



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	8025	SMA IPMR ID	28972
Project Short Title	Peru ABS	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000617 / P1-33GFL-001321
		Umoja WBS	GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-008505
Project Title	Effective Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 48 months
Parent Programme if child project			Age 67.9 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity	Completion Date	Planned - original PCA 16-Feb-18
Project Scope	National		Revised - Current PCA 31-Dec-2022
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	9-Jun-17
Countries	Peru	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	17-Oct-17
GEF financing amount	USD 2,190,000	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	16-Feb-18
Co-financing amount	USD 8,921,778.23	Date of First Disbursement	7-Mar-18
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	6-Dec-18
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 2,111,200	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,106,030	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	30-Aug-21
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	December 2023
		Expected Financial Closure Date	September 2024

1.2 EA: Project description

Project objective: Strengthen national capacities for effective implementation of the access to genetic resources (ABS) and traditional knowledge (TK) regimes in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being in the country.

Components:

1. Efficient functioning of ABS mechanisms in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol

Component 1 seeks to achieve an efficient and integrated national access system for ABS that operates in a coordinated manner, based on full compliance and integration of functions of the governing entity, national authorities and institutions with competence in the matter.

2. Capacity building of relevant actors in relation to Access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge

Component 2 seeks strengthen capacity of key actors (government officials, academics, researchers, innovators, entrepreneurs and indigenous people) in relation to access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and to develop skills in the use of procedures and tools from the national ABS system.

3. Projects and initiatives on ABS contributing to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

Component 3 seeks to promote research and innovation projects and initiatives based on native genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge that comply with national ABS legislation and the Nagoya Protocol throughout the chain of research and development.

Executing Agency: The executing organization is the Ministry of Environment (MINAM). Profonanpe acts as the Fund Management Agency and oversees financial management and operations. A tripartite agreement between MINAM, Profonanpe and UNEP acts as the legal basis for project execution.

Main government/ other partners involved:

SERFOR: National Forest and Wildlife Service, INIA: National Institute for Agrarian Innovation, PRODUCE: Ministry of Production, SERNANP: National Protected Area Service, INDECOPI: National Institute for Competition Defence, CNBio: National Commission against Biopiracy (CNBio), IIAP: Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon, CENSI: National Centre for Intercultural Health, and Cosmo Ingredients.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP, Ecosystems Division, Biodiversity and Land Branch GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit	Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Environment (MINAM), PROFONANPE
Name of co-implementing Agency	n/a	Names of Other Project Partners	SERFOR-MINAGRI, INIA, SERNANP, INDECOPI-DIN, INDECOPI-CNPIO, CENSI-INS-MINSA, IIAP, PRODUCE, Cosmo Ingredients
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esen	EA: Manager/Representative	Jessica Amanzo Alcántara
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Tea Garcia-Huidobro	EA: Project Manager	Jessica Amanzo Alcántara
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Rachel Kagiri	EA: Finance Manager	Christian Bueno Montaldo
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Gloritzel Frangakis	EA: Communications lead, if relevant

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Thematic: Nature Action Foundational: Environmental governance	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	3: Healthy and productive ecosystems 4: Environmental Governance
TM: PoW Indicator(s)	Nature Action: Outcome 2A/ Output 2.9/ indicator (i) Environmental Governance: indicator (ii)		
EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Peru UNDAF 2017-2021 1.1. 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.		
EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals	SDG 15: Life on Land	EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets	Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

2.2. GEF Core or

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
No GEF core indicators used				

Implementation Status **2023** 5th PIR (same as FY 2023)

	EA			
	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	5th PIR	HS	S	M
FY 2022	4th PIR	S	S	M
FY 2021	3rd PIR	S	MS	M
FY 2020	2nd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2019	1st PIR	MS	MU	M

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

During the first part of the reporting period, Covid-19 illness was less severe, but at the national level some restrictions on presential activities continued and impacted overall project delivery. Still, training and awareness raising events with indigenous groups in the context of the project's intercultural program were pursued as much as protocol and sanitary conditions allowed. As the overall pandemic context improved and considering the success of virtual events, the project kept this implementation modality too and was able to reach wider and larger audiences as a result. Hybrid learning activities (combination of face-to-face and virtual learning methods) were used.

Besides, the project was committed to continue supporting the implementation of the national regulation on Access to Genetic Resources and their Derivatives, approved in July 2021.

Component 1: The project sought to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Peru by strengthening national institutional capacities in terms of access to genetic resources and fair and equitable participation. With the implementation of the National ABS Mechanism, the project was able to facilitate inter-institutional coordination among the Competent Authorities (SERFOR, INIA, PRODUCE, SERNANP, MINAM and INDECOPI) to reach technical agreements and generate synergies that allowed the construction of unified technical criteria and the treatment of cases related to ABS. These efforts have contributed to a reduction in access request processing times, and the developed internal guidelines and directives for managing access to genetic resources and their derivatives. During the reporting period, the process took an average of 61 working days required for grating a permit. Until december 2022 from a total of 58 access contract granted since the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol (on October 2014), this includes 2 addendums, which were notified in the ABS Clearing House Mechanism. In addition, a publication has been prepared on wild flora species with real or potential value for research, development and innovation activities, based on the methodology developed for the identification and prioritization of wild flora and fauna species. The project also facilitated intersectoral and communal efforts to promote the registry of traditional knowledge on genetic resources in 3 regions (Loreto, Amazonas and Moquegua).

Component 2: Under this componente, the project followed an awareness and communication strategy on Access and Distribution of Benefits (APB), achieving the participation of more than 7,406 stakeholders in training sessions, of which 42% were women. In addition, the workshops included informational materials tailored to the different stakeholders and the virtual modality contributed to securing outreach to broader audiences from the general public. In the second semester of 2022, the e-learning modules related on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing from their Utilization (ABS) were developed and hosted on the MINAM Platform. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) questionnaire was designed aimed at indigenous peoples, Academia, Civil Society and Business to determine the true level of knowledge of ABS, its regulation and the application of prior and informed consent (PIC) and Principles of mutually agreed terms (MAT). With the support of the Project, GENESPERU webpage (<https://genesperu.minam.gob.pe/>) was updated and has been launched. Through the GENES PERU webpage, managed by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), information and initiatives developed by the project were disseminated to provide key information, as well as publicize ABS processes in a transparent manner as a result of the efforts articulation for the conservation and sustainable use of their genetic resources and the protection of associated traditional knowledge.

Component 3:

The project provided technical and legal support to the Competent National Authorities and users of access to genetic resources. This accompaniment made it possible to identify the main critical points and obstacles, providing solutions that were executed in practice and through continuous assistance. A standardized tool for supervision and follow-up and its respective guidance was socialized with the National Competent Authorities, this tool is being used by PRODUCE and SERFOR.

Challenges:

- There are still delays related to internal approval of a hired service product.
- The fact that Peru's ABS system is currently conformed by 5 authorities leads to a complex system of coordination, which has been a major challenge for the project's implementation. This also includes the need to effectively coordination with authorities to deliver their co-financing reports on time, to elaborate closing reports and coordinate other required activities prior effective end of the project.

Main achievements:

- The identification of the interests, priorities and expectations of the representatives of indigenous peoples, as well as the recognition and respect of their previous knowledge to build new learnings was the main starting point for the process of building the Intercultural Training Program.
- The project made a turn incorporating a new communication strategy on content development, specifically on the creation of graphic and audiovisual materials with the narrative in terms of telling stories from the value proposal of the project, highlighting the participation of women in the conservation of traditional knowledge. Special attention was given to the preparation of materials with cultural, gender and intergenerational relevance.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

USD 8,921,778.23

EA: Actual to date:

USD 7,236,808.16

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

The planned co-financing for the entire duration of the project is USD 8,857,000.00 or 80.18% of the total project budget. Total co-financing mobilized to date was USD 6,061,159.13 or 68.43% of total projected co-financing. Although, active participation of counterpart institutions has been observed to date, some institutions report lower co-financing than expected. Due to COVID-19 situation, the government reduced budget to most public institutions, to reallocate it on health measurements.

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

10th Ordinary Session: 01-07-22
 11th Ordinary Session: 21-07-22
 12th Ordinary Session: 19-08-22
 13th Ordinary Session: 09-09-22
 14th Ordinary Session: 22-09-22
 15th Ordinary Session: 06-10-22
 16th Ordinary Session: 04-11-22
 17th Ordinary Session: 02-12-22
 18th Ordinary Session: 22-12-22
 Extraordinary Session: 27-04-23

EA: Stakeholder engagement
 (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

In total, the Project organized and supported 21 events during its fifth year, targeting all stakeholder groups (public servants, researchers, private sector, indigenous people and peasant communities, and the general public). The events included training and awareness-raising events, tailored to different target groups, were co-organized with the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and key partners (INDECOPI, PRODUCE, CIICAM, CONCYTEC and indigenous communities or organizations) reaching a total of 2059 participants. It is important to mention that more events oriented to indigenous people were organized (due to the progressive return to presential activities). In addition, on January 11th 2023 was held the closing workshop of the project.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

▼

EA: Gender mainstreaming
 (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Important progress has been made regarding the integration of a youth and gender approach during general events. The project has developed actions for the inclusion of a gender approach in capacity-building, awareness-raising and communication activities (participation during the second semester of 2022 indicates a 27% female participation). During public dissemination and awareness activities, participation and representation of decision-makers of different allied government institutions has been sought, and capacity-building activities strived to look for equity in participation. Gender and intercultural perspectives were included in the design of audio-visual materials. In relation to events provided to indigenous people's groups, special focus was given to ensure the participation of women and to obtain their demands and expectations to improve the intercultural program (ABS intercultural training program has been elaborated considering intercultural and gender approach).

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

▼

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

▼

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

▼

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project is expected to achieve positive environmental and social impacts by effectively integrating ABS implementation mechanisms within government policies and plans. Likewise, the increase of the ABS capacity of the staff has been key for the relevant institutions and stakeholders showing best practices in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol. In addition, the active participation of the representatives of the indigenous organizations during the events related to the elaboration of the Intercultural Training Program will help to guarantee a fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the use of associated traditional knowledge. Furthermore, the identification of more than 80 strategic floral species that contain genetic resources with potential for R&D, new ABS contracts and auto, the lessons learned from the procedures and strategies implemented, will benefit the conservation of biodiversity and lead to a better understanding of its value chain, environmental goods and services that will serve as an example of how ABS arrangements can be made and that will bring benefits to the country and local communities.

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

*A total of six intercultural guides and six infographics were elaborated. These documents have been translated to the following native languages: southern Quechua, Aymara, Ashaninka, and Awajun. Documents can be found on <https://genesperu.minam.gob.pe/>
 *Manuals were developed for the two DIN and CNBIO checkpoints. Within the framework of the new regulation, new versions of manuals were reviewed, updated, and built together with the Check Points.
 *Online ABS training modules were developed, the modules are housed in MINAM's "AULA APRENDE", a virtual platform classroom.
 *Development of a methodology for the identification and prioritization of species of wild flora and fauna of importance in research and development activities.
 *Guide to wild flora species with potential for R&D activities in relation to access to genetic resources.
 *Updating of the Information Platform on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits derived from their use in the country, GENES PERU webpage (<https://genesperu.minam.gob.pe/>).

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

*The process of identifying and registering traditional knowledge associated with the biological resource takes time and it is necessary to provide the conditions with a gender perspective that allow the permanence and attention of the people who will provide their knowledge.
 *The complexity of the institutionality and its impact on governance and governability was one of the main challenges of the project, the conformation of the National ABS Mechanism is considered as the main means of technical and legal inter-institutional articulation and allowed the construction of processes, procedures and criteria, under a common vision.
 *The construction and formulation of a strategic vision on the negotiation of benefits and fair and equitable participation within the framework of public policies is a task that must continue and must be an articulated, coordinated and led process by MINAM. This process should be nourished by the lessons learned, the exchange and the new experiences underway in the framework of negotiations for commercial purposes and enriched by the participation of direct actors of the system (companies and suppliers).

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

Our commitment to generate new spaces for awareness-raising and capacity-building related to ABS and Nagoya Protocol topics has led us to implement a diversity of events oriented to all our target groups. Active participation of indigenous groups was required to develop the intercultural training program, denominated "We are the inheritance that builds the future", receiving important input and suggestions from representatives of different native communities with a high female participation. This intercultural program will lead the training of future indigenous leaders on ABS topics, fulfilling one of our main goals.

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives: DO)

EA	EA						
Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
Strengthen national capacities for effective implementation of the access to genetic resources (ABS) and		EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	
Outcome 1							
The ABS national mechanism operates in a coordinated manner, following unified criteria and taking into account monitoring and supervision	# of Technical ABS Interinstitutional Coordination Mechanism established by GoP to articulate and monitors ABS	0 mechanism	1 mechanism	1 mechanism	1	During the First Extraordinary Session – 2020 of the Steering Committee, the "National ABS mechanism" was formed by: MINAM, Serfor, Inia, Produce, Sernanp, Indecopi and Concytec. An internal regulation was approved, stating that representatives from authorities are to be designated officially. This Mechanism aims to coordinate the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, genetic resources regimes and traditional knowledge associated with unified technical criteria and with common vision inter-institutional articulation. Therefore, agreement minutes are required for each meeting. Up to date, 36 meetings have taken place; achieving consensus on different topics, including standardization of formats, procedures, identification of potential solutions for bottlenecks, discussion of interpretation of regulation, and sharing experiences of benefit negotiation.	HS
	# of working days to process Collection Permits and Access Contracts	180-720 working days	180 working days	60 working days for permit 60 working days for contract	61 working days for a permit	During the last year, improvement was identified, bringing down the average number of working days required for granting a permit from 173 (last PIR) to 61. Time taken for evaluation of one contract has affected the general average; however, it can be noticed that these occurrences are decreasing since there is more casuistry.	HS
	% Approved cases with International Compliance Certificate (ICC) notified in ABS-CHM	0% cases notified	100% approved cases notified	100% approved cases notified	89.65% (52/58)	Until december 2022 from a total of 58 access contract granted since the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol (on October 2014), this includes 2 addendums. From the total access contract 52 were granted during the project lifetime. An increase of 4 IRCC from last report (48 IRCC up to Jun 2022) has been notified. The identification of the internal processes of each ANC and the bottlenecks has made it possible to advance in the processing of the IRCCs and reduce the time of the procedure.	S

	# of check points established and registered in ABS-CHM	2 check points	3 check points	4 check points	2	<p>A diagnostic of capacities and challenges for the implementation of checkpoints have been developed. In the new regulation, Peru recognizes only two Check Points, both of which have guidelines and received accompaniment and capacity strengthening actions. Nonetheless, due to the update of national ABS regulations, these manuals should be updated too.</p> <p>In addition, the new regulation indicates that national funding programs and agencies related to scientific research, development and innovation, and entrepreneurs based on genetic resources and its derivatives, could become Check Points. As part of this role, they would include the access contract or authorization to genetic resources as part of their requirements to request fundings.</p> <p>As result of coordination based on the new regulation, Prociencia (a funding program) has already included this requirement. To continue, analysis of other potential public funding programs and agencies is being developed.</p>	S
The national ABS system has reliable, timely and relevant information for benefit sharing negotiation strategies	# of strategic species that contain GR have systematized information regarding their potential for R&D	0	10 Preliminary analyses	10 analyses	80 analyses	<p>A general list of 40 prioritized strategic species that contain genetic resources has been elaborated. This list contains systematized information regarding their potential for research and development, as well as other relevant information. Additional specific analyses were performed resulting in a list of 40 wild plants and 40 animals' species with potential for research and development activities. This resulted in a publication of a book with specific information on the wild plants list and their descriptions, which can be found on GENESPERU webpage (https://genesperu.minam.gob.pe/guia-de-especies-de-flora-silvestre-con-potencial-para-actividades-de-id-en-relacion-con-el-acceso-a-recursos-geneticos/)</p>	HS
	1. # of initiatives analyzed and evaluated regarding the impacts of the distribution of benefits	0 analysis	4 Draft analyses	4: Final analysis with lessons learned and recommendations	5	<p>A document that contains guidelines for negotiation has been elaborated in coordination with MINAM; in order to serve as a tool for the negotiation and subscription of the terms of said contracts. This document includes a model contract based on the criteria, elements and issues addressed in the negotiation strategy.</p> <p>In order to analyze benefit sharing, at least 10 initiatives were identified, and draft analyses of 9 initiatives were performed. The draft analyses of 5 initiatives consist of an in-depth look at the administrative procedures, while another document includes applicants' perspectives. Accordingly, these documents describe bottlenecks arising from administrative process delays and negotiation difficulties, among others, and signal lessons learnt.</p> <p>Among the analyzed initiatives there are 2 signed agreement, the terms for which can't be shared by the authorities due to restrictions regarding confidential information.</p>	HS
Outcome 2							
	% of target groups exposed to awareness program on ABS, differentiating gender and youth	TBD in Year 1	At least 50%	100% target groups (mentioned in outcome) informed of ABS	100%	Up to this date, several awareness, and training events have been provided to different target groups and reached a total of 7,406 participants.	HS
	% of participants in online course and interactive modules disaggregated by gender achieving the minimum mark in the capacity survey	0	80% Course 1	80% Course 2	80%	In the first trimester of 2023 the Online ABS training modules were developed. The modules housed in MINAM's "AULA APRENDE" (training platform) will be launched in the second semester of 2023. The participant will take a comprehensive evaluation at the end of the course, which will address the various topics taught throughout the modules.	S

Relevant actors from public, private, academic/scientific/ technical, society, and indigenous people, aware and with training on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing	# national indigenous organizations (as per Law 27811) contributing in ABS via intercultural training program, with emphasis on gender-based traditional knowledge and application	0	3	7	100%	ABS intercultural training program has been elaborated, this program has been developed considering intercultural and gender approach. Thanks to the participation of representatives from different indigenous and peasant communities, the proposal has been improved by their contributions, comments, and demands during this period. During the second bimester of 2022 the intercultural training program was launched with workshops in Lima, Amazonas and Lambayeque. During these events approximately 176 people, from 15 regions nationwide, participated. Participants were representatives of 8 indigenous peoples (Ashaninka, Aymara, Awajún, Kwichua, Kukama Kukamiria, Quechua, Shipibo Conibo and Wampis). Between 2019 and 2022 the participation of women in the Program has been 58.74%. Also, adults, youth, adolescents, and children from organizations of indigenous peoples and communities from different regions of the country have been included.	HS
	# of users and providers from ongoing initiatives scoring at least 2 TT Score Section 1 and Section 2	0 TT Scores Section1 Indicators: 11: 1 12: 0 13: 0 and Section 2 Indicator 2: 0	At least 3 initiatives have a draft MAT for ABS TT Scores Section1 Indicators: 11: 2 12: 1 13: 1 and Section 2 Indicator 2: 1	At least 3 initiatives have a MAT negotiated for ABS TT Scores Section1 Indicators: 11: 3 12: 2 13: 2 and Section 2 Indicator 2: 2	3 MATs TT Scores Section 1 Indicator: 11: 3 12: 3 13: 0 Section 2 Indicator: 2: 2	Results show that at least 3 initiatives have negotiated and agreed on MAT for ABS. Regarding TT scores, we have found that (i) all authorities have developed procedures or contractual models that are being tested on ABS pilot projects; (ii) the country has legislation regarding access to TK associated with genetic resources; recommendations about requirements for MAT associated with TK are being developed; (iii) Model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of TK associated with genetic resources are not developed; (iv) several agreements (MAT) have been negotiated and signed between users and the peruvian State (as provider of genetic resources).	S

Outcome 3

Conservation and sustainable use of local biodiversity is improved through interventions that will lead to a better and more efficient application of ABS measures in the country.	# of Access Contracts with International Compliance Certificate (ICC)	1 (changed during the first workshop)	1 Draft ABS contract	1 ABS contract with ICC in compliance with national ABS regime and NP	4	The PMU contributed to increase awareness in ABS authorities of the importance of ICC. Up to December 2022, four access contracts and IRCC with commercial purposes have been granted.	HS
	# of initiatives comply with the conditions stipulated in the contracts/ agreements in accordance with the National ABS Monitoring System	0	1	2	4	PMU has been constantly helping the authorities during their monitoring process; As part of the implementation of the new ABS regulations, changes have been implemented in the monitoring system. Consequently, a National ABS Monitoring System was not implemented; instead, each authority will be in charge of monitoring compliance with their contracts. As a result, 4 initiatives have submitted final reports on compliance with the conditions stipulated in the contracts. These reports demonstrated that the stipulated deadlines were met.	S

For joint projects with other agencies, and where applicable, ratings should also be discussed with the UNEP Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress: IP)

EA	EA	EA	EA	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Output	Expected completion date (according to latest Workplan)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)		
Under Comp 1					

Output 1.a.1: Fully functional and coordinated ABS system using updated or new documentation and procedures adequate to the Nagoya Protocol (including PIC and MAT), including guides for users and providers, and exchanging information through the national ABS information platform and the ABS-CHM					
Activity 1.a.1.1: Update guidelines and standard procedures for access management in accordance with national regulations and Nagoya Protocol	Oct 31st, 2022	95%	100%	After a national and inter-institutional process of construction and consultation with academia, companies, government institutions and indigenous peoples' organizations, the approval of a new national regulation was achieved, Supreme Decree No. 019-2021- MINAM (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legal/2035447-019-2021-MINAM), this regulation incorporates the regional framework of ABS and the principles of the Nagoya Protocol was approved and includes not only standardization criteria but procedures and guidelines as well.	S
Activity 1.a.1.2: Adapt sectorial procedures to updated standard procedures.	Oct 31st, 2022	95%	100%	Related to actions for activity 1.a.1.1., specific analysis of sectorial procedures was elaborated, this included the analysis of the new authority (SERNANP). Analysis allowed the integration of SERNANP to the former 3 authorities (Serfor, Inia and Produce), defining their fields of action. From a regional perspective, in coordination with the Secretariat of the Andean Community of Nations (known in Spanish as CAN), activities were developed aiming to promote a regional analysis for the updating of the regional legislation D391 (Decision 391 – CAN) and to provide necessary legal elements for its possible update.	S
Activity 1. a.1.3.: Update, launch and improve national access platform (GENES-Peru), including a virtual pilot application of standard procedures for its validation.	Aug 31st, 2022	80%	85%	The virtual application (platform) of GENES Peru was updated to process requirements for access to genetic resources. The virtual application (platform) first trial was launched and results were approved by authorities, and an integration trial with MINAM and SERFOR is being tested. Due to the complexity in the institutions information systems, and their particular processes, in the case of PRODUCE and SERNANP it is needed to generate the conditions for a later integration into GENES PERU platform This activity will continue until the trial with SERFOR proves to be completely operative.	MS
Activity 1.a.1.4: Develop guidelines for officials, users and suppliers, with emphasis on the PIC and MAT.	Oct 31 st , 2022	10%	100%	The new regulation establishes conditions and requirements to obtain a PIC or MAT for any utilisation of Peruvian genetic resources. Based on this, guidelines were developed, following Nagoya Protocol and regional regulation guidelines. PIC and MAT guidelines for utilization of traditional knowledge have been developed for officials, suppliers and users.	S
Activity 1.a.1.5.: Design a methodology for the development of intercultural guides of access to traditional knowledge and benefit sharing.	Sep 01 st , 2021	100%	100%	A methodology for the development of intercultural guides was designed, constructed and validated within the framework of a process of consultation and participation of representatives of indigenous peoples. This activity was completed in prior periods and was addressed together with activity 1.a.1.6.	HS
Activity 1.a.1.6.: Develop intercultural guides of access to traditional knowledge, in native languages (Quechua, Aymara, Ashaninka and	Nov 01 st , 2021	100%	100%	Completed in prior period. A total of six intercultural guides and six infographics were elaborated based on the methodology developed. These documents have been translated to the following native languages: southern Quechua Aymara, Ashaninka, and Awajun. Documents can be found on https://genesperu.minam.gob.pe/	HS
Activity 1.a.1.7.: Articulate interagency and community efforts to boost the recording of TK associated with genetic resources.	Jul 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in prior period. As part of the articulation, presentational workshops were implemented in several communities; the objective was to provide information regarding the importance of recording traditional knowledge and its conservation and to register communities' traditional knowledge when required. The development and use of culturally relevant material, such as intercultural guides and the participation of cultural mediators, also made it possible to promote and achieve records of collective knowledge. Registration was performed on 5 communities (from 3 different regions).	HS
Activity 1.a.1.8.: Conduct a legal - technical diagnosis for the regularization of cases of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge use with access purposes, which do not have proper authorization.	Jul 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in prior period. Legal - technical diagnosis has been elaborated in coordination with ABS authorities and CNBio in order to identify illegal cases and for the implementation of the proposal for regularization of ABS activities. Nonetheless, the new ABS regulation states a route for the regularization of access. ABS authorities are currently leading the work to improve their internal procedures, with support provided by the project.	HS
Activity 1.a.1.9.: Participate in national, regional (CAN) and international training to strengthen the functionality of the national ABS system	Dec 01 st , 2022	80%	100%	A series of training courses were developed for officials of ABS authorities and others related to the ABS system, such as Training in State Modernization, General Administrative Procedure, Training in Biotechnology and Digital Sequences, The Nagoya focal point of Peru has participated and attended the Conference of the Parties on Biodiversity (COP 15) strengthening its capacities for greater functionality of the ABS System.	S
Activity 1.a.1.10: Translate officially regulations, general guidelines, and national guidelines for access into English and make them available in the CHM	Nov 31 st , 2021	100%	100%	Translation to English of the updated national regulation was achieved. However, an official translation of the national regulations is required in order to become available in GenesPeru web page.	MS

Output 1.a.2: Checkpoints set up along the different stages of the use of GRs and associated TK, and corresponding manuals prepared for these points					
Activity 1.a.2.1.: Identify and analyze the functions and capabilities of institutions to become new checkpoints, along the value chain of the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	Jul 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	Within the framework of the new regulations, Article 60 of the Regulation on Access to Genetic Resources and their Derivatives approved in 2021, only two Check Points were established: INDECOPI and the National Commission against Biopiracy. Nonetheless, CONCYTEC has included the fulfillment of national regulation as requirement for providing grants and funds; for those cases which are related to access to genetic resources, CONCYTEC will request to start the application process for the access authorization or contract. Therefore, when implementing this role, CONCYTEC is acting as a Funding Agency that can be considered as a Check Point.	S
Activity 1.a.2.2.: Adapt tools for collecting and reporting information relevant for the monitoring that corresponds to the checkpoints.	Jul 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	Within the framework of the new regulation, new versions of manuals were reviewed, updated, and built together with the Check Points.	S
Activity 1.a.2.3.: Exchange and systematize experiences and good practices of the checkpoints, led by the governing body.	Jul 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	The systematization of experiences and good practice of the checkpoints has been carried out in the identification of cases of illegal access and with respect to their actions as checkpoints. The Project supported CNBio in conducting a workshop to evaluate how they would proceed to detect cases of illegal access.	S
Output 1.a.3: Cases of illegal access to wild, cultivated and hydrobiological genetic resources, including associated TK, prioritized and registered by the National Commission against Biopiracy, as part of the measures of monitoring the utilization of genetic resources established by the Nagoya Protocol (Annex 4.7.3)					
Activity 1.a.3.1: Develop a methodology and obtain software support for expanding the identification and assessment of illegal access cases to wild, cultivated and hydrobiological genetic resources, including associated traditional knowledge.	Nov 01 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in the previous period. Software was acquired in October, 2019, for broadening the identification and assessment of unauthorized access to genetic resources and associated TK. This required an agreement between MINAM and INDECOPI. As part of the monitoring, CNBio's (through INDECOPI) result report (on the use of this software) has been presented. As part of the agreement, license has been acquired for one more year, during 2022.	S
Activity 1.a.3.2: Document and report cases of identified and assessed illegal access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	Jul 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in the previous period. Since the CNBio has been using the software, a total of 168 potential biopiracy cases (associated with 34 biological resources) were identified; of these 23 cases were resolved favorably (the rest is under evaluation). CNBio will keep reporting cases of identified illegal access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.	S
Activity 1.a.3.3.: Design defensive strategies against acts of identified and assessed illegal access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, taking into account the particular characteristics of each case	Jul 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in the previous period. A consultancy elaborated a defensive strategy against illegal access. A workshop to present and validate the strategy was carried out in September 2021. Defensive strategies are being used by CNBio. The Manual for the CNBio's Check Point includes the CNBio's effectiveness strategy related to policies based on the use of genetic resources and/or traditional to associated knowledge.	S
Activity 1.a.3.4.: Systematize experiences and best practices about the identification of illegal access cases and the application of defensive strategies on emblematic cases.	Jul 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	Two documents were also developed: a systematization of good practices of checkpoints (including DIN-Indecopi and CNBio) and a document on good practices of CNBio for the identification of cases of illegal access.	S
Output 1.b.1.: Information on species (wild, cultivated and hydrobiological) containing genetic resources with potential for research and development activities, compiled and systematized in the platform Genes Peru, including distribution and conservation status					

Activity 1.b.1.1: Establish a methodology for the systematization of information on the potential use in research and development of genetic resources of priority species and associated traditional knowledge	Jul 01 st , 2019	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. Two consultants developed a methodology for the systematization of information related to the potential use of genetic resources and TK on research and development activities, presented at a workshop in April 2019. The methodology was used to update the preliminary list of species included in the ProDoc. The criteria used for this methodology was used for the prioritization of species for each sector.	S
Activity 1.b.1.2: Compile, analyze and systematize information on the potential use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, of prioritized species, in research and development activities.	Nov 01 st , 2020	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. Project staff has analyzed the preliminary list of 10 species included in the ProDoc based on the methodology developed. A consultant updated and expanded the list (up to 40 species prioritized) using additional information from field visits to ex situ collection located in Lima and two regions of Peru and information from international sources (in coordination with activity 1.b.1.3.). Additionally, a list of wild flora and fauna with potential for research and development activities was elaborated.	S
Activity 1.b.1.3: Generate databases and incorporate the analysis results of the potential use for R & D of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge of prioritized species in national information platform.	Nov 01 st , 2020	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. A database was generated using additional information from field visits to ex situ collection located in Lima and two regions of Peru and information from international sources (in coordination with activity 1.b.1.2.). Database was updated with information from the analysis of wild flora and fauna with potential for research and development of activities.	S
Activity 1.b.1.4: Publish a document on the potential use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge about prioritized species for R & D activities.	Jul 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	Wild flora document has been digitally published on GenesPeru webpage (https://genesperu.minam.gob.pe/guia-de-especies-de-flora-silvestre-con-potencial-para-actividades-de-id-en-relacion-con-el-acceso-a-recursos-geneticos/). In addition, a guide to fauna species with potential for R&D activities in Peru has been developed, and is in the process of being reviewed by the SERFOR Communications Office for subsequent publication.	S
Output 1.b.2.: Benefits derived from use of genetic resources and associated TK in on-going research and development projects, identified, classified and assessed, strengthening the expertise of national authorities in this respect, and setting basis for future negotiations.					
Activity 1.b.2.1.: Carry out a study on negotiation, fair and equitable participation, besides the impact on the profits of on-going R & D projects, based on interviews and surveys to researchers, companies and suppliers.	Jul 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in the previous period. Training session on benefit sharing negotiation and contracts was provided. This workshop aimed to increase authorities' negotiation capacities and to improve the understanding of potential value of genetic resources. A study was also carried out on the conditions established in Law No. 27811 to achieve a fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the use of collective knowledge, in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, including interviews with indigenous companies and organizations.	S
Activity 1.b.2.2.: Identify and analyze 4 ongoing initiatives / projects / entrepreneurship related to access to GRs and their impacts on the area of benefits distribution	Dec 01 st , 2020	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. Project team has examined benefits included in access contracts listed in MINAM database. Even though commercial ABS contracts have been granted in Peru, due to the confidentiality clauses included, it has not been possible to analyze impacts of economic benefits from ABS contracts. Information regarding benefits posted in the ABS-CHM has been analyzed, providing inputs to ABS authorities regarding the potential benefits that can be identified from the use of genetic resources and their derivate.	S
Activity 1.b.2.3.: Identify and analyze the potential benefits to negotiate for the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge of prioritized species on the basis of their potential use and value	Mar 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. A training workshop was held on negotiation and benefit-sharing contracts. This workshop aimed to increase the negotiating capacities of authorities and improve understanding of the potential value of genetic resources. Besides, a consultancy proposed a monetary compensation scheme that allows the valorization of possible benefits to be obtained from the use of genetic resources. A national consultancy analyzed the conditions established under Law 27811 in order to achieve a fair and equitable distribution of benefits derived from the use of traditional knowledge under Nagoya Protocol.	S
Activity 1.b.2.4.: Develop a document of negotiation and benefits sharing's good practices based on the studies conducted, which will serve as support to the establishment of the strategic framework for benefit negotiation	Jan 01 st , 2021	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. A document that contains guidelines for negotiation has been elaborated in coordination with MINAM; this contains a proposed contract format, to be used by ABS authorities, based on the criteria, elements and issues addressed in the negotiation strategy.	S

Under Comp 2

Output 2.a.1.: Awareness raising activities (using existing informative materials, and new ones when needed) on the Nagoya Protocol directed towards government officials, academics, researchers, society, communicators and general public.					
Activity 2.a.1.1: Design communication strategy	Mar 01st, 2019	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. Communication strategy was developed. The contents that were generated within the framework of the communication actions are available in the various communication channels of the Ministry of the Environment (GENES PERU webpage, Facebook, Twitter, others).	S
Activity 2.a.1.2: Design corporate image of the project	Mar 01st, 2019	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. Project's corporate image was developed. In terms of the image of the Project, we worked to standardize the graphic pieces, seeking to align the graphic line to the requirements of the MINAM	S
Activity 2.a.1.3: Design ABS awareness campaign directed to the sectors identified in section 2.a.1 that includes tools to measure impacts (surveys).	May 01 st , 2019	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. An awareness campaign, including dissemination materials, was developed for the project, CAP surveys have been developed. As part of the implementation, services were hired to design and implement virtual webinars related to ABS and Nagoya Protocol.	S
Activity 2.a.1.4: Develop materials for dissemination campaign in Spanish.	Oct 31 st , 2022	88%	100%	The corporate project image has been designed; basic project material was elaborated and produced (brochure, blocks, and bags – made from recycled material), digital materials developed are being disseminated through GENESPERU web page. With regard to the development of content, specifically on the creation of graphic and audiovisual pieces, the narrative has been standardized in terms of telling stories based on the value propositions of the project, highlighting the participation of women in the conservation of traditional knowledge. Special attention was given to the preparation of materials with cultural, gender and intergenerational relevance.	HS
Activity 2.a.1.5.: Organize events to raise awareness of importance of GRs and ABS	Oct 31 st , 2022	85%	100%	The management of the events was developed in a strategic way focusing on the stakeholders of the Project, generating material and utilitarian communication pieces and including the equal participation of men and women, as well as strategic allies of the Project.	HS
Activity 2.a.1.6.: Design, launch and maintain a website for the project	Dec 01 st , 2020	100%	100%	Although the project will not have its own website (due to internal MINAM's regulation), MINAM has provided a formal website that has been used to share information developed by the project on ABS. Information can be found on: https://genesperu.minam.gob.pe/	S
Output 2.a.2.: Interactive training modules on management of access to genetic resources and associated TK, based on the national law and the Nagoya protocol, each one designed and directed towards a specific target group: government officials, academic researchers and entrepreneurs					
Activity 2.a.2.1: Deepen the identification of officials, researchers and entrepreneurs' expectations and demands related to ABS.	Dec 01 st , 2018	100%	100%	This activity was completed in prior periods. Special attention was given to the preparation of materials with cultural, gender and intergenerational relevance.	S
Activity 2.a.2.2: Conformation of the Academic Committee	Jan 01 st , 2019	100%	100%	This activity was completed in prior periods. The Academic Committee was conformed, including 3 regional universities (Universidad Nacional de Tumbes (UNT), Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana (UNAP), Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad de Cusco (UNSAAC)) and 1 national university (Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (UNALM)).	S
Activity 2.a.2.3.: Design a training program on ABS (syllabus, methodology, teaching materials and thematic modules).	Mar 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	This activity was completed in the previous period. A team of consultants was hired to develop both ABS and intercultural training programs (with activity 2.a.3.3.). Training program information had to be updated due to the approval of the new ABS regulation; final modules have been organized and elaborated. The training program on ABS is virtualized and is hosted on the MINAM's Platform. This activity was addressed together with activity 2.a.3.3.	S
Activity 2.a.2.4.: Make alliances with selected academic institutions, one national and 3 regional universities, in order to provide the training program on ABS.	Apr 01 st , 2021	100%	100%	During 2019, coordination has been made with 3 regional universities (UNSAAC, UNT, and UNAP) and a national university in Lima (UNALM) to provide the ABS training program. MINAM will present the training program on ABS to academic institutions in the second semester of 2023.	S
Activity 2.a.2.5.: Develop an interactive module on legal and procedural aspects of the ABS and an interactive module on fair and equitable benefits negotiation.	Jul 31 st , 2022	50%	100%	The online training program on ABS, that includes an interactive module on legal and procedural aspects of ABS, has been done in the first semester of 2023.	HS

Activity 2.a.2.6.: Design the virtual platform for the training program in ABS.	Jul 31 st , 2022	20%	100%	Since the first semester of 2023, the modules are housed in MINAM's "AULA APRENDE", a virtual platform classroom. Coordination has been carried out with the Directorates responsible for MINAM.	HS
Activity 2.a.2.7.: Launch the in-person / virtual training program (which includes interactive modules) in the national academic institution.	Dec 01 st , 2022	0%	50%	The modules are housed in MINAM's "AULA APRENDE", a virtual platform classroom and will be launched in the second semester of 2023	MS
Activity 2.a.2.8.: Provide annually the training program in ABS, one at national level and 3 at macro-regional level.	Dec 01 st , 2022	0%	20%	National and macro-regional trainings have yet to be provided annually. The modules are housed in MINAM's "AULA APRENDE", a virtual platform classroom and will be launched in the second semester of 2023. The course has not yet been taught.	MS
Activity 2.a.2.9.: Launch the online training program platform (which includes thematic modules).	Dec 01 st , 2022	0%	50%	The modules housed in MINAM's "AULA APRENDE" (training platform) will be launched in the second semester of 2023.	MS
Output 2.a.3.: Intercultural training program oriented towards indigenous peoples and peasants' communities regarding ABS and TK, including gender equity criteria.					
Activity 2.a.3.1.: Prepare a diagnosis of the expectations and demands of indigenous peoples and peasant communities regarding ABS of traditional knowledge.	Jan 01 st , 2020	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. In 2020, the Project Team co-organized (with MINAM) three workshops oriented to indigenous people and peasant communities. During these events, the consultant, hired to prepare a diagnosis, carried out interviews with main indigenous representatives in order to obtain information for the diagnosis. The diagnosis obtained provided important information that will be used to develop training sessions and approach strategies. This analysis is also considered on activity 2.a.3.3., for the adequate work strategy to implement the intercultural training program.	S
Activity 2.a.3.2: Conformation of the intercultural training team.	Jan 01 st , 2019	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. Intercultural training team has been conformed, and has held three sessions. During 2019, in coordination with CENSI, MINCU, MINEDU, INDECOPI, and CNBIO, two sessions were held in order to analyze partial results and provide inputs for the development of the intercultural training program (activity 2.a.3.3.).	S
Activity 2.a.3.3.: Design the training program in intercultural valuation of traditional knowledge associated to GRs (content, intercultural guidelines for dialogue and intercultural training module).	Jul 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	The process of designing, building and improving the proposal of the intercultural training program went hand in hand with the organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples developing participatory workshops in regions at the national level.	HS
Activity 2.a.3.4.: Conduct consultation workshops (2) for socialization and adjust the intercultural valuation training program.	Jul 31 st , 2022	60%	100%	In relation to the process of consultation and validation of the final proposal, two workshops were held in the city of Lima where 24 people from 12 regions (Ayacucho, Cusco, Junin, Lima, Loreto, Madre De Dios, Moquegua, Piura, Puno, San Martín, Tumbes and Ucayali) from 6 indigenous organizations representing the country participated.	HS
Activity 2.a.3.5.: Develop intercultural module for the training program on intercultural valuation of TK associated to genetic resources, integrating gender elements	Jul 31 st , 2022	60%	100%	The Intercultural Training Program consists of six modules and incorporates a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach. The modules have been proposed, adjusted and improved throughout the sessions in the workshops at the national level with the important participation of methodologists and specialists in bilingual intercultural education. The Modules are : Module 1 Learning in community: building from our previous knowledge; Module 2 Strengthening my facilitator skills; Module 3 Natural Wealth: Biological and Genetic Diversity; Module 4 Traditional knowledge and its importance; Module 5 Fair and equitable benefit-sharing; Module 6 Building my communal plan.	HS
Activity 2.a.3.6.: Launch the training program in intercultural valuation of TK associated to GRs (including intercultural module basis) to national and community organizations of indigenous people.	Dec 01 st , 2022	0%	100%	The intercultural training program aimed at adults was launched with workshops in Lima, Amazonas and Lambayeque. During these events approximately 176 people, from 15 regions nationwide, participated. Participants were representatives of 8 indigenous peoples (Ashaninka, Aymara, Awajún, Kwichua, Kukama Kukamiria, Quechua, Shipibo Conibo and Wampis). The methodology of the proposal of Intercultural Training Program is in the last stage of validation by the Ministry of Culture, the competent authority in the matter.	HS
Activity 2.a.3.7.: Provide annually the training program in intercultural valuation of TK associated with genetic resources, one at national level and 3 at macro-regional level	Dec 01 st , 2022	0%	20%	Regular annual trainings have yet to take place. The program is being reviewed by the Ministry of Culture, Competent Authority that safeguards and revalues the traditional and ancestral knowledge and practices of indigenous or native peoples and promotes national policies to guarantee their rights.	MS

Activity 2.a.3.8.: Post intercultural training program and module on the online training program platform	Dec 01 st , 2022	0%	0%	The program is being reviewed by the Ministry of Culture, Competent Authority on Indigenous Peoples.	MS
Output 2.a.4.: Assistance for providers to promote and facilitate their negotiation capacity and for users to promote and achieve legal certainty in ABS contracts, in 3 ongoing initiatives under negotiation (Cacao, Quina, Doncella).					
Activity 2.a.4.1.: Conform technical support team for pilots	Jan 01 st , 2019	100%	100%	Completed in prior periods. The technical support team was created, and it is integrated by the project team and consultants and depending on the expertise needed for each activities a specialist of the DGB was designated.	S
Activity 2.a.4.2.: Guide users of each selected initiatives on the requirements and procedures to comply for completing the access authorization application.	Oct 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in the previous period. Technical support was hired to provide orientation to users; this allowed users to organize their requesting files and to complete requirements, decreasing the number of rejected files, and reducing the work load on functionaries from authorities.	S
Activity 2.a.4.3.: Guide and accompany users and providers of each initiative in the process of obtaining PIC.	Oct 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in the previous period. A PIC guideline for traditional knowledge access was developed in coordination with INDECOPI.	S
Activity 2.a.4.4.: Guide providers in the valorization of genetic resources and / or traditional knowledge to be accessed and the potential benefits to negotiate under fair and equitable conditions.	Oct 31 st , 2022	60%	80%	The Guide for the Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Use of Collective Knowledge has been developed in a participatory framework with suppliers. In the supplier guide, it is incorporated into the accessory contracts related to MAT and benefits. The study carried out on the conditions established in Law No. 27811 to achieve the fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the use of collective knowledge, included an analysis in order to valorization.	S
Activity 2.a.4.5.: Guide in accessory contract negotiation to be subscribed between users and providers of each initiative, leaving open the possibility of incorporating additional benefits in the contracts during project implementation	Oct 31 st , 2022	90%	90%	The Guide for the Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Use of Collective Knowledge has been developed in a participatory framework with suppliers. In the supplier guide, it is incorporated into the accessory contracts related to MAT and benefits. Likewise, the study carried out on the conditions established in Law No. 27811 to achieve the fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the use of collective knowledge included an analysis for its valorization. Is also important to develop guidelines for the negotiation of accessory contracts to be signed between users of access to genetic resources and providers of biological resources, property administrators and the national support institution.	S
Activity 2.a.4.6.: Systematize and publish experiences	Oct 31 st , 2022	20%	60%	The experiences and lessons learned are in process of recopilation and sistematization as part of Activity 3.a.1.8., and will be finished in the last phase of the project. The focus will be on inputs for developing a guidance document with proposals for improving the internal procedures of the authorities, enhancement the negotiation procedures and the benefits of future cases. Publication of experiences will likely be in electronic format.	S
Under Comp 3					
Output 3.a.1.: Ongoing research and innovation project (fragrance and cosmetics) based on native genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, supported by the project to comply with national ABS legislation and the Nagoya Protocol throughout the chain of research and development.					
Activity 3.a.1.1.: Train users of the pilot project for updating their knowledge of the ABS regulatory framework, procedures to be followed and documents to be submitted for requesting access authorization.	Oct 31 st , 2022	100%	100%	Completed in the previous period. As part of the strategy to train users, services were hired to identify and prioritize initiatives from each sector. Technical and legal support was provided to users from each prioritized initiative in order to improve their knowledge of the ABS regulatory framework, procedures to be followed and documents to be submitted for requesting required access authorization. As result, all identified users have been trained on the new regulation and PMU will continue to provide information when required.	S

Activity 3.a.1.2.: Guide and accompany users in the compilation and submission of the documents required for the process of access authorization, including National Support Institutes.	Oct 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	Technical and legal support was provided in order to guide and accompany users for the correct compilation and submission process. Furthermore, bottlenecks in the process were identified and potential strategies to overcome them were proposed and implemented. Results showed a reduction of time invested for the evaluation process, meaning there was an improvement on request files compilation and submission. Due to the success of this support, additional support was secured until the end of the project. It is important to indicate that this accompaniment allowed us to identify the main critical points and obstacles in this stage of the procedure, providing solutions, such as process improvement, format development, information management, among others. The strategy of providing personalized accompaniment as a project, but in close coordination with the Authority, allowed greater speed in the processes, in addition to greater confidence to the user who continued the processes of presenting documents hand in hand with this accompaniment.	HS
Activity 3.a.1.3.: Provide support to the staff in the evaluation of dossiers and field visits to the location where initiatives are located.	Oct 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	As required, technical and legal support was provided to staff of the four authorities in order to reduce identified bottlenecks, evaluation time and to increase Authorities' effectiveness. The project's strategy of having a group of specialists (biologists, biotechnologists with research experience) and legal specialists with experience in procedures, aimed at technically accompanying each of the authorities throughout the ABS implementation process, allowed the formation of a solid authority-project team. The technical accompaniment not only provided support but also strengthened the implementation of the ABS and accompanied the specialists of the Authorities in different processes and procedures, including the stage of evaluation of files and the processes of prior controls.	HS
Activity 3.a.1.4.: Guide users of each pilot project on addressing observations made to the access request by the AAE, SERNANP and / or MINAM	Oct 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	Technical support was provided to users of prioritized projects in order to address observations made to access requests. Results showed a reduction of the response time taken by users, and a decrease of second observations. Due to the success of this support, and considering there are on-going access requests, this activity will be extended through 2022. The strategy of the project to have the technical and legal accompaniments destined to accompany each of the authorities, also allowed the strengthening in the guide and accompaniment to the user since it was carried out in conjunction with the competent authority. Thus, the information provided to users had the supervision of the authority, which allowed to reduce the times of the reviews and responses of both parties. This allowed the project to provide personalized technical and legal support, but at the same time endorsed by the Authority	HS
Activity 3.a.1.5.: Provide support to the competent authorities' officials in the valorization of genetic resources and / or traditional knowledge to be accessed and on the potential benefits to negotiate under fair and equitable conditions, according to the purposes of each pilot project.	Oct 31 st , 2022	80%	100%	The identification and systematization of relevant studies on the application of monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from access to genetic resources at the international level were carried out, as well as the identification of monetary and non-monetary compensation schemes in international regulations. Legal support was provided to develop a diagnosis related to the negotiation of benefits for access contracts.	HS
Activity 3.a.1.6.: Facilitate the process of negotiating access agreements to be signed between each pilot users and officials from the AAE, leaving open the possibility of incorporating additional benefits during project implementation	Oct 31 st , 2022	80%	100%	Legal support was provided to develop a methodology for negotiation of access contract to genetic resources. Furthermore, legal advice was given to authorities in order to facilitate the process of negotiating access agreements. The support resulted in the issuance of various contracts and authorizations of which 5 are for commercial purposes for cultivated species (3 with national universities, 1 with natural person and 1 with company) and four applications in process of contracts for commercial purposes for species of wild flora.	HS
Activity 3.a.1.7.: Monitor the subscription of the access contract and its addendums	Oct 31 st , 2022	90%	100%	Services were hired in order to support authorities for the monitoring of subscription of access contracts, the legal and technical accompaniments supported this activity both for the signing of the resolutions and contracts and their respective addenda.	HS
Activity 3.a.1.8.: Evaluate the experience and lessons learned for the development of a guidance document with proposals for improving negotiation procedures and the benefits of future cases.	Oct 31 st , 2022	60%	80%	The experiences and lessons learned are in process of recopilation and sistematization, and will be finished in the last phase of the project. This information will be input for the development of a guidance document with proposals for improving the internal procedures of the authorities, enhancement the negotiation procedures and the benefits of future cases.	S
Output 3.a.2.: At least two on-going research projects (Cosmo Peru-Molle fragrance and U of Copenhagen-Mauka) will be analyzed/monitored as a test for the national ABS monitoring system, serving as a learning experience for government officials.					

Activity 3.a.2.1.: Develop and validate in a participatory manner a guide for supervision and monitoring (use traceability, impact on the conservation of genetic resources and / or TK, breach of contractual terms, etc.).	Jun 30 th , 2022	70%	100%	As part of the legal and technical support provided to ABS authorities, identification of opened contracts (granted prior the change of the regulation) was performed. Monitoring process were applied in order to identify whether there was compliance of agreements and commitments or not. As a result, consultants proposed a monitoring methodology to be implemented. This activity extended to the end of 2022. As a result, there was a standard proposal for follow-up and monitoring methodology for each of the authorities that was implemented in each of them.	S
Activity 3.a.2.2.: Apply supervision and monitoring guidance in on-going cases of Cosmo Peru and other cases, including field visits to project locations	Jul 01 st , 2022	70%	100%	As part of the technical and legal support, supervision and monitoring tool has been provided, resulting in the submission of the first 4 cases of benefits compliance reports.	S
Activity 3.a.2.3.: Make necessary adjustments to the monitoring and tracking guidance and process (feedback) based on the experience of the cases.	Oct 01 st , 2022	0%	100%	The application of follow-up and monitoring was carried out in each and every one of the authorities with contracts awarded (SERFOR, INIA and PRODUCE) this valuable experience was not only focused on the ongoing contracts identified in Prodoc from a control perspective, but follow-up and monitoring was identified as an important process that contributes and directly feeds to the improvement of the processes of negotiation of benefits. Based on the experiences, it was possible to identify needs, critical points and points of improvement on a vision of change management. The compliance reports were used as input and as an important source of lessons learned for the development of the standardized tool and supervision and monitoring guide.	HS
Activity 3.a.2.4.: Publish the supervision and monitoring guidance and hold one meeting for socializing the results with competent authorities and institutions linked to ABS to share experiences	Dec 1 st 2022	0%	100%	The standardized tool for supervision and follow-up and its respective guidance was socialized with the National Competent Authorities. The tool is in operation at PRODUCE and SERFOR.	HS

The UNEP Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).



4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable. Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable. Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver		Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

5th PIR

automatic formula

EA: Insert ALL the risks identified at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous PIRs (1, 2, 3, etc), current PIR, and MTR. Use the last row to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk Rating								Variation respect to last rating	
	Risk affecting:	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Risk 1: Some outputs may suffer delays. For example, awareness events, including the implementation of ABS and intercultural training programs, were affected by limitations resulted from COVID-19; also, the implementation of the new regulation has made an impact on activity's completion.	Outcome / outputs									
	Outcomes 1.a, 1.b 2.a, 3.a Outputs 1.a.1, 1.a.2, 1.b.2, 2.a.2, 2.a.3, 2.a.4, 3.a.2	M	M	M	S	M	L		↓	The delay caused by COVID-19 measures, as well as the implementation of the new regulations, did affect the implementation of component 2. However during this period the activities were implemented almost normally. The incorporation of face-to-face activities with indigenous peoples were increasing until the end of 2022.

<p>Risk 2: It is possible that some situations considered “risks” may have to do with actual contract contents, in particular with clauses on benefit sharing, change of use, and intellectual property. As consequence of not being able to analyze access contracts with monetary benefits, general negotiation experience cannot be shared.</p>	<p>Outcomes 1.a, 1.b, 3.a Outputs 1.a.1, 1.b.2, 2.a.4, 3.a.1, 3.a.2</p>	M	M	M	S	M	M		=	<p>A guide document containing guidelines for negotiation was prepared. A diagnosis on the regulatory framework and institutional capacities for negotiation was made, as well as technical and legal support was provided to the authorities. This enabled to achieve four contracts for commercial purposes until december 2022. Considering individual cases, authorities are obtaining specific experience on benefit negotiation; however, a colaborative analysis and experiences exchange among national competent authoties can not be done on commercial cases, due to confidentiality clauses of the contratc access. Nonetheless, general experience were discussed allowing the ABS system to improve negotiation skills. It is important to note that, since ABS specialists do not have economic background, benefit negotiation still requires guidance to achieve a better fair and equitable negotiation for the country.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Inability to reach consensus to define unified criteria or make the necessary legal adjustments, above all, those beyond the purely technical and more dependent on political will of higher-level officials, or states, as in the case of Decision 391</p>	<p>All Outcomes & outputs</p>	L	M	M	M	L	L		=	<p>At the national level, the regulations for access to genetic resources were updated, for a better national implementation of ABS, more predictable and standardized. This process (which began in 2018 and ended in July 2021) has allowed the authorities in charge of ABS implementation to unify technical and procedural criteria established in Decision 391. In addition, the formation and consolidation of the ABS National Mechanism proved to be a space of articulated work in which the competent authorities in ABS matters can build consensus. The formation of this group and the implementation of technical and legal support for the authorities have proven to be an excellent strategy to overcome possible problems, especially in unstable political conditions.</p>
<p>Risk 4: Initial strategy (based on identified pilot) was modified due to the scenario change since the elaboration to the implementation period. A new strategy, based on working with on-going initiatives, is being implemented; nonetheless, there is a risk of not enough initiatives to work with / Possible changes in timing of case studies and pilots could affect project flow, implementation and time frame of key deliverables (see Appendix 6)</p>	<p>Outcomes, 1.a, 3.a, Outputs 2.a.4, 3.a.1, 3.a.2</p>	M	M	M	M	L	L		=	<p>Strategy implemented, based on working with on-going initiatives, has been successful and resulted in several access contracts provided. Furthermore, learnt lessons from these cases allowed to improve procedures and to decrease number of rejected cases. The chosen strategy also provided room to train potential users in general, providing them priority according to the state of their access request. Up to date, Peru has granted five access contracts with commercial purposes</p>
<p>Risk 5: Lack of sufficient local experts on ABS and TK</p>	<p>All Outcomes & outputs</p>	M	M	M	M	M	M		=	<p>The project strategy of providing technical and legal support to each competent national authority has allowed the development of capacities of new generations of young technicians and the consolidation of legal capacities. The capacity building activities provided, the construction and unification process implemented (linking the technical criteria with the regulation process), and the space for technical discussion offered by the national mechanism, allowed the project to have more experts available, but they are still few and insufficient. It is required to strengthen the national cappacities, specially in the national competent authorities institutions.</p>

Risk 6: Lack of support for project activities from indigenous and local communities as well as key stakeholders
Risk 7: Not obtaining the access permit required for the implementation of the pilots.
Risk 8: Low interest in the project by newly elected government officials
Risk 9: Since ABS and Biosafety are currently considered new terms for indigenous people, confusion can occur regarding the meaning and application of each of them. This misunderstanding or lack of knowledge regarding both could lead to the rejection of their implementation.

All Outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	H	L	M		↓	During the last year, and considering the improvement in the Covid-19 situation (and the security measures taken), an increase in the participation of indigenous organizations was observed. The field visits were implemented from the second semester of 2021, allowing PMU to reach more organizations in situ along 2022. This allowed the development of the intercultural training program activities.
Outcomes, 1.a, 3.a Outputs 2.a.4, 3.a.1, 3.a.2	M	M	M	L	L	L		=	As reported the previous year, the change in project strategy (of those initially identified) made possible the support users of genetic resources by assistance to meet the requirements, resulting in a decrease in the number of days to obtain the contract. This process was made in coordination with the national competent authorities.
All Outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	L	M	L		↓	Changes in the directorates responsible of the procedures of access to genetic resources have had impact in the technical teams, causing a decrease in the capacity to deal with ABS contracts requests and the attention to users.
Outcomes 2.a Outputs 1.a.1, 1.b.2, 2.a.1, 2.a.3, 2.a.4	H	M	M	M	M	M		=	As reported the previous year, indigenous organizations have participated on more events organized by the project and allies. This provided several training spaces where ABS topics were discussed.

Consolidated project risk

	N.A.	M	M	M	M	M			This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.
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4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Risk 2: It is possible that some situations considered "risks" may have to do with actual contract contents, in particular with clauses on benefit sharing, change of use, and intellectual property. As consequence of not being able to analyze access contracts with monetary benefits, general negotiation experience cannot be shared.	The analysis of benefit-sharing negotiations involves interinstitutional assessments and non-commercial contracts, due to limitations with sharing privileged information with commercial contracts. In the next period, the intention was to have assessments from international experts on benefit negotiation that can relate to ABS topics.	A systematization of the information was carried out for the identification of Common Criteria used by the Competent Authorities in the negotiation processes	It is planned to update the Guidelines for the negotiation of contracts for access to genetic resources and their derivatives for commercial purposes.	Dec 31st 2023	MINAM and UNEP
Risk 5: Lack of sufficient local experts on ABS and TK	Special attention was paid to training national technical and legal specialists, in particular competent authorities, to increase their knowledge on ABS.	Provide technical and legal support to each authority has made it possible to develop new capacities for young technicians and legal capacities in ABS. The intercultural training program was developed, which will allow the sensitization and training of indigenous leaders in ABS matters to continue.	Trainings and intercultural activities will continue during and after the final phase of the project	Until project completion and beyond	MINAM and partners
Risk 6: Lack of support for project activities from indigenous and local communities as well as key stakeholders	Considering the improvement in the health situation due to COVID 19, it was decided that the field visits would begin to be implemented at the end of 2021 and 2022.	The majority of indigenous communities have participated in the project and been represented in the Steering Committee. Despite culturally-sensitive ABS training, there are still some differing positions among indigenous organizations, specially due to the new presidencies in the organizations.	There will be direct liaisons with key indigenous leaders and coordinators in the closing period of the project, acting first-and-foremost through Steering Committee delegates.	Until project completion	MINAM
Risk 9: Since ABS and Biosafety are currently considered new terms for indigenous people, confusion can occur regarding the meaning and application of each of them. This misunderstanding or lack of knowledge regarding both could lead to the rejection of their implementation.	Based on previous success, the PMU will continue providing constant training on ABS to ensure long term understanding, and to work on reaching a higher number of communities. The implementation of an intercultural methodology has proven to be an excellent tool to obtain desired results; therefore, the implementation of the intercultural ABS training program remains a priority.	The intercultural training program was designed and built hand in hand with the organizations and representatives of indigenous organizations through participatory workshops in regions at the national level. It was attended by 13 organizations of indigenous peoples and peasant communities (AIDSESP, AIDECOS, CCP, CNA, CONAP, FENMUCARINAP, FEQUEBAP, ONAMIAP, OEPIAP, ORGAMUNAMA, Youth Organization of Paruro, Nuqanchik Maronijei Noshaninka Network and UNCA), approximately 294 representatives from 24 regions of the country accompanied this process.	This risk is covered by the measures that will be taken in relation to Risks 5 and 6		
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities		The PMU no longer has a dedicated project coordinator and work team, and comprises instead Ministry staff, who maintain a number of other functions in addition to project management. Nevertheless, a large team is backstopping and there is an institutional commitment to finalising the project effectively.	MINAM is committed to continue covering project management tasks, until the project finalises, spreading out tasks to avoid a full work load on one person	Until project completion	MINAM
Implementation schedule		A No Cost Extension (NCE) request has been presented to UNEP to add a final phase to the project and allow use of remnant funds in closing activities.	NCE needs to be finalised, so as to use additional execution months to ensure 100% utilizations of funds and completion of all major activities	Before end of Q3 2023	MINAM and UNEP

Budget		Budget revisions have been carried out on a yearly basis, while adjustments have been necessary, this risk overall does not threaten project delivery	Final budget pending for 2023/2024 competition phase	Before end of Q3 2023	MINAM and UNEP
Reporting		The PMU no longer has a dedicated project coordinator and work team, and comprises instead Ministry staff, who maintain a number of other functions in addition to project management. Nevertheless, a large team is backstopping and there is an institutional commitment to finalising the project effectively.	This risk is covered by the measures that will be taken in relation to Management Structure risk		
Capacity to deliver		The PMU no longer has a dedicated project coordinator and work team, and comprises instead Profonanpe staff and Environmental Ministry staff .	This risk is covered by the measures that will be taken in relation to Management Structure risk		

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.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor amendments	Changes
Results framework	No
Components and cost	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No
Financial management	No
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP
Original Legal Instrument		
Amendment 1	Revision	
Extension 1	Extension	14-aug-21

Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
14-Sep-21	30-Jun-23	

GEO Location Information: (EA)

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames(<http://www.geonames.org/>) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)(<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

Location Name <small>Required field</small>	Latitude <small>Required field</small>	Longitude <small>Required field</small>	Geo Name ID <small>Required field if the location is not an exact site</small>	Location Description <small>Optional text field</small>	Activity Description <small>Optional text field</small>
Lince - Lima - Lima	-12.08579	-77.03567		Meeting centre of hotel	Implementation workshop "Building Together: Intercultural Training Program "
San Rafael - San Martín	-7.02644	-76.49568		Indigenous community centre	Registry of Traditional Knowledge "Collective records related to genetic resources of indigenous peoples in the San Martín region – Native Community San Rafael"
San Rafael - San Martín	-7.02644	-76.49568		Indigenous community centre	Implementation workshop "The ABC of ABS for children from the educational institution EIB 00725 - San Rafael Native Community in the San Martín region"
Condorcانqui - Sawi Entsa - San Martín	-4.16515	-78.0384		Indigenous community centre	Registry of Traditional Knowledge "Collective records related to genetic resources of indigenous peoples in the San Martín region - Sawi Entsa Native Community"
Condorcانqui - Sawi Entsa - San Martín	-4.16515	-78.0384		Indigenous community centre	Implementation workshop "The ABC of ABS for children of the educational institution EIB 1241 - Sawi Entsa Native Community in the San Martín region "
Moyobamba - Morroyacu - San Martín	-5.83028	-77.0175		Indigenous community centre	Implementation workshop "The ABC of ABS for children from the educational institution EIB 00625 - Morroyacu Community in the San Martín region "
Moyobamba - Nueva Vida - San Martín	-5.81083	-77.00111		Indigenous community centre	Registry of Traditional Knowledge "Collective records related to genetic resources of indigenous peoples in the San Martín region – Native Community Nueva vida"
Moyobamba - Nueva Vida - San Martín	-5.81083	-77.00111		Indigenous community centre	Implementation workshop "The ABC of ABS for children of the educational institution EIB 00988 - Native Community New life in the San Martín region"
Bagua - Pakul - Amazonas	-5.09006	-78.39972		Indigenous community centre	Registry of Traditional Knowledge "Collective records related to genetic resources of indigenous peoples in the region of Amazonas-Pakul Native Community "

Bagua - Pakui - Amazonas	-5.09006	-78.39972		Indigenous community centre	Implementation workshop "The ABC of ABS for children from the educational institution EIB 16726 - Pakui Native Community in the Amazonas region"
Bagua - Shushug - Amazonas	-5.20238	-78.32294		Indigenous community centre	Registry of Traditional Knowledge "Collective records related to genetic resources of indigenous peoples in the Amazonas region- Shushug Native Community"
Bagua - Shushug - Amazonas	-5.20238	-78.32294		Indigenous community centre	Implementation workshop "The ABC of ABS for children from the educational institution EIB 16354 - Shushug Native Community in the Amazonas region"
Huaracayo - Amazonas	-4.66667	-78.1		Indigenous community centre	Registry of Traditional Knowledge "Collective records related to genetic resources of indigenous peoples in the region of Amazonas- Huaracayo Native Community"
Huaracayo - Amazonas	-4.66667	-78.1		Indigenous community centre	Implementation workshop "The ABC of ABS for children from the educational institution EIB 16310 - Huaracayo Native Community in the Amazonas region "
Chachapoyas - Amazonas	-6.23169	-77.86903		University Auditorium	Implementation workshop Intercultural Training Program "We are heritage that builds the Future"
Morrope - Lambayeque	-6.53536	-80.01104		Public school	Implementation workshop The ABC of ABS within the framework of the Intercultural Training Program "We are heritage that builds the Future" at IEGECOM Monteverde
Morrope - Lambayeque	-6.53536	-80.01104		Rural community centre	Implementation workshop The ABC of ABS within the framework of the Intercultural Training Program "We are heritage that builds the Future" in the San Pedro de Morrope Rural Community
Bagua - Amazonas	-5.63311	-78.53431		University Auditorium	Replica Workshop "Strengthening capacities in relevant issues for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Peru" at the Fabiola Salazar Leguía de Bagua National Intercultural University
Wawas - Amazonas	-4.99303	-78.38557		Indigenous community centre	Replication Workshop "Strengthening of capacities in relevant issues for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Peru" in the Wawas Native Community

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[* Annex any linked geospatial file]









