

2020

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

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

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# Basic Data

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

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

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

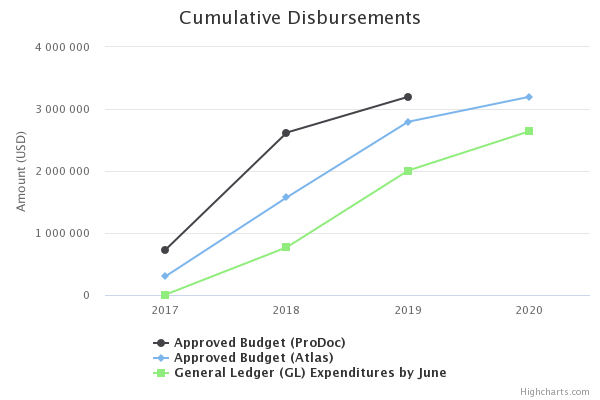
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Project Objective**  **To empower community organizations in four landscapes of the Southern Cordillera of southern Peru to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes - through design and implementation of coordinated grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development**  **Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| A. Increased area of sustainably managed production landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation in four Strategic Landscapes of the Southern Cordillera | 50,000 ha sustainably managed in the four Strategic Landscapes | *(not set or not applicable)* | 145,762 ha with sustainable activities under implementation in the Strategic Landscapes  (Target updated to reflect correct figures as per CEO and TT data from 124,000 to 145,762) | 44 projects contribute directly to implementing sustainable management practices in production landscapes covering 115,294 ha – 79% of the target.  Concrete sustainable activities are currently under implementation on approximately 42,727 ha, mainly through community projects related to camelids raising and management, water and ecosystem management, agriculture, and ecotourism. Implementation of such activities on the remaining 72,567 ha is on track to be achieved by early 2020 through continuous progress of these projects.  The additional 30,469 ha (21%) to reach the target is expected to be reached through replication and upscaling efforts promoted by SGP. Advocacy and dialogue activities with multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms and new local authorities have started in early 2019 to promote interest in replication nature-based solutions, innovations and sustainable models in their jurisdictions.  Overall, the project portfolio covers 35 out of the 52 districts, with a total district area of 2.3 million ha (or 75% of the total four landscapes). | 50 projects contribute directly to implementing sustainable management practices in production landscapes covering 144,811 ha – 99% of the target, mainly through community projects related to camelids raising and management, water and ecosystem management, agriculture, and ecotourism linked to protected areas.  The target is expected to be achieved by the end of the project. Implementation of such activities on additional 10,000 ha is expected through replication and upscaling efforts promoted by SGP during the next semester. However, this effort may be hindered by the impact of COVID-19 and related restrictions, as communities and authorities prioritizes the response to the health emergency.  Advocacy and dialogue activities with multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms and new local authorities continue to promote interest in replication of nature-based solutions, innovations and sustainable models in their jurisdictions.  Overall, the project portfolio covers 35 out of the 52 districts, with a total district area of 2.3 million ha (or 75% of the total four landscapes). |
| B. Increased number of producers participating in community-based landscape planning and management | 0 producers participating in community-based landscape planning and management processes | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3,000 producers participating in community-based landscape planning and management | The target is very close to be achieved. Overall, 2,891 producers and local stakeholders have participated to date in community-based landscape planning and management (96% of the target); 1,352 of which have participated during the reporting period. This included participation in 22 community-project implementation management workshops, one SGP project procedures training, and specific capacity building events sponsored by grantees such as grassland management; water management; community-based ecotourism planning; mapping the guanaco conservation zone; management of vicuña and alpaca for fiber; and sustainable and legal use of wild agrobiodiversity, among others.  From the total, 1,070 of the participants involved were women (37%), which is a relatively good participation rate for the Andean cultural context.  Additional community-based landscape planning and management workshops are planned through the next semester within the projects, therefore the target will be achieved. | Target achieved. Overall, at least 3,314 producers and local stakeholders have participated to date in community-based landscape planning and management (110% of the target).  Recent experiences include the participation of Susapaya Community members in the process for the Declaration of Management (DEMA) of guanaco, to sustainably manage 4,241 ha in Tacna region; training for managing community-based tourism operations linked to regional conservation areas in Tacna-Capaso and Cusco landscapes; local participation in the implementation of the management and conservation plan of Chalhuanca and Accomarca catchments in the Arequipa landscape; local process for promoting a communal forest reserve in Pomacanchi, Cusco; planning for sustainable use of prairies with resilient lama breeds in Velille, Cusco.  More than 400 local leaders have participated in this period, with 39% woman representation. |
| C. Reduced degraded areas in the four Strategic Landscapes through increased vegetative cover | 50,000 ha planted with trees/bushes in reforestation campaigns in the four Strategic Landscapes. 200 hectares under farmer managed natural regeneration | *(not set or not applicable)* | 80,121 ha. under reforestation or farmer managed natural regeneration  (Target updated from 150,000 ha to 80,121 to match corporate target as per CEO and TT) | 32,782 ha under reforestation or farmer managed natural regeneration (mainly grasses) are directly covered by 14 projects. This area covers 41% of the target, and it is expected that at the end of the project the target may be off track due to the discrepancies in preferred/feasible vegetation of different altitudes in target areas and target species of SGP support (as explained in the previous PIR).  To close/mitigate this gap, the SGP Peru strategy to increase area coverage under farmer-managed natural regeneration is to prioritize part of the technical assistance for replication and upscaling of grassland restoration and water management initiatives in the headwaters, as well as sustainable forest management.  This strategy has been discussed among the landscape platforms, during advocacy meetings with community representatives, district and province mayors of the landscapes as well as regional government officials. Considering integrating SGP innovations and best practices through public investment projects and planning by these stakeholders, additional 15,000 – 25,000 ha might be feasible in the landscapes. | 42,012 ha under reforestation or farmer managed natural regeneration (mainly grasses) are directly covered by 17 projects. This area covers 52% of the target, and it is expected that at the end of the project the target may be off track, as explained in the previous PIR (due to the discrepancies in preferred/feasible vegetation of different altitudes in target areas and target species of SGP support).  To close/mitigate this gap, following the strategy outlined with the landscape platforms last year, four new projects have been granted focused on integrating the SGP models, innovations and practices into the local planning and public investment projects. The advocacy processes involve community representatives, district and province mayors of the landscapes as well as regional government officials. As stated in the last PIR, topics prioritized are grassland restoration and water management initiatives in the headwaters, as well as sustainable management of camelids.  Considering replication and upscaling opportunities, additional 15,000 – 25,000 ha might be feasible in the landscapes by the end of the project. However, this progress can be affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as restrictions have delayed the initiation of the projects and authorities have changed priorities to attend to the immediate health response. Teams of these projects have adapted to virtual communication methods with the stakeholders to provide the necessary assistance. |
| D. Increased number of communities, within the Strategic Landscapes, participating in capacity development activities, to improve the social and financial sustainability of their organizations. | 500 livestock producers trained in sylvopastoral systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2,400 producers trained in agro-ecological practices and systems    1,800 livestock producers trained in sylvopastoral systems    2,400 CSO representatives participating in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability of their community organizations | Target D1 is on track: 75% of the target has been achieved during the first two years of implementation: a total of 1,797 producers (972 the second year) have been trained in agro-ecological practices and systems, out of which 51% are women. The related trainings, workshops and experience exchange travel and visits have been conducted through 17 project grants.  Main topics covered by the trainings include the following:  1. Sustainable agriculture:  Production and use of organic fertilizers; application of traditional agroecological practices for potato cultivation (also for mashua, oca, izaño, tuna and lacayote); vegetable cultivation in greenhouses; post-harvesting processes for higher value products; integrated pest management; building and managing a germoplasm/seed bank (potato and mashua); establishment of irrigation systems; native crops conservation and food security; production and management of medicinal plants; and nutritional value of native crops and wild fruits.  2. Camelids raising:  Integral management of alpaca and lama breeding; vicuña and alpaca fiber shearing; vicuña chaccu preparation; gear and tool preparation for fiber gathering; alpaca fiber classification; alpaca and lama genetic improvement; grassland management for camelids raising.  3.Community-based ecotourism:  Cultural tourism characteristics; and Ecotourism sites planning.  4. Water and ecosystem management:  Watershed planning and management; water harvesting in headwaters; grassland restoration; landscape sustainable management; good governance of private conservation areas; building rural reservoirs; high Andean wetland (bofedal) management; implementation of erosion control techniques; afforestation and reforestation techniques for native trees; forest management for non-timber products; roles of forest committees; community water quality and quantity monitoring; regulation on water management; conservation of ecosystem services; and habitat management for the suri bird.  5. Climate change:  Solar PV-powered pasture irrigation; how to select the best improved cookstove; building improved cookstoves and healthy environments; organic fertilization in crops; and practices for adaptation to climate change.  Target D2 is off track, likely due to a misconception at the planning stage.  Silvopastoral systems are feasible where trees grow well, therefore providing an overall advantage with the combination of cattle raising.  However, our present landscapes are either at very high altitude (3,800 -4,800 masl) with presence of native cattle (camelids) but trees do not grow well, or they are in lower altitudes where trees grow better, but the cattle are introduced species (cow, sheep), with which SGP does not work much.  Therefore, under our conditions, “sustainable” silvopastoral systems are not feasible at a significant scale, and consequently only 70 small cattlers among our projects are interested in this topic.  Target D3 is on track: 57% of the target has been achieved during the first two years of implementation: 1,366 (714 the second year) CSO representatives participated in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability of their community organizations. During this reporting period, introductory training has been provided by the SGP team at one workshop for 12 new grantee organizations in January. In addition, the monitoring team has provided introductory workshops in these topics at the community level during the first site visit to 22 projects at the beginning of the last two semesters. Also, five projects have conducted training topics such as:  Bio-business: Production of quality bio-handicrafts; commerce of handicrafts; innovative spinning and dying of alpaca fiber; calculating production costs; negotiation and marketing at business fairs; associations and sustainable business; leadership and organizational management; reproduction of suche and carachi fish; quality control of production; and women empowerment and self-esteem.  The remaining target is expected to be achieved within the first semester of 2020 through similar trainings within the projects as well as trainings facilitated by the three strategic projects focused on scaling up. | Target D1 is on track: 81% of the target has been achieved: a total of 1,932 producers have been trained in agro-ecological practices and systems, out of which 51% are women. The related trainings, workshops and experience exchange travel and visits have been conducted through 17 project grants .    Main topics and trainings this year included the following:  - Local research for determining ecosystem site conditions for managing morchella funghi (with participation of 43 men/ 46 women);  - Producers trained in agroecological practices and systems: good agricultural practices, awareness and identification of mashua varieties (9 men/ 14 women);  - Partners trained on native medicinal plants in topics such as: importance, adequate management, optimal conditions for harvest, harvesting and post-harvest management (3 men/ 4 women);  - Soil management, conservation, and agrobiodiversity in Andean terraces(63 men/ 60 women);  - Training and technical assistance in installation of associated cultivation of potatoes and tarwi for seed diversity(11 men/ 13 women);  - Knowledge exchange/learning through the installation of a sprinkler irrigation system at the family level that allows a more efficient use of water resources for the cultivation of native potato along the year (14 men/ 17 women);  - Implementation of a germplasm bank for in situ conservation of genetic resources of 33 native potato ecotypes (13 men/ 17 women);  - Preparation of organic fertilizers through the reuse of organic waste, rehabilitation of platforms for sustainable agriculture, organic agriculture of native potatoes (14 men/ 14 women);  - Application of good agricultural practices on 21 ha of lacayote (cucumber), use of organic fertilizers such as biol, biological control with biocides and sulfocalcic broth agroecological potato, oregano and corn (8 men/ 23 women).    Target D2 regarding development of capacities in silvopastoral systems has increased to 1,753 producers, considering also training for camelids breeders in pastoral systems and revegetation in grasslands, and the application of these practices in the higher parts of the landscapes, mainly in Arequipa, Tacna-Capaso and Cusco, reaching 97% of the target. We expect to reach the target by next semester.    Target D3 is on track: 68% of the target has been achieved as 1,640 CSO representatives participated in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability of their community organizations. As we have reached most of the trainings in this topic, the target may increase moderately but probably will not be reached to full extent.    Indicator D can definitely be affected by the influence of COVID-19 pandemic, as ongoing projects were planning to use “Escuelas de Campo” methodologies; however, while now they are adapting to change to alternative media such as radio and whatsapp, a decline in full participation is expected.  Please see annex 1 for all the calculations of progress for each target. |
| E. Increased number of knowledge sharing events and instances with other SGP partners with similar projects and broader experience at national and regional levels | 400 CSO representatives participating in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability their community organizations | *(not set or not applicable)* | 24 workshops for knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences and fora in which project participants have participated | The target is close to be achieved, as a total of 22 experience and knowledge sharing events have been organized (92% of the target). Half of these have been organized at the SGP Peru country programme-level, and the remaining knowledge sharing events have been implemented at the project-level.  During the second year of OP6 implementation, SGP Peru strengthened its focus and efforts on knowledge management processes, organizing the following 9 information and experience exchange events:  4 SGP “knowledge fairs” took place in August-September 2018, one in each landscape, in which all 30 active community projects and two active strategic projects participated. Linked with these events, each multi-stakeholder platform met to analyze progress made during the first year of implementation, and to plan an effective advocacy process for the second year.  In January 2019, SGP hosted a workshop in Cusco for introduction and initial exchange of information between leaders of 12 newly granted projects (9 community and 3 strategic projects) as well as representatives of the four landscape multi-stakeholder platforms.  SGP organized the second series of “knowledge fairs” or “Encuentro de saberes” about sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in May and June 2019. Projects at this time are starting to mature and to deliver results. Most have been 11-17 months under implementation, some only 5 months, and four have just successfully completed activities.  Four events took place, one in each landscape, where all 44 SGP Peru-supported projects and additional partners participated. The events were organized in partnership and with participation of landscape governance platforms and key local, regional and/or national authorities affiliated with the landscapes.  Each knowledge fair was a 3-day event: a first day of field visit to a project experience; a second day of a forum for all projects to present their experiences, progress and lessons learned, and where local stakeholders started discussing policy implications, and replication and scaling up interests and opportunities; and a third day for the meetings/sessions of the respective multi-stakeholder platforms. The second day also started a parallel project fair that showed results and products of all projects of the landscape, plus other key experiences from other landscapes.  A total of 643 stakeholders (360 men, 283 women) participated in these key events.  11 additional events for knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences and fora were held at the project level, which usually consisted of learning by doing and field visits. The following project-level events can be highlighted:  Exchange visit among native potato and chullpi maize farmers (from Tacna to Cusco);  Female artisans from the Tacna project visited the Arequipa project that has more advanced experience in cultural tourism and biohandicrafts;  Experience exchange visit from Tacna to Arequipa to learn about management, production and transformation of the sancayo wild fruit;  Experience exchange in genetic breeding of alpacas of color;  Study tour to the Agropia Cooperative, International Potato Center and La Molina University Biotechnology Laboratory to learn about innovation in potato productivity and transformation;  Training in best agricultural practices, harvest and added value for Lacayote;  Visit to a successful water management project in the Ancomarca watershed (Capazo district);  Women group study tour to Caylloma lo learn about crop cultivation in greenhouses in high altitudes;  Practical field visit to the Cooperativa de Producción Agraria CAP - Huaycha, for training in sustainable alpaca raising (Arequipa);  Participatory meetings between women's organizations and candidates for local governments (Puno);  At least 8 similar events are planned at the project-level during the next semester. Additionally, SGP will organize a national knowledge and experience exchange event once most of the project portfolio has completed their activities and achieved their targets.  See reports in annex 2. | The target has been achieved and surpassed, as a total of 34 experience and knowledge sharing events have been held so far (141% of the target).  During this reporting period, 12 main events for knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences and fora were held at the project level, which usually consisted of learning by doing and field visits, in which 190 project beneficiaries have participated .    The following project-level knowledge sharing events can be highlighted:  1. Producers from the Yucamani volcano project traveled to the Puno landscape to learn about vegetative propagation of the Polylepis tree, a technique they are applying now by planting 1,000 trees in areas nearby their communities (with the participation of 6 men/ 4 women).  2. Women farmers from the Lacayote project traveled to the Cusco landscape to learn about agroecological practices with Instituto La Salle – Urubamba, techniques they apply now on 30 ha of their farms in Tacna. (8 men/ 23 women)  3. Water with the sun and Bioartesania project representatives participated in the Sun World Solar Energy Global Event 2019 in Lima, presenting successful community experiences from Peru to the world and to Peru’s high level authorities (2 men/ 2 women).  4. Pacaje community potato project: Travel to Lima to exchange experiences in agroecology at the ECOSAN farm, techniques they are now applying on their potato fields. They also participated in the Expoalimentaria National Fair 2019 in order to initiate marketing of products (8 men/ 4 women).  5. Corani native potato project: A workshop was held to share experience of potato chips and vodka production from the Pacaje community. Now they can produce and sell native potato chips. Participation in a native potato fair in Corani 2019 (obtained second place recognition and marketing of their product). (14 men/ 17 women)  6. Agrobiodiversity zone project representatives traveled to Cusco for a field visit to the communal experience of the Potato Park. This influenced the process for recognition of the first agrobiodiversity zone in Peru.  7. Lama project representatives participated in a field visit to Macusani, Puno, to learn about genetic improvements for improving resilience of their lama strains in Cusco.  8. The ecotourism project in Suyckutambo implemented a “Tour Operators Trip ” in early 2020 to show their potential to 11 tour operators and 3 other tourism organizations. As a result, operators are interested in including this place in the tours.  9. Arariwa project: field trip to local experience on water conservation in Paccarectambo that served as inspiration for the creation of a forest reserve of 3,914 ha also in Cusco (24 men/ 9 women).  10. Colca Camel project: adaptative practices contest to share experiences among camelid raising families.  11. Yurac Qori: field trip to Salinas Aguada Blanca National Reserve to improve capacities in alpaca breeding (12 men/ 13 women).  12. Ayrampo project: participation in ExpoAgro Arequipa (2 men/ 2 women).    In addition, many projects participated in local or regional fairs:  • Quelcaya artisans project: FEGASUR fair, Juliaca, Puno.  • ASDIPROCAT project: National Alpaca Breeders Congress, Apurimac.  • Lama project: Huisalla camelids fair- September 2019  • Quelcaya artisans project: Arequipa fair  • Medicinal plant project: Echoccollo Community local fair  • Prickly pear project: local fair of Huaracco - Tahuay - February 2020.    As reported last year, SGP organized 8 knowledge fairs during 2018 and 2019. In 2020, these knowledge fairs are being adapted to implement them through a virtual participation modality, that will include several sessions, including a series of webinars to disseminate SGP innovations and promote replication.  The last exchange, which is planned to be a national knowledge fair, is being postponed to early 2021 due to COVID-19 restrictions in the hope that travel restrictions ease and it can be held in person. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Multistakeholder partnerships in the four Strategic Landscapes in the Southern Cordillera develop and execute participatory adaptive management plans to enhance socio-ecological landscape resilience and global environmental benefits.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1.1 Increased number of multistakeholder governance platforms established and strengthened to support participatory landscape planning and adaptive management in the four Strategic Landscapes. | 0 multi-stakeholder governance platforms established in the four Strategic Landscapes | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least four multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms in place (one in each Strategic Landscape) and functioning | This target was already achieved during the previous reporting period with four multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms – one on each landscape - currently in place.  One platform in each Strategic Landscape brings together communities, farmers, civil society, local authorities and private sector, with 35% female representatives.  During their last meetings held in May-June 2019 and considering that new subnational authorities took office in January 2019, the numbers of platform members were increased: Initially established with 6 to 9 members, they currently range between 10 and 23 each (with 35% of women representation).  Key activities included the following:  During the third quarter 2018, SGP Peru and the multi-stakeholder platforms organized and hosted the first knowledge fairs organized by SGP in this OP, in which projects shared their progress and exchanged experiences.  During the last quarter 2018, the multi-stakeholder platforms contributed to the dissemination of the calls for proposals conducted by the SGP team in each landscape. Platform leaders shared information of these CfP, encouraged CBO leaders to participate with proposals and/or liaised with public organizations or NGOs for related technical assistance, partnerships and co-financing.  Additionally, at least two multi-stakeholder platform representatives per landscape have participated in the introductory SGP workshop along with the grantees and the NSC when projects commenced in January 2019.  During the second quarter 2019, the SGP and the multi-stakeholder platforms organized and hosted the second knowledge fair organized by SGP in this OP, in which projects shared progress and exchanged experiences as most of the projects have achieved considerable results and generated valuable lessons so far, also with regard to replication and upscaling strategies. | As reported in the last PIR, this target has already been achieved.  During this period, members of the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms were invited to the final events of the projects presenting their results. They were also involved in the last call for proposals in August 2019, in order to identify potentially interested organizations and local governments for replication and upscaling, which led to the selection of 4 additional projects.  During the next semester, the platforms will also be involved in the final analysis of lessons learned and recommendations for policy makers in the main topics experienced by SGP in this phase.  Considering the impact of the pandemic, we will follow a remote methodology to guide the analysis of key stakeholders to make concrete contributions for decision makers, ranging from the regional to the national level, based on the lessons learned throughout SGP intervention.  The product of this analysis will be a series of key recommendations for decision makers in order to improve public policies, organized by the prioritized SGP topics. This product, which could be materialized in a series of ¨policy briefs¨, is one of the main inputs for the national event in 2021.  Considering the participation of strategic projects, the multistakeholder platforms and other allied organizations, the process may include the designation of an analysis and dialogue committee on contributions to public policies.  The methodology will be articulated with the national event, in such a way that this analysis and recommendations finally reach decision makers at this level. |
| 1.1.2 Four participatory landscape strategies and adaptive management plans for the four Strategic Landscapes | 0 strategies to enhance social and ecological resilience of the four Strategic Landscapes | *(not set or not applicable)* | One landscape management strategy and plan per Strategic Landscape delineating landscape level outcomes and other elements | Target achieved during the last reporting period, with one landscape management strategy developed per target landscape (Arequipa; Cusco; Puno and Tacna-Capaso) approved by the SGP NSC, as elaborated in details in the last report. | Target achieved during the first reporting period. The project portfolio has been aligned with each landscape strategy, contributing to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in the target landscapes. |
| 1.1.3 Typology of community level projects developed and agreed by multi-stakeholder groups (together with eligibility criteria) as outputs to achieve landscape level outcomes | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | 60 or more community-based projects identified and aligned with landscape strategies, identified and agreed by multi-stakeholder landscape-level groups during the Full Size Project lifetime and implemented by CBOs and NGOs in partnership with others in the four SLs. | 39 community-based projects (65% of the target) aligned with the landscape strategies have been selected and approved by the NSC so far, from 225 proposals submitted in three calls for proposals, the latest one in this reporting period (October 2018).  19 of these projects have been under implementation for 18 months; 11 more for 12 months; and the youngest 9 for 6 months, as they started implementation last January. 75% of these projects are led by community-based organizations (CBO) and 25% by NGOs that provide assistance to CBOs.  Achieving the target number of community projects (60) will be challenging, as most of the available grant funds have already been committed. Most of the remaining funds were committed through the last call for proposals, which resulted in additional 9 community projects approved, reaching a total of 39.  The target of 60 projects seems to have been overestimated during project design considering a US$25,000 grant average (perhaps taken from the global average). The current average per community grant for SGP Peru is US$43,000.  The distribution of current projects by the prioritized six themes can be summarized as follows:  Sustainable agriculture:  7 community projects across three landscapes focus on developing experience, best practices and innovations on organic agriculture and agroecology; restoration of native crop strains; terraces and ancestral irrigation technology in combination with recent innovations; agroforestry and the establishment of agrobiodiversity zones.  Sustainable camelids raising and management:  8 community projects across three landscapes deal with the four Andean camelids, by conserving the genetic variety of alpacas and lamas, and managing the territories of wild camelids (vicuña and guanaco) restoring and improving their habitats; and by strengthening the resilience capacity of communal organizations that are mainly camelid raisers.  Water and ecosystem management:  11 community projects across all four landscapes focus on developing nature-based solutions for conservation of water in the headwaters, sowing and harvesting water, water efficiency, local systems of water monitoring, as well as landscape governance, and habitat improvement for endangered wild species.  Bio-business:  6 projects across all landscapes focus on business from sustainable use of biodiversity, linking them to finance and market opportunities. Part of them focuses on wildlife management for products with added value (cacti fruit; native fish; fungi); while others seize small business opportunities from Andean crops (potato, maize, mashua). Also, the development of a “bio-handicraft” supply/production chain is currently under consideration.  Climate change mitigation:  5 projects across all landscapes deal with innovative solutions related to climate change mitigation, two of them focuses on building capacity on solar-powered technology for productive needs and three of them focus in adoption of improved cookstoves to replace inefficient and “polluting” stoves.  Community-based ecotourism:  2 community projects in Cusco and Tacna are developing capacities and experience in community-based tourism operations to provide services linked to scenic beauty, wildlife and cultural aspects. | 45 community-based projects (75% of the target) have been selected and are aligned with the landscape strategies.  Out of these, 32 projects have been successfully completed, mostly during the first quarter of 2020.  8 ongoing community projects were set to finish their activities during the second and third quarter 2020, however they have been delayed due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a state of emergency and lockdowns have nationally been in place during the past 3.5 months (16 March to June 30).  5 community projects have been signed this year: one project that covers all landscapes is about recovery of traditional knowledge through the systematization and dissemination of ancestral knowledge in agriculture and camelids. And four other community projects have been granted, one in each landscape, in order to disseminate the innovations and models of SGP in those landscapes. All these projects have been heavily affected by the mentioned restrictions, as they can’t develop activities as usual. Now the projects are being progressively adapted to remote communications and new protocols are approved for when it will be considered safe to resume travel as approved by authorities and UNDP CO.  One last project related to knowledge management and providing recommendations to decision makers has been selected by the NSC in June 2020 and is already adapted to operate through virtual methodologies.  It is important to recall, as highlighted in the 2019 PIR, that the project will end up with a smaller number of grant projects than the target because of the larger average amount per community grant allocated than initially planned. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Community organizations in landscape level networks in the four Strategic Landscapes within the Southern Cordillera build their adaptive management capacities by implementing and evaluating community level projects and collaborating in managing landscape resources and processes to achieve landscape resiliency.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.2.1 Increased area under improved grazing regimes | 1,000 hectares under improved grazing regimes and livestock management  500 livestock producers implementing improved grazing regimes and livestock management systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | 9,000 hectares under improved grazing regimes and livestock management  1,800 livestock producers implementing improved grazing regimes and livestock management systems | At the end of the present reporting period, 9,296 ha (103% of the target) have been brought under improved grazing regimes and camelids management, including biofertilization, restoration of grasslands, vicuña traditional harvesting, water harvesting and pasture irrigation with solar panels.  Additional 5,768 ha are set to directly contribute to this indicator as community projects' activities continue in the next semester, including all four Andean camelids: alpaca, lama, vicuña and guanaco (which is expected to contribute to exceeding the target by 66%).  400 livestock producers are implementing improved grazing regimes within 9 projects related to camelids raising. However, the target may be slightly off track as there are not enough camelids producers in these areas or are spread out too much, and SGP does not work with introduced livestock (cows, sheep, goats). However, the programme aims to facilitate training or replication activities to spread these systems to a broader participation of additional 1,400 camelids producers, specifically during the third year of implementation. | 18,405 ha (205% of the target) have been brought under improved grazing regimes and camelids management, including all four Andean camelids: alpaca, lama, vicuña and guanaco. Sustainable practices include camelids rotation, biofertilization, restoration of grasslands, vicuña traditional harvesting “chaku”, water harvesting, pasture irrigation with solar energy, as well as revegetation and reforestation.  694 livestock producers of all four South American camelids, but mainly alpaca, have been trained and are implementing improved grazing regimes through 10 projects related to camelids raising (38% of the target). Although the target is off track, during the final months, the Programme aims to facilitate training or replication activities to spread these systems to a broader participation of additional camelids producers. However as the COVID-19 pandemic expands to the South of Peru, it will probably affect the completion of the target even if efforts are in place to change to virtual methodologies. |
| 1.2.2 Increased area of agricultural land under agro-ecological practices and systems that increase sustainability and productivity and/or conserve crop genetic resources | 10,000 hectares of agricultural land under agro-ecological practices and systems that increase sustainability and productivity and/or conserve crop genetic resources  1,000 trees planted in agroforestry systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | 50,000 hectares of agricultural land under agro-ecological practices and systems that increase sustainability and productivity and/or conserve crop genetic resources  5,000 trees planted in agroforestry systems | Target may be off track, as the current 15 projects related to agro-ecological practices total a direct area of 8,408 hectares (17% of the target) with a current implementation progress of 417 ha.  Although an important project was selected in the last call for proposals this year to implement the designation of “Agrobiodiversity zones” and “cultural landscape”, which significantly increases the potential for coverage towards this indicator on 6,000 ha, the gap is still considerable.  Moving forward, the programme strategy will focus on the indirect impact trough replication and upscaling of the innovations of this type of “pilot” projects through public investment projects and planning by district, province and regional governments.  The second part of this target has been 100% achieved, since at least 6,000 native trees have been planted in agroforestry systems through five community projects, in order to protect crops and provide fences and protection for camelids. It is important to mention that an additional 98,900 trees of Andean species (queuña, qolle, mountain cedar, tayanca) have been planted through SGP projects, although not necessarily in agroforestry systems, but for restoration and ecosystem services such as hill stabilization, erosion control, and microclimate stabilization. | Target may be off track, as 6,877 hectares of agricultural land are currently under agro-ecological practices and systems that increase sustainability and productivity and/or conserve crop genetic resources (14% of the target).  The progress under this indicator during the reporting period was mainly made due to the designation of the first “Agrobiodiversity Zone” in late 2019 by the Ministry of Agriculture for peasant communities in the Cuyocuyo district (6,554 ha). This was a significant achievement of this community project and the supporting NGO. In addition to this, the Ministry of Culture “Cultural Landscape” designation is on its way and could contribute to double the area already completed, reaching 28% of the target at the most. At the same time, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Culture could prioritize other topics due to the emergency and delay this decision. However, SGP is keeping in touch with advocacy actors in order to succeed.  Indirect impact trough replication and upscaling is being pursued, therefore SGP, in connection with these Ministries, is developing an infographic “model¨ based on this experience in order to use it as an advocacy tool and encourage replication to other parts of the Andes. However, the demand in the landscapes for “high-Andean” related activities, such as prairies management for camelids and water, shows this target will improve but probably will not be fully achieved at the end of the project.    The second part of this target has been achieved and surpassed, since 21,050 native trees have been planted in agroforestry systems through five community projects, in order to protect crops and provide fences and protection for camelids (420% of the target).  It is important to mention that an additional 187,981 trees of Andean species have been planted through SGP projects, although not necessarily in agroforestry systems, but for restoration and ecosystem services, such as hill stabilization, erosion control, and microclimate stabilization. |
| 1.2.3 Increased numbers of fuel efficient stoves in use | 100 fuel efficient stoves in use | *(not set or not applicable)* | 540 fuel efficient stoves in use  (Target updated to reflect TT/CEO: 540 fuel efficient stoves). | During the second year of the operative phase, 303 fuel-efficient stoves have been installed through three community-based projects, replacing contaminating open-fire cookstoves.  A new project granted in early 2019 is in process to install an additional 240 cookstoves in a vulnerable community in Cusco. Therefore, the target will be achieved during the next quarter of 2019.  An analysis of combustion efficiency and gas emissions is currently being conducted and will provide data for estimating mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. | The target has been achieved (101%) this year, as a total 548 fuel-efficient stoves have been installed and are in use through four community-based projects, replacing contaminating open-fire cookstoves.  A project in Omacha, Cusco, one of the poorest districts in Peru, installed 250 fuel-efficient cookstoves in replacement of unhealthy open fire stoves.  The three main projects estimated a 19-40% improvement in the energy efficiency of the new cookstoves, therefore reducing degradation of nearby forest resources and contributing to mitigate climate change .  Beneficiaries, especially women and children, acknowledge improvements in their homes, as the kitchen is now a better room for the family, free of smoke, they can cook more diverse plates and the food remains hot longer.  Systematizations of two of these projects (“Cooking clean” in Cusco and “Energy and health” in Tacna, have been published last quarter and are available on the SGP Peru website and uploaded in the system. |
| 1.2.4 Increased number of solar panels | 9 solar panels | *(not set or not applicable)* | 59 solar panels installed and in use | Target has been achieved and exceeded (166% of the target), as 98 solar panels have completed installation through four projects and are in use for practical applications.  - The “Water with the sun” project in the Puno landscape installed a very innovative solution for alpaca herders in remote locations, allowing them to learn how to pump water from Chullpia lake for pasture irrigation of 15 hectares using 34 solar panels. This innovation has gained attention from organizations and authorities for replication in other communities.  - The “Bio-handicrafts” project in the Arequipa landscape is using 24 solar panel mobile kits for spinning alpaca fiber, a livelihood activity mainly done by women that can now be performed more efficiently, gaining productivity and quality in their handicrafts.  - The “Fish with the sun” project is recuperating two species of endangered fish in the Aricota lake using 8 solar panels for pumping water and providing energy for incubating and hatching fish (Tacna-Capaso landscape).  - The “Yucamani: hidden treasure” women-led project has also installed 8 solar panel mobile kits for spinning alpaca fiber. A project granted this year to Allpa Kallpa association has completed installation of 24 solar panels for pumping water from springs to improve grasslands.  All these projects are currently summarizing their experiences for dissemination and replication purposes. | The target has been achieved and exceeded (186%), as a total of 110 solar panels have been installed through five projects and are in use for practical applications, as follows:  - The “Water with the sun” project in the Puno landscape installed a very innovative solution for alpaca herders in remote locations, allowing 21 men and 9 women alpaca breeders to learn how to pump water from Chullpia lake for pasture irrigation of 21 hectares using 34 solar panels.  - The “Bio-handicrafts” project in the Arequipa landscape is using 24 solar panel mobile kits for spinning alpaca fiber, a livelihood activity mainly done by women that can now be performed more efficiently, doubling productivity and quality in their handicrafts, benefiting 2 men and 22 women.  - The “Fish with the sun” project is recuperating two species of endangered fish in the Aricota lake using 14 solar panels for pumping water and providing energy for incubating and hatching fish ( 12,000 and 8,000 fingerlings of carachi and suche fish respectively) improving the conditions for an organization of 8 men and 4 women (Tacna-Capaso landscape).  - The “Yucamani: hidden treasure” women-led project in Tacna has also installed 8 solar panel mobile kits for spinning alpaca fiber, allowing 8 women to improve their handicrafts.  - The Allpa Kallpa association has installed 30 solar panels (320 Wp) for pumping water from springs to improve grasslands and alpaca’s nutrition, and therefore the lives of 11 men and 14 women.  All these projects are currently exchanging experiences for replication purposes.  It is worth to mention that the first two innovations have participated in the Sun World global event in November 2019 in Lima and gained attention from organizations and authorities for replication in other communities. At the event, the President of Peru and Ministry of Energy could get to know the innovations implemented by these communities and highlighted their importance.  Please see annex 1 for evidence. Also, the “Water with the sun” project systematization is available on the SGP Peru website and uploaded in the system. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Multi-stakeholder partnerships in the Southern Cordillera develop and implement strategic projects to bring adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.3.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups active in the four landscapes with strategies/plans for sustainable native camelid use, community-based ecotourism, and/or improved marketing of a variety of Andean crops and other natural Andean products by end of Project. | No multi-stakeholder groups with a focus on landscape resilience engaged in analysis and planning of strategic approaches to upscaling successful experiences with camelids, ecotourism or commercial production of key agricultural products | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 landscape level multi-stakeholder groups involved in analysis of experience, lessons learned and development of strategies for sustainable native camelid use, community-based ecotourism, and improved marketing of a variety of Andean crops and other natural Andean products | The four landscape-level multi-stakeholder groups are formally in place and making progress, as informed in indicator 1.1.1.  Initial discussions on analysis of experiences and lessons learned took place during the knowledge and experience exchange events in each landscape in the third quarter of 2018. During the second quarter of 2019, all groups were involved in analysis of experience, lessons learned and strategic approaches for replication and upscaling of best practices, innovations and sustainable models in these main three topics (sustainable native camelid use, community-based ecotourism, and improved marketing of a variety of Andean crops and other natural Andean products), complemented with cross-cutting topics related to water and ecosystem conservation; bio-business and climate change.  Supporting materials, such as 7 videos 1 publication and 1 brief have been developed to summarize lessons and early results. | Target on track.  Based on an analysis of experiences and lessons learned in 2019 , the four landscape multi-stakeholder groups will be consulted again during the second half of 2020 through surveys, focus groups and virtual meetings for a deeper analysis of experiences, lessons learned and strategic approaches for replication and upscaling of best practices , innovations and models, of which results will be included in the SGP case study.  Highlighted conclusions of the analysis are as follows:  • The experiences shared promote the  conditions for the empowerment of women, youth and CBO, contributing to strengthening organizations to manage their own initiatives, making their own decisions and assuming the responsibilities.  • There are native species and products with high nutritional or medicinal value in the landscapes, that with transformation and added value can be consumed and marketed in diverse and enjoyable ways which provides opportunities for income to communities and at the same time conserves the Andean biodiversity.  • Synergies and multi-stakeholder strategic alliances (local governments, institutions, grassroots organizations, private sector) are fundamental so that a small project is part of a broader process of change based on dialogue and consensus.  • Ancestral practices in agriculture and management of natural resources combined with new technologies can give excellent results, generating new knowledge and  innovations that are within the reach of CBO, can be replicated by other actors and  become sustainable development responses.  • When communities recognize the benefits of sustainable management of their natural resources, they commit and organize to protect them. For this reason, it is essential to  combine conservation actions with productive initiatives. |
| 1.3.2 Number of second level organizations established in the Strategic Landscapes grouping individual community producer organizations in sustainable native camelid use, community-based ecotourism, and/or improved marketing of a variety of Andean crops and other natural Andean products by end of Project. | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least XX second level organizations established or strengthened. | The strategic project on "Value Addition and Marketing of Andean Crops and Products" is strengthening capacities of 15 small producers’ organizations distributed across the 4 landscapes. They have formed groups to exchange and build capacities on markets, product transformation and also to optimize some processes linked to market articulation, such as developing a common brand, homogenizing product presentations, and participating in regional fairs. In the next semester, they will analyze the best way of forming a second-level organization.    The strategic project on ecotourism that started last semester has initiated diagnostics with 12 community groups in two landscapes. The next semester it will start strengthening capacities.  The strategic project on camelids has only four months of intervention in two landscapes and has not yet initiated the strengthening of capacities, but has started working the assessment of capacities with 11 artisan organizations. | Three second level organizations have been established and three others have been strengthened during this reporting period through two main strategic projects, involving approximately 338 direct beneficiaries (169 men/169 women).    The strategic project on "Value Addition and Marketing of Andean Crops and Products" has conformed 3 producers networks, allowing their access to value chains of cultivated and wild agrobiodiversity products and the strengthening of local capacities in production of higher value products, implementation and use of processing equipment, budgeting, market access and active participation in fairs and commercial spaces. The networks are:  a) Network of producers of native potato in the Puno landscape, formed by three communal organizations from Corani, Pacaje and Lampa districts in order to promote agroecological cultivation of native potato and production of potato chips for the market . b) Network of Morchella mushroom collectors in the Cusco landscape, formed by six peasant communities: Omacha, Huillque, Coror, Huancahuanca, Arabito y Quenulaparo, in order to conserve ecosystems and therefore improve productivity of Morchella and sell the dry product for gastronomy (restaurants). c) Network of producers and collectors of cacti formed by small producers associations of prickly pear, and gatherers of sancayo and ayrampo fruits in the Tacna-Capaso landscape, along with entrepreneurs of the Arequipa landscape in order to market added value products as yogurt, jam, nectar and tea bags.    The strategic project on “community-based ecotourism” has strengthened three local inter-institutional platforms to promote ecotourism managed by local communities and related to conserved areas:  a) Community-based ecotourism committee for the Tres Cañones Regional Conservation Area in Cusco, providing technical assistance in the development of tourist products and action plans. b) Community-based ecotourism committee for the Vilacota- Maure Regional Conservation Area, advising on the signage of the area and in the registration and analysis of the profile of tourists for promoting quality visits. c) Vinicunca community-based ecotourism interest group. Two rura l communities interested in providing tourist services have been supported, and now they count with statutes, internal regulations, membership register as well as a work plan. Currently these associations receive training and have been carrying out work to adapt homes for offering home stays to tourists.  This initiative is also interacting with the Community Tourism Technical Group led by the National Strategy for Rural Community Tourism of MINCETUR. This promotion has sparked the interest of local governments in ecotourism and for which management tools are being built through joint spaces such as the tourism platforms of the municipalities, communities, companies, as well as DIRCETUR and MINCETUR authorities. This is a process that must continue developing and establishes the base for participatory governance.    The strategic upscaling project on sustainable production and value addition from camelids is focused on the added value of the alpaca fiber (artesania). The project continues the technical assistance directly to 8 associations; however, they are artisans or first level organizations and no networks or second level organizations have been formed or strengthened yet. The project will define in the next semester the necessity of forming and strengthening second level organizations.    The COVID-19 pandemic has brought significant challenges for the accomplishment of this indicator, but at the same time is an opportunity to strengthen these organizations. Strategic projects will therefore need additional time to adapt and provide the necessary technical assistance. |
| 1.3.3 Number of strategic projects that support one or more of these three economic activities | No strategy currently exists to enable and facilitate upscaling by community organizations of these three economic activities based on the detailed analysis of successful SGP supported community experiences and identification of upscaling requirements and opportunities | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 Strategic projects to enable and facilitate upscaling of successful SGP-supported initiatives  • Strategic Upscaling Project on Camelid Cooperatives  • Strategic Upscaling Project on Community-Based Ecotourism with a Strong Youth Focus  • Strategic Project on Value Addition and Marketing of Andean Crops and Products. | Following two previous attempts via a call for proposals in January 2019, three strategic projects were selected that facilitate upscaling of successful SGP-supported initiatives:  1. Strategic upscaling project on community-based ecotourism with a strong youth focus. The geographic extent has been prioritized in three areas with ecotourism potential within two landscapes: Tres Cañones Regional Conservation Area and Vinicunca Rainbow Mountain in Cusco; and Vilacota Maure Regional Conservation Area in Tacna region.  This is a joint initiative in which two NGOs complement each other’s activities taking advantage of their particular experience and skills: Condor Travel Wings provides experience linked to tour operations and private tourism investments in Peru; and Centro Bartolome De Las Casas brings experience in community-based tourism managed by local communities with a strong social and cultural focus.  2. Strategic upscaling project on sustainable production and value addition from camelids. This project’s geographic context focuses on the other two landscapes that are more linked with the production/supply chain of alpaca fiber. It was granted to Progettomondo Movimento Laici America Latina, an NGO that has experience and operations in the Puno region and Bolivia.  3. The strategic project on value addition and marketing of Andean crops and products has completed one year of implementation in the four landscapes. It has provided key technical assistance to the SGP projects that deal with products based on vegetal agrobiodiversity and crops. Some of the products that local organizations have learned to produce are:  Native potato: organic potato chips  Mashua: jam, flour  Lacayote: jam and fruit conserve  Sancayo: concentrate. juice.  Ayrampo: tea  Prickly pear: jam and nectar  Morchella mushroom: solar-dry presentation for restaurants. | Three thematic strategic projects to enable and facilitate upscaling of successful SGP initiatives are under implementation, and have made the following progress during the reporting period:  1. The Strategic Project on Value Addition and Marketing of Andean Crops and Products has strengthened local capacity for value addition and marketing of Andean crops and wild agrobiodiversity. The project provides technical assistance to the community projects working with products based on vegetable agrobiodiversity in terms of assessing the market, finances to see profitability and seeking commercial opportunities. Through a series of trainings, experience exchanges and participation in fairs, the project has assisted 557 community-project producers (including 239 women) to add value to their harvests through further processing. Small farmers in Cusco developed a production line to produce jam and nectar from organic prickly pears, obtained sanitary production permits and started sales. Two communities in Puno have learned to produce and sell organic potato chips, also improving farmer income through increased sale of potatoes. Two communities in Cusco improved their harvesting techniques and are linked to markets to sell solar-dried Morchella mushroom for restaurants. In Tacna, the Sancayo wild fruit under management plans is processed in yogurt and concentrate. The Ayrampo wild fruit is processed for infusion bags for sale in local fairs and cities. Women groups are producing the jam and fruit conserve for food security and income. In the Cusco landscape, different strains of Mashua tuber are being conserved and processed into jam and flour for the market related to tourism.  2. The community-based tourism project has provided technical assistance and strengthened local capacities in three places with ecotourism potential linked to regional conservation areas in Cusco and Tacna-Capaso landscapes. At the center are activities to raise awareness on rural community tourism, customer service skills, information technology, as well as in tourism management and sales instruments. A total of 219 community members (57% women) from the three workplaces in the landscapes of Cusco and Tacna-Capaso have been trained through 72 workshops. There has been a process of organizational strengthening on the structure and functions of three organizations, including legal aspects. Three field trips have been carried out as a mechanism to strengthen and generate new knowledge, which has been a great motivator for the improvement of tourist services, starting with two associations that have prepared their homes to receive tourists. For the commercial articulation (market access and partnerships with stakeholders along value chains), a promotional trip was held at the Tres Cañones Area for tour agencies to learn about the tourist attractions and services that are being provided by community members, and to include them in their tourist packages.  3. The strategic upscaling project on sustainable production and value addition from camelids focuses on the other two landscapes (Arequipa and Puno) that are more linked with the productive chain of alpaca fiber. After the initial assessment that identified the need to start commercialization of their garments and crafts, capacities of 160 artisans from 8 associations are strengthened on how to give added value to garments made with alpaca fiber, their finishes , the quality of the thread, the labeling that certifies its origin, as well as production, distribution and price determination, among other issues. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Multi-stakeholder landscape management groups, local policy makers and their subnational/national advisors organized in landscape policy platforms in the Southern Cordillera discuss potential policy innovations based on analysis of project experience and lessons learned.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2019** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.4.1 Number of multi-stakeholder platforms organized in the Strategic Landscapes and at the Country Program level in which at least two in-depth discussions on lessons learned and potential policy applications occur during project implementation | No such platforms currently exist | *(not set or not applicable)* | A multi-stakeholder platform is established and functional in each Strategic Landscape and at the Country Program level  At least two discussions on lessons learned and potential policy applications occur during project implementation for each platform | Target achieved.  Four multi-stakeholder platforms have been established and are functional, one in each of the four Strategic Landscapes.  An initial discussion on lessons learned took place during the third quarter of 2018 in each landscape, involving the multi-stakeholder platforms, project implementers and other stakeholders.  A second discussion on lessons learned and potential policy applications took place during the second quarter of 2019 in each landscape, involving the multi-stakeholder platforms, project implementers and subnational new authorities, as well as other stakeholders. | Target achieved, as reported in the last PIR. In addition, in the second semester of 2020, a third round of discussions on lessons learned and potential policy applications will be conducted involving the landscape platforms. This multi-stakeholder process will produce recommendations for policy makers from a bottom-up perspective.  Considering the impact of the pandemic, we will follow a remote methodology to guide the analysis of key stakeholders to make concrete contributions for decision makers, ranging from the regional to the national level, based on the lessons learned throughout SGP intervention.  The product of this analysis will be a series of key recommendations for decision makers in order to improve public policies, organized by the prioritized SGP topics. This product, which could be materialized in a series of ¨policy briefs¨, is one of the main inputs for the national event in 2021.  Considering the participation of strategic projects, the multistakeholder platforms and other allied organizations, the process may include the designation of an analysis and dialogue committee on contributions to public policies.  The methodology will be articulated with the national event, in such a way that this analysis and recommendations finally reach decision makers at this level. |
| 1.4.2 Increased number of publications documenting lessons learned from SGP-supported projects | 4 publications prepared and disseminated in previous Operational Phases  Communication strategy outdated | *(not set or not applicable)* | 60 publications documenting lessons learned from SGP-supported projects | Target achievement will depend on the number of projects. So far, there are 41 publications planned based on systematization of community projects and study cases from strategic projects.  38 printed publications of systematization of experiences and lessons are planned and budgeted, one for each community project currently under implementation (except for two projects that will merge their experience into one publication). Similarly, each of the three thematic strategic projects will develop a “study case” at the end of the implementation (early 2020).  SGP Peru developed and distributed guidelines for the systematization document of the projects. Based on this, the first community projects that have finished operative activities recently have drafted their documents and are currently being reviewed and revised by the SGP team and in process for publication.  Lessons learned are currently being gathered by each project and presented in the progress reports. | The target is on track to be achieved by the end of the project, with currently 16 completed (26% of the target).  The 60 publications are planned as follows:  - 41 publications planned based on systematization of community projects and case studies from strategic projects (5 completed so far).  - 8 SGP models (3 completed so far)  - 6 policy briefs (1 completed about conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in the South Andes)  - 1 SGP final OP6 study case  - at least 4 Videos (6 completed on native potato and sustainable agriculture; bio-handicrafts and community ecotourism; Nutritive forests and fungi; sowing and harvesting water in the headwaters; grasslands management; solar energy and biodiversity  Significant progress has been made during the reporting period in drafting the remaining publications.  During this period, the first 23 systematizations (out of 41 ) from projects have been drafted, and 5 of these have been published as follows (www.ppdperu.org/publicaciones/ ):  - “Water with the sun” in Puno  - “Cooking clean” in Cusco  - “Energy and health” in Tacna  - “Productive and nutritive forests” in Cusco  - “Green prairies” in Arequipa    The SGP is assisting in the final editing of this series of systematization in order to publish the remainder during the next semester. 18 additional systematizations are being drafted by the projects , however half of them have been delayed due to the limitations of conducting activities and meetings in the projects in the last quarter due to COVID-19.  A second level of organization of information by SGP for replication is the abstraction of "models or innovations " from various experiences, of which 3 first brochures with infographics (solar irrigation, water in headwaters and sustainable management of camelids) have been completed. At least 8 models will be produced.  The third level of knowledge organization that builds on these lessons and models is to provide recommendations to decision makers. This multi-stakeholder analysis is being organized with strategic projects and other key players and will be developed during the second semester of 2020. It will provide at least 5 additional policy briefs in the prioritized SGP Peru topics considering green recovery post pandemic as a way of socioecological resilience. |
| 1.4.3 Communication strategy in place and operational with effective dissemination | Communication strategy outdated | *(not set or not applicable)* | Communication strategy under implementation | Target is on track. The communication strategy is currently under implementation, with 55% progress so far. The strategy incorporates the required knowledge management products.  The main results during this reporting period are:  SGP publication: Resilience in the Andes: Community Project´s catalogue – 140 pages (December 2018).  SGP Policy brief: Contributions from the field to the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity-12 pages (May 2019).  Communication audiovisual missions jointly conducted with UNDP CO to cover all four landscapes. As a result, 7 new videos have been developed and are available at the SGP Peru Youtube Channel (PPDPeru):  • Native potato and sustainable agriculture  • Biohandicrafts and community ecotourism  • Nutritive forests and fungi  • Sowing and harvesting water in the headwaters  • Grasslands management  • Solar energy and biodiversity  • International mountain day  Stories (Spanish and English): Prosper under the sun; Energy that transforms  SGP electronic bulletin: third and fourth edition (December 2018 and May 2019).  Two informative posters developed for each project (88 posters shared at the knowledge fairs in 2019).  The Website ppdperu.org has been updated frequently with news, stories, photos, events, and it has recorded 23,397 users since it was launched in September 2017. Similarly, with social media accounts such as Facebook and Twitter.  More information and access links about related products are available in the communicating impact and KM sections. | Target is on track and will be achieved at the end of the project with the publication of the products indicated under indicator 1.4.2, plus dissemination through our SGP Peru website and social media channels. The communication strategy is currently under implementation, with 70% progress so far.  During this reporting period, the following KM and communications products were developed:  Publications:  • Community project systematization – Cocinando limpio  • Community project systematization – Regar con el sol  • Community project systematization – Energía y salud  • Community project systematization – Praderas verdes  • Community project systematization – Bosques nutritivos y productivos  • SGP sustainable models and innovations – Soluciones energéticas innovadoras en los Andes  • SGP sustainable models and innovations – Infraestructura natural  • SGP sustainable models and innovations – Manejo de camélidos    Chronicles and reports (SGP Peru and liaison with UNDP Peru):  • Turismo con futuro. Español: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/tres-canones-turismo-con-futuro  Inglés: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/tourism-with-future  • Florecer en la pradera. Español: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/florecer-en-la-pradera  • Recuperarnos con la naturaleza | 06/06/2020  https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/recuperarnos-con-la-naturaleza.html  • ¿Quién dijo sexo débil? / Historia de Rosaurelia Yupanqui | 03/2020  https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/rosaurelia-yupanqui.html  • La política sí es cosa de mujeres | 14/01/2020  https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/la-politica-si-es-cosa-de-mujeres.html  • Paneles solares que generan desarrollo en los Andes | 12/11/2019  https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2019/paneles-solares-que-promueven-el-desarrollo-en-los-andes.html  • Cuyocuyo milenario | 17/10/2019  https://medium.com/@PNUDperu/cuyocuyo-milenario-a9dc86bb2b2e  • Proteger la agricultura en tiempos de pandemia | 20/04/2020  https://medium.com/@PNUDperu/proteger-la-agricultura-en-tiempos-de-pandemia-30bb9775cc5e    Videos (projects):  • Cocinas mejoradas para un ambiente sano: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C0Rk73UY7K4  • Danzante de las nubes de Cuyocuyo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_SjRPxQOhGI&t=5s  • Sembradores de vida en Cuyocuyo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RtalvPbbs-M  • Chacu de vicuñas en Alto Perú: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=up49pb6JYx8    Electronic bulletin:  • N° 5 / Agosto 2019/ PPD : bit.ly/2TUZXHk  • N° 6 / Noviembre 2019/ PPD: bit.ly/33n4KEr  • N° 7 / Diciembre 2019 / PPD / Lo mejor del 2019: bit.ly/2Mm0xLR    Events:  • III Encuentro de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, realizado en octubre de 2019:  https://www.ppdperu.org/iii-congreso-de-areas-naturales-protegidas/  • Encuentro y Exposición Mundial de Energías Renovables, realizado en noviembre de 2019: https://www.ppdperu.org/taller-internacional-de-cementos-adicionados/    Please see additional information on SGP news produced and press in the communicating impact and KM sections of this report. |
| 1.4.4 Traditional knowledge of native crop/livestock genetic resources documented and disseminated | Traditional knowledge of genetic resources relatively poorly documented and difficult to access for non-academics | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 publications and other forms of communication regarding traditional knowledge of native crop/livestock genetic resources | Target on track.  One printed publication "Resilience in the Andes: a journey through community-based initiatives that conserve and sustainably use biodiversity" (140p) – An initial publication which highlights the innovative and nature-based solutions that communities are developing in the four landscapes.  Five new videos have been developed based on traditional knowledge and recent innovations from the community projects, and disseminated at the knowledge fairs and through social media:  • Native potato and sustainable agriculture;  • Biohandicrafts and community ecotourism;  • Nutritive forests and fungi;  • Sowing and harvesting water in the headwaters;  • Grasslands and alpaca management.  Visits to projects, systematizations, and interviews to project leaders are providing initial information regarding knowledge of native crop/livestock genetic resources. A structured study for documenting traditional knowledge within prioritized projects is planned for the next semester. This information will be the basis for a formal publication in 2020. | Two publications completed (50% of the target).  Target on track as one SGP printed publication and one set of videos have been developed during the previous year, based on traditional knowledge and recent innovations from the community projects , and disseminated at the knowledge fairs and through social media, in the following topics:    • Native potato and sustainable agriculture;  • Bio-handicrafts and community ecotourism;  • Nutritive forests and fungi;  • Sowing and harvesting water in the headwaters;  • Grasslands and alpaca management.  .  The process for the elaboration of the remaining two publications that document agrobiodiversity traditional knowledge has started in the first quarter of 2020 by gathering information and planning visits to 20 communities that were selected in consensus with the SGP team. However, the visits to remote communities and elder “Yachachiqs” (wise men), have been halted due to the COVID-19 pandemic until it is safe and biosafety protocols are in place. Therefore, the publications will suffer a delay.  Communication missions (including gathering of video and photo material) to report results on projects and to support with images and testimonies from the field for many of the publications have been also halted due to the travel and social distancing restrictions. |
| 1.4.5 Farmers Rights under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture discussed and materials disseminated | Farmers Rights poorly understood | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 knowledge fairs or workshops regarding genetic resources and farmers’ rights  One regional/national workshop on Farmers’ Rights under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | Target on track.  4 SGP-organized “knowledge fairs” took place in August-September 2018, one in each landscape, where all the 30 community projects and two strategic projects at the time participated. This was the first exchange of experience event, when the projects were relatively “young” and started to gain momentum.  As projects started to mature and to deliver results, SGP organized the second series of 4 “knowledge fairs” about sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. These took place during May-June 2019, one in each landscape, where all 44 projects participated. Each event consisted of three days: a first day to visit a project experience in the field; a second day of a forum where all projects presented their experiences with a parallel project fair with a stand for each project; and a third day for the session/meeting of the respective multi-stakeholder platform. A total of 643 participants (360 men, 283 women) were involved in these key events.  Regarding a national workshop of farmer´s rights, the best option is to organize this with complementing partners in 2020. Initial coordination for this has begun with the MINAM-FAO GEF-6 Agrobiodiversity project that started implementation this year. | Target on track.  As informed in the last report, 8 SGP knowledge fairs with a focus on Andean resources were organized in 2018 and 2019, covering all landscapes.  As mentioned before, the knowledge exchange for 2020 will take place during the second semester adapted to a virtual participation modality, that will include several sessions, for example a series of webinars under our main topics to disseminate SGP innovations and promote replication . One of the sessions will include the topic of Farmers’ Rights. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 82.63% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 82.63% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,641,342 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 91,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,196,672 |
| Co-financing | 5,752,984 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 1, 2015 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 29, 2016 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 16, 2017 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 20, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 1, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Apr 12, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | May 15, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 16, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Aug 15, 2021 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)** |
| 2019-09-30 |
| 2020-03-05 |
| 2020-06-09 |
| 2020-06-30 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Social and Environmental | Social and Environmental (communal health and security).  Lockdowns and national state of emergency due to the pandemic COVID-19 restricted beneficiaries activities of community and strategic projects such as: mobilizing, gathering, acquiring equipment or supplies, approve legal authorizations, to continue (or start) regular activities. It also impacted SGP team activities such as traveling, meeting (workshops), making follow-up visits and knowledge management missions, as well as providing regular technical assistance to local organizations, and monitoring of the programme (i.e. delay in audit).  The affected period nationally started on March 16, 2020 and is currently ongoing as Peru has been affected heavily by the virus, which is spreading to the project regions in the Andes.  An impact assessment has been made on 18 ongoing projects. Based on this, activities are being adapted to remote / virtual methodologies, if feasible. In the case of activities where is non-viable (i.e. final visits to communities), those are being postponed or modified until it is safe, biosafety protocols are in place and restrictions are eased. Therefore, projects will be delayed at least 4 months.  Based on an assessment of the workplan and in consultation with NSC and grantees, SGP activities are also being adapted. Knowledge fairs and multi-stakeholder processes will proceed through virtual methodologies during the next semester. Technical assistance to local organizations has shifted to remote procedures when feasible. The audit will also be conducted remotely during the second semester of 2020. Other activities such as visits to projects and knowledge management missions are being postponed until it is safe, biosafety protocols are in place and restrictions are eased. The situation will be monitored closely to assess further steps.  A second no-cost extension for SGP Peru has been requested to compensate for operational challenges in project implementation due to COVID-19 pandemics and related restrictions, as well as to consolidate the results achieved to date and disseminate them appropriately -and safely- in the four Andean landscapes as well as nationwide.  Community projects are being resilient and reinforcing sustainable solutions for food security, water natural storage, and virtual commercialization of their products. |

# Adjustments

**Risk Management**

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

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

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| During the reporting period, the project has considered two project extensions. The first one, a 12-month extension was approved until 15 February 2021, to compensate for delays in project start and in the implementation of some community level projects. The second one, currently being requested, is an additional 6-month no-cost extension until 15 August 2021 to compensate for operational challenges in project implementation due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, as well as to consolidate the results achieved to date and disseminate them appropriately -and safely- in the four Andean landscapes.  The audit field visit was planned for June 2020; however, it was postponed by the audit firm due to international travel restrictions to contain the spread of COVID-19 and now it is expected that it will be conducted remotely in the second semester 2020..  The terminal evaluation (TE) was originally planned for November 2020, as grants and most of SGP activities were expected to be finished by that date. Due to the delays in SGP projects and uncertainty related to the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of adaptation to travel, visits to communities and workshops, we are projecting a 6-month delay in the TE, and therefore suggest postponing it to May 2021, as reflected in the second request for project extension. |
| **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.** |
| As suggested by the Mid-Term Revision conducted in the last year and the SGP National Steering Committee, the project was extended for 12 months, considering that the project effectively only had four years of implementation with this extension. However, due the pandemic of covid-19, there were delays in the completion of some key activities of the Work Plan 2020. Therefore, an extension of 6 additional months is currently in progress (and it was approved prior to PIR submission) to make possible that the project finishes the implementation of its last Annual Work Plan. In that sense the terminal evaluation is also being postponed until May 2021, three months prior to the new expected operational closure date (August 2021). |
| **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.** |
| With regards to the delay in achieving key project milestones, during the reporting period the project has requested two project extensions. The first one, a 12-month no cost extension was approved until 15 February 2021, to compensate for delays in project start and in the implementation of some community level projects. The second one, approved by the project board by the time of the writing of this PIR, and eventually approved by the UNDP Executive Coordinator before PIR finalization and reflected in this PIR, was an additional 6-month no-cost extension until 15 August 2021 to compensate for operational challenges in project implementation due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, as well as to consolidate the results achieved to date and disseminate them appropriately -and safely- in the four Andean landscapes. With the no-cost extension it is expected that the desired outcomes and results will be achieved. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | This report marks the third year of implementation for the SGP Peru GEF-6 Operational Phase.  The project progress is on track, with minor shortcomings, to meet its objective of empowering community organizations in four landscapes of the Southern Cordillera of Peru to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes - through design and implementation of coordinated grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.    Considering the good progress with minor shortcomings, the project progress is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.    At the objective level, contributions to indicators related to number of hectares are significant. 50 projects contribute directly to implementing sustainable management practices in production landscapes on 144,811 ha – 99% of the EOP target. In terms of restoring degraded areas through increased vegetative cover, 42,012 ha (52% of the target) has been achieved directly through 17 related projects which is a shortcoming as probably the target will not be reached.  Indicators involving local participation are on track, considering that we are working with a total of 8,716 beneficiaries, including 4,044 women (46%), exceeding the target of 3,000 producers participating in landscape planning and management (110% of the target); 1,932 producers have been trained in agroecological practices (81% of the target), with 49% of women participation; and 1,640 CSO representatives have participated in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability of their community organizations (68% of the target).    Outcome 1 is on track, as most of the targets have been achieved: a multi-stakeholder landscape platform was activated early during implementation in each of the four prioritized landscapes (Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso) involving public, private, CBO and CSO representatives, with 35% women representation. These groups jointly developed the landscape strategies that then resulted in call for proposals to integrate a portfolio of 45 community-based projects and 5 strategic projects. Each of the platforms have met in 2017, 2018 and 2019.  One shortcoming has been identified in the number of community projects, as we have granted 45 projects and funds are available for one more, that will reach 77% of the target of 60 projects. As explained in the previous PIR report, the average amount per community grant in Peru is higher than the global average (US$42,800), resulting in a smaller number of grant projects than initially planned.    Outcome 2 refers to building capacities of community organizations through community projects and collaborating on the sustainable management of landscapes.  Following the workplan for Outcome 2, 28 community projects have successfully completed their activities in this period, totaling 32 completed projects so far: in Arequipa landscape: 9 projects; Cusco: 9; Puno: 7; and Tacna-Capaso: 7. After one to two years of technical assistance and monitoring, these projects have achieved their objectives, built local capacity and contributed to the socio-ecological resilience of their landscapes. Based on the lessons of these experiences, the following models or innovations have been codified and defined for replication and upscaling:  - Management of natural infrastructure and springs for the continuous provision of water;  - Sustainable management of camelids (alpaca and vicuña), linked to the restoration of pastures, terraces and / or forests for sustainable production;  -Sustainable use, added value and commercialization from Andean crops and wild plants / fruits;  - Bio-handicrafts based on alpaca fiber and commercialization;  - Breeding of native fish (suche and carachi species);  - Establishment of Agrobiodiversity Zones and Cultural Landscape;  - Ancestral knowledge for rural nutrition and health;  - Recovery of Andean crop varieties / ecotypes with good agricultural practices;  - Practical applications with solar energy (e.g. irrigation, spinning, aquaculture).  During this reporting period two additional calls for proposals were also launched resulting in 5 new community projects selected by the Steering Committee. Four initiatives connect all landscapes and at least ten projects promote the dissemination of their models, innovations and best practices to other communities and mainstreaming into local public investment projects. One initiative is focused on documenting the traditional knowledge related to agrobiodiversity of 20 Andean partner communities.  Total SGP committed investment in 45 community projects amounts to US$1.9 million, with US$1.4 million in co-financing.  The outcome is on track, however it is probable that the target for the indicator of 50,000 hectares of agricultural land under agro-ecological practices will not be met by the end of the project; it has currently reached 14% of the target. The strategy to overcome this was through capacity building and replication processes, however local demands on our landscapes continue to be biased to the management of grasslands and water, probably due to the broader presence of Puna high altitude ecosystems rather than lower valley areas for agriculture.    Outcome 3, related to the implementation of strategic projects, is on track with the three thematic projects in place.  The project on value addition and marketing of Andean crops and products has strengthened local capacity for value addition and marketing of Andean crops and wild agrobiodiversity. The project provides technical assistance to the community projects working with products based on vegetable agrobiodiversity in terms of assessing the market, finances to see profitability and seeking commercial opportunities. Through a series of trainings, experience exchanges and participation in fairs, the project has assisted community-project producers to add value to their harvests through further processing. Small farmers in Cusco learned to install the product line, obtained a sanitary registry and are selling jam and nectar from organic prickly pear. Two communities in Puno have learned to produce and sell organic potato chips increasing their income. Two communities in Cusco improved their harvesting techniques and are linked to markets to sell solar-dried Morchella mushroom for restaurants. In Tacna, the Sancayo wild fruit under management plans is processed for yogurt and concentrate. The Ayrampo wild fruit is processed to infusion bags for sale in local fairs and cities. Women groups involving 239 women producing jam,fruit conserve, flour, yogurs, nectar for food security and income. In the Cusco landscape, different strains of Mashua tuber are being conserved and processed into jam and flour for the market related to tourism.  The community-based tourism project has provided technical assistance and strengthened local capacities in three places with ecotourism potential linked to regional conservation areas in Cusco and Tacna-Capaso landscapes. A total of 219 community members (57% women) have been trained in rural community tourism, customer service skills, information technology, as well as in tourism management and sales instruments through 72 workshops. For the commercialization, a promotional trip was held at the Tres Cañones Area, where tour agencies learned about the tourist attractions and services provided by community members to include them in their tourist packages.  The strategic upscaling project on sustainable production and value addition from camelids focusing on the other two landscapes (Arequipa and Puno) strengthened capacities of artisans from 8 associations producing garments from alpaca fiber. Through participation in regional and national fairs and visits, the project's artisans are now part of the framework of fair trade with the French market.  Total SGP committed investment in strategic projects amounts to US$640,000, with US$460,000 co-financing.    Progress towards Outcome 4, related to discussing policy innovations based on the analysis of project experiences and lessons learned, took shape during the second and third year of implementation as projects started delivering results and lessons learnt among communities and producers.  The outcome is on track: the four multi-stakeholder platforms are in place and have been instrumental in developing the landscape strategies, in promoting stakeholder participation to accomplish an innovative project portfolio, in participating in experience exchanges, as well as in transmitting key messages to stakeholders in their areas of influence.  Building on the intensive 8 SGP knowledge fairs and discussions of the previous reporting period that resulted in agreements of the Landscape Governance Platforms on priorities for upscaling and replication process, four projects were selected this year in order to support institutional articulation and technical assistance to achieve the goals at each landscape level.  In terms of knowledge management and communication strategy, the communication plan has shown 70% implementation progress so far. During this period, the first 23 systematizations (case studies) from community projects have been drafted, and 5 of these have been published with finalization supported by SGP. Based on these experiences, sustainable models or innovations are summarized by the SGP into brochures (3 completed) to facilitate dissemination and promote replication. Another level of knowledge organization that builds on these lessons and models is the provision of recommendations for decision makers via multi-stakeholder analysis and summarize them via policy briefs, a process that has started and will be further developed during the next semester. All the communication and KM products produced this year are accessible via the revamped SGP Peru website and social media that allows to store diverse products (please see KM and communications report in Annex). However, the elaboration of some of the planned knowledge products (i.e. systematizations, audiovisual and traditional knowledge missions to projects) have been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions to the second quarter of 2020.    SGP has contributed to women empowerment, and through technical, financial and organizational strengthening, alpaca fiber artisans are improving productivity in their business and being more financially wise for the benefit of their families; women groups concerned on the contamination of their rivers have learned to monitor water quality and build their capacities for advocacy processes, leading them to leadership positions in the municipalities in order to advocate for the conservation of headwaters and clean streams; women small farmers have improved their capacities to responsibly manage and transform native crops or wild fruits into products, generating more income opportunities.    In terms of OP6 delivery at the end of the third reporting period, we have reached a cumulative delivery of 82.6% (US$ 2,641,342) of the total budget. The delivery rhythm was as planned until mid-March. However, COVID-19 related restrictions for the last 3.5 months have had a great impact on the operations of 17 ongoing projects of the portfolio, according to an SGP assessment. Most activities and expenditures have been halted and pending disbursements are not being requested, resulting in decline on delivery rhythm (US$ 120,000 were unable to be executed in the last quarter).  We can summarize that the key risk for achieving the targets at the end of the project will depend on adaptation to new methodologies and protocols for a safe work environment among and with communities and other stakeholders in the field. SGP will continue supporting COVID-19 recovery initiatives related to food and water security as well as virtual commercialization of native products. It will also depend on additional time (up to six months) to allow our grantees to finish with quality the projects and to be able to resume multi-stakeholder processes in the landscapes, conduct the final events and publish all the knowledge produced. A second request for extension is in process to be requested in order to finalize on August 15, 2021.    In summary, the third year of the project confirmed many of the expected outcomes, resulting in a current good progress towards the overall objective, with minor shortcomings towards individual targets, but with strategies in place to reach most targets by the end of the project. Therefore, an overall DO rating of Moderately Satisfactory is suggested. | |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project's DO and IP progress is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.    To date, the project has demonstrated significant progress towards achieving its objective of empowering and strengthening capacities of the community organizations to collective action for the socio-ecological resilience of their productive landscapes in the Cordillera Sur of Peru and has managed to be on track to successfully complete almost all of the DO indicators.    144,811 has of the project’s landscapes are under sustainable landscape management meeting almost 100% of the target thanks to commitment and strengthened capacities to carry out adaptive management of small-holder organizations. Likewise, the project has not only met the target to involve local actors in local landscapes planning and management processes, but, half of them are women (103% of the target).    The rest of the DO targets present an average progress of 95%, demonstrating positive trends to fully achieve their targets by the end of the project, except for the target with regard to 80,121 ha under reforestation or farmer-managed natural regeneration, for which a new strategy was designed in order to get more chances to meet the goal by the end of the project.    Under Component 1, almost all of the targets have been achieved, of which the only pending one is justified as explained in the previous PIR due to the variation in the average amount of the assigned grants in relation to the provisions of the project design. In this sense, the project had contributed to community organizations to develop landscape planning and management strategies and implement 45 community-based projects aligned with the landscape prioritized needs identified in participatory diagnosis processes (through multi-stakeholder landscape platforms) and 90% of which will be finished by the end of 2020.    Regarding building of adaptive management capacities in community organizations at landscape network levels to achieve landscape resilience, the area under improved gazing regimes implemented by livestock producers largely surpassed the project target as a result of training and replication activities to escalate the sustainable practices in a wide range of productive landscape activities such as pasture irrigation with solar energy, vicuña traditional harvesting “chaku”, and biofertilization, among others. However, it falls short of part of the target 1.2.2. Despite not reporting significant progress in terms of the size of area for this indicator, it was a great achievement that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation declared Andenes de Cuyocuyo as an Agrobiodiversity Zone, where 7 of the 8 domesticated potato species in the world are cultivated (in the Cuyocuyo district, Puno). With this government recognition, the National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA) will implement a seed center with the aim of taking advantage of its valuable diversity of cultivars and tuberoses, as well as training seed producers in situ for their conservation.    Likewise, within this Outcome, some hundreds of families in the landscapes were able to improve their living conditions by replacing 540 artisanal stoves with improved (cleaner) stoves, which in turn also contributes to mitigating climate change by reducing CO2 emissions. At the same time, innovative solutions for solar energy and capacities of communities and associations of small high Andean producers have been developed that allow: irrigation of grasslands throughout the year without depending on the rains; double the productivity of alpaca fiber spinning; and sustainable energy to recover native fish in isolated lagoons. Other communities are already interested in adopting technology and replicating these experiences.    With regard to Outcomes 3 and 4, the project continued to support the four landscape-level multi-stakeholder groups’ active participation and discussion for possible policy innovations as well as replication and upscaling of best practices based on analysis of project experiences and lessons learned. In line with this, there are 3 strategic projects being implemented to facilitate the development of initiatives (Andean Crops, community-based tourism and sustainable production and value addition from camelids). It is expected that by the end of the project, systematization and publications documenting lessons learned from SGP will be made.    Regarding the progress of accumulated budget execution as of June 2020, the expenditure rate is almost 82% with respect to the PRODOC Budget. Even though this result could have been higher without COVID-19 scenarios that slowed down the execution of project activities in the second quarter of this year, it is expected to reach the budget goal by the end of the project, considering a second extension of 6 months until 15 august 2021 .    The project faced social and environmental risks during the reporting period due the impact of the pandemic COVID-19 and the national state of emergency. In this sense, the pandemic COVID-19 represented a challenge to keep the stakeholder’s commitment despite the change in their agenda priorities that this pandemic singled out. However, measures for adaptative management such as a community assessments and adaptation of SGP technical assistance and exchange of experiences through remote methodologies were undertaken to mitigate their impact on the project. | |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | There was a willingness to include the PFO in the implementation of the project. | |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2020 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2020 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the third PIR for the three-year FSP project Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru. Its cumulative progress in achieving objective and outcome level indicators is rated as MODERATELY SATISFACTORY (MS) as the project has made tangible progress towards the achievement of its development objectives and outcomes during this reporting period, with only minor shortcomings. The rating is in line with the one given by the UNDP CO and by the project manager. As one of the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes, SGP Peru in its Sixth Operational Phase has been adopting a community-based landscape approach to enhance and maintain socio-ecological resilience in four selected strategic landscapes in the high Andes of the Southern Cordillera, in the Regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna. During the reporting period, SGP Peru has supported 50 projects to enable community organizations in Peru to take collective action for adaptive landscape management for socio-ecological resilience.  At the objective level, the project has taken considerable steps towards its targets. While, some of the area-based targets (i.e. increased area of sustainably managed production landscapes, reduced degraded areas through increased vegetative cover) may be hard to achieve by the project alone due to an overly ambitious design of the logframe, to close these gaps, SGP Peru is promoting upscaling and replication through advocacy and dialogue activities with multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms and new local authorities that were instated in early 2019, to facilitate interest in replication of nature-based solutions, innovations and sustainable models in their jurisdictions. Additionally, as pointed out by the MTR, the way some of these targets are interpreted may change the picture. While a significant revision of the targets at objective level may not be possible, and this may have to be considered as a lesson learned for OP7 related to future project design and the use of the logframe, the project has recently transitioned from the GEF Tracking Tools to the GEF Core Indicators, and this has been an important opportunity to clarify some of the interpretations of the indicators and targets..  During its third year of implementation, the project has been able to make good progress towards its objective to enable community organizations in Peru to take collective action for adaptive landscape management for socio-ecological resilience, through design, implementation and evaluation of grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development, although some delays have been experienced in the last quarter of the reporting period due to the COVID pandemic, as reflected below. Currently, SGP Peru supports overall 50 community-based and strategic projects (45 and 5 respectively), which directly contribute to establishing sustainable management activities in the four strategic landscapes, covering 144,811 ha (target: 145,762 ha), and designed in accordance with the Landscape Strategy and the six Thematic Areas, that is: i) Agrobiodiversity; ii) Management of Camelids; iii) Community Ecotourism; iv) Bio-trade; v) Climate Change and vi) Water and Ecosystem Management. Through replication and upscaling effort, it is expected that an additional 10,000 ha can be covered during the next reporting period.  Following best practices from the previous reporting period, the project has made good progress in adaptive management, and in order to improve area coverage under sustainable management practices as an adaptive management measure, SGP Peru is focusing on supporting additional conservation areas (i.e. private, communal, local, agrobiodiversity areas), replication and scaling up activities, as well as strengthening partnerships. With respect to area under reforestation or farmer-managed natural regeneration, cumulatively 52% of the target has been achieved through promotion of revegetation and reforestation of native species (42,012 ha vs. a target of 80,121 ha). It is expected that this target may be off track at the end of the project due to discrepancies in preferred/feasible vegetation of different altitudes in target areas and target species of SGP support. The remaining targets at the objective level are on track to be achieved by the end of the project. The target of 3,000 producers participating in community-based landscape planning and management has been achieved, with 3,314 producers and local stakeholders (110% of the target) having participated so far (1,259 of which were women). Similarly, 1,932 producers have been trained in agro-ecological practices and systems (81% of the target of 2,400), of which 51% are women; and 1,640 CSO representatives participated in trainings to improve the financial and administrative sustainability of their community organizations (68% towards the target of 1,800). With respect to workshops for knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences and fora in which project participants have participated, the target has been achieved and exceeded, as a total of 34 experience and knowledge sharing events have been organized (target: 24). During the reporting period, 12 of these were held at the project level, primarily involving field visits and peer-to-peer exchanges. Both at program level as well as project level, strategies are being adapted to continue knowledge exchange activities despite Covid-19 impacts and restrictions.  With respect to Outcome 1, activities and end of projects targets (EoT) are on track. Four multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms are in place (target achieved). One platform was established in each Strategic Landscape, each bringing together members from communities, farmers, civil society, local authorities and private sector. During the previous reporting period, the numbers of platform members were increased from initially 6 to 9 members to currently between 10 and 23 each (with 35% women representation). One landscape management strategy per target Landscape (Arequipa; Cusco; Puno and Tacna-Capaso) has been approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, NSC (target achieved), and these are currently under implementation. Following SGP and COMDEKS methodologies, each Strategy delineates landscape level outcomes, indicators and typology of potential community-based projects to be supported. The strategies have been developed through a participatory approach, and were validated by small producers, communities and other local stakeholders. So far, 45 community-based projects (75% of the target of 60 projects) aligned with the landscape strategies have been selected and approved by the NSC (in addition to 5 Strategic Projects), from 240 proposals submitted in five calls for proposals, the latest two in this reporting period (February and May 2020) Out of the approved projects, 32 have been successfully completed. However, eight projects were scheduled to conclude their activities earlier this year, but have been delayed due to Covid-19-related restrictions and impacts. It is important to note that the average grant amount per project has been higher than envisioned at the project design stage, which has resulted in a lower number of community-based projects selected for grant funding so far (45 vs. a target of 60).  With regard to Outcome 2, targets are on track through current implementation of community based-projects, with some minor shortcomings. To date, 18,405 ha (205% of the target) have been brought under improved grazing regimes and camelids management, including biofertilization, restoration of grasslands, vicuña traditional harvesting, water harvesting and pasture irrigation with solar panels. 694 livestock producers of all four South American camelids, but mainly alpaca, have been trained and are implementing improved grazing regimes through 10 projects related to camelids raising. While the target (1,800 livestock producers) may be difficult to reach by the end of the project due to a limited number of camelids producers in the target landscapes, the program is planning to conduct trainings or other replication activities to potentially achieve the target. The target related to the implementation of agro-ecological practices and systems on 50,000 hectares of agricultural land is off track due to an over-ambitious design, as the 15 projects related to agro-ecological practices have so far covered a direct area of only 6,877 hectares (14% of the target). Main progress during the implementation period was made through the designation of the first “Agrobiodiversity Zone” in late 2019 by the Ministry of Agriculture for peasant communities in the Cuyocuyo district (6,554 ha). As highlighted in the MTR, the achievement of the target depends on its interpretation and the distinction between direct and indirect influence. While the Prodoc does not provide clear indications for its interpretation, the project team has made efforts to clarify its meaning. Moving forward, the programme strategy will focus on the indirect impact trough replication and upscaling of the innovations of this type of “pilot” projects through public investment projects and planning by district, province and regional governments. The Ministry of Culture “Cultural Landscape” designation is on its way and could contribute to further close the gap. However, the demand in the landscapes for “high-Andean” related activities, such as prairies management for camelids and water, shows that this target will improve but probably will not be fully achieved at the end of the project. On the other hand, the target of planting 5,000 trees in agro-forestry systems has been achieved and exceeded, with 21,050 trees planted through five projects. To date, 548 fuel-efficient stoves have been installed and are in use through four community-based projects (target: 540). 110 solar panels have been installed through five projects and are in use (exceeding the target of 59).  Targets under Outcome 3 are on track. Four landscape-level multi-stakeholder groups have been established at the beginning of the project. An analysis of experiences and lessons learned was conducted in 2019, and the four landscape multi-stakeholder groups will be consulted again during the second half of 2020 for a deeper analysis of experiences, lessons learned and strategic approaches for replication and upscaling of best practices, innovations and models, the results of which will be included in the project’s final publication (target achieved). With respect to the target of “3 strategic projects to enable and facilitate upscaling of successful SGP-supported initiatives (on camelids, ecotourism, and value addition)”, three strategic projects related to value addition and marketing and field technical assistance and monitoring have been selected during previous reporting periods and are currently under implementation. Three second level organizations have been established and three others have been strengthened during this reporting period through two main strategic projects (target achieved).  With respect to Outcome 4, EoP targets are on track. One multi-stakeholder platform has been established and is functional in each of the four Strategic Landscapes (target achieved), and two rounds of discussion on lessons learned and potential policy applications from project experience have taken place in each landscape during the previous reporting period, involving the multi-stakeholder platforms, project implementers and other stakeholders (target: at least 2 discussions). Lessons learned are currently being gathered by each project and presented in the progress reports. So far, there are 60 publications planned based on systematization of community projects and study cases from strategic projects, with 16 completed so far (26% of the target) and significant progress made in drafting the remaining publications. 38 printed publications of systematization of experiences and lessons are planned and budgeted, one for each community project currently under implementation (except for two projects that will merge their experience into one publication). Similarly, each of the three thematic strategic projects will develop a case study at the end of the implementation. A communication strategy has been designed, validated with NSC and is currently under implementation (target achieved), with cumulatively 70% progress to date. During this implementation period, 23 systematizations from community projects have been drafted, of which 5 have been published on the following: “Water with the sun” in Puno, “Cooking clean” in Cusco , “Energy and health” in Tacna, “Productive and nutritive forests” in Cusco, and “Green praires” in Arequipa. Eight chronicles and reports have been developed in collaboration with UNDP Peru Country Office on various topics, and four videos have been shared on YouTube. A plan is in place to achieve the other KM related targets (i.e. number of workshops and number of publications) by the end of the projects.  More specifically on knowledge management activities, one of the strategic priorities for SGP is the generation and dissemination of the knowledge produced by its projects enabling other communities and donors to replicate and scale up good practices. SGP Peru has continued to make good progress with regards to knowledge management and capacity building activities, as evidenced in this PIR by the number of guidance workshops, knowledge products, videos and trainings conducted by the project and SGP-supported grantees. A communication strategy has been designed and it is currently under implementation with successful progress shown during the reporting period, a UNV communication specialist has joined the team, an SGP Peru brochure has been disseminated, and news and communication products and results are shared on digital and social media such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, as well as the SGP Global Website. The Website ppdperu.org has been updated frequently with news, stories, photos, events, and it has recorded 26,347 users since it was launched in September 2017. The project team is encouraged to keep up with the good work in terms of systematic capturing, systematizing and dissemination of lesson learned, giving special attention to this aspect so that lessons learned from community-based landscape management can be used to communicate and scale up successful interventions in Peru and other countries around the world.  With regards to gender mainstreaming, SGP has been pioneering and highly recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women’s empowerment in every step of the program cycle. A gender focal point is designated within the SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. Multi-stakeholder platforms of the four target landscapes comprise 65% men and 35% women representatives, reaching 4,044 women among beneficiaries (46%); and 50% of leadership positions (i.e. president and secretary) are filled by women. As these platforms incorporate more participants in the process, SGP will continue encouraging them to maintain gender balance of participants. Through supported initiatives, a group of women in Puno learned to monitor water quality in streams and have become more empowered to participate and influence local governments, both through civil society groups and as well as directly within government agencies. The current SGP portfolio is composed of 16 community projects that have a strong focus on women empowerment and leadership. Careful attention is paid in all the projects to ensure women participate and have a voice, and related activities provide open spaces to express their ideas and opinions.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS  Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor shortcomings mostly due to delays in grant activities due to the COVID pandemic. Overall, the project is well managed and executed with an engaged National Coordinator, and with a functioning project board (SGP National Steering Committee), as also reflected by the number of NSC meetings (four) that took place during the reporting period. The project has a strong partnership approach and stakeholder participation, and good cooperation has been achieved with relevant stakeholders to leverage co-financing for replication and upscaling efforts. During the reporting period, the SGP Peru National Coordinator has maintained effective work relationships with the NSC, the government, and the UNDP-CO. In order to maximize results and impacts moving forward, SGP Peru should continue to place a strong emphasis on facilitating partnerships and leveraging co-financing to replicate and scale up project activities. Risk management and adaptive management remain effective. Risk management is on track with no foreseen critical risks.  With regard to the timing of project milestones, as described in the adjustment section, during the reporting period the project has requested two project extensions. The first one, a 12 month no cost extension was approved until15 February 2021, to compensate for delays in project start and in the implementation of some community level projects, as well as to consolidate the results achieved to date and disseminate them in the four Andean landscapes. The second one, finalized by the time of submission of this PIR, was an additional 6-month no-cost extension until 15 August 2021 to compensate for operational challenges in project implementation due to COVID-19 pandemics and related restrictions, as well as to consolidate the results achieved to date and disseminate them appropriately -and safely- in the four Andean landscapes. The overall 18-month extension will allow time for the project to implement the MTR recommendations, before the Final Evaluation. With the extension, it is expected that the majority of the targets and results will be achieved.  With regards to COVID, the last four months of the reporting period, coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic as the new coronavirus rapidly spread to all regions of the world. Government restriction measures to respond to COVID affected SGP ongoing projects and led to delays in their activities, especially with regards to mobilizing communities for technical activities, gathering for training, acquiring equipment or supplies, and approving legal authorizations to continue (or start) regular grant activities. The project has adapted well providing technical support, training and continuous communication during this time of COVID challenges, with the CPM and SGP Team in continuous contact with grantees to adjust their projects’ action plans taking into consideration delays in implementation, and also to minimize or replace physical awareness raising and capacity building activities with online sessions and trainings, using “Zoom” and other electronic digital programs.  Additionally, it is important to highlight that during the reporting period, SGP Peru has successfully mobilized OP7 resources, obtaining the OP7 endorsement letter from the GEF CEO for the total amount of $2,200,000. The PIF for the two-step MSP for the Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru was approved by the GEF SEC Council in December 2019, and a PPG is currently under development. Over the next few months, PPG stakeholder consultations will be carried out according to government directives due to COVID risks.  Delivery of OP6 grant funds picked up considerably in this reporting period, as the project committed the majority of the grants during the previous reporting periods. As a result, the budget delivery rate this year was satisfactory up to the last quarter and then halted due to the COVID pandemic, with cumulative disbursement as of June 30 against the total approved amount in the ProDoc as well as against expected delivery as of this year at USD 2,608,413, with a cumulative delivery against the total approved budget as per ProDoc of 82.63%, and against expected delivery as of this year of 82.63%. On the basis of these latest delays, although external to the control of the project, as well as the overall 18- month no costs extensions requested by the project to address the delays, my IP rating for this year is ‘moderately satisfactory’, which concurs with the rating given by the UNDP Country Office, against the satisfactory rating provided during the last reporting period. Overall, the project has made good progress over the reporting period but has to keep the momentum and ensure that activities on the ground can still be undertaken amid and in response to the COVID situation.  FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS:  A number of key recommendations are suggested below for adaptive management in the remaining of the project period.  1. Prepare an adaptive management plan in response to the current COVID-19 pandemic. An adaptive management plan should be prepared to describe mitigation measures and to identify potential unavoidable delays or changes to the scope of the project interventions.  2. While the NSC is actively engaged in the monitoring of the project, moving forward, the project is encouraged to continuously review the overall composition and the balance of the SGP National Steering Committee in Peru. While the current composition of the NSC includes mostly members from civil society, in line with SGP Operational Guidelines, the length of NSC members should be reviewed, encouraging rotation. It will be important for the UNDP CO in Perú to lead such discussion during the next NSC meeting on the composition of the NSC. As per updated GEF-SGP Operational Guidelines, NSC members usually serve for a period of three years, with a maximum duration of two terms. Periodically inviting new members is a sound and healthy policy that brings new ideas and expertise to programme implementation, and roughly one quarter of NSC members may rotate in any given year.  3. Reflect COVID risks in the updated SESP, in line with the PIR. | |

# Gender

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

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

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [Annex 7\_Gender \_002\_.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1719045/1726645/Annex%207_Gender%20_002_.docx) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Following the gender equality approach and NSC project selection criteria, the current SGP portfolio includes 16 community projects (36%) with a strong focus on women empowerment and leadership. Careful attention in all the projects is paid to ensure women participate and have a voice, and related activities provide open spaces to express their ideas and opinions.  Additionally, SGP has promoted women representation in the CBOs’ Technical Committees at project level, in the four multi-stakeholder platforms and in all SGP organized events, reaching 46% of women participation (4,044) of total beneficiaries.  The bioartesania project improved gender equality and women empowerment by strengthening actions as leading textile artisan women; now they safely exercise roles focused on achieving equity, family and community well-being. By improving capacities, 22 women are promoting gender equity in access to the use, control and benefits of natural resources, and in processing and commercialization of alpaca fiber textile crafts. Likewise, they now promote productive economic initiatives, such as the development of the community-based tourism chain aimed at improving family income. They also integrate gender, economic development and environmental agendas in local decision-making spaces.  Cooking clean project on gender equality: The project generated strategies for empowerment of women both in training spaces as in the participation of activities. Women as main users of the improved cookstoves expressed satisfaction with improving their homes and health conditions for them and their children. They wish to continue learning about new habits for the benefit from their families. In the housing competition healthy demonstrated creativity, interest and commitment to continue improve their homes.  Conserve the fiber project: The association is made up almost entirely of women, who played an important role since the project was formulated. During the implementation, two of them assumed the responsibility of being promoters of spinning, weaving of colored alpaca fiber and raising alpacas, and two other ladies were trained to be promoters in genetic improvement of colored alpacas. Women have strengthened their knowledge and skills in the techniques of spinning and making garments with colored alpaca fiber, techniques for raising alpacas, calculating production costs and marketing their products. They also empowered and strengthened their leadership skills and now actively participate in community decision-making and in District Municipality assemblies. |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The Andean society traditionally gives more opportunities and power to men relegating women of influencing or taking important decisions related to their communities or landscapes. However, this approach does not consider all the knowledge, experience and value of women, therefore undermining the potential of society to develop sustainable livelihoods.  The focus on promoting gender equality in the highlands is important for achieving landscape resilience outcomes, as women are great supporters of recovery in communities and by giving them more leadership they will drive better and more sustainable development outcomes for their families, communities and landscape.  Progress in gender equality and empowerment of women can be particularly highlighted by the following examples among SGP current community projects:  Lacayote project: 23 women from the association have strengthened their knowledge and have improved their management skills, which has allowed them to get the municipality to assign them land for a pumpkin processing plant. It has also allowed them to participate in the different regional and national fair events, as well as invitations to share their successful experience. Now they have two products that they have started to sell locally, generating additional income for women in the homes and giving them more decision power for improving food security in their families.  Medicinal plants project: The participation of women has been relevant throughout the execution of the project, it was mainly visible in the work of collecting plants, in processing the products and also in sales. As income increased in favor of the association while preserving traditional knowledge around recipes with these plants, a greater commitment was perceived by women in favor of entrepreneurship. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

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| **SESP:** [SESP Peru-SGP\_CEO Endorsement.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1693023/1693304/SESP%20Peru-SGP_CEO%20Endorsement.doc) |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |
| **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.** |
| A social risk has been identified related to communal health and security. The COVID-19 pandemic and its related socio-economic impacts will increase the vulnerabilities of our allied communities.  Lockdowns and a national state of emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic restricted beneficiaries’ activities of community or strategic projects such as: mobilizing, gathering, acquiring equipment or supplies, and approving legal authorizations to continue (or start) regular activities. The affected period has spanned from March 16, 2020 to June 30, 2020 and may continue longer term as Peru has been affected heavily by the virus, which has been spreading to the project regions in the Andes.  An impact assessment has been made on 18 ongoing projects. Based on this, activities are being adapted to remote / virtual methodologies, if feasible. In the case of activities that are not urgent (i.e. final visits to communities), those are being postponed or modified until it is safe, biosafety protocols are in place and restrictions are eased.  Community projects are being resilient and reinforcing sustainable solutions for food security, water natural storage, and virtual commercialization of their products. |
| **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.** |
| n/a |
| **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.** |
| n/a |
| **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.** |
| n/a |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| SGP Peru, during the GEF 6th Operational Phase (GEF6), empowers local community organizations to take collective action to improve socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes in the Southern Cordillera of the Andes. The four target landscapes span across the regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna. The project is collaborating closely with Regional, Provincial and District-level governments, as well as with the private sector, universities, and NGOs.  Four key resilience outcomes have been defined: 1) Multi-stakeholder partnerships that develop and execute participatory adaptive management plans to enhance socio-ecological landscape resilience and global environmental benefits; 2) Community organizations in landscape level networks, which build their adaptive management capacities by implementing community level projects and collaborating in managing landscape resources and processes to achieve landscape resilience; 3) Multi-stakeholder partnerships that develop and implement strategic projects to bring adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector; and 4) Multi-stakeholder landscape management groups, local policy makers and their subnational/national advisors organized in landscape policy platforms to discuss potential policy innovations based on analysis of project experience and lessons learned.  Currently, 45 supported community-led and 5 strategic projects have been granted in six main topics. Projects in “sustainable agriculture” have led to the conservation and sustainable management of 6,877 hectares of small agriculture areas. Significant impacts include the recent establishment of the first Agrobiodiversity Zone in Peru (Cuyocuyo) in Puno landscape by Ministry of Agriculture. It also includes improvements in sustainable familiar agriculture and conservation of strains of Andean crops such as native potato, mashua, tuna, lacayote, and four wild medicinal plants. Agroecological innovations are helping rural people, especially women, to conserve their native crops, including the wild strains, for the nutrition and food security of their families. The new techniques learned are helping them to increase crop productivity and to add value, allowing them to diversify and increase their income.  Projects in “sustainable camelids raising and management” manage all four Andean camelids (domesticated alpaca and lama, and wild vicuña and guanaco) leading to the sustainable management of 18,405 hectares of high Andean prairies. This includes the recent Declaration of Management (DEMA) for the guanaco management in 4,215 hectares in favor of the Susapaya Community in the Tacna-Capaso landscape, by SERFOR authority. Local camelid herders conserve the genetic variety of alpacas and lamas and manage the territories of wild camelids restoring and improving their habitats. By implementing these innovations and building local capacities in the upper parts of the Andes, 694 producers support the restoration of grasslands, avoiding overgrazing, securing the provision of ecosystem services – especially water and soil fertility, and very importantly, increasing the productivity of camelid fiber and meat, without compromising the habitat for wildlife.  Initiatives focusing on developing “nature-based solutions for conservation of water and ecosystems” have led to the sustainable management or conservation of 60,000 hectares, mainly by sustainable planning and practices in the headwaters, sowing and harvesting water, improving water efficiency, local systems of water monitoring, and landscape governance, as well as habitat improvement for endangered wild species. In addition, combining ancestral knowledge with recent innovative approaches, technologies and practices motivates more efficient irrigation in order to conserve water.  Projects that deal with innovative “solutions on climate change” focus on building capacity for solar-powered technology for productive needs, investing in 110 solar panels. Two communities of camelid herders learned how to pump water from lagoons or springs and irrigating 48 hectares of grasslands using solar panels, improving nutrition and productivity for their alpacas, especially when water is more needed in the dry season. Other initiatives adopted 548 improved cookstoves to replace the typically used inefficient and contaminant technology, improving biomass energy efficiency by about 30%, therefore contributing to flora conservation, climate change mitigation, as well as local health -specifically of women and children- and food security. These projects are particularly valued by women, whose testimonies confirm visible health benefits for the same number of families.  Through eight initiatives, communities are strengthened in “biotrade” as small business development from sustainable use of biodiversity, linking them to finance and market opportunities. Part of them focuses on wildlife management for products with added value, such as vicuña fiber and alpaca fiber garments (“bio-handicraft”), while others seize business opportunities from Andean crops or wild fruits, including the elaboration of yogurt and concentrate from sancayo wild fruit, infusion bags from Ayrampo wild fruit, dried Morchella mushroom, native potato chips, jam and flour from mashua, jam and nectar from organic prickly pear, jam and fruit conserve from lacayote pumpkin. These learnings, new skills and assistance to market are bringing new opportunities of income for 14 small business and more than 600 producers while conserving agrobiodiversity.  Projects focusing on community-led ecotourism are developing capacities in tourism operations to provide local services such as guiding, food, lodging and cultural activities to interested clients in areas linked to regional conservation areas. |

**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 lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Website SGP Peru: http://ppdperu.org/  SGP in UNDP site: http://bit.ly/2KVYEpU  Social media:  Facebook: https: www.facebook.com/PeruPPD/  Twitter: https: twitter.com/PPDperu  Youtube: https:www.youtube.com/channel/UC1EMGqLtZbo9hVR12sUkAgg    During this reporting period, the following knowledge management products were developed by SGP Peru:    Publications:  • Community project systematization – Cocinando limpio  • Community project systematization – Regar con el sol  • Community project systematization – Energía y salud  • Community project systematization – Praderas verdes  • Community project systematization – Bosques nutritivos y productivos  • SGP sustainable models and innovations – Soluciones energéticas innovadoras en los Andes  • SGP sustainable models and innovations – Infraestructura natural  • SGP sustainable models and innovations – Manejo de camélidos    Chronicles and reports (SGP Peru and liaison with UNDP Peru):  • Turismo con futuro. Español: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/tres-canones-turismo-con-futuro  Inglés: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/tourism-with-future  • Florecer en la pradera. Español: https://pnudperu.exposure.co/florecer-en-la-pradera  • Recuperarnos con la naturaleza | 06/06/2020  https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/recuperarnos-con-la-naturaleza.html  • ¿Quién dijo sexo débil? / Historia de Rosaurelia Yupanqui | 03/2020  https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/rosaurelia-yupanqui.html  • La política sí es cosa de mujeres | 14/01/2020  https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/la-politica-si-es-cosa-de-mujeres.html  • Paneles solares que generan desarrollo en los Andes | 12/11/2019  https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2019/paneles-solares-que-promueven-el-desarrollo-en-los-andes.html  • Cuyocuyo milenario | 17/10/2019  https://medium.com/@PNUDperu/cuyocuyo-milenario-a9dc86bb2b2e  • Proteger la agricultura en tiempos de pandemia | 20/04/2020  https://medium.com/@PNUDperu/proteger-la-agricultura-en-tiempos-de-pandemia-30bb9775cc5e    Videos (projects):  • Cocinas mejoradas para un ambiente sano: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C0Rk73UY7K4  • Danzante de las nubes de Cuyocuyo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_SjRPxQOhGI&t=5s  • Sembradores de vida en Cuyocuyo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RtalvPbbs-M  • Chacu de vicuñas en Alto Perú: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=up49pb6JYx8    Electronic bulletin:  • N° 5 / Agosto 2019/ PPD : bit.ly/2TUZXHk  • N° 6 / Noviembre 2019/ PPD: bit.ly/33n4KEr  • N° 7 / Diciembre 2019 / PPD / Lo mejor del 2019: bit.ly/2Mm0xLR    Events:  • III Encuentro de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, realizado en octubre de 2019:  https://www.ppdperu.org/iii-congreso-de-areas-naturales-protegidas/  • Encuentro y Exposición Mundial de Energías Renovables, realizado en noviembre de 2019: https://www.ppdperu.org/taller-internacional-de-cementos-adicionados/    Highlighted news:  • Cuyocuyo es la primera Zona de Agrobiodiversidad: bit.ly/2Ynw0DB  • Vinicunca: paraíso de la mashua: bit.ly/37Q7k9x  • Revive el encuentro de saberes: bit.ly/316OLNC  • Innovaciones andinas en el Encuentro Mundial de Energías Renovables 2019: bit.ly/2Z1MZux  • Iniciativa TICCA participa en el Congreso de Áreas Protegidas: bit.ly/2Z0PkWe  • Sistema de riego de Chullpia recibe Premio Nacional Cultura del Agua: bit.ly/2YnWRiY  • Aprueban reglamento de Ley Marco sobre Cambio Climático: bit.ly/2SLlDan  • Defensoras del agua: bit.ly/defensorasagua  • Convocatoria replicación y escalamiento en los Andes: http://bit.ly/31u8xk2  • Convocatoria entidad implementadora de procesos de intercambio: bit.ly/2MD7VC1  • Proteger la agricultura en tiempos de pandemia: bit.ly/34OgJNV  • Hasta siempre Marita Bustamante: bit.ly/3drHLNA  • Buscamos consultor líder de proyecto GEF: bit.ly/37oILRn    Press (third party)    • Turismo sostenible:  Revista Solo para Viajeros | 10/10/2019  ACR Tres Cañones: turismo y desarrollo, esa es la apuesta  http://soloparaviajeros.pe/acr-tres-canones-turismo-y-desarrollo-esa-es-la-apuesta/  Diario La República | 04/10/2019  Propuesta innovadora que genera empleo y desarrollo en un área de conservación  https://larepublica.pe/turismo/2019/10/04/tres-canones-propuestas-innovadoras-que-generan-empleo-y-desarrollo-en-un-area-de-conservacion/  Revista Rumbos del Perú | 02/11/2019  Delfín Ccolque, el señor de las plantas  https://www.rumbosdelperu.com/personajes/02-11-2019/delfin-ccolque-ccama-el-senor-de-las-plantas/    • Agricultura sostenible  Revista Rumbos del Perú | 22/04/2020  Proteger la agricultura en tiempos de pandemia  https://www.rumbosdelperu.com/rumbos-dia/22-04-2020/proteger-la-agricultura-en-tiempos-de-pandemia/  Revista LEISA | 05/2020  Proteger la agricultura en tiempos de pandemia  http://www.leisa-al.org/web/index.php/lasnoticias/biodiversidad/4158-proteger-la-agricultura-en-tiempos-de-pandemia    • Agua y género  América Latina Genera | 17/04/2020  Defensoras del agua  http://americalatinagenera.org/newsite/index.php/es/informate/informate-noticias/noticia/4763-defensoras-del-agua    • Paneles solares y agua  Revista Rumbos del Perú | 19/02/2020  Energía flotante que devuelve la vida en las alturas  https://www.rumbosdelperu.com/ambiente/19-02-2020/energia-que-transforma/  Energía limpia XXI | 13/02/2020  Energía solar flotante cambia las vidas en comunidad de Perú  https://energialimpiaparatodos.com/2020/02/13/energia-solar-flotante-cambia-las-vidas-en-comunidad-del-peru/  Agencia Andina | 07/12/2020  Proyecto de energía solar es premiado por la Autoridad Nacional del Agua  https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-proyecto-usa-energia-solar-para-regar-fue-premiado-autoridad-nacional-del-agua-777608.aspx  Diario El Peruano | 16/11/2019  Innovaciones con energía solar  https://elperuano.pe/noticia-innovaciones-energia-solar-86581.aspx?fbclid=IwAR2jmhS7Q\_3Bu2h6NGRykVKVE5PLtK-KcQWb8hNRmvbRTg7sHKpYiyOTeDA  Agencia Andina | 16/09/2019  Innovaciones con energía solar  https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-innovaciones-energia-solar-un-bote-riega-y-una-maquina-hiladora-774222.aspx  Diario La República | 16/11/2019  Paneles solares destacan en evento Sun World de energía renovable  https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2019/11/16/hilador-solar-de-arequipa-y-paneles-solares-flotantes-de-puno-destacan-en-evento-sun-world-energia-renovables-lrsd/  Sputnik News | 21/11/2019  A 4000 metros de altura en Perú se hizo la luz  https://mundo.sputniknews.com/sociedad/201911211089401592-a-4000-metros-de-altura-en-peru-se-hizo-la-luz/  Revista Bohemia de Cuba | 21/09/2019  Panel solar flotante provee energía  http://bohemia.cu/medio-ambiente/2019/09/panel-solar-flotante-provee-energia-para-la-agricultura/  Noticias ONU | 19/09/2019  Panel solar flotante provee energía para la agricultura en Perú  https://news.un.org/es/story/2019/09/1462292  RPP Noticias | 14/08/2019  Peruano crea panel solar en laguna y mejora la vida de familias andinas  https://rpp.pe/campanas/contenido-patrocinado/peruano-crea-un-gran-panel-solar-en-laguna-de-chullpia-y-mejora-la-vida-de-las-familias-que-habitan-en-la-region-noticia-1214411    TV and press (please see complete report attached) |

**Project Location Data**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)\*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. \*Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.**    **If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.** |
| [Paisajes\_PPD\_270819.dbf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1739103/1763779/Paisajes_PPD_270819.dbf)  [Paisajes\_PPD\_270819.prj](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1739103/1763779/Paisajes_PPD_270819.prj)  [Paisajes\_PPD\_270819.shp](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1739103/1763779/Paisajes_PPD_270819.shp)  [Paisajes\_PPD\_270819.shp.xml](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1739103/1763779/Paisajes_PPD_270819.shp.xml)  [Paisajes\_PPD\_270819.shx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1739103/1763779/Paisajes_PPD_270819.shx) |
| **Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.**    **If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).** |
| -14.758484 |
| **Longitude** |
| -71.453682 |
| **Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Minutes** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Seconds** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Coordinates description** |
| Position of Espinar district, Cusco, at the center of the four productive landscapes. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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?** |
| Yes |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 5497 Peru - Revised CEO Endorsement Req - 4 Nov 2016 (002).doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5497/214196/1693017/1693319/PIMS%205497%20Peru%20-%20Revised%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Req%20-%204%20Nov%202016%20%28002%29.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The stakeholder engagement in the landscapes involves the project leaders, each of the multi-stakeholder platforms, and the different authorities, from communal to local, regional and national sectors. At the national level, the SGP National Steering Committee, GEF OFP (Ministry of Environment) and UNDP CO are the main actors.  Engagement was going as planned until February, visiting projects for their closing events along with the participation of Municipalities, Regional Governments, Agriculture Regional Directions, Forest Service, Water National Authority, Agrorural, Agroideas, and universities.  However, in March all these processes were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. A survey was conducted among 20 Peru SGP grantees/ communities, including 14 with ongoing activities and 4 about to begin. It was conducted during the last week of April 2020, the sixth week after the start of the pandemic-related restrictions, including lockdowns.  At the local level, a strong impact on transportation and the commercialization of agricultural production, as well as on income has been reported; a medium impact was reported on production and food security, and no effect on their health was reported at the time of the survey. Regarding the impacts on the planned activities of the projects, most have limitations to carry out activities such as workshops or assemblies, as well as trips, internships, purchases or official authorizations. For this reason, most projects are delayed and estimate that they will need additional time for successfully completing implementation. Positively, there is digital connection in many cases and the activities that are viable by remote means or that do not require the field can be adapted and continue.  Based on the reality of each initiative, SGP and the grantees adapted the methodology and timeline of the grants’ operative plans, when possible. Also, the UNDP CO has developed biosafety protocols in order to safely work with communities when it is safe and approved in the near future.  The survey conducted among grantees is accessible here: https://forms.gle/YFe56XSHnsaE3XRL9 |

# 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.