



2019
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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Resilient nations.*

PA Mgmt for BD Resilience

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5152
GEF ID	5080
Title	Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience
Country(ies)	Peru, Peru
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>1. The proposed project aims to transform the management of vulnerable ecosystems in Peru's mountain ecosystems to alleviate the direct and indirect impacts of climate change (CC) on globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. This will be achieved through a three-pronged approach: development of management systems (monitoring and early warning systems, management decision making tools and sustainable financing) in order to optimize readiness at national level to address the anticipated implications of CC on mountain ecosystems; expanding and strengthening PAs in landscapes that are particularly sensitive to climate change, in order to protect refugia and corridors and to build readiness to address specific CC impacts; and promoting sustainable land management in the landscape immediately surrounding these PAs in order to anticipate the increased threats that current land uses may pose to biodiversity and ecosystem functions. This is necessary to reduce pressures on the ecosystem, in order to render them more resilient to the expected impacts of climate change.</p>

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Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

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

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
to enhance the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems to the impacts of climate change in PAs and surrounding landscapes , and thereby to secure their biodiversity and ecosystem functionality and derivative ecosystem services including greenhouse gas sequestration and emissions reduction					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>O1. Reductions in the rates of loss of principal habitat types (Peruvian yungas (PY), South Amazonian moist forest (SAMF), and Central Andean Puna (CAP), generating benefits for BD and avoiding the loss of carbon sinks</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>Habitat / Annual loss (ha) / Total loss over project period (without project)</p> <p>PY / 9,933 / 49,655</p> <p>SAMF / 21,280 / 106,400</p> <p>CAP / 33 / 165</p> <p>Total / 31,246 / 156,230</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>Habitat / Total loss over project period (with project) / Net avoided loss due to project</p> <p>PY / 44,699 / 4,967 ha / 367,620 tC</p> <p>SAMF / 95,760 / 10,640 ha / 1,083,790 tC</p> <p>CAP/ 149 / 17 ha / 513 tC</p> <p>Total / 140,607 / 15,623 ha / 1,451,924 tC</p>	<p>The loss of forest cover for 2016 is (official information from the PNCBMCC-MINAM):</p> <p>PY: 11,558ha</p> <p>SAMF: 23,322ha</p> <p>CAP: 28ha</p> <p>(Annex 01 – Monitoring data)</p> <p>For the landscapes the loss is:</p> <p>YESI: 24,329ha</p> <p>PUMA: 10,579ha</p> <p>(Annex 02 a, b)</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that at a national level the annual deforestation rate increased from 156,462ha in 2015 to 164,662ha in 2016</p> <p>http://www.actualidadambiental.pe/?p=46292</p>	<p>According to the official information from the PNCBMCC-MINAM, the loss of forest cover for our two landscapes for 2017 was larger than for 2016 in the three biomes:</p> <p>PY: 14 553 ha</p> <p>SAMF: 27 927 ha</p> <p>CAP: 139 ha</p> <p>Total: 42 619 ha</p> <p>These increases in the deforestation rates can be attributed to several factors external to the project's impact as already explained in last year's PIR: i) changing weather (drier years correlate higher probability of fires), ii) changing</p>
<p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>O1. Reductions in the rates of loss of principal habitat types in the landscapes (Peruvian yungas (PY), South Amazonian moist forest (SAMF), and Central Andean Puna (CAP), generating benefits for BD and avoiding the loss of carbon sinks</p>	<p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>Habitat / Annual loss (ha) / Total loss over project period (without project)</p> <p>PY / 11,952 / 59,760</p> <p>SAMF / 20,585 / 102,925</p> <p>CAP / 0 / 0</p> <p>Total / 32,537 / 162,685</p>		<p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Habitat / Total loss over project period (with project) / Net</p>		

			<p>avoided loss due to project</p> <p>PY / 53,784 / 5,976 ha / 1,204,762 tC</p> <p>SAMF / 92,632 / 10,293 ha / 3,762,915 tC</p> <p>CAP/ 0 / 0 ha / 0 tC</p> <p>Total / 146,416 / 16,269 ha / 4,967,677 tC</p>	<p>Among the six regions with most of the deforestation (85%), four are partially included in our two landscapes: Ucayali (18%), Huánuco (11%), Madre de Dios (10%) and Junín (10%). However, Huánuco, Madre de Dios and Ucayali saw a reduction in their rates of forest loss from 2015 to 2016.</p> <p>The main drivers for deforestation are land clearing for small scale agriculture, cattle ranching, as well as palm oil and small scale gold mining.</p> <p>Comment: We recommend to review this indicator because: 1. As the now available data shows there is great variability in the year to year deforestation rates, where el Niño or a change of regional governments can produce changes, i.e the noise would probably drown the signal of a potentially positive change. 2. Our intervention supporting municipal land planning, or creating new areas probably effects changes that are not immediately perceivable, but probably will show in 3 or more years in the future. (Annex 3).</p> <p>The same argument can be made for other, also very general indicators (O3, O4, 1.1) which probably react to dynamics hardly attributable to the project's activities as they are being implemented.</p>	<p>policies and programs related to land use, and increasing availability of funds from the public and private sectors to invest in agriculture and other deforesting activities, among others.</p> <p>It is important to consider the following about the usefulness of this indicator to measure the project's impact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project's direct impact is necessarily small since the areas were the project works to improve crop practices are less than 0.05% of the total area. 2. The current official data severely overestimates the deforestation rates inside protected areas and the baseline deforestation was determined using low deforestation years (from 2001 to 2008). 3. a time lag of several years of potential impact from our project's policy and land planning work, such as the
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				<p>We could seize the opportunity and discuss it during the Mid term review.</p>	<p>PDLC (local development plans)</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>Specifically for protected areas with very little deforestation, the false positives are a problem, i.e. estimations of deforestation inside protected areas are consistently too high. For example, in the case of Alto Purus National Park (PNAP), the official deforestation for the area in 2015 is 314.42 ha. In contrast our deforestation data, which specifically distinguished anthropogenic and natural causes did determine deforestation attributable to human intervention to be 0 (zero) ha.</p> <p>However, the Project is working with SERNANP to reduce false positives without increasing the proportion of false negatives, i.e. not detecting deforestation events inside protected areas that need intervention.</p>
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					<p>(Annex 01 – Baselines and monitoring results for Forest Loss and Carbon)</p> <p>(Annex 02a - Map of forest loss for 2015, 2016 y 2017 for the YESI landscape)</p> <p>(Annex 02b - Map of forest loss for 2015, 2016 y 2017 for the PUMA landscape)</p>
<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>O2. Increases in ecosystem connectivity within the landscapes and adjacent ecosystems, as measured by the number of hectares of ecosystems in good condition under a conservation regime, within the connectivity corridors of each landscape.</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>O2. Increases in ecosystem connectivity (measured by patch size, form and juxtaposition).</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>XX ha of ecosystems in good condition within the connectivity corridors of each landscape (data from 2015).</p> <p>42 conservation areas in the two landscapes.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>Values to be defined once capacities for analysis are developed</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>Creation of at least 100,000 ha of new conservation areas that include ecosystems in good condition within the connectivity corridors of the two landscapes.</p> <p>Creation of at least 2 new conservation areas within the connectivity corridors in each landscape.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Values to be defined once capacities for</p>	<p>The total surface of conservation areas whose creation we are supporting is 344,466 ha (single areas and total areas could be modified in size during the process):</p> <p>YESI: 5 ongoing processes, in two regions Pasco and Huánuco, 2 conservation types: Regional Conservation Area (ACR), Private Conservation Area (ACP). The preliminary overall surface is 40,400 ha.</p> <p>Proposed areas:</p> <p>ACP: Huachón (12,000ha), Oxapampa (200ha) y Cabeceras de San Jose (200ha)</p> <p>ACR: Codo del Pozuzo (11,000ha), Chontabamba-Huancabamba (17,000ha)</p> <p>PUMA: 6 ongoing process in two regions: Cusco and Ucayali; 5 different conservation</p>	<p>45.6% of progress.</p> <p>A conservation concession was awarded in Yurua, located in our PUMA landscape, covering an area of 45,668.57 ha, capping a strategic effort by the project and its allies, Propurus and indigenous organizations.</p> <p>(Annex 03-Official document of the creation of the Yurua Conservation Concession).</p> <p>The recipient of the conservation concession is the Conservation Association of Yurua, comprised by 9 indigenous communities with a</p>

			<p>analysis are developed</p>	<p>types: ACR, ACP, Agro-biodiversity Zones, Conservation Concession, Tourism Concession. The preliminary overall surface is 304, 065.80ha. (Annex 04a).</p> <p>Proposed areas:</p> <p>ACR: Ausangate (80,900ha)</p> <p>ZAB: Marcapata-Collana (22,808ha) and Collasuyo (14,780ha)</p> <p>ACP: Corredor Marcapata-Camanti (70,000ha)</p> <p>Conservation Concession: Yurúa (48,430ha) and Sector Sepahua-Inuya (67,148ha)</p> <p>This processes are being implemented jointly with three NGO: IBC, ACCA and PROPURUS, with support from the regional governments, who are the official proponents of the ACR, as well as the support of different private stakeholders such as Andean and Amazonian communities as well as producer's associations.</p> <p>The proposed areas at ensuring ecosystem connectivity to better maintain ecological processes supporting biodiversity functioning as well as ecosystem services key to human populations. For example, the Ausangate ACR proposal would contribute with ecosystem connectivity from glaciers to lowland Amazon forests, also including</p>	<p>population of approximately 600 persons.</p> <p>This concession increases connectivity of wilderness areas along the Peru-Brazil border used by People Living in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), connectivity among protected areas (in this case even to PAs in Brazil) and it improves the connectivity of ecosystem services for the 9 communities.</p> <p>The project continues to support the creation of alternative conservation modalities in the two landscapes, for an additional 199,400 ha (individual areas and total areas could be modified in size during the process).</p> <p>In the YESI landscape the project is supporting the following:</p> <p>ACR Codo del Pozuzo (10,510ha),</p>
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				<p>central Andean puna and Peruvian yunga. (Annex 04b - NGO proposed areas)</p> <p>In order to define connectivity areas a Working Group was created by SERNANP. (Annex 05)</p> <p>This group would evaluate and discuss the different methodologies of measuring and monitoring ecosystem connectivity, including the ones being developed by the NASA supported project.</p>	<p>ACR Chontabamba-Huancabamba (16,886 ha).</p> <p>Additionally, the project supports the strengthening of the management of two municipal conservation areas and a network of private conservation areas.</p> <p>(Annex 04 – IBC Quarterly Reports, 2018 - 2019)</p> <p>In the PUMA landscape the project is supporting the following:</p> <p>Ausangate Regional Conservation Area (66,514.17 ha)</p> <p>Agrobiodiversity Zone Marcapata Ccollana and Collasuyo (30,000 ha);</p> <p>Predio Quincemil – Araza/Conservation and Research Station (25,570.73 ha)</p> <p>Conservation Concession /Sustainable Camanti (20,000 ha);</p>
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					<p>Additionally, we are supporting the strengthening of the management of one conservation concession and three private conservation areas in the PUMA landscape.</p> <p>In Ucayali we continue with our support to the creation of the Conservation Concession Sepahua (30,000 ha).</p> <p>(Annex 05 - ACCA Quarterly Reports, 2018 - 2019)</p> <p>(Annex 06 - Propurus Quarterly Reports, 2018 - 2019)</p> <p>These processes are implemented jointly with three NGOs: IBC, ACCA and PROPURUS, with support from the regional governments, who are the official proponents of the ACR, as well as with the support of different private stakeholders, such as Andean and Amazonian communities as well as producers' associations.</p>
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					<p>The proposed areas ensure ecosystem connectivity to better maintain ecological processes supporting biodiversity function as well as ecosystem services key to human populations.</p> <p>(Annex 07 - Map of Proposed Conservation Areas)</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>Following the second principle for resilience, "manage connectivity" our project has prioritised areas outside protected areas to increase or maintain the connectivity at different scales and for different purposes. The discussion about the way to define and determine connectivity corridors with SERNANP is still ongoing. However, we propose the following connectivity criteria as central to the goals of the project:</p> <p>i. Connectivity of wilderness areas especially those used by</p>
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					<p>PIACI (Indigenous peoples in isolation or initial contact).</p> <p>ii. Connectivity across altitude gradients to allow eventual shifts of the distribution of species as a result of changing climate.</p> <p>iii. Connectivity to ensure structural integrity of large forests between two or more protected areas.</p> <p>iv. Connectivity to ensure properly functioning ecosystem services key for local or regional productive activities.</p> <p>All conservation areas we are contributing to create can be assigned to at least one of the mentioned connectivity priorities.</p> <p>(Annex 08 - Contribution of conservation areas to landscape connectivity)</p>
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O3. Reductions in threat ratings for target PAs, as assessed in METTs	<p>PA Rating</p> <p>PNYCH 19</p> <p>RCY 23</p> <p>BPSMSC 39</p> <p>RCES 26</p> <p>PNM 26</p> <p>PNAP 19</p> <p>RCP 14</p> <p>RCA 23</p> <p>SNM 18</p> <p>Average 23</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>PA Rating</p> <p>PNYCH 14</p> <p>RCY 19</p> <p>BPSMSC 30</p> <p>RCES 21</p> <p>PNM 23</p> <p>PNAP 14</p> <p>RCP 12</p> <p>RCA 19</p> <p>SNM 16</p> <p>Average 18.7</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>PA Rating</p> <p>PNYCH 14</p> <p>RCY 17</p> <p>BPSMSC 29</p> <p>RCES 20</p> <p>PNM 20</p> <p>PNAP 14</p> <p>RCP 11</p>	<p>Accumulated reduction from 25 to 22.1 (Target being 18.7)</p> <p>All 9 Protected Area Jefaturas participated in the elaboration of the METT report in early 2018 to evaluate the year 2017 (Annex 06 - METT Tracking tools)</p> <p>PNYCH 13</p> <p>RCY 19</p> <p>BPSMSC 43</p> <p>RCES 40</p> <p>PNM 17</p> <p>PNAP 16</p> <p>RCP 11</p> <p>RCA 24</p> <p>SNM 16</p> <p>Average: 22.1</p> <p>The PA with the largest threats are BPSMSC, RCES, RCA.</p> <p>The main cause for threat is related to human presence and the perturbations it creates, including danger to visitor and staff (i.e. illegal mining activities); illegal crops, cattle ranching and transport infrastructure</p>	<p>The Average METT Threat Rating for the 9 PAs of the project decreased from the baseline score of 23 to 16.6, exceeding the target decrease (from 23 to 18.7).</p> <p>Thus, 7 of the 9 PA already dropped below their individual target score as follows:</p> <p>PNYCH 9</p> <p>RCY 18</p> <p>BPSMSC 44</p> <p>RCES 26</p> <p>PNM 15</p> <p>PNAP 4</p> <p>RCP 9</p> <p>RCA 13</p> <p>SNM 11</p> <p>The remaining two (BPSMSC and RCES) are expected to reach the targets in the coming one and a half years.</p> <p>In the case of the BPSMSC, we believe that an integrated</p>
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			<p>RCA 17 SNM 14 Average 17.3</p>	<p>(roads, flight paths) also contribute to the score.</p> <p>Some of the illegal and informal activities modify natural habitat, such as an increase in forest fires (as a direct result of increased land clearing), increased fragmentation due to road and dirt road construction inside the areas.</p> <p>Another threat is the pollution caused by human settlements, by cattle ranching and agriculture, and mining.</p> <p>Finally, the evaluation identified cultural loss, i.e. reduced traditional ways and knowledge, especially in the Yanasha Communal Reserve and El Sira Communal Reserve, areas co-managed by SERNANP and indigenous communities.</p>	<p>strategy is needed to address and solve conflicts with the population settled inside the PA since a long time ago, as a first step to reduce the threat level and come to workable agreements.</p> <p>In the case of the RCES, there is a good chance to meet the target, since there is a progressive reduction of the threat level, mainly due to the effective work of ECOSIRA and the PA administration (jefatura) facilitated by the project's intervention. This collaboration between the main stakeholders has allowed a better oversight and control, as well as improved the work with individual communities through the microgrant agreements provided by the project.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>All 9 Protected Area Teams participated in the elaboration of the METT report in early 2019 to evaluate the year 2018.</p> <p>(Annex 09 - METT Threats and METT Management, Summary</p>
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					<p>and individual PA scores for 2018)</p> <p>PNYCH = Parque Nacional Yanachaga Chemillén</p> <p>RCY = Reserva Comunal Yánesha</p> <p>BPSMSC = Bosque de Protección San Matías San Carlos</p> <p>RCES = Reserva Comunal El Sira</p> <p>PNM = Parque Nacional Manu</p> <p>PNAP = Parque Nacional Alto Purús</p> <p>RCP = Reserva Comunal Purús</p> <p>RCA = Reserva Comunal Amaraeri</p>
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					SNM = Santuario Nacional Megantoni
<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>O4. Reduction in the probability of ecosystem affectation by anthropic threats, as assessed through standard SERNANP methodology</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>O4. Reductions in levels of ecosystem affectation by anthropic threats, as assessed through standard SERNANP methodology</p>	<p>PA Rating</p> <p>PNYCH 1.70</p> <p>RCY 15.29</p> <p>BPSMSC 13.36</p> <p>RCES 2.69</p> <p>PNM 0.33</p> <p>PNAP 7.55</p> <p>RCP 2.84</p> <p>RCA 5.38</p> <p>SNM 0.58</p> <p>Average 5.52</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>PA Rating</p> <p>PNYCH 1.28</p> <p>RCY 11.47</p> <p>BPSMSC 10.02</p> <p>RCES 2.02</p> <p>PNM 0.25</p> <p>PNAP 5.66</p> <p>RCP 2.13</p> <p>RCA 4.04</p> <p>SNM 0.44</p> <p>Average 4.15</p>	<p>Decrease in threats went from 5.52 to 2.97, while the target is 4.15.</p> <p>This is based on the 2017 reports by protected area directors (Annex 07). The following are the individual scores:</p> <p>PNYCH 3.18</p> <p>RCY 7.11</p> <p>BPSMSC 11.04</p> <p>RCES 1.68</p> <p>PNM 0.28</p> <p>PNAP 0.22</p> <p>RCP 1.9</p> <p>RCA 0.91</p> <p>SNM 0.35</p> <p>Average: 2.97</p> <p>This indicator measures the effects registered for the following themes: habitat loss, unsustainable use of natural resources, pollution, and range decrease of native species due to the introduction of exotic species. The areas with the highest impacts are the PNYCH and the BPSMSC (Annex 08).</p>	<p>The Average SERNANP Threat Rating for the 9 PA of the project decreased from the baseline of 5.52 to 2.06, significantly lower than the target rating of 4.15.</p> <p>Thus, 7 of the 9 PA already dropped below the target score as follows:</p> <p>PNYCH 2.38</p> <p>RCY 7.11</p> <p>BPSMSC 5.16</p> <p>RCES 1.74</p> <p>PNM 0.28</p> <p>PNAP 0.09</p> <p>RCP 0.95</p> <p>RCA 0.8</p> <p>SNM 0.0</p> <p>PNM is slightly above the target score, and it is expected to meet target.</p>

				<p>Furthermore, for PNYCH the analysis of impacted gridcells, causes and effects of these impacts were used to reassess the target for the PNYCH. The PNYCH management has asked for the target to be kept at 3.18, which is in line with their commitment for the Master Plan of the area. Because reaching our target would imply eliminating the threats of 50% of the impacted grid cells, which is not feasible in the timeframe of the project.</p>	<p>The PNYCH management asked for the target to be kept at 3.18 (2017 score), in line with their commitment for the Master Plan of the area. This target is being reviewed for the current update of the Master Plan and is expected to be well below 3.18, but perhaps above the target of 1.28.</p> <p>(Annex 10 - Summary of Human Activity Effects Index, Grids for 2018).</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>This is the current SERNANP methodology to evaluate impacts of human activities inside PAs. The indicator measures the effects registered for the following themes: habitat loss, unsustainable use of natural resources, pollution, and range decrease of native species due to the introduction of exotic species.</p> <p>The reported score is based on the last evaluation (2018) by protected area directors.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as: **On track**

Outcome 1					
Core PAs with increased resilience to CC					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
1.1 Increase in PA management capacities, as assessed in METTs	PA Rating PNYCH 55 RCY 60 BPSMSC 47 RCES 57 PNM 75 PNAP 62 RCP 55 RCA 44 SNM 60	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	MODIFIED TARGET: PA Rating PNYCH 69 RCY 71 BPSMSC 65 RCES 69 PNM 80 PNAP 68 RCP 66 RCA 60 SNM 71 Average 68.8 OLD TARGET: PA Rating PNYCH 69 RCY 75 BPSMSC 59 RCES 71	METT for management capacities increased from 57.2 to 68.9, which formally means we already met the target. This is based on a early 2018 evaluation of 2017 (Annex 09). The following are the individual scores: PNYCH 68 RCY 69 BPSMSC 54 RCES 66 PNM 90 PNAP 72 RCP 73 RCA 71 SNM 57 Average 68.9	The average METT score for management capacities in the 9 PA of the project increased from 57.2 to 74.3, is already above the target score of 68.8. (Annex 09 - METT Threats and METT Management, Summary and individual PA scores for 2018) Thus 6 of the 9 PA already surpassed the target score as follows: PNYCH 79 RCY 70 BPSMSC 55 RCES 71 PNM 98 PNAP 79 RCP 80 RCA 74

	Average 57.2		<p>PNM 94</p> <p>PNAP 78</p> <p>RCP 69</p> <p>RCA 55</p> <p>SNM 75</p> <p>Average 71.7</p>	<p>The PAs with the highest scores are PNM, RCP, PNAP and RCA, while the SNM and BPSMSC have the lowest scores.</p> <p>To improve the scores the management has to address the following: proper enforcement of internal regulations by PA staff, lack of knowledge of the boundaries of the PAs by stakeholders, implementation of management plans and planning processes, budget management, restrict and control activities inside the PAs, and finally improve the relationship with local population, among other through extolling the benefits to local people from PAs.</p>	<p>SNM 63</p> <p>Average 74.3</p> <p>Regarding the remaining three PA:</p> <p>i.) in the next 18 months, we expect RCY will easily surpass the target ii.) BPSMSC and iii.) SNM will require a specific strategy to increase their scores to the desired levels</p> <p>In the case of SNM, improvements must happen in several areas: research, tourism, agreements and partnerships with neighbours of the PA, budget and proper care of equipment. Currently, the project is already working to improve planning processes.</p> <p>The BPSMSC weaknesses are related to the fact that this area has a few hundred persons living inside since its creation. So, since the beginning there is a conflict with the authorities (e.g. SERNANP) and this creates a difficult starting point for several lines of work needed to improve the management results. It requires a long and</p>
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					<p>consistent engagement with emphasis on conflict resolution. To this effect, our project started a diagnostic study of the population living and the land uses existing inside the PA and certainly, a preliminary conclusion was that the first step to get the improvement process rolling is to address the social conflicts. Only then will the administration be able to get demographic and resource use information from the population, which can later be used to guide the strategies.</p> <p>In general, management as measured by the METT score, as an average and also individually, has improved significantly since the project started in 2015.</p> <p>One reason for this has been our effective improvement of the co-management of community reserves, through the successful implementation of the first microcapital agreement with the ECA (organized communities, co-managers of community reserves) ECOPURUS, ECOSIRA and AMARCY.</p>
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					<p>(Annex 11. Final Reports AMARCY-ECOPURUS-ECOSIRA)</p> <p>The Project contributed to strengthen the organisational capacities the Management Committees (organised stakeholders for each PA). The project also supported and/or organised capacity building for PA administration teams, ECA and other PA stakeholders in different themes: improving planning, monitoring conservation impacts for PA, gender approach, integrating ecosystem services as a concept for PA management. One very important training resulted in teams beginning to identify strategies to strengthen the resilience of their PA management.</p>
<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>1.2 Effectiveness of oversight and control in target PAs, as measured by the enforcement of oversight and control strategies that incorporate climate change context and landscape-level actions (at least PAs and buffer zones).</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>No PAs have an oversight and control strategy that incorporates climate change context and landscape-level actions (at least PAs and buffer zones).</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>9 PAs have an oversight and control strategy, covering 5,966,203 ha, that includes climate change context and landscape-level actions (at least PAs</p>	<p>Staff from 17 PAs (55 persons) were trained in control and patrolling under the new rules by SERNANP, as well as the basis for the concepts of resilience and ecosystem services.</p>	<p>In process.</p> <p>The project continues to strengthen the oversight and control strategies for the 9 PAs. While advances have been made to include landscape considerations (i.e. think about dynamics outside of the</p>

<p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>1.2 Effectiveness of oversight and control in target PAs, as measured by numbers of personnel per unit area.</p>	<p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>150 PA staff covering 9 PAs with a total area of 5,966,203ha</p>		<p>and buffer zones). At least 4 PAs implement it.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>195 staff covering 5,966,203ha of PAs and 100,000ha under alternative conservation modalities</p>	<p>10 GPS units were bought for the 9 PA and SERNANPs central office, key for the implementation of the SMART tool.</p> <p>The Project evaluated and coached specialists in oversight and control from 11 ANP (SNM, PNM, PNYCH, BPSMSC, RCY, RC Machiguenga, RC Ashaninka, BP Pui Pui, SN Pampa Hermosa, PN Otishi and SN Machu Picchu), who analysed the use of methodologies and tools for the oversight and control activities, such as: i.) effects by activity indicators, re-evaluating the scores of impacts and grid cells; ii.) reviewing the identification of “controlled areas (ámbitos controlados)”, to increase their efficiency and effectiveness; iii.) evaluation and improvement of the implementation of the SMART tool. (Annex 10a and b). (Annex 10 a y b)</p> <p>As part of the activities considered in the microcapital agreement, in 02 Communal Reserves the corresponding ECA, AMARCY and ECOSIRA updated and improved their strategies for oversight and control. As a result, communal oversight committees were created and their members trained (156 communal guards trained, of which 30 were women) (Annex 11 and 12a and b)</p> <p>In process</p>	<p>boundaries PA), we still are working on the incorporation of the effects of climate change and the different strategies and actions to address the climate crisis.</p> <p>In the process of updating the Oversight and Control systems, SERNANP and the project ensured that the systems included the new guidelines, generated in 2017.</p> <p>ECA AMARCY and the RCY management team elaborated and validated the oversight and control strategy for the RCY. This was conducted in a participative manner, including the members of AMARCY and the communities, communal oversight committees (vigilantes comunales) and partner organizations and institutions such as the PNCBMCC, SERNANP, DRIS (ONG) and SERFOR.</p> <p>(Annex 12 - Oversight and Control Strategy for RCY-AMARCY)</p>
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					<p>We did the same with ECOSIRA and the RCS management team. In this case the strategic partners were:</p> <p>SERNANP, PNCBMCC, Dirección de Gestión de Flora y Fauna Silvestre-ARAU, Prosecutor Office specialised in environmental issues, SERFOR, PRODUCE, among others.</p> <p>(Annex 13 - Oversight and Control Strategy for RCS-ECOSIRA)</p> <p>The Oversight and Control strategies of the PNAP and the RCP were updated as part of their Master Plan review. The underlying logic for the review was to take advantage of the fact that the two areas can very easily be managed as a single area, which gives SERNANP opportunities to find synergies, cut costs and in general operate with a landscape oriented logic. The process allowed the strengthening of the Local Oversight Committees of both PAs.</p>
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<p>1.3 Level of local participation in oversight and control of PAs, as measured by the existence of conservation agreements whereby local communities complement SERNANP in actions of oversight and governance PA governance</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE: Two conservation agreements are currently active in the target PAs (PNYCH and RCY).</p> <p>OLD BASELINE: No conservation agreements are currently active in the target PAs</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>At least one conservation agreement functioning in each target PA, resulting in increased participation by local communities in PA oversight and governance</p>	<p>Two PAs, BPSMSC y PNYCH have identified opportunities to sign "conservation agreements". Jointly, the PA management and stakeholders are designing conditions and agreements to be signed later. (Annex 13, 14)</p> <p>Additionally, the project has supported the elaboration of a document conceptualizing the conservation agreements and a proposal of guidelines for the SINANPE, as a participation mechanism for an effective management of PA and their landscapes. (Annex 15)</p> <p>These agreements contribute to reduce threats, effect buy in for conflict resolution and to guarantee ecosystem services provided by them.</p> <p>In process.</p>	<p>In process. (one of minimum 9 agreements)</p> <p>One PA, RCY already signed 8 agreements with the communities of the ECA AMARCY to protect water sources for the fish farms. However, these agreements were signed before the new Guidelines for Conservation Agreements were completed. Therefore, the agreements will be reviewed and eventually improved to conform to the guidelines.</p> <p>(Annex 14 –Agreements for the implementation of conservation activities between CCNN-AMARCY- RCY)</p> <p>Two PAs are in the final stages of the process to get to the signature of conservation agreements.</p> <p>First, the PNYC has started the process to sign a conservation agreement with a "comunidad campesina" (in Peru, an</p>
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					<p>officially titled Andean indigenous community).</p> <p>Second, in the BPSMSC, the project is providing support and technical assistance to help indigenous fish farmers secure public funding (approximately US\$ 40,000). This support is being framed as an example of the benefits local communities can obtain when signing conservation agreements. The project is supporting the BPSMSC administration to secure several similar conservation agreements.</p> <p>(Annex 15 - Minutes of the Conservation Agreement between BPSMSC and APIS)</p> <p>Also, with guidance from our project, the management teams (chief officers, specialists and guards) of 8 PAs have prioritised the agreements they would like to sign and prepared the road map to get to the final signature between the PA and the interested stakeholders.</p>
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				<p>In the previous years, as a way to create enabling conditions and in order to streamline the process of building conservation agreements and further their implementation, SERNANP with support from the project, prepared the "Guidelines for Conservation Agreements in PAs and associated Landscapes", which are now in the final editing phase. We are also supporting the publication and dissemination of the guidelines. The project organized capacity strengthening and training for professionals of the 9 PAs attended by the project, 3 ECAS, indigenous organizations, regional governments and administrations of 5 other PA.</p> <p>(Annex 16. Guidelines for Conservation Agreements for SINANPE)</p> <p>With the new guidelines published and disseminated, and the stakeholders trained to work towards the conservation agreements step by step, we expect to sign conservation agreements with all 9 PAs, in</p>
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					several cases more than one agreement has been identified.
<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>1.4 Degree of incorporation of CC resilience considerations into management instruments of PAs, conservation areas and territorial/indigenous reserves.</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>1.4 Degree of incorporation of CC resilience considerations into management instruments.</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>None of the target PAs, conservation areas nor territorial/indigenous reserves have specific analyses or master plans that incorporate CC considerations.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>None of the target PAs have specific analyses or master plans that incorporate CC considerations</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>All target PAs, conservation areas and territorial/indigenous reserves have specific analyses and master plans that incorporate considerations of CC and are reflected in PA management decisions.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>All target PAs have specific analyses and master plans that incorporate considerations of CC and are reflected in PA management decisions.</p>	<p>Currently two PA are in the process of reviewing their master plans, PNAP and RCP. A preliminary version is under review by SERNANP.</p> <p>(Annex 16, 17).</p> <p>As a part of the reviewing processes the RCs El Sira, Yanesha and Amaraaeri were required to conduct a consultation process with the indigenous population, since the review implied changes in the zoning. The consultation was financed and supported by the project.</p> <p>In process.</p>	<p>In process (2 of 9 PAs completed Master Plan modifications and are implementing it)</p> <p>The master plan documents for 2 areas, PNAP and RCP, were reviewed, approved and now include considerations to strengthen resilience to CC and other pressures.</p> <p>(Annex 17. Official approval of the Master Plan of the PNAP)</p> <p>(Annex 18. Official approval of the Master Plan of the RCP)</p> <p>Two more master plans, for PNYCH and BPSMSC, have started with the review process (see notes below).</p> <p>The project is building the framework, guidelines and capacities to allow the needed analyses to improve PA and</p>

					<p>conservation area planning documents.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>Consultations about zoning in 3 Communal Reserves (Yanesha, Sira and Amarakaeri) were carried out and approved, which implies that SERNANP has made strides to effectively use the consultations as part of the planning and implementation processes.</p> <p>The updates of the Master Plans for the Alto Purus National Park (PNAP) and the Purus Communal Reserve (RCP) were approved. During the process emphasis was given to improve the ability to identify and value the benefits these areas provide to local populations (ecosystem services). Also, the project helped to improve the Oversight and Control strategies, especially to reduce the costs and effort associated.</p> <p>The identification of ecosystem services and their value in the 9</p>
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					<p>PA also helped improve the conceptual models used in the Master Plans, because it allowed thinking about what has to be monitored. This will then help to improve the monitoring mechanism to evaluate conservation impact of PA.</p> <p>We elaborated roadmaps for resilience strengthening of PAs in a workshop attended by the 9 PA administrations, the Strategic Development Office of SERNANP, partner NGOs, among others. The seven principles to achieve resilience were presented and explained as a means to improve the management of the different conservation modalities, and were well received by the 3 partner NGO (Propurus, IBC and ACCA), as well as other NGO interested in promoting alternative modalities for conservation. Finally, we presented the conceptual framework for resilience and its usefulness for conservation practice to PROFONANPE, WWF and SERNANP, who are partnering for the elaboration of a larger proposal to the Green Climate Fund and now intend to incorporate resilience concepts.</p>
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					<p>The updates for the Master Plans for PNYCH and BPSMSC began with a workshop led by the SERNANP's Office of Policies and Prospective, aimed at strengthening the understanding of the planning processes and abilities to prepare adequate and effective ToR. During the discussions, participants were guided to come up with ways to improve the resilience of PA management. The teams for the PNYCH, BPSMSC and RCY were trained in the application of the concept and the seven principles for resilience, and they proposed strategies to strengthen resilience in each of their PA.</p>
<p>1.5 Increase in the coverage of areas under conservation, to protect key ecosystems</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE: 9 Natural Protected Areas (5,966,203ha), 08 private conservation areas (22,612 ha), 02 municipal conservation areas (15,238 ha), 9 conservation concessions (195,035 ha), 10 ecotourism concessions (25,744 ha) and 4 territorial/indigenous</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET: 100,000 new hectares are managed for the conservation of key ecosystems, through alternative modalities (other than SINANPE PAs).</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p>	<p>Alternative modalities for conservation currently supported by the project comprise 344,466ha. (Annex 18):</p> <p>03 Regional Conservation Areas (108,900 ha)</p> <p>04 Private Conservation Areas (82,400 ha)</p>	<p>45%</p> <p>This indicator overlaps with outcome indicator O2. "Increases in ecosystem connectivity within the landscapes and adjacent ecosystems, as measured by the number of hectares of ecosystems in good condition under a conservation regime, within the connectivity corridors of each landscape."</p>

	reserves (2,620,423 ha) in the two landscapes. OLD BASELINE: 9 Natural Protected Areas (5,966,203ha), 2 Regional Conservation Areas (239,552ha) and 20 Private Conservation Areas (23,958ha) in the 10 target provinces.		100,000ha are managed for the conservation of key ecosystems, through alternative modalities (other than SINANPE PAs).	02 Concessions for Conservation or for Ecotourism (115,578 ha) 02 Agro-biodiversity zones (37,588 ha) The final modality, as well as the final size of the areas can change during the process while the conservation objectives are analysed. Simultaneously, the project is supporting the strengthening of management capacities to 10 already existing conservation areas, additionally to the 9 PA of the national system: 7 Private Conservation Areas, 02 Municipal Conservation Areas and 01 Concession for Conservation, totalling 35,110 ha. In process.	The difference is that Indicator 1.5 does not require a particular location, while Indicator O2. requires at least two areas per landscape, a total of four areas created, all contributing to increase connectivity in the landscapes.
1.6 Availability of financial resources (US\$) for the management of the target PAs, taking into account the implications of climate change	Income (2014) 2,396,512 Budget needs (basic management scenario) 4,398,771	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Income from existing sources 2,396,512 Income from additional financial strategies 5,400,000 Total income 7,796,512 Budget needs (basic management	The project was integrated to the Patrimonio del Perú initiative led by SERNANP, the BIOFIN project to finance biodiversity projects, as well as the "Guaranteeing the future of our PAs" project also financed by GEF. All three project have as their main goal to promote financial sustainability in the longterm for PA management. Additionally the lessons learned and methodologies developed by the EBA-Amazonia project	In process. 1. Approximately US\$ 9 to 13 million allocated for the 9 PAs of the project from the GCF proposal presented by SERNANP. The project has supported SERNANP strengthening its

	<p>Budget needs (optimum management scenario) - 7,541,958</p> <p>Balance (basic management scenario) - 2,002,259</p> <p>Balance (optimum management scenario) - 5,145,445</p>		<p>scenario), incorporating CC considerations 5,718,403</p> <p>Budget needs (optimum management scenario), incorporating CC considerations 9,804,545</p> <p>Balance (basic management scenario) incorporating CC considerations +2,078,109</p> <p>Balance (optimum management scenario) incorporating CC considerations - 2,008,033</p>	<p>(also a joint SERNANP/UNDP project) to tap public funds are being adapted and adopted by the project.</p> <p>The project has hired a specialist to identify funding opportunities from climate change related finance, who is working closely with the corresponding Sernanp team.</p> <p>The project has identified the funding gap to allow ECA (the indigenous partner for the co-management of communal reserves) to operate adequately for 5 of the 10 existing communal reserves: Asháninka, Yanasha, Machiguenga, El Sira and Chayu Nain. This will allow proper funding of the enabling conditions for the co-management of communal reserves. (Annex 19a, b, c, d, e).</p> <p>The funds raised by the project will help reduce the gap and promote financial sustainability of PAs, including the cost of increasing resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Additionally, the project supported the participation of Fermín Chimatani, President of the National Association for Administration Contract Implementers (ANECAP) in meetings with MINAM to elaborate the proposal for a phase II of the DCI project. As a result the Amazonian Indigenous REDD (RIA) proposal, as well as conservation agreements of PAs and indigenous peoples proposal were included as part of the implementation strategies. The pending</p>	<p>capacities to prepare and get the approval to a concept note sent to the Green Climate Fund, thus reaching a milestone towards securing funding of approximately US\$ 45 to 65 million from different donors. Approximately 20% (about US\$ 9 to 13 million) would be assigned to the 9 PA included in the project. If this happens before the project ends, we would have surpassed the target of \$5,400,000.</p> <p>(Annex 19. Official SERNANP recognition letter of the contribution by the Amazonia Resiliente Project)</p> <p>2. The project is also providing supporting and inputs to a concept note which is being prepared by ANECAP and Conservation International for the same GCF. In this case the focus is the 10 Communal Reserves, of which 4 are included in our project area of intervention. The central idea of this concept note is to fund SERNANPs needs as well as the needs of the individual communal reserves and those of the ECA (organized</p>
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				<p>microcapital agreement with ANECAP will further support the followup activities and possibly the initial rollout of the DCI project. (Annex 20)</p>	<p>communities co-managing the communal reserves) for a period of six years with a total of US\$ 10 million.</p> <p>3. The elaboration of a third concept note for the GCF started recently, and again the project is providing technical advice and information. In this case, the idea is to address the needs of Andean and coastal Protect Areas, as well as those in the Amazon region functionally connected to the former, (e.g. through the water cycle), where landscape considerations are warranted to increase climate change resilience.</p> <p>4. The project is also scoping several opportunities of public and private funding, not just for the 9 PAs themselves or directly, but also for the conservation areas to be created or to be supported by the project.</p> <p>The project supported the administration of the Municipal Conservation Area (MCA) Sho'lllet in the Oxapampa region</p>
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					<p>to sign agreements with three telephone companies, whereby collectively a yearly compensation of US\$ 57,000 is awarded to the MCA Sho'llet by the companies.</p> <p>(Annex 20 - Contracts of Sho'llet with companies)</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>A. During Mid Term Evaluation we discussed the indicator and the target with the National Director and the consultant team. The recommendation of the consultant was to change the target to:</p> <p>Fondos adicionales en un monto de \$5,400,000 encaminados para financiar funcionamiento de las 9 ANP incluyendo consideraciones de cambio climático.</p> <p>We translated it to:</p>
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					<p>An additional US\$ 5,400,000 is committed to the 9 PAs attended by the project.</p> <p>B. Together with the consultant, the project reviewed the baseline data for this indicator, and found that neither baseline nor the target were correct for the following reasons:</p> <p>i. the Budget needs (optimum management scenario) were never officially calculated. As part of the Patrimonio Natural del Perú (PNP) initiative by SERNANP the funding gap is calculated by subtracting the modelled expenses from the modelled income. Both models were approved in March 2019 as part of the Implementation Strategy of the PNP initiative. Currently SERNANP is calculating the official funding gap for all PA in the SINANPE for the year 2021, but only for the basic management scenario. Once completed, the project will use the results to review the baseline and the target.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>		<p>On track</p>			

Outcome 2					
CC-resilient production landscapes buffering PAs					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>2.1 Degree of incorporation of considerations of CC resilience in planning instruments linked at national and subnational levels in the target provinces bordering PAs.</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>2.1 Degree of incorporation of considerations of CC resilience in planning instruments in the target provinces bordering PAs</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>No target province, nor their districts in the landscapes, incorporates CC resilience in their planning instruments, nor is it articulated between the three governmental levels.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>64% of the area of the 5 target regions is covered by ZEE, none of which make specific provision for CC resilience</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>At least one province in two target regions, and one district in each, have regional and local planning instruments that make specific provision for CC resilience and are articulated between the three governmental levels.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Two of the target regions, and one province and one district in each, have ZEE instruments that make specific provision for CC resilience.</p>	<p>The project has supported the participatory update of local development plans in the province of Oxapampa, Pasco region.</p> <p>The plans of the province of Oxapampa itself (Plan de Desarrollo Local Concertado and Plan Estratégico Institucional) have been finished and are waiting for the final approval by the provincial municipality of Oxapampa. Additionally the project is reviewing advanced versions of PDLC for the districts of Villa Rica, Palcazú, Puerto Bermúdez and Huancabamba, which among others, include climate change considerations. (Annex 21a, b, c and d)</p> <p>These planning processes included capacity building through various workshops, guidance and advisory from CEPLAN (national planning institution), SERNANP and the Ministry for Culture (MINCU) with the idea of integrating PA as assets for local development, especially since significant percentage of the population is indigenous.</p> <p>The project team also included the Ecosystem Services, gender and climate</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>The project has supported the participatory update of the development plan of the province of Oxapampa, Pasco region, and lead the preparation and approval of plans for four of its districts.</p> <p>In 2018, this plan itself (Plan de Desarrollo Local Concertado and Plan Estratégico Institucional) was approved by the provincial municipality of Oxapampa and CEPLAN, the national planning agency.</p> <p>Additionally, the 04 PDLC (local development plans) for the districts of Villa Rica, Palcazú, Puerto Bermúdez and Huancabamba, all part of the Oxapampa province, have been completed and were approved by the respective district municipality and CEPLAN.</p>

				<p>change approaches in their capacity building.</p>	<p>These planning processes included capacity building through various workshops, guidance and advisory from CEPLAN, SERNANP and the Ministry for Culture (MINCU) with the idea of integrating PA as assets for local development, especially since significant percentage of the population is indigenous and benefits directly from ecosystem services provided by the PAs.</p> <p>The project team also included the ecosystem services, gender and climate change approaches in their capacity building.</p> <p>(Annex 21 - Registry for PDLC and PEI in the CEPLAN web page)</p> <p>Finally, the project prepared a Program to Improve Institutional Capacity to address Climate Change for three government levels: i.) at a district level (Huancabamba district), ii.) provincial level (Province of Oxapampa) and iii.) at the regional level (Regional</p>
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					Government of Pasco). The program includes specific interventions such as capacity building and technical assistance aimed at strengthening capacities to better address problems associated to the vulnerability of the population to climate change. (Annex 22 - Capacity Development Programme)
2.2 Increase in the potential of tree-based production systems (coffee and cocoa) to buffer PAs against the direct and indirect implications of CC, in the target provinces bordering PAs	49,914ha of coffee and 14,500ha of cocoa under shade in La Convención target province; 7,804ha of coffee under shade in Oxapampa target province.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Areas remain stable, but in 10% of the area (7,222ha, including 5,771ha of coffee and 1,450ha of cocoa) management systems are applied that promote resilience to CC and the buffering of PAs, while contributing to the sustainability of local livelihoods and to gender equity, directly benefiting 18,050 poor people (of which 8,123 are women and 80% are indigenous)	Through the contract with Rainforest Alliance (RFA) the project is aiming at improving cacao and coffee cultivation over a surface of 4,510ha (benefitting 11,274 persons of which 5,073 are women) in the provinces of La Convención and Calca in Cusco. (Annex 22a, b) Additionally, for each of the PA considered in the project, the specific area of intervention has been identified, as well as the particular institutions to implement them: BPSMSC: 2,100ha, PNYCH: 1,310ha, RCY: 600ha and SNM: 1,100ha, totalling 5,110ha. The institutions identified so far are the 4 ECA and a couple of indigenous federations.	In process. Contracts have been signed with producer organisations to improve 11,785 ha of coffee and cacao farms, potentially surpassing the target of 7,222 ha. The total area of intervention committed to improved coffee and cacao cultivation management systems through contracting technical institutions, indigenous organisations and producer association is currently 11,785 ha. Contracts run until mid 2020.

					<p>The contract with Rainforest Alliance (RA), aiming at improving cacao and coffee cultivation while considering the looming climate crisis, is still running and covers an area of approximately 10,000ha in the provinces of La Convención and Calca in Cusco. This is more than what was reported in last year's PIR (4,510 ha), which resulted from a greater than expected success in getting farm owners to engage with the project.</p> <p>Additionally, this year the project signed microcapital agreements with previously identified indigenous organizations (ANAP and URPIA), for a total of 535 ha. The microcapital agreements aim at organizational strengthening, as well as supporting the improvement of coffee and cacao management systems, according to the specific needs, with technical advice, training in the use of organic fertilizers, organic pest control, proper disposal of residues, among others.</p>
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					<p>Additionally, the project signed one contract with a technical institution, Pronaturaleza, committed to work on the improvement of 1250 ha.</p> <p>(Annex 23. Component 2 Intervention Summary)</p> <p>During the coming year the project will process social and demographic data to adjust the target, because the preliminar analysis shows that families have larger farms than what was defined in the Prodoc.</p>
<p>2.3 Increase in the role of community-based forest management (CBFM) in motivating the protection of forests under conditions of CC, and reinforcing occupancy rights of local communities</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE: The community-based forest management plans that motivate the protection of forests do not incorporate CC resilience considerations.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE: 15,833ha of forest under CBFM, of which 4,500ha are covered by tourism plans and 6,900ha are included in a conservation concession, without specific consideration to</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET: The community-based forest management plans of least two non-forest products motivates the protection of forests incorporate CC resilience considerations and reinforce occupancy rights of local communities.</p>	<p>Community base forest management will include the following non-timber forest products: 1.) achiote, 2.) copaiba oil, 3.) rubber, 4.) mahogany seeds and 5.) other seeds to be used for handicrafts. These products were selected by PA management, ECA and indigenous organizations following the prioritization rules (Annex 23).</p>	<p>In process.</p> <p>The project is supporting the strengthening of six value chains: rubber, copaiba oil, Brazil nut, handicrafts, farmed fish and tourism. All value chains are based on community based management of standing forest. The project awarded microcapital agreements to 4 ECA (Amarakaeri, Amarcy, Ecopurus and Ecosira), aiming at the improvement of production, harvest, transformation and sale of the respective product.</p>

	the generation of global environmental benefits or resilience to CC		<p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Considerations of CC resilience are incorporated into management over 50% of the area covered by tourism plans (2,250ha) and included in the conservation concession (3,450ha)</p>		<p>This concludes the previously reported phase of identification of potential products, potential intervention areas and potential partners, which was carried out through iterative consultations with PA management teams, local organizations, indigenous organizations of different levels and government officials at the district and regional levels.</p> <p>The microcapital agreements ask for the elaboration of management plans for the different products, which include CC resilience considerations. The implementation of the plans will reinforce occupancy rights of local communities.</p> <p>(Annex 23. Component 2 Intervention Summary)</p>
2.4 Increase in the contribution of agroforestry systems in buffer zones to the generation of GEBS, the stabilization of landscapes and resilience to CC	20,685 ha of agroforestry systems in buffer zones, containing a total of 3,092,200tC and with average soil erosion rates of 2.64t/ha/year	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>2,000ha additional area of agroforestry systems in buffer zones, resulting in a net total increase in carbon sinks of</p>	The project selected the general areas were agroforestry systems (a total of 2500ha) would be implemented: 1. Avocado, apple and coffee in Challabamba-PNM (500ha), 2. Coffee in RCS (900ha), 3. Cacao and others in SNM (1,100ha).	<p>In process.</p> <p>The project signed 5 microcapital agreements with producer associations for a total of 1300 ha. to improve cacao and other crops in the area of</p>

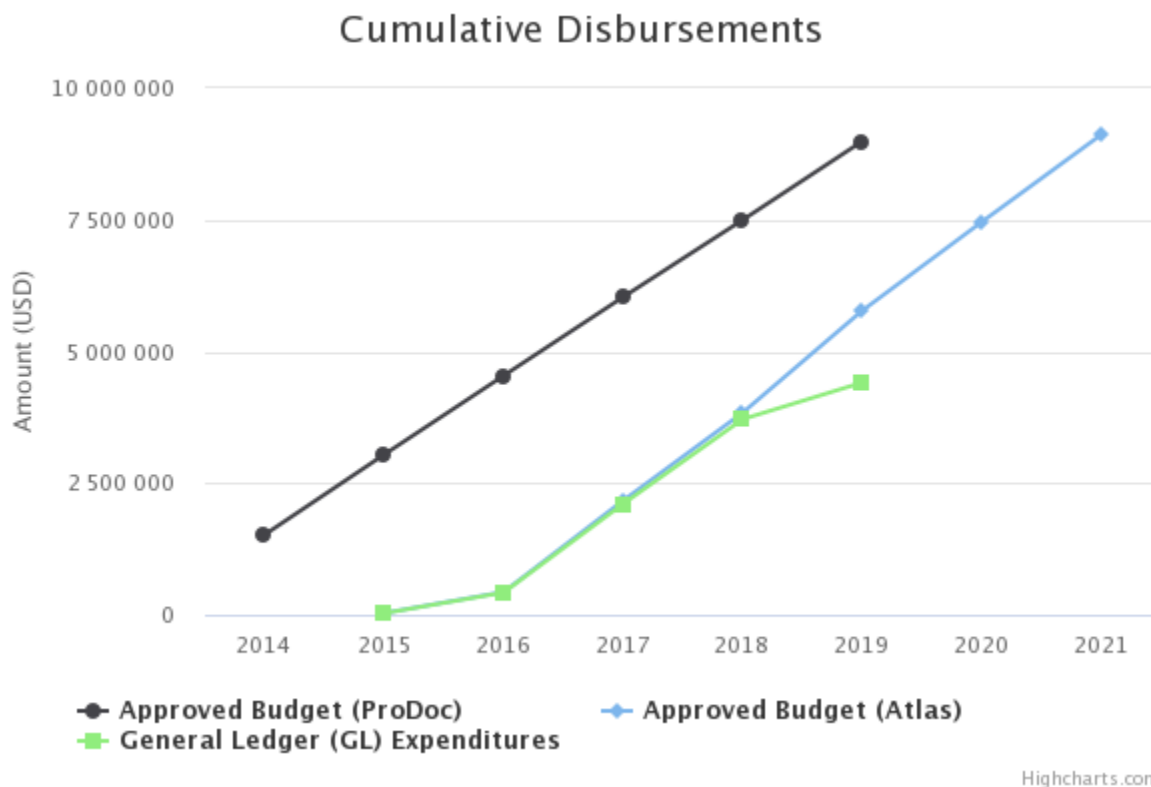
			<p>176,920tC and a net total reduction in erosion of 208,000t, benefiting 20,000 poor people (mostly indigenous and 9,000 are women) in 4,000 families, through increased productivity and sustainability of production systems</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>2,000ha additional area of agroforestry systems in buffer zones, resulting in a net total increase in carbon sinks of 176,920tC and a net total reduction in erosion of 208,000t, benefiting 20,000 poor people (80% are indigenous and 9,000 are women) in 4,000 families, through increased productivity and sustainability of production systems</p>	<p>This will be implemented by technical institutions with proven experience in collaboration with local producer organizations (Annex 23).</p>	<p>influence of the Santuario Nacional Megantoni (SNM).</p> <p>(Annex 24 – Microcapital Agreements with 5 Producer Associations)</p> <p>This will be implemented with the technical advice provided by Rainforest Alliance who has a proven experience (e.g. climate smart coffee), in collaboration with local producer associations.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>As reported in past quarterly reports, the project found very few farms implementing or willing to implement agroforestry sensu stricto. It was therefore highly unlikely that the project could reach the target of 2,000 ha of additional agroforestry.</p> <p>The project proposes to use the farm, la finca, as the unit of intervention and instead of new areas under agroforestry practices, aim at improving the integrated management of the</p>
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					<p>farms. As in many areas of the Peruvian yungas, the farms grow a mix of annual and perennial crops, and keep a certain percentage of the farm as forest, so that it can provide non timber forest resources or be clear on a later date.</p> <p>The idea is to improve their practices strategically such that they reduce their need for new deforestation, and are better able to cope with climate change, while improving their livelihoods.</p> <p>Additionally, the project is proposing to merge the indicators of improved crops (2.2) and of additional agroforestry systems (2.5) to a single indicator of "improved farms" with a total area at least equivalent to the sum of both indicators.</p>
<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>2.5 Increased participation by local communities promoting gender equality in environmental governance in landscapes.</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>No ECAs (Executor of Administration Contracts of Communal Reserves) of the 04 RC, nor any regional indigenous federations or federations representing indigenous</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>The 4 ECAs (Executor of Administration Contracts of Communal Reserves), and at</p>	<p>Three ECA (Ecosira, Ecopurus and Amarcy) are being strengthened through microcapital agreements in issues such as: understanding the roles of an ECA, leadership with a gender and intercultural approach, administration processes, accountability, which were prioritized by the ECAs themselves. (Annex 24 a, b and c)</p>	<p>In process.</p> <p>Four ECA (Amarakaeri, Ecosira, Ecopurus and Amarcy) and three indigenous organizations have signed microcapital agreements that</p>

<p>2.5 Increased participation by local communities in environmental governance in buffer zones.</p>	<p>communities in the buffer zones of the communal reserves participate in environmental governance spaces.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>Community-based forestry oversight bodies (Veedurías Forestales Comunitarias) are operating in Ucayali, Atalaya and Oxapampa, and “Indigenous REDD+” platforms in Ucayali, Atalaya and Madre de Dios provinces, but do not address CC issues</p>		<p>least 01 regional indigenous federation and the federations representing indigenous communities in the buffer zones of the communal reserves participate in at least one space that promote environmental governance.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Existing Veedurías Forestales Comunitarias and “Indigenous REDD+” platforms make specific provisions for addressing CC issues</p>	<p>These agreements are helping the ECAs to establish partnerships and to get involved in land planning, i.e. participating at local government levels, in government institutions and private organizations linked to local development.</p> <p>Since the microcapital agreements are adequately managed by the ECA, new agreements for productive activities are feasible with the three ECAs and the ECA Amarakaeri.</p> <p>Processes such as the prior consultation for zoning changes in RC El Sira, Yanasha and Amarakaeri saw the participation of the ECA, with capacity building implemented by the Ministry for Culture. (Annex 25)</p>	<p>include strengthening their organizational capacities to engage in spaces promoting environmental governance.</p> <p>These agreements are helping the ECAs to establish partnerships and to get involved in land planning, i.e. participating at local government levels, in government institutions and private organizations linked to local development.</p> <p>(Annex 23 - Component 2 Intervention Summary)</p> <p>The four ECA are being strengthened through microcapital agreements in issues such as: understanding the roles of an ECA, leadership with a gender and intercultural approach, administration processes, accountability, which were prioritized by the ECAs themselves. The new microcapital agreements also have an emphasis on strengthening capacities of the ECAs to supervise, monitor, assist and logistically support</p>
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					individual communities for their prioritized productive activities. (Annex 25 - Microcapital Agreements with 4 ECAs)
2.6 Degree of incorporation of CC resilience and BD considerations in rural extension programmes	No rural agriculture or forestry extension agencies currently address considerations of CC resilience and BD.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>18 extension agencies throughout the target areas incorporate considerations of CC resilience and BD conservation.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>18 extension agencies (ECAs/NGOs) throughout the target areas incorporate considerations of CC resilience and BD conservation</p>	<p>Extension agencies were defined as those institutions, public or privately run, which offer rural extension programs, which may be formal or informal, temporary or permanent, theoretical or practical, in which we manage to include courses, talks, or materials furthering practices to strengthen resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The contract with Rain Forest Alliance allowed us to identify 10 such agencies. The rest of the agencies will be identified when other contracts and microcapital agreements are implemented.</p>	<p>In process.</p> <p>22 extension agencies have been identified and are being evaluated in terms of their thematic priorities, the effort and resources needed to reach their target audience, best methodology, so that a general extension plan can be designed and implemented.</p> <p>This year we identified 4 ECA, 5 associations and 3 indigenous organizations for a total of 12 new extension agencies to interact with.</p> <p>(Annex 26. Microcapital Agreements with 3 Indigenous Organizations)</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	49.04%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	49.04%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	4,409,575

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	99,475
GEF Grant Amount	8,991,434
Co-financing	50,712,678

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Nov 15, 2012
CEO Endorsement Date	Jun 2, 2014
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Apr 20, 2015
Date of Inception Workshop	May 31, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 1, 2018

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Jan 14, 2019
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 1, 2021
Original Planned Closing Date	Apr 20, 2021
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)
2019-04-09

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Operational	<p>For Component 1, during the quarterly meeting with the implementing NGOs, two of the areas to be created with support of the project through our partner IBC, were excluded from further intervention. The main reason in both cases was the delay in achieving critical milestones of their respective processes, such as the buy-in of the local population. IBC will continue supporting these areas on their own agenda, but the resources from this project will be redirected to other protected areas worked by IBC. The proposed areas still supported in collaboration with IBC and with funds from this project are ACR Codo del Pozuzo and ACR Chontabamba-Huancabamba, while the collaboration continues towards the strengthening of 4 Private Conservation Areas and two Municipal Conservation Areas. The work with the other two NGOs, Propurus and ACCA continues without changes in the priorities.</p>

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>The MTR was completed with a slight delay (January 14, 2019 instead of December 1 2018). The Management Response was prepared by the Project Manager and by the National Project Director, and validated by the members of the Project Board. It was sent to the GEF for final review and approval</p>
<p>Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>There was a delay in the process of validation of the Management Response by the Project Steering Committee, however, the project team has already started with the execution of some key actions of the plan.</p>
<p>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>The MTR report was sent to the RTA for clearance containing over 700 pages. This had to be cut down drastically and sent back to the CO for validation. Finally MTR report and management response have been cleared by RTA.</p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>The Project has managed to accomplish most of what was planned in the Annual Work Plan 2018 with a delivery of 95%, which reflects the efficiency of the administrative processes and that, overall, the project is operating as expected. For Component 1 we are still poised to surpass most of the targets. For Component 2, implementation also corresponded to the annual plan, signaling a successful integration of the new coordinator to the project and reducing the moderate risk to achieve the corresponding targets. Since implementation is well underway, the strategic emphasis of the project will be to facilitate a scaling up of the insights, successful interventions and dynamics to the rest of the protected area system, the landscapes and the Peruvian Amazon.</p> <p>For Component 1, the interaction with the implementing partner SERNANP maintained the efficiency and effectiveness highlighted in the previous report. The signed contracts with the three NGOs (ACCA, IBC and Propurús) have continued implementation within the planned timeframe. In June 2019, a 45000ha conservation concession was awarded to an indigenous association in Yurua. While most of the proposed areas are still feasible to create, two of originally proposed were considered to have a low probability of creation and were therefore excluded from the portfolio. The remaining areas to be created still comprise a larger area than the target of 100 000 ha. The three microcapital agreements with ECA of three communal reserves were successfully implemented. The three ECA then signed similar contracts as part of the implementation of Component 2. Though delayed to allow for the preparation of SERNANP guidelines, we will sign more conservation agreements than initially proposed. Furthermore, with our support, SERNANP was able to secure the commitment of US\$ 70 000 000 for the PA system from a mix of donors, in the framework of the Patrimonio del Perú finance initiative, contributing significantly to the target related to financing. The MTR provided a score of "satisfactory" for this component, and several recommendations, most of which have been or are being implemented..</p> <p>For Component 2, we were able to get the final approval of the Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC) and their respective Institutional Implementation Strategy (PEI) for the province of Oxapampa and 4 of its districts and secure its approval by the newly elected authorities. These plans will allow a larger prominence of the PA in the local development plans, as well as contributing to the consideration of climate related variables and preparedness. Although the MTR provided a score of "insatisfactory" for the component, since the consultants evaluated the project in October 2018, the area committed to improved practices through the project contracts with indigenous organizations, associations, ECA and NGOs surpasses the 11,000 ha, already above the project target of 9700 ha.</p>	

	<p>In the area of communications, we produced a series of videos that reinforce the importance of the conservation areas for the well-being of human populations. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, we postponed the implementation of the Teamdesk platform, and the emphasis will be now on knowledge management, as well as more efficient monitoring of programmatic and administrative activities.</p> <p>We are actively collaborating with the Sustainable Amazon Program of PNUD-Perú, contributing to find synergies and common implementation with other projects, such as EBA-Amazonía funded by German aid and Sustainable Productive Landscapes funded by GEF, as well as contributing to strengthen knowledge management initiative such as the Data-PNUD initiative and the collaboration with the NASA-UNDP Land on Life project.</p> <p>The project's Consejo Directivo met one occasion on April 9, where the MTR, the Annual Plan 2019 and the 2018 Annual Report were reviewed and approved.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>Amazon Resilience Project has progress in its execution (technical and financial), and it has achieved several expected goals during 2019.</p> <p>At impact level, Project is contributing to reduce habitat loss. Even though it is difficult to define the direct contribution of the project intervention, in the next period it must be defined.</p> <p>Related to connectivity, the new conservation areas as ecosystems in good conditions are key and it is very important to review the contributions of those areas to maintain biological diversity. It is a challenge to have evidence to show how those areas are interconnected and provide spaces for the movement of energy, matter, and species across the both landscapes.</p> <p>In relation to National Protected Areas (NPAs) threats have been reduced. It will be important have lessons learned about the project contributions in this reduction and how other actions will influence in the result. It is necessary to analyze what is not working in "Bosque de Protección San Matías San Carlos" and how the project will contribute with SERNANP to achieve goals. In the same line, NPA capacities have improved (according METT's).</p> <p>Likewise, the Project is contributing to incorporate climate change in oversight and control strategies this process has been fully participative, and it is recommended to have lessons learned about the process initiated and how contribute with threats, participation and human activities effects on GHG Emissions.</p>	

It is relevant the achieves of Conservation Agreements which the project has promoted, this expected goal will be reached during next year. It is recommended to have a proposal to define if this instrument contribute to increase participation by local communities in PA governance or consider activities to promote this improvement.

The Project has supported to SERNANP to incorporate climate change approach in AP plans, contributing with the definitive consolidation of PA effective mgmt. It must be analyzed if the Project will support results' measurement.

SERNANP has recognized the Project contribution to mobilize financial resources for PA's manage. It is totally necessary to identify other alternatives to increase financial resources.

The Project has supported in planning instruments elaboration or update, ensure the climate change and gender incorporation. The process has involved to local, regional authorities and National Center of Planning (CEPLAN), it has been conducted with SERNANP and Ministry of Culture (MINCU), this process has allowed to strengthened capacities in local authorities, indigenous organizations.

Finally, the Project has made efforts to establish arrangements to increase production systems with organizations as Rainforest Alliance, Indigenous Organizations which give technical assistance in the territory to local produces and indigenous people around of PA to incorporate good practices in crops production, fertilizer use, waste management among others. It will be relevant to know how these practices impact to reduce GHG emissions and with direct benefits to local communities. The Project has the challenge to have data about these changes.

The project has generated important geospatial information and analysis, in the next phase it should be used to establish series of time of changes in factors, land use change, vegetation, including to measure the level of socioeconomic development as result of project intervention.

The Project has made efforts to apply recommendations of MTR, and UNDP with SERNANP has conducted meeting to discuss how to implement recommendations.

In regards to the budget execution, the delay in relation to PRODOC Budget is explained by several reasons, among which are the following:

1. Delays to start the project, so that the implementation just started in Nov 2015; Likewise, during 2016 there were delays to allow the adaptation of the project and institutional arrangements. However, during 2017 and 2018 the

	<p>expenditure was executed according to the Prodoc execution rate (approximately US \$ 1700,000 annually).</p> <p>2. Low budget execution of component 2, largely due to the need to change the methodology of working with partners in the field in one of the landscapes. This change in methodology was consolidated in 2018 and as of the second half of 2018 and the first of 2019, most of the contracts necessary for proper implementation have been achieved. On the other hand, these initiated processes will also allow executing what is missing from the project during the year 2020 and the first quarter of 2021 in which the project is scheduled to close.</p> <p>3. Regarding the execution of this year (2019), there has been a budget execution rate in the first half of the year (1 semester 2019) that is typically lower than that of the second half of the year, because national institutions in general they are dedicated to planning processes during the first months of the year, but this year the new municipal and regional administrations also started and it takes time for the new administrations to initiate and implement processes with a budget. Project implementation becomes slower and takes a few months until the pace of coordination and implementation can be recovered.</p> <p>In this way, the necessary processes that allow accelerating the execution rate in the remainder of the year 2019 to achieve and overcome what is indicated in the Prodoc are being directed and also to be able to close the gap between the actual expenditure and the budgeted expenditure until the end of the draft.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>During 2019, the implementation of the project provided us with important experiences and lessons learned, especially regarding the significant progress and synergies established with local authorities (Regional Governments, Provincial Municipalities and District Municipalities, NGO, and native communities), as well as with other national government institutions (Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Culture and CEPLAN), all of them showing their commitment to carry out activities that strengthen resilience in both landscapes.</p> <p>Regarding the implementation of the project, during the last year we see progress in its components as follows:</p>	

For Component 1:

- About the establishment of new conservation areas: currently it is still probable for the project to surpass the target, since the Conservation Concession Yurua with 45,669 ha was already created, and all the processes needed to create the Regional Conservation Area of Ausangate in Cusco have been completed.

- The agreements signed with NGO (ACCA, IBC and PROPURUS) have been properly implemented. Through constant coordination and evaluation of the activities and milestones, the commitments to reach the targets were adapted according to technical viability and political context.

- The three micro-capital agreements signed with the Communal Administration Contractors (ECA) of the three Community Reserves Yanasha, El Sira and Purús were successfully implemented, while strengthening the capacities of local stakeholders and promoting learning and training in administration and financial accountability.

- In the area of influence of the project, the staff of the protected areas, regional conservation areas, private conservation areas, indigenous federations, community representatives and local governments have been benefitted with training and knowledge sharing in a variety of themes, such as conservation agreements, gender, planning, harmonisation of budget lines (articulación y programas presupuestales), resilience through ecosystem services.

- The target of the financial sustainability result of the project was integrated to the financial sustainability initiatives led by SERNANP (Patrimonio del Perú – PDP), which is permanently supported and strengthened by the project; a highlight of this support was the joint effort to get the approval of the concept note for the Green Climate Fund, which was elaborated by SERNANP with WWF and PROFONANPE.

- The Midterm Evaluation of the project, recommended a modification of the financial sustainability target, from "recursos apalancados" (secured funds) to "recursos comprometidos" (committed funds). Additionally, it is necessary to do a thorough revision of this target, since the Patrimonio Natural del Perú has been declared a National Priority in March 2019 with a directive that also includes an implementation strategy, to which the project should adhere as close as possible. This strategy has not identified a funding gap in relation to an Optimal Management Level, i.e. it has not been calculated, the only Level calculated is of the Basic Management Level. It must be noted, that the funding gap is calculated by subtracting the results of a cost model from an income model.

- In relation to the funding needed for the Basic Management Scenario (still known as the Basic Management Level), SERNANP is working to calculate the official gap for the year 2021. Thus, the target can be soon reviewed with updated information validated by SERNANP.

For Component 2:

- The new intervention strategy emphasising work with indigenous organisations was successfully implemented for Component 2, with input and

	<p>advice from the members of the Consejo Directivo. Also the MTE provided guidance to adjust intervention in the field and interactions with stakeholders.</p> <p>- Microcapital agreements were signed with the ECA of four communal reserves: Yanasha, Purus, El Sira and Amaraaeri, with the aim of promoting sustainable economic activities, while similar agreements were signed with indigenous organisations ANECAP, URPIA and ANAP as well as with 6 producer associations in the PA bufferzone, all contributing to meet the targets of resilient agricultural production and/or sustainable use of standing forest.</p> <p>- Important results were achieved through the work with the Provincial Municipality of Oxapampa, which now has its Local Development Plan (PDLC) and its Strategic Institutional Plan (PEI). Additionally, four of its districts also have their PDLC by the National Planning Agency (CEPLAN) and the newly elected administrations.</p> <p>The Mid Term Evaluation was completed. It pointed out that the project needed to pay more attention to issues like i.) the coordination role the project had to adopt to successfully articulate the efforts of local stakeholders, ii.) the relationship with newly elected political authorities in the regions, as well as to increase the effort in implementing communication strategies and knowledge transfer.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This project was designed to transform the management of vulnerable ecosystems in Peru to alleviate the direct and indirect impacts of climate change (CC) on globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functionality, through a three-pronged approach: (i) development of management systems (monitoring and early warning systems, management decision making tools and sustainable financing) in order to optimize national readiness to address the implications of CC on ecosystems; (ii) expanding and strengthening PAs in landscapes that are particularly sensitive to CC, in order to protect refugia and corridors and build readiness to address specific CC impacts; and (iii) promoting sustainable land management in landscapes surrounding PAs to anticipate increased threats from current land uses for BD and ecosystem functions. In order to achieve this the project identified the following barriers to address in priority: (i) CC risks are not taken adequately into account in PA planning and management (ii) Inadequate PA coverage (existing PAs not likely to be sufficient to ensure conservation of priority BD and ecosystem services with increased CC related risks) (iii) Inadequate provision in PA management instruments for the modified conditions and threat levels that are likely to result from climate change (iv) Organizational, structural and market constraints for sustainable production systems (v) Insufficient capacities to address the specific challenges posed by the incorporation of CC adaptation into the</p>	

SINANPE (vi) Limited access to reliable information (vii) Inadequate funding to allow the incorporation of climate change considerations into PA design and management.

This is the third PIR of the project and the overall rating is set at Moderately Satisfactory. This reflects a positive evolution of both the project implementation as well as its technical management unit. As reported in previous PIRs, the project started its operations with considerable delays. First the project accumulated delays between CEO endorsement and actual project start-up, then the project team had to review and redefine key indicators and baseline information that the PRODOC had not managed to reflect accurately and finally the project then developed the technical and economic justification for the project interventions. This last step has ensured that the project which counts on a solid technical framework.

In this reporting period, the main achievement for component 1 has been the creation of a new concession for conservation – a mechanism that, while not precisely a PA, can be used to effectively conserve areas outside the PA system. For the first time indigenous communities formalized an association to be able to apply for the concession. These nine communities had wanted to conserve this area for 20 years but had not been able to do so formally, now they have the concession for 40 years (they have right of use – as they've used them traditionally as hunting grounds and spiritual area). Main challenge for component 1 is the creation of 2 new pending PAs (Zangate and Cerro-Central) and the financial sustainability aspects. Regarding the financial sustainability, the project has 1 consultant working with SERNANP to advance different opportunities for financing, but there are still uncertainties given political changes (there could be changes at national level that could add to the challenge). The RTA recommends focusing strongly on this indicator and diversifying from GCF funds. Currently 3 concept notes to the GCF are being prepared. Considering the funding situation at the GCF, it is highly recommended to focus on other public and private funding opportunities aiming to achieve indicator 1.6.

In component 2, main progress has been in identifying entities to work with the project and sign contracts with them. Among achievements are the contracts signed by 3 indigenous federations to work as technical institutions to supervise interventions. Also, planning instruments for next 4-5 years have been developed. As challenges for this component is the fact that landowners are not interested in implementing agroforestry strictu sensu. The CO is therefore suggesting to instead change this indicator to improved management of farms as a whole (where there are usually perennial and annual crops and forests). It is also noteworthy that, while component 2 is doing well, the coordinator for this component has resigned, so there is a risk depending on results of the hiring process.

Progress on implementation is rated as Moderately Satisfactory. The execution as of June 30th is of 49.04% of resources for this year. While this is relatively low, the CO seems confident that this number will rise given contracting under way. Overall project budget execution also stands at 49.04%. Given that the project is past its half point (and prepared its MTR this year), the execution is expected to be higher. The work with the microgrants seems to be allowing the project to accelerate progress on implementation (compared to under 40% last year), but overall effort needs to be made to improve this. Also, while the MTR

recommended an extension for this project, the RTA recommends to focus on delivery during the normal execution period (as an extension is most probably not going to be granted and neither the project team nor the project proponent and the UNDP CO should count on this.)

Finally, the project should be commended for its capacity to create partnerships both at the international, national and regional levels. A lot of efficient articulation is happening which allows SERNANP to increase its capacities on climate finance. Also, the RTA recommends using the focus on climate finance as an opportunity to strengthen the focus of the project on the aspects of climate resilience, with developments of climate models and their expected impacts. This is ultimately what the project success will be assessed against and the CC layer is what makes this initiative unique and different from other PA interventions. Another recommendation from the RTA is to interact with the closing PA resilience project in Mexico as there are synergies and lessons learned that would benefit both projects. Finally, the RTA also recommends documenting achievements of this project to ensure lessons learned and outcomes are recorded.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

<p>Gender Analysis and Action Plan: C:\attachment-revision-file\index?attachmentRevisionId=1740756</p>
<p>Gender Analysis and Action Plan: C:\attachment-revision-file\index?attachmentRevisionId=1742997</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Annex 27 Pilot strategy for gender approach for effective management of Protected Areas ANP.docx</p>
<p>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):</p>
<p>Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes</p>
<p>Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes</p>
<p>Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes</p>
<p>Not applicable: No</p>
<p>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</p>
<p>GEN2: gender equality as significant objective</p>
<p>Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.</p>
<p>NA</p>
<p>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>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.</p>

As part of our goal to increase the area under conservation regimes and to strengthen already existing areas, we continued incorporating gender considerations. For the ACP Yapu, during the creation process, we supported women to better organise their textiles production, who then were able to complete two sales, the first time women of the community had direct link to the markets. During the creation of the Yurua Conservation Association, in all steps and processes emphasis women were representing their 9 communities, ensuring a proper understanding of each communities women's needs.

Throughout our efforts to secure conservation agreements, not only did the project further the participation of women, young adults and wise people in the decision process, it was actively pursuing the signature of agreements with groups of women.

On a conceptual level, the use of the seven principles for resilience allows the incorporation of ways to integrate gender considerations in all stages of the planning, managing and evaluating processes. The principle of diversity calls for the inclusion of the diversity of roles in all social processes related to natural resource management, which leads the stakeholders to consider the diverse ways different segments of the society perceive the natural resources, what needs are satisfied (or not) in the current way of doing things, and what can be changed for a more equitable use of these resources. The resilience principles related to learning and policentric governance allow the understanding and knowledge base to be more inclusive, where minority groups are better represented, have a more effective participation and can better incorporate their needs into plans and implementation of the plans.

On a regional level, through the project's support in the regional and district planning processes, specific questionnaires were included to understand the role of women in different processes. Their participation was also furthered to include their voices in the documents.

In our work with small coffee and cacao growers the project is strengthening the role of women in the primary and secondary transformation of coffee and cacao, through specific training for women and through a targeted furthering of their participation in the sale of the products.

For the community based forest management initiatives, since the beginning, value chains were prioritised for the project's support, which had potentially a greater impact on women's livelihood, e.g. handicrafts and tourism. In addition, similarly to the work with crop growers, we strengthened their role in the primary and secondary transformation of rubber with women-specific training and through the furthering of women participation in the sale of final products.

Increase in the role of community-based forest management (CBFM) in motivating the protection of forests under conditions of CC, and reinforcing occupancy rights of local communities

All recipients of microcapital agreements received training in several topics (accounting, administration, technical) which include a gender emphasis, and while the agreements are implemented, the project always evaluates and recommends improvement with a lens of gender equity.

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

By strengthening the capacities of different actors on the gender approach, our project contributes to better conservation strategies, since it includes men's and women's vision in the planning of the ANP, others conservation areas, community territories and farms. This is crucial because both, men and women, use natural resources on a daily basis and conserve them.

During this period the Project has started the process to elaborate a handbook for the SERNANP, which will streamline the inclusion of the gender approach for the effective management of the protected areas of the SINANPE (National Protected Area System). This was the result of the continued interest by SERNANP to consolidate advances in incorporating gender considerations into the management of the PA, facilitated and spearheaded by our project (Annex 29 Propuesta de Estrategia piloto de enfoque de Género para la gestión efectiva de las ANP)

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

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

1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
SESP: Peru PA resilience ESSP Final 15 May 2014.pdf
Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: <i>not available</i>
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No

If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.

(not set or not applicable)

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

For the first time an association of indigenous peoples from the Peruvian Amazon has been awarded a conservation concession by the Peruvian government. The recipient is the Association for Conservation of Yurua, led by Juan Perez Tello, which groups 9 communities who for 20 years have sought to conserve this territory to ensure vital ecosystem services such as water, fish, medicinal plants and others, indispensable for the welfare of the indigenous communities of Amahuaca, Yanesha, Ashaninka, Asheninka and other ethnic groups. This concession will help the survival of some of the last indigenous peoples in isolation or in initial contact (also known as PIACI, or indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation), who live on the border of Peru and Brazil.

A partnership between SERNANP-MINAM and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Amazonia Resiliente Project worked with the Ministry of Culture, the Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali, the Municipality of Yurua, ProPurus and indigenous organisations to support the creation of this concession. One of the objectives of the project is to create conservation areas which contain a mixture of protected areas and productive areas, complementing each other to be resilient to climate change and other pressures, and thus contribute to the ultimate goal of ensuring livelihoods of local people.

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.

1. Projects profile on the UNDP-Peru webpage: <https://goo.gl/L2r2Pp>

2. Audiovisual materials - Yurúa

With Propurús and the Yurua Conservation Concesión, our project prepared a series of communicational products with the central theme being the ecosystem services and the benefits to the population.

Central to this initiative was the first video of our Naturaleza y Nosotros series (Nature and us), which was first published on the International Day for Indigenous Peoples (August 9th). It was viewed 15 000 times on UNDP's Facebook site and shared more than 400 times.

The video was shared in the following networks:

Facebook: <https://bit.ly/2vyZ8sX>

Twitter: <https://bit.ly/2FxfZky>

YouTube: <https://bit.ly/2FvZWDO>

Instagram: <https://bit.ly/2IKjNRR>

Nota Revista Somos – El Comercio (18 de agosto): <https://bit.ly/2zxlpbw>

(Annex 28 Printout of Somos Magazine Yurua article)

Fotohistoria Yurúa (English): <https://bit.ly/2QrZTww>

Fotohistoria Yurúa (Spanish): <https://bit.ly/2PEobm0>

A total of 33 photographs from Yurúa have been edited, their metadata completed (location, person register and credits) and shared with our office in Pucallpa, the communications office of SERNANP and Propurús. It resulted in:

15,000 Facebook views + 430 shared

+ 500 views in Twitter

+ 700 views in Youtube

372 views in Instagram (short view)

Photo history was shared by Leonardo Dicaprio in his Instagram account in early January 2019

3. Creation of the Conservación Concession of Yurúa

A joint work to elaborate the press note (June 4th 2019) about the official awarding of the Conservation Concession Yurua and to release it to SERNANP and PNUD webpages as well as national press.

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The press note is located at:

SERNANP: <https://bit.ly/2KYFZJf>

PNUD: <https://bit.ly/2KwdMsX>

SERNANP and PNUD Facebook and Twitter accounts also shared the video Naturaleza y Nosotros: Yurúa.

In two weeks the note has 180 likes and has 200 shares on Facebook and 80 likes and 40 retuits in Twitter. However the impact is certainly much bigger, for example, H. Rubio on her account got 218 sharing of the PNUD website press note. This was not paid for. Also, the Viceminister of Strategic Development of Natural Resurces retuited the note about the Conservation Concession of Yurúa from the SERNANP account.

These are some of the digital media that picked up the note about Yurua:

Wayka <https://bit.ly/2MYT5J6>

Agencia Andina de Noticias: <https://bit.ly/2WRoYDg>

Actualidad Ambiental: <https://bit.ly/2KYVIO8>

Revista Naturaleza Interior: <https://bit.ly/2Y5kvy2>

Solo para Viajeros: <https://bit.ly/2NaNJuH>

Inforegión: <https://bit.ly/2XWqaqf>

Some other accounts that share the content:

SPDA Actualidad Ambiental (+77,200 follower): + 70 likes, 44 shares

Purús – Manu (+ 6,300 followers): + 30 Likes, 24 shares.

Red de Comunicadores Forestales de América Latina y El Caribe: (+ 4,400 followers)

Asemehh Chanchamayo: (+2,700 followers)

Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre: (+ 2,700 followers)

Amazon Rainforest Conservation (+ 1,700 followers)

Asociación para Conservación Kcosñipata (+ 730 followers)

The president of the Conservation Concession Yurúa, Juan Pérez Tello was among the five finalists in the "Landscape Heroes" contest organized by the Global Landscapes Forum and CIFOR, in an event held in Bonn, Germany on June 22 and 23. He was nominated for his leading

role in the creation of the concession that ensures livelihoods for 9 indigenous communities for the long term.

This event was livestreamed to 14,000 persons in 150 countries and reached 14.2 million persons via digital media.

<https://bit.ly/2RoPtif>

Video: <https://bit.ly/2HTEQAT>

5 finalist video: <https://bit.ly/2FwMsYz>

4. Audiovisual Register for Selva Central

Our project organized and supported the scripting, filming and editing of the a video and photographs about the contribution of conservation areas in Selva Central (Central Amazon of Peru) to the livelihoods and wellbeing of the local populations.

The following areas were covered: Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, Bosque de Protección San Matías-San Carlos y la Reserva Comunal Yanasha, ACM Delfín Chumalle y Sho'lllet, ACP Bosques de Neblina, ACP Bosques de Churumazú, in the Reserva de Biosfera Oxapampa-Asháninka-Yanasha, Proposed ACP Comunal Huachón and ACR Codo de Pozuzo.

A total of 239 photographs from Selva Central have been edited, their metadata completed (location, person register and credits) and shared with our office in Oxapampa, the communications office of SERNANP and IBC (partner NGO).

The video was showcased in the Expo Oxapampa 2018, on november 24t and is available in the UNDP Peru's Youtube Channel, it received more than 1100 visits and is one of videos with the highest amounts of views.

A photo history in Spanish was published for the Global Forest Day 2019

<https://bit.ly/2IKRNNP>

This video will be presented in the cultural festival Selvámonos 2019 in Oxapampa.

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6. Audiovisual registry Cusco: corredor Ausangate – Quincemil

Our project produced a video with filming occurring in August 2018, the following areas were visited:

ACR Ausangate y Marcapata Camanti. ACP Ukumari Llacta / CC Japu, ACP Fundo Cadena, CC Soqtapata, ACP Machusaniaca I y II, proposed ACP of Mario Ortiz de Zevallos, ACR Ausangate, and following sites: CC Marcapata Collana, Abra de Quisoquipina, Laguna Sibinacoha y Pitumarca.

A long video is available Youtube channel and Facebook of PNUD:

+ 1,600 share in Facebook (long video)

+ 100 shares in the Facebook campaign for the creation of the ACR Ausangate.

Published in the Facebook page of Movimiento Ecologista Peruano, (+ 45 000 followers) was shared

+ 2,600 times (long video)

7. Audiovisual register for the Manu National Park Buffer Zone, and Santuario Nacional Megantoni.

The final video of the series was located in the Manu National Park Buffer Zone, and Santuario Nacional Megantoni. The filming occurred between October 21 and 27. Additionally 140 photographs were registered.

<https://bit.ly/2ufTSt6>

There is still no short version of the video.

We have prepared a plan for the dissemination of this material and the strategical showcasing to help proposed areas, which was shared and validated by UNDP-Peru's communications office as well as SERNANP's communications office. The main audience being in Lima, Oxapampa, Cusco and Pucallpa.

Through UNDP communications office, short clips of several of our Naturaleza y Nosotros series were used by the national television Channel IPE/TV Perú al Día, to prepare a special video for the Global Environment Day.

The UNDP communications office has forged a partnership with TV Perú to showcase UNDP's actions in isolated areas of Perú, with emphasis on the stories of male and female leaders changing their communities from local traditional knowledge and vision of a different future. The five testimonial were transmitted in the prime time slots in the morning and the evening.

This was also announced on Canal IPE's Facebook <https://bit.ly/2Y2AWez>

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

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

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
Yes
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
No
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
No
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
No
CEO Endorsement Request: Peru CEO request - 12May2014.docx
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
<p>Civil Society Organisations/NGOs</p> <p>We continue our formal contracts with following NGOs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instituto del Bien Común (IBC) in Huánuco y Pasco (Anexo 04. IBC Informes Trimestrales). 2. Asociación ProPurus in Ucayali (Anexo 06. Propurus Informes Trimestrales) 3. Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica (ACCA) in Cusco (Anexo 05. ACCA Informes Trimestrales) <p>We continue meeting on a quarterly basis with the three NGO at the same workshop to assess progress of the contracts and the dynamics of the political environment they act in, as a means to adjust the strategies and activities. Additionally, we coordinate joint activities with the NGOs, e.g. in the technical working groups, such as communications efforts to get local and regional buy-in, as well</p>

as informing about the successes (e.g.: the awarding of the Conservation Concession to the indigenous communities of Yurua described in outcome 1.1)

For the work in Component 2 we continued our contract with:

4. Rainforest Alliance, an international non government organization promoting resilient coffee and cacao farms among communities and producer associations in the provinces of La Convención and Calca, Cusco region.

During the implementation of the project the following partnerships were established:

5. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and international non-for-profit organisation aimed at wildlife and wilderness conservation worldwide. For the project we are collaborating in strengthening capacities in 15 PA management teams, including the 9 PAs included in our project: i. monitoring conservation and financial targets stated in the master plans, reviewing conceptual management models and helping to set a research agenda. Finally, WCS and the project were invited by SERNANP to be part of a connectivity working.

6. Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZG), a non-for-profit promoting biodiversity conservation, in our country focused on biodiversity contained in the protected area system (SINANPE). We are collaborating in PNM, PNAP and RCP, training and supporting the up-date of the master plans. In the Manu Biosphere Reserve we are jointly supporting the coordination committee.

Regarding the financial sustainability of protected areas we collaborated with:

7. WWF and PROFONANPE through "Asegurando el futuro de las áreas naturales protegidas del Perú" project funded by GEF-6, which is part of the Patrimonio del Perú initiative for financial sustainability of the national protected area system (SINANPE), helping secure the commitment of \$ 65 million from different donors.

Indigenous Peoples:

1. Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESP), a civil society organization gathering indigenous organizations in the Peruvian Amazon region, which is also member of the Consejo Directivo of the project.

2. Confederación de Nacionalidades del Perú (CONAP), a second organization representing indigenous organizations in the Peruvian Amazon. They are also members of the Consejo Directivo, actively participating in fleshing out our implementation strategy for Component 2.

3. Asociación Nacional de Ejecutores de Contrato de Administración de Reservas Comunales del Perú (ANECAP) is the association representing the 10 ECA (Implementor of Administration Contracts of Communal Reserves), with whom we signed a contract in March 28, 2019 aimed at strengthening their ability to secure support from the government (SERNANP) and from different stakeholders to ultimately help ECAs to co-manage the Reservas Comunales as full-fledged partners. An immediate task for ANECAP is to supervise and support the Microcapital agreements signed with individual ECAs (Anexo 26b. Acuerdo de Microcapital).

4. We also signed an agreement with regional indigenous federations ANAP (Anexo 26a Acuerdo ANAP) and URPIA (Anexo 26c Acuerdo Urpia).

5. ECA AMARAKAERI, the ECA for the RC Amarakaeri (Anexo 25a Acuerdo Amarakaeri)

6. ECOSIRA, created in 2004 it represents 69 communities and a village of the Communal Reserve El Sira, from the ashaninka, yanasha, shipibo-konibo and asheninka ethnic groups. They signed a second microcapital agreement in november 2018, this time with UNDP directly, to strengthen their governing body (junta directiva), to strengthen their oversight and control capacities, increase their ability to visit their members, all aiming at improving the co-management of the Communal Reserve and promote productive and sustainable activities among their member communities. (Anexo 25c).

Similar contracts were signed with:

7. ECOPURUS representing 26 communities of the yaminahua, nahua, mastanahua, sharanahua and cashinahua ethnic groups in the Reserva Comunal Purus influence zone. (Anexo 25d).

8. AMARCY, representing 10 indigenous communities and 2 agricultural producer associations.

(Anexo 25 b).

9 We also signed agreements with 5 producer association in the buffer zones of SN Megantoni (Anexo 24 Acuerdos 5 microcapitales)

Other partners:

1. MINAM – Dirección de Diversidad Biológica – 6th National Report on Biological Diversity

The project supports to initiatives in collaboration with MINAM. The first is an initiative led by the Applied Science Program from NASA: Supporting the Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15 of the UN in a context of climate change and variability, through which satellite imagery will be used to obtain high quality spatial information to be used for land use planning, climate change scenario modelling for improved decision making. The second initiative consists of a strategic support for the

elaboration of the 6th National Report on Biological Diversity led by the Viceministry for Strategic Development of Natural Resources, which is finishing this June.

2. Andean Development Finance Institution and Ministry of the Environment Program (Programa Minam+CAF) to strengthen social and environmental management in areas indirectly impacted by the Interoceanic Highway. Several key activities in collaboration, including the regional government, SERNANP and ACCA. A result of the collaboration is the diagnosis and technical studies feeding the proposal to create the Regional Conservation Area Marcapata-Camanti in Cusco.

3. Cusco Regional Government, in charge of the creation of Regional Conservation areas with support from ACCA, the project jointly organised macro-regional meetings and a forum on regional conservation systems.

4. Huanuco Regional Government, in charge of the creation of Regional Conservation Areas, with the support from IBC.

5. Pasco Regional Government, we have collaborated with training workshops, macroregional meetings to strengthen regional conservation systems, and initiatives to create different new conservation areas of different modalities.

6. CEPLAN, the national strategic planning institution for the Peruvian Government. Collaboration for the elaboration of the Local Development Plans for the province of Oxapampa, providing guidelines, review as well as training of government officers and teams of professional responsible for the elaboration.

7. Ministry for Culture (MINCU), related to this project's scope, the institution in charge of the intercultural policies guaranteeing the rights and development of indigenous. We collaborated for the organisation of Prior consultation process, training staff and officers working on the planning documents in Oxapampa, as well as collaborating in evaluating Life Plans of indigenous communities to be integrated in municipal plans.

Other UNDP initiatives:

8. Ecosystem Base Adaptation (EBA) Amazonia project. This project funded by IKI (German aid), has been awarded a one year extension. The goal of the project extension is to finish some of the work with their original partners, but also to contribute with a similar agenda in the communal reserves Amazonia Resiliente is working with. The synergies from the project run deep, from the administrative capacities to the conceptualization of the strategies.

9. Initiative for biodiversity finance (BIOFIN). The integration with this initiative would help the project to meet the goal of securing \$5.4 million for the 9 PA included in this project, coordination with SERNANP is ongoing.

10. DCI project, funded by Norway and Germany; coordination allowed to focus the efforts around our PAs, as well as solving inter communal discussions about the final designation of the common space of the Yurua communities. Currently the idea is to create a Concession for Tourism.

11. Communications Unit (UNDP-Peru). Already collaborated in several campaigns and initiatives. We prepared 4 short videos about the contribution of natural protected areas and conservation areas for human wellbeing, which will be used to campaign for the creation of the proposed conservation areas the project is supporting.

12. Proyecto Paisajes Sostenibles is a GEF-6 funded project that started last year, which overlaps in the northern segment of our YESI landscape. We have provided information and advice for their planning process, as well as discussed the selection strategy for their prioritisation of communities to intervene.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.