee and Binational Steering Committee), has been coordinating the implementation of pilot projects in Bolivia (Component 2 of the Project) and promoting the coordination and involvement of key stakeholders. It also supports the coordination for the implementation of the project activities with SENAMHI, the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT), the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP) and the Decentralized Public Institution of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IPD / PACU), who actively participate in the supervision and accompaniment of complementary studies, in coordination with national institutions in Peru.The MMAyA appointed technical Focal Points for the review and approval of complementary studies, binational activities, pilot projects; however, there are some delays in their response due to work overload. In this sense, they stated that measures are being taken to reverse this situation, through permanent meetings and workshops to facilitate the review processes, designation of alternate focal points, and their commitment to streamline them is counted on.Binational:ALT. The Binational Autonomous Authority of Lake Titicaca participates in the Binational Technical Committee and supports the construction process of the TDA, SAP and the comprehensive monitoring program of the TDPS. It promotes articulation with the PELT and the UOB. Supports and provides relevant information on water resources, biodiversity, bathymetry, fisheries, aquaculture for the TDA formulation process.During the period of this report, the project had a UNV that was assigned to the Pilot Project “Implementation of activities and technologies for management and reduction of the use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold extraction areas towards a better integrated basin management”, providing administrative and technical support for its implementation. This assignment ended in December 2020.As part of the implementation of the Pilot Project 01-B-01, although according to PRODOC the institution in charge was the Tupac Katari Indigenous University. Due to constant changes of authorities in the university, the project could not begin its implementation. As a result, the Ministry of Environment and Water and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, in coordination with UNDP, requested a change in the implementation strategy of the pilot.In this sense, on September 21, 2020, the National Direction of the Project carried out an online consultation with the CDB to “Authorize the start of the selection of a new executing entity of the Pilot Project 01-B-01, in accordance with the procedures established by the UNDP with the perspective of signing a Microcapital Agreement for the implementation of the project in question. Once the new entity has been selected, the signature of the corresponding Microcapital Agreement will be submitted for consideration by this Committee”, which was ratified at the CBD meeting on October 9, 2020.As mandated on January 13, 2021, the members of the CBD were informed that, as authorized, UNDP Bolivia, in close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Water, proceeded to the selection of an NGO to implement the pilot site called &quot;Application of Ancestral Technologies for Source Sedimentation Control&quot;. As a result of this process, the NGO Practical Action has been selected, and a request was made to approve the signing of the Agreement between the Responsible Parties, between UNDP and the NGO Practical Action, having received a favorable response from all members as of January 20, 2021. |

# 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.