

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2021

Reporting from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

1. IDENTIFICATION

Identification Table	GEF ID.: 9872	Umoja no.: SB-010869.02
Project Title	Capacity Building for Peru's Transparency System for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
Duration months	Planned	36
	Extension(s)	46 (+10 months) N/A
Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP, Economy Division, Energy & Climate Branch, Climate Mitigation Unit	
Executing Agency(ies)	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean on behalf of the Ministry of Environment (MINAM)	
Names of Other Project Partners	-	
Project Type	Medium Size Project	
Project Scope	National	
Region	Latin America and Caribbean	
Countries	Peru	
Programme of Work	Programme of Work 2020-2021, subprogramme 1: climate change.	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<p><u>Direct effect 1:</u> By 2021, people in situations of vulnerability, poverty and discrimination, improve their access to livelihoods and productive employment and decent work, through sustainable development pathways that strengthen social and natural capital, integrating adequate risk management</p> <p><u>Direct effect 2:</u> By 2021, public management is more reliable, effective, transparent, inclusive and equitable, increasing the people's trust in institutions.</p>	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	<p>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p><u>Target 13.2:</u> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning <u>Indicator 13.2.1:</u> Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications</p> <p>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages <u>Target 3.d:</u> Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p>	

		<p><u>Indicator 3.d.1</u>: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p> <p>SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls <u>Target 5.c</u>: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels <u>Indicator 5.c.1</u>: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</p> <p>SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation <u>Target 9.a</u>: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States <u>Indicator 9.a.1</u>: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure</p> <p>SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable <u>Target 11.a</u>: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning <u>Indicator 11.a.1</u>: Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city</p>
GEF financing amount		US\$ 1,199,000
Co-financing amount		US\$ 700,000
Date of CEO Endorsement		19/03/2019
Start of Implementation		26/04/2019
Date of the first disbursement		21/05/2019
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2022		\$912,743
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021		\$487,993
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		N/A
Completion Date	Planned	30/04/2022
	Revised	28/02/2023
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		28/02/2023
Expected Financial Closure Date		28/02/2024

1.2. Project description

The objective of the project is to develop Peru's institutional and human capacities to meet reporting requirements of the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. To achieve this, the following 3 components will be executed:

- **Component 1: Climate Change Mitigation in Peru's transparency system:**
Emission factors will be developed for the agricultural sector. In addition, training will be developed to improve the capacities on GHG emission projections of the GHG inventory teams that work with INFOCARBONO. Also developing general guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emissions projections between sectors.
- **Component 2: Adaptation to Climate Change in Peru's transparency system**
An analysis of current monitoring and evaluation practices and gaps in the health sector will be developed with a view to contributing to the monitoring of adaptation actions at the national level. With this information, technical capacities for monitoring and evaluating (M&E) adaptation actions/measures in the health sector will be strengthened. Likewise, the M&E system of adaptation actions in the health sector will be designed.
- **Component 3: Means of implementation in Peru's transparency system**
The monitoring system for public and private expenditures associated with the implementation of the NDC will be strengthened. This will involve developing training for public servants to identify financial needs and report NDC-related expenses.

1.3. History of project revisions

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev1	19/07/2021	Project Revision: 10-month extension, budget revision, and minor changes in the work plan

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes	Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s) Programme of Work 2022-2023 Climate action subprogramme
Outcome 1C: State and non-State actors adopt the enhanced transparency framework arrangements under the Paris Agreement.	
Indicator (iii): Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors reporting under the enhanced transparency arrangements of the Paris Agreement with UNEP support	

2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

GEF Core Indicators	Indicative expected Results 70 (35 women, 35 men) through different training and capacity-building activities
A total of 59 participants (50% women) from 24 regional governments have successfully completed the training provided during this reporting period.	

2.3. Implementation status and risk

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	N/A	S	S

Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	MS	S	S
Risk rating (section 3.3)	M	M	M

The project has shown a satisfactory level of progress.

The project is working in alignment with all the Peruvian government's climate change strategies. It has contributed to the planned elements, for example, it provides technical assistance to climate change governance spaces, facilitating the preparation and implementation of the NDC, as well as its monitoring. Additionally, it provides support for the preparation of the national climate change strategy, the climate financing strategy, and technical documents, for example, a guide for incorporating a gender approach in the NDC. The project is also contributing to the design of a transparency framework that collects information on adaptation, mitigation, climate financing measures and incorporates a gender and intercultural approach. The latter is an added value that has been given in the implementation of the project.

Rating towards outcomes: The rating is satisfactory (S) because most outcome indicators show progress. The CBIT project is contributing to key processes to strengthen the transparency framework in mitigation, adaptation, and financing. For example, the preparation and approval of the "Guidelines for the preparation of Regional Inventories of Greenhouse Gases" will allow 25 regions of the country to provide data directly to INFOCARBONO.

Rating towards outputs: The rating is satisfactory (S) as most outputs are being executed in accordance with the project timeline. However, we observed two outputs in marginally satisfactory (MS) and two in marginally unsatisfactory (MU), this is because there are still delays by the ministries to approve terms of reference and technical documents.

Overall risk rating: The overall risk of the project is moderate (M). A total of 12 risks have been identified in the project. Compared with the last report, 1 new risk has been identified, of those previously identified, 1 has increased, 3 have decreased and 7 have remained the same. Analysing the assessment of the risks, we observe that there are 8 with low impact, 2 with medium, and 2 with high impact. The key identified risk is that ongoing political changes in Peru may lead to delays in technical execution and governmental adoption of project deliverables. It is perceived that this risk can be mitigated by continuing to execute the project through UNEP's regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, it is noted that ministerial changes to date have not had an impact on the public servants that accompany the execution of the CBIT components.

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: \$700,000</p> <p>Actual to date: \$ 534,450 – 76%</p>	<p>During this period, co-financing has been mobilized among the three components. The Ministry of Health has provided co-financing by financing the airfares in the trips that have been made to strengthen the capacities of 7 Regions: Tacna, Pasco, Lambayeque, Arequipa, Tumbes, Cajamarca, and San Martín. This has contributed to Output 2.2 as it has generated that the training is provided by the same officials from the central headquarters of the Ministry of Health, guaranteeing that what has been worked on in CBIT is installed in human resources and is replicated.</p> <p>Additionally, in the case of component 1, co-financing contributed to support collecting information from other sectors on INFOCARBONO and the operation of the carbon footprint, tools that are part of the mitigation measures monitoring system.</p>
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>The project team has been working to guarantee the strong participation of several actors from the public and private sectors, as well as civil society and academia.</p> <p>To develop and implement monitoring instruments and tools, a validation must be established with the target audience. In this sense, it has been planned that they collect contributions through the members of the National Climate Change</p>
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	<p>establish Commission (CNCC). Thus, during the reported period, 7 technical teams have been established within the CNCC, these spaces will be key to contributing to the national registry of mitigation measures. On the other hand, within the CNCC it has been contributing to the design of the national climate change strategy. The CNCC is made up of state and non-state actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the state actors, there are appointed representatives and alternates of the following entities: Ministry of the Environment, who presides over it through the Vice Minister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Production, Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of the Interior, National Assembly of Regional Governments – ANGR, Association of Municipalities of Peru – AMPE, Red de M Urban and Rural Municipalities of Peru – REMURPE. • Among the non-state actors are two representatives of the interest groups of the Platform of Indigenous Peoples against Climate Change – PPICC, Afro-Peruvian Organizations of the Working Group with Afro-Peruvian Population of the Ministry of Culture, Environmental Funds implementers of Contributions Nationally Determined, Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations registered in the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation - APCI, Youth Groups registered and not registered in the National Secretariat of Youth - SENAJU, Coordination table for the fight against poverty - MCLP, Organization and groups of the civil society that represent the women who make up the National Committee for Women and Climate Change (CONAMUCC), Union of workers, Professional Associations of Peru, Academic Institutions registered with the National Superintendence of Education Higher University - SUNEDU and the Ministry of Education and business associations of the private sector. <p>During this period, work also begun with the Foundation for Agricultural Development (FDA), which is a key stakeholder in the study of enteric fermentation. The FDA is a non-profit organization created by the La Molina National Agrarian University (UNALM) to support its research, training, promotion and social projection activities basically dedicated to rural development in the country.</p>
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2.6. Gender

<p>Gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>Through the project, technical assistance is provided for the strategic and operational incorporation of gender sensitivity into the project. On the strategic side, a concept note is being developed that allows summarizing the incorporation of the gender approach from 2014 to the present, showing the main milestones. This document will also project suggested actions for gender mainstreaming out to 2030. The concept note is expected to be completed by February 2023.</p> <p>On the operational side, technical assistance is being provided for the implementation of the project "Participation of women in Climate Governance in Peru in the context of the pandemic caused by Covid-19", the terms of reference and verification are reviewed of product quality. The expected impacts of this project are to consolidate a space for the participation of women at a national level in the comprehensive management of climate change, and carry out an analysis of the differentiated impact of climate change considering the gender</p>
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	<p>variable, this information is necessary to improve the incorporation of cross-cutting approaches in the NDC</p> <p>Also, the CBIT project has made it possible to provide technical assistance for the incorporation of gender in strategic climate change actions, like the Strategy for Climate Change by 2050.</p> <p>Additionally, with the technical assistance of the project, on June 30, the guide for the incorporation of the gender approach in the NDC was also approved at the third session of the High-Level Commission on Climate Change https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-9JEm9gm3pSLluJcAt_xgEDmuM-XiTWE/view?usp=sharing</p> <p>Complementarily, the project is also helping to design the report on the incorporation of transversal approaches (i.e. including gender) in the monitoring system for adaptation and mitigation measures.</p>
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>Even though the project has been qualified as Low Risk and no further study or impact management is required, is important to mention that the project has been supporting the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Climate Platform, a space that will propose adaptation and mitigation measures, and that will also be part of the users of the transparency systems. From the CBIT Peru project, technical assistance has been provided during 12 regular meetings of the platform, methodologies have been developed for the face-to-face session with regional bases held in November 2021, which brought together 70 representatives of indigenous peoples. From the CBIT coordination, it has been supported by the contribution collection methodology for the national climate change strategy</p> <p>Complementarily, methodological support has been provided for the consolidation of 5 interest groups that ensure social safeguards such as the Afro-Peruvian people, young people, academia, NGOs, and women.</p>
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2.8. Knowledge management

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>The Ministry of the Environment has been working on managing the project information and implementing and managing the national transparency system, with a special focus on ensuring that all the products that emerge from the project are available to the population. Responding to that responsibility the CBIT has contributed to the knowledge management of the country in the generation of more than 15 communicational products that allow the socialization of climate action to the public. (https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1lxeZWLk35dAA2l3kHZsUtvFXReqfMBIX?usp=sharing).</p> <p>At the same time, MINAM approved the guidelines that must be followed for the elaboration of the Regional Inventories of Greenhouse Gases. These were published in the official newspaper El Peruano: https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/600590-aprueban-pautas-para-la-elaboracion-de-inventarios-regionales-de-gases-de-efecto-invernadero-y-sus-anexos</p> <p>Adiccionaly, as an example with lots of South-South cooperation this year, in April 2022, an exchange was held with CBIT Panama where the initiative of the platform, the methodology to consult indigenous peoples, how the process was financed, and the main barriers and lessons learned were shared as a nation.</p>
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2.9. Stories to be shared

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>During the reporting period, 3 communicable milestones stand out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health sector prepared and presented an improved version of the NDC under its responsibility, which was approved in December 2021 by the High-Level Commission on Climate Change. (Link: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1A7_U50wLftkFDYKUjIWELtwn0Tkn7bP6?usp=sharing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minsa/noticias/628685-minsa-consolida-en-regiones-acciones-multisectoriales-en-salud-frente-al-cambio-climatico ○ https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minsa/noticias/618542-minsa-fortalece-en-regiones-implementacion-de-medidas-de-adaptacion-frente-al-cambio-climatico • In April 2022 the Ministry of the Environment (Minam) approved the guidelines that must be followed for the elaboration of the Regional Inventories of Greenhouse Gases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/600590-aprueban-pautas-para-la-elaboracion-de-inventarios-regionales-de-gases-de-efecto-invernadero-y-sus-anexos <p>In the third session of the High-Level Commission on Climate Change, the commission approved the guide to mainstreaming cross-cutting approaches in NDCs. Two Tentative Programming presented by National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP) were also approved: (i) Update of the Tentative Programming of the thematic area of Forests (in adaptation). (ii) Formulation of the Tentative Programming of the Measure “Effective Management in Regional Conservation Areas - ACR” (in mitigation).</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
<p>Objective: Develop human and institutional capacities of Peru to comply with the information requirements of the reinforced Transparency framework of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>A. Number of Sectoral Authorities that have strengthened their capacities to report information of the implementation for NDC.</p>	<p>One</p>	<p>N.A</p>	<p>4 (Sectoral authorities Agriculture, Health, Economy and Finance, Environment)</p>	<p>In process. The capacities of the 4 sectoral authorities have been strengthened in two dimensions: direct strengthening and indirect strengthening (related to regional actors and non-state actors knowing about the NDC and its MTR):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Agriculture- National Forest and Wildlife Service-SERFOR (entity attached to the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation-MIDAGRI) x, was strengthened in their own capacities by the implementation of 2 workshops to be able to update the Mitigation Measure of Agroforestry Systems (SAF) that is expected to conclude at the end of the year 2022. 2. Ministry of Health: the capacities of the decentralized offices of Chiclayo, Tacna, Lambayeque, Arequipa, La Libertad, Puno, Piura, Loreto and Pasco were strengthened by 9 exchanges during the reporting period 3. Ministry of Environment: Strengthening has been carried out with the General Directorate of Solid Waste of MINAM for the preparation of the Annual GHG Report (RAGEI) on Waste - Solid Waste 2019. And capacities have also been strengthened regarding the Reference Level of Forest Emissions (NREF) to MINAM, indigenous peoples, and SERNANP. 4. Ministry of Economy and Finance: Capacities have been strengthened to analyze the adequacy of the information provided in "Consultation of expenses for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change" from the Integrated Financial Administration System (SIAF). This has made it possible to find current weaknesses and improvements in this system administered by the Ministry of Economy. 	<p>S</p>

¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
	B. Percentage of persons trained that are women	Not known	N.A	50%	<p>In progress. In this specific period another 184 women received training over 388 peoples representing a total impact of 56%. Training sessions on different topics have been carried out aline with the overall implementation strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An introductory course on climate change was held for the Environmental Assessment and Enforcement Agency – OEFA, on January 10th reaching 29 participants, of which 18 were women. • The “Technical assistance to the Directorate of Integrated Health Networks (DIRIS), Regional Health Directorate (DIRESAS), regional health management (GERESAS), health networks for eco-efficiency management at the first level of care – 2022” a total of 275 people, with the presence of 130 women on February 25th • A targeted training was given to the regional government of San Martín on the “IPCC Methodology for estimating GHG emissions and removals”, which reached 15 people, of whom 4 were women. March 30th • The virtual cycle 2022 on carbon footprint Workshop No. 1: Strengthening of the regulatory framework and digital platform of HC-Peru, which is one of the instruments of the mitigation transparency framework, was held, reaching 240 people, unfortunately, due to the type of format does not have a disaggregated list . • Participation in the MINAM leadership and volunteer program aimed at 163 young people (87 women). There he was trained on the comprehensive management of climate change, this event was held on June 1st. 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
<p>Outcome 1: Institutional and technical capacities for the formulation and use of sectoral long-term low greenhouse gas</p>	<p>C. Number of Competent Entities from INFOCARBONO that use information on GHG emissions to prioritize measures for the NDC (out of the following ministries: Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Environment).</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>N.A</p>	<p><i>At least 4 Competent Entities</i></p>	<p>In progress. During this period, two new entities have advanced the updating of two mitigation measures considering the inforcarbono data: 1. Natural Service of Protected Areas (SERNANP) 2. National Forest and Wildlife Service-SERFOR,</p> <p>Complementarily. During this period, the "Guidelines for the preparation of Regional Inventories of Greenhouse Gases" have been approved, which will allow to 25 regions of the country to provide their data directly to INFOCARBONO https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/600590-aprueban-pautas-para-la-elaboracion-de-inventarios-regionales-de-gases-de-efecto-invernadero-y-sus-anexos</p> <p>Training is planned for 3 regions for the implementation of this guide, thus strengthening the institutional and technical capacities for regional governments to quantify GHG emissions and removals at the level of their respective jurisdictions. This is a key element for the formulation of regional climate change strategies that are aligned with the national climate change strategy (which is the name of the long-term strategy that has as one of its objectives to reduce greenhouse gases).</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Institutional arrangements and technical capacities to systematize information for the implementation of the adaptation component of the NDC are established.</p>	<p>D. Number of thematic areas with technical capabilities in systematizing information to implement the NDC in the component of adaptation</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>N.A</p>	<p>1 thematic area with capabilities.</p>	<p>In progress In the first half of 2022, the capacities of the Ministry of Health have been strengthened at the sectoral and regional level of the NDCs of the health sector for the city of Chiclayo, Tacna, Lambayeque, Arequipa, La Libertad, Puno, Piura, Loreto and Pasco. The main objective of the technical assistance in these regions was the socialization of the Health NDCs for the identification of the REGIONAL NDC goals; as well as their topics of interest and/or projects.</p> <p>The work carried out contributes to the Deliverable N°: Technical operational formats prepared</p>	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
	E. Percentage of indicators with operational Technical Sheets elaborated	Zero	N.A	At least 80% of the defined indicators (i.e., 20 out of 25 proposed) will have forms	<p>Indicators have been established and improved, making a total of 6 for the health sector. There are no plans to generate new measures or indicators within the project timeframe</p> <p>In 2018, the Ministry of Health presented 14 adaptation measures that had up to 20 indicators; however, the capacities of the sector to formulate measures were weak, for which the indicators lacked definition of scope (regional or national), and there was an overlapping of tasks in the measures.</p> <p>During 2021, with the support of the CBIT project (specifically the consultants hired in component 2), the capacities were strengthened and all the measures presented were reviewed, so a regrouping was proposed that will ensure efficiency in the implementation of the measures, but also that would allow improvements to the existing indicators (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/16f6EcL5ryxyQ47WBt9AL3M81gicDKzF/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=100714512879516040762&rtpof=true&sd=true).</p> <p>At the Fifth session of the CANCC in December 2021, it is considered approved the Tentative Programming in an adaptation of the Ministry of Health, which contains 6 measures with a total of 9 indicators.</p> <p>Considering this scenario, it was possible to define 100% of the proposed indicators, with 6 regional and 3 national (https://workdrive.zohoexternal.com/external/766920449c81cb8f3e03fdc8fa814469394b06b00dbff84c5c18e05b3912bc3f/download)</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
Outcome 3: Institutional capacity for quantifying and reporting national public and private investments for the implementation of Peru's NDC is strengthened	F. Number of Sectoral and Regional Authorities with information for reporting on public expenses in adaptation and mitigation	Zero	N.A	4 Sectoral Authorities (Agriculture, Economy and Finance, Health, Environment) and 2 Regional Authorities	In progress. Currently 4 Sectoral Authorities and 18 Regional Authorities are reporting on public expenses in adaptation and mitigation. The "Consultation of expenses of the Adaptation and Mitigation in the face of Climate Change" is the official name for the public sector expenditure reporting system (prepared by MINAM and the Ministry of Economy and Finance). It is working and during 2022 4 sectoral authorities reported expenses: the environmental sector ² , the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Energy and Mines, and the Ministry of the production. In addition, 18 regional governments reported expenses during the period: https://apps5.mineco.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/Navegador/default.aspx	HS

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
COMPONENT 1: Climate Change Mitigation in Peru's transparency system					
Output 1.1: Emission factors are developed for at least the agriculture sector	Jan 2023	5%	15%	During the period, the signing of the contract (SSFA) was concluded with the Foundation for Agrarian Development for the collection of information on Emission Factors for the agricultural sector (generated from 11.5% of GDP). The added value of this study is that it will be carried out on the coast, in the mountains, and, in the jungle, and in two seasons to compare the data. This activity is delayed due to administrative complexity	MS

² The environmental sector is made up of the Ministry of the Environment and other entities that have competences in environmental issues.

³ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁴ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁵ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Output 1.2: Capacities on GHG emission projections of GHG inventory teams working with Peru's INFOCARBONO are enhanced.	Feb 2022	35%	75%	<p>In progress. The team in charge of the inventory by the Ministry of the Environment has held 16 of meetings to strengthen capacities, among them we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) With the Ministry of Agriculture to prepare the RAGEI of agriculture. December 2021, January and February 2022 ii) With the Ministry of Transport and Communications for the preparation of the RAGEI Energy - Mobile Combustion 2019; January and February 2022 iii) With the Ministry of Production to prepare the RAGEI of productive and industrial systems; February, March and April 2022 iv) With the General Directorate of Solid Waste of MINAM to prepare the RAGEI of waste. February, March, April and June 2022 v) With the forest team to prepare the RAGEI of LULUCF 2019. February, March, April and June 2022 <p>In addition, the San Martin Regional Government, and three municipalities in Lima have been trained on the Infocarbono tool.</p>	HS
Output 1.3: General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed.	Jul 2022	20%	60%	<p>In progress. During this period, the "Guidelines for the preparation of Regional Inventories of Greenhouse Gases" were approved (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/600590-aprueban-pautas-para-la-elaboracion-de-inventarios-regionales-de-gases-de-efecto-invernadero-y-sus-anexos). This document contributes to the preparation of a regional inventory, implies the application of the methodology of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national inventories of greenhouse gases. In addition, the characteristics of the department in terms of its economic activities and /or productive, seeking to maintain consistency with the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (INGEI).</p>	S
Output 1.4: Public servants are trained to integrate long-term strategies and GHG emissions projections into policy and decision-making.	Sep 2022	0%	70%	<p>In June 2022, the capacity building has been carried out within MINAM and in more than 11 implementing sectors for the development and updating of the indicator files of the national climate change strategy (long-term strategies). 74 public officials were trained</p>	S
COMPONENT 2: Adaptation to Climate Change in Peru's transparency system					
Output 2.1: An analysis of current monitoring and evaluation practices and gaps in the health sector is developed with a view to contribute to national level monitoring of adaptation action	Apr 2022	0%	5%	<p>This activity is delayed. The terms of reference have been approved, and the contracting process will begin in July 2022. The completion date will be adjusted in the next project revision for the 2022.</p>	MU

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>Output 2.2: Technical capacities on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures are strengthened in the health sector in collaboration with Peruvian research institutions</p>	<p><i>June 2022</i></p>	<p>2%</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>In the first half of 2022, the capacities of the Ministry of Health have been strengthened at the sectoral and regional level of the NDCs of the health sector for the city of Tacna, Lambayeque, Arequipa, Chiclayo, and Pasco. The main objective of the technical assistance in these regions was the socialization of the Health NDCs for the identification of the REGIONAL NDC goals; as well as their topics of interest and/or projects.</p> <p>What has been done contributes to the Ministry of Health in its regional spaces to strengthen technical capacities for monitoring and evaluating adaptation actions/measures. The completion date will be adjusted in the next project revision for the 2022.</p>	<p><i>HS</i></p>
<p>Output 2.3: The M&E system of adaptation actions in the health sector is designed</p>	<p><i>Dec 2022</i></p>	<p>2%</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>In progress. The proposal of a conceptual model is being developed for a national transparency framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of adaptation and mitigation, which responds to the Framework Law on Climate Change and its regulations, as well as the methodological specifications defined by the National Center for Planning (CEPLAN) regarding monitoring, evaluation and reporting in a harmonized manner with provisions for the need to implement the Paris Agreement and the Katowice package.</p> <p>To date, the information flows of this monitoring system have been identified, and the generation of a health and climate observatory (of the Ministry of Health) is being coordinated with this system Observatorio de Clima y Salud (dge.gob.pe)</p>	<p><i>MS</i></p>
<p>COMPONENT 3: Means of implementation in Peru's transparency system</p>					

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>Output 3.1: Public and private expenditures associated to the implementation of NDCs in Peru are identified and monitored.</p>	<p><i>Oct 2022</i></p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>45%</p>	<p>The basic information for the "Consultation of expenses of the Adaptation and Mitigation in the face of Climate Change" comes from the Integrated System of Financial Administration (SIAF) for which it includes the entire accounting record of public spending. However, it has been observed that the information is organized based on dimensions common to the financial management of public accounts, but not to relevant categories for the comprehensive management of climate change. A process to improve the identification of public expenditure has been initiated and is expected to be finished on the first quarter of 2023. This process is led by the MINAM climate finance team</p> <p>Since May, a first version of the corporate climate action file has been being prepared, which will later receive contributions from representatives of the private sector.</p> <p>To invest in climate action, it is necessary to attract increasing flows of financing, which raises two challenges: (i) improve the conditions that ensure efficient use of public, private, and existing international cooperation in climate finance, and (ii) mobilize additional finance to scale climate action to the level required for NDC compliance. Therefore, the project is contributing to a monitoring system for public and private spending on climate action and also to the climate financing strategy that is being designed in Peru.</p>	<p><i>MS</i></p>
<p>Output 3.2: Public servants are trained to identify financial needs and report expenditures related to NDCs based on output 3.1.</p>	<p><i>Oct 2022</i></p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>15%</p>	<p>From the end of 2021, a course is being designed for public servants that allows them to identify financial needs and report expenses related to the NDC. The start-up was planned for the month of April of this year, however, there have been delays due to the overload of work of the team of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The training program is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022, reaching 150 people</p>	<p><i>MU</i></p>

3.3. Risk Rating

Table A. Risk-log

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Variation respect to last rating						Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3 (this PIR)	PIR 4	Δ	
Risk 1 Institutional arrangements do not materialize or delay	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L		=	The risk remains low, due to the High-Level Commission on Climate Change created by the Law that ensures institutional arrangements. and it has been working in compliance with its work plan.
Risk 2 Weak institutional coordination	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L		=	Institutional coordination has been strengthened with the Framework Law on Climate Change and its regulations, these standards have established coordination flows and spaces for ministerial coordination.
Risk 3 High turnover of personnel	All outcomes & outputs	H	H	H	L		↓	During the period, stability has been observed in personnel changes in all the ministries that have been working, except for the Ministry of Agriculture.
Risk 4 The lack of unequal skills and abilities in different public entities	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	L	L		=	The risk remains low, because they continue to be carried out and have generated multiple training and technical assistance actions for the public sector, which has narrowed the existing gap
Risk 5 Lack of access to information or data available	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	L	L		=	The risk remains low because the necessary data support is available since different projects and public actions are articulated.
Risk 6 Lack of political acceptance about the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L	L		=	The enactment of the Framework Law on Climate Change and its regulation shows the political commitment to climate action. These standards establish transparency actions and long-term planning. Thus, during this year the national strategy on climate change to 2050 is being elaborated, in this process, the CBIT project has also been contributing
Risk 7 Lack of political acceptance of spending to allocate budget for transparency	All outcomes & outputs	M	H	H	M		↓	In January of this year, the Supreme Climate Emergency Decree was approved, which demonstrates the government's commitment to climate change issues. However, this does not ensure permanent financing, so the risk is medium.
Risk 8 Covid-19 pandemic	All outcomes, specially outcome 2	n.a	H	L	L		=	Vaccination in Peru is high and has counteracted the effects of covid. However, Peru has entered the fourth wave, so the risk remains low.
Risk 9 Delays from ministries due to high workload	All outcomes & outputs	n.a	M	H	H		=	During the period there have been several social conflicts, which have been urged to attend to and have filled the work agendas. In the case of the Ministry of the Environment, there has only been a change of general director, but she was replaced by a line director who was already familiar with CBIT's work. However, in the case of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economy, directors have been changed twice; in the case of the ministry of

								agriculture, 3 changes have been made; this generates unforeseen meetings and issuance of documents to present the project and its objectives to the new directors.
Risk 10 Complex / slow administrative processes	All outcomes & outputs	n.a	M	M	L		↓	The largest and most complex administrative process has been completed, so the risk of the project with respect to this aspect has been reduced. In June, a training session was held on administrative issues from the UNEP Regional Office, to strengthen the capacities for the presentation of ToR
Risk 11 The delay between the PCA signature and actual start of action compresses the time available for undertaking the project's activities	All outcomes & outputs	n.a	M	L	L		=	Addressed through a project extension.
New Risk 12: <u>Political continuity / stability</u> Changes in authorities may lead to a high turnover of technical staff involved with the project, as well as an increased workload in the ministries.	All outcomes & outputs	n.a	n.a	n.a	M		↑	There is a constant political crisis in the country, which has generated a high turnover of ministers and public officials, for example, more than 50 ministers have been appointed in 12 months of management. Some of the sectors that have constantly rotated have been Agrarian Development, Energy and Mines and Interior. This may imply delays in the approval of the TOR, execution of activities, generation of meetings with managers and approval of products. To mitigate these impacts, it is necessary to conclude the contracting processes, strengthen ties with mid-level civil servants (because this cannot be changed), and ensure that CBIT advances are approved by collegiate bodies, such as the Commission High Level of Climate Change.
Consolidated project risk	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	M		=	The project is considered to maintain a M risk since there is only one risk that has increased slightly.

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

List here only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Risk 7 Lack of political acceptance of spending to allocate budget for transparency.	Accompany from the project to the development of the climate financing strategy that MINAM is doing	A person has been hired to contribute to the climate finance strategy: Vanesa Caldas and this together with the new Supreme Climate Emergency Decree was approved the risk has passed to Moderate.	1) Hire the rest of the specialists one technical assistance from project coordination to ensure the process of preparing the climate finance strategy. 2) Mission of the UNEP Regional Office with the new authorities to reinforce the objectives of the project. 3) CBIT Reports to update the Ministries and their Focal points about the progress in Comp3 in the SCM.	1)October 2022. 2)July 2022 3) August 2022	Project Manager

<p>Risk 9 Delays from ministries due to high workload</p>	<p>Support in the processes that MINAM has been carrying out, such as the coordination of governance spaces, the preparation of transfer reports, etc.</p>	<p>The project coordinator develops the strategy, planning, and technical support for the processes that MINAM has been carrying out, such as the coordination of governance spaces, preparation of transfer reports, etc. In addition, support needs have been identified and presented to Euroclima and the NDC partnership.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue the technical support provided to the CBIT project, now including the transfer of knowledge to new people. 2) Generate MINAM internal training on CBIT contributions 3) Prepare internal reports of lessons learned, conceptual notes, and roadmaps to continue with the activities, also serving as the basis for the search for funds. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) July 2022 – April 2023 2) September 2022. 3) December 2022. 	<p>Project Manager</p>
<p>New Risk 12: <u>Political continuity / stability</u> Changes in authorities may lead to a high turnover of technical staff involved with the project, as well as an increased workload in the ministries</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Prepare a personnel turn-over contingency plan, that includes a matrix identifying key positions (including relevant stakeholders), their role in the CBIT project, the decisions they supply, and the information they should receive. This will also be a part of the knowledge management of the project. Identify possible mitigation actions in case one or more key players become temporarily unavailable. 2- Develop a process document and implement the process to onboard the new Director/Secretariat of the potential new administration to the work already done and the upcoming activities of the CBIT project. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The contingency plan was elaborate and presented to the new Director. 2- The reports on the CBIT process are still being developed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A new project revision will be carried out for the project. This process means that a new update in the procurement plan must be done. 2. Work with Rolac on a unification strategy to guarantee all the contracts are committed before December 2022. 3. Carry out a new SCM with the Ministries and their Focal Points to review the progress of the project and define the closure and sustainability actions Mission of Rolac to Peru. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) September 2022 2) October 2022 3) August 2022 4) July 2022 	<p>Project Manager</p>

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Medium Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

3.4 Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

Minor amendments	<p>The Latin America and the Caribbean Office, wishes on behalf of the Ministry of Environment of Peru (MINAM) to request a no-cost extension for the Global Environmental Facility – United Nations Environment Programme (GEF – UNEP) project “Capacity Building for Peru’s Transparency System for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation” (GEF ID: 9872) to February 28th, 2023. The extension is requested due to delays to hire the project manager at the beginning of the project, as well as delays on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, both of which have been reported in the latest Project Implementation Report (PIR). The proposed extension will allow for the completion of major activities, in particular those relating to output 1.1 (“Emission factors are developed for at least the agriculture sector”), which was mostly affected by the delays and requires a longer period to complete the expected activities and deliverables. Other outputs will also benefit from the extension. Project technical completion, originally foreseen for 30 April 2022, will be extended ten months, thus resulting in the following dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical completion: 28 February 2023 • ICA expiry date: 28 February 2024
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GEO Location Information:

PIR FY 2022 - <Peru 9872>

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field <u>if</u> the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Lima	-12.04318	-77.02824	3936456		

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