



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Peru
Project Title:	Sustainable management of agro-biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through globally important agricultural heritage systems (GIAHS) approach
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/PER/045/GFF
GEF ID:	9092
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of the Environment, Huancavelica Regional Government, Apurimac Regional Government, Cusco Regional Government, Puno Regional Government, Arequipa Regional Government, Municipality of Atiquipa, National Association of Ecological Producers of Peru (ANPE), Peruvian Agroecological Consortium (CAP), PROFONANPE, FAO.
Project Duration:	48 months (4 years)
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<p><i>This section should be completed by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Projects with 1st project implementation report (PIR) -Projects could re-submit the coordinates if they have changed, or if the Project Management Unit (PMU) now has more updated coordinates <p>S 16° 17' 3" W 69° 54' 22" Acora – Puno S 13° 5' 9" W 72° 1' 33" Lares – Cusco S 12° 33' 24" W 75° 2' 40" Laria – Huancavelica S 13° 58' 9" W 73° 27' 29" Tumay Huaraca – Apurímac S 12° 47' 44" W 72° 6' 18" Yanatile – Cusco S 15° 41' 21" W 74° 18' 13" Atiquipa - Arequipa</p>

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	02/01/2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	27/09/2018
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	27/09/2022
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	27/09/2022

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

Actual Implementation End Date³:	31-12-2022
--	------------

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 9,369,864
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/PRODOC⁴:	USD 79,431,874
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 3.982.772
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 22,900,479

Review and Evaluation

Date of most recent Project Steering Committee meeting:	26-07-21
Expected mid-term review date⁶:	01-12-2020
Actual Mid-term review date:	06-01-2021
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	No
Expected terminal evaluation date:	September 2022
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	No
Tracking tools/ core indicators required⁸	Yes

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MU
Overall implementation progress rating:	U
Overall risk rating:	S

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ The MTR should take place about half point between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	2 nd PIR
---	---------------------

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Cesar Francisco Sotomayor Calderón, Project Coordinator GIAHS / PROFONANPE	csotomayor@minam.gob.pe
Lead Technical Officer	Ana Posas, Agricultural Officer, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC)	Ana.PosasGuevara@fao.org
Budget Holder	Mariana Escobar Arango, FAO Representative in Peru	Mariana.EscobarArango@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Valeria González Riggio, Natural Resources Officer, FAO GEF Coordination Unit (OCB)	Valeria.GonzalezRiggio@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)
(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹¹²
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1.1 Agro-biodiversity is conserved in-situ and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner.	Area of target production landscapes, within Globally and Nationally Significant Landraces (traditional varieties) of ABD occur, that is under sustainable land management ¹³	Plans and regulatory instruments do not as yet provide for sustainable management to favour ABD.	150,000ha	312,046ha (estimated total area of target localities, classified in the agricultural census as “under use”).	Nine communal management plans (<i>planes de vida</i>) are being prepared, three of which contain communal zoning maps, though none contain conservation agreements.	MS
	Improved conservation status of targeted ABD species in target localities, measured by increases in evenness. ¹⁴	32 native crops are managed over 10,647ha: baseline evenness status to be determined at project start.	37 native crops are managed over 13,308ha ¹⁵ .	40 native crops are managed on 15,970ha ¹⁶ .	A total of 10 crops are being managed. Since 2019, work has been underway to recover 149 cultivars (49 in 2019 and 140 in 2020) of potato, maize, quinoa, oca, olluco, añu, tarwi, maca, kiwicha, and cañihua through the Compensation for Agrobiodiversity Conservation Services (<i>Recompensas por Servicios de Conservación de la Agrobiodiversidad</i> , ReSCA) mechanism.	MS

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells as required to ensure one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework); therefore, this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ The GEF Secretariat uses a six-point rating system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

¹² This rating is based on the one provided by the mid-term evaluation.

¹³ Area of Andean landscape in the target districts covered by territorial land use plans and regulatory instruments, that provide for integrated management with potential to maintain the flows of ecosystem functions on which conservation of the ABD of livelihoods depends.

¹⁴ Biodiversity Monitoring Tool 7.1: Diversity status of targeted agrobiodiversity species.

¹⁵ A 15% increase in number of crops and a 25% increase in the area by the project mid-term.

¹⁶ A 25% increase in number of crops and a 50% increase in the area by the end of the project.

2021 Project Implementation Report

	Number of families, by gender, applying integrated management practices that favour the conservation of ABD ¹⁷ .	Target families manage ABD but without adequate provision or capacities to ensure its long term conservation		7,760 families in 58 communities, ¹⁸ including at least 35% of households led by women and 12% led by farmers less than 30 years old.	The project currently reaches 637 families (21.66%) in 60 farming communities, including 655 women (38.9%) and 274 youth (16.2%)	MS
Outcome 1.2 Andean landscapes are sustainably managed and restored, to ensure the flow of ecosystem services necessary for the maintenance of ABD and the sustainability of ABD production systems.	<i>Indicator SFM 5:</i> Area of forest restored and/or sustainably managed to enhance their capacity to provide ecosystem services required for agrobiodiversity conservation and production ¹⁹	Not available	30,000 ha	83,000ha	Progress has been made in reforesting 34 ha. The project is also supporting the preparation of a dossier required by MINAM for renewing the recognition of the Lomas de Atiquipa Private Conservation Area (<i>Área de Conservación Privada, ACP</i>). The Lomas de Atiquipa ACP was established in 2011.	U
Outcome 2.1 The marketing of ABD-based products has been enhanced to support the sustainable use of ABD and rural livelihoods.	Contribution of ABD and products to family economies	Average baseline household income = USD597/year (source: INEI 2007)		At least 25% increase in total incomes among the 7,800 farm families participating in the FFS attributable to ABD marketing, without detriment to gender distribution of economics benefits or to nutritional status of family members.	The completion of the baseline study has provided the project team with the necessary information on the income of the relevant agricultural producers disaggregated by land ownership. A further study is planned at the end of the project to measure the increase in income among beneficiaries.	U

¹⁷ Land Degradation Indicator 3.2

¹⁸ Approximately 50% of the total number of farmers in the target districts.

¹⁹ SFM Indicator 5

<p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>Enabling environment for the sustainable use of ABD strengthened</p>	<p>Number of regions that manage or operate enabling conditions for the sustainable use of ABD ²⁰</p>	<p>Not available</p>		<p>5 regions, covering 184,853 km², have an enabling environment strengthened for the sustainable use of ABD (4 national institutions, 5 regional governments, 5 local governments)</p>	<p>The Acora Municipal Environmental Commission has been created, and its management tools have been designed and approved. Participatory Guarantee Systems (Sistemas de Garantía Participativa, SGPs) have been established at the Acora District Council in Puno and at the Caraveli Provincial Council in Apurímac.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1</p> <p>Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/ good practices documented and disseminated.</p>	<p>Project implementation based on RBM and demonstrating sustainability.</p>			<p>Satisfactory ratings of PIRs, progress reports, and evaluations regarding project progress, effectiveness, and sustainability.</p>	<p>A PIR for 2019-2020 rated implementation progress as “Satisfactory.” Four progress reports have been conducted: two in 2019 and two in 2020. One mid-term review has also been completed, with an overall rating of “Unsatisfactory.”</p>	<p>MU</p>

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Agro-biodiversity is conserved in-situ and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue implementing recovery mechanisms for 189 at-risk cultivars and incentives for ABD conservation. b. Continue establishing FFS that emphasize plant health and seed management, along with seed banks, communal management plans (2021-2022), and technical assistance for ABD management. c. Systematise existing ABD-related information and produce dissemination materials (audio-visual presentations, summaries of best practices, information sheets, etc.) for the FFS. d. Continue defining procedures for designating and managing ABD zones in coordination with INIA, SERNANP, MINCUL, and MIDAGRI. e. Complete the process of creating Ecological Economic Zones (<i>Zonas Económicas Ecológicas</i>, ZEEs) in project areas as inputs for the Concerted Development Plans (<i>Planes de Desarrollo Concertados</i>, PDCs). 	<p>GEF ABD Project Team, conservationist producers, Biodiversity, SERNANP</p>	<p>Until:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jun 2022 b. Jun 2022 c. Jun 2022 d. Jun 2022 e. Mar 2022

²⁰ Description of target changed. Please refer to section Adjustment to the Project Strategy of this report for further detail on the changes made.

2021 Project Implementation Report

<p>Outcome 1.2 Andean landscapes are sustainably managed and restored, to ensure the flow of ecosystem services necessary for the maintenance of ABD and the sustainability of ABD production systems.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restore ecosystems with <i>Polylepis</i> spp, <i>Tara</i> spp, in Lares and Atiquipa. Maintain the infrastructure and management structure of the Atiquipa ACP. b. Establish communal agreements for the conservation and sustainable use of local ecosystems. c. Build capacity for ecosystem restoration with an emphasis on gender equity. d. Create compensation mechanisms to incentivise the conservation of ecosystem services. 	<p>GEF ABD Project in partnership with public organisations (ARMA)</p>	<p>Until:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jul 2022 b. Mar 2022 c. Jul 2022 d. Mar 2022
<p>Outcome 2.1 The marketing of ABD-based products has been enhanced to support the sustainable use of ABD and rural livelihoods.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expand the commercialization of producer associations in identified markets based on the marketing plans that have been developed. b. Identify and strengthen identified value chains for agrobiodiversity products through competitiveness plans and agreements between direct and indirect actors. c. Formulate and implement business plans for small enterprises and associations to improve their participation in value chains. d. Finalize the recognition of the origin designation for quinoa breeds and varieties in Puno. e. Achieve GIAHS certification for the identified area of Lares - Cusco. f. Form networks of young farmers dedicated to promoting the conservation, local consumption, and marketing of ABD products and expand the network of ABD purchasers and producers with action plans. g. Strengthen the collective brands AGROBIO and FRUTOS DE LA TIERRA to support the commercialisation of ABD products. h. Publish and disseminate the tools for the toolkit that is currently being prepared. 	<p>GEF ABD Project, local governments and producer associations, Peruvian Association of Consumers and Users (<i>Asociación Peruana de Consumidores y Usuarios</i>, ASPEC), and the National Association of Ecological Producers (<i>Asociación Nacional de Productores Ecológicos</i>, ANPE).</p>	<p>Until:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jun 2022 b. Jun 2022 c. Jun 2022 d. Jun 2022 e. Jun 2022 f. Jun 2022 g. Jun 2022 h. Jun 2022
<p>Outcome 3.1 Enabling environment for the sustainable use of ABD strengthened</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue implementing the institutional-strengthening and capacity-building plans for environmental information managers and users. b. Support the incorporation of sustainable ABD management guidelines (e.g., the EEZ approach) into the Concerted Development Plans (<i>Planes de Desarrollo Concertados</i>, PDCs) of subnational governments. 	<p>GEF ABD Project, regional and local governments</p>	<p>Until:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jun 2022 b. Jun 2022
<p>Outcome 4.1 Project implementation applies results-based management, and lessons learned/good practices are documented and disseminated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implement recommendations made during the mid-term evaluation. b. Establish a system for recording information and monitoring project management. c. Improve participatory monitoring. 	<p>GEF ABD Project, farmer communities, regional and local governments.</p>	<p>Until:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dec 2021 b. Sep 2021 c. Sep 2021

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Achievements at each PIR ²³					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments ²⁴ (describe any variance ²⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs)
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1. Participatory systems established in pilot localities for the recovery, generation, transfer and interchange of knowledge on the management and in situ conservation of ABD, combining traditional productive practices with conservation-minded technological advances.								
Number of FFSs established in target localities.	Q3 Y4	9 FFSs	12 FFSs				92%	Nine FFSs involving 608 farmers were established during the 2019–20 cropping season. The courses were completed in July 2020. Twelve FFSs have been established for the 2020–21 cropping season and will run from September 2020 through July 2021.
Number of sets of ancestral practices and traditional knowledge of by small farmers evaluated and characterized.	Q3 Y4	20 sets	72 sets				72%	
Output 1.1.2. Seed production, management, and supply systems ensuring farmer's access to high-quality and diverse ABD genetic								

²¹ Outputs as described in the project log frame or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

²² As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

²³ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

²⁴ Implementation status is based on the specific processes that will lead to the achievement of project goals.

²⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

material in accordance with their needs and conditions.								
Number of traditional ABD varieties held in communal seed bank, per target locality.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	
Number of varieties or genotypes in the target communities characterised in collaboration with INIA.	Q3 Y4	5	49				16%	Five quinoa cultivars have been identified and catalogued in collaboration with INIA in Puno, and 20 varieties have been evaluated based on traditional knowledge.
Output 1.1.3. Schemes to reward the maintenance of traditional ABD production systems, agreed in pilot localities								
Area of crops under payment agreements that reward the maintenance of traditional ABD management systems.	Q3 Y4	0Has.	893 Has.				73%	The progress reported has been achieved by implementing the RESCA compensation mechanism for ABD conservation. In addition, 189 cultivars of 10 crops have been recovered.
Output 1.1.4. Agrobiodiversity zones in the target localities evaluated for recognition in accordance with Peruvian legislation, with associated monitoring and management tools.								
Number of ABD zones with completed technical file ²⁶ .	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	The participatory process has been launched for three ABD zones, and the relevant technical files are being prepared.
Status of provisions and tools for monitoring conditions in candidate sites and agrobiodiversity zones, to guide agrobiodiversity conservation and management.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	One monitoring system for ABD has been established in 23 farming communities.
Output 1.1.5. Capacities and strategies for dissemination and communication of knowledge and lessons generated in the pilot sites.								

²⁶ Description of target changed. Please refer to section Adjustment to the Project Strategy of this report for further detail on the changes made.

2021 Project Implementation Report

Number of farmers and community leaders with technical / productive capacities strengthened through experience exchange.	Q3 Y4	8	29				11%	This activity is in progress, but the pandemic is a significant constraint on experience-sharing activities.
Output 1.2.1 Planning and management instruments established and strengthened at different scales in the landscape to promote the flows of ecosystem services needed for the maintenance of ABD and sustainability of ABD production systems.								
Number of district development plans that incorporate district ABD zoning frameworks.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	Communal zoning maps are being prepared as a first step in the EEZ approach to ABD zoning.
Number of districts with ecological-economic zoning (micro zoning) identify ABD zones developed with farmers.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	Progress is being made in the organisation of communal agreements, and the EEZ approach is being implemented in Atiquipa and Apurímac in collaboration with SERFOR.
Number of communities which authorities and local government representatives trained in incorporating ABD zoning into CDPs.	Q3 Y4	0	14 communities and 20 representatives				34%	Arrangements have been made with local governments and community leaders to provide training on incorporating ABD into district-level PDCs.
Number of forest management plans providing for sustainable management under landscape, gender, and intercultural approaches.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	Progress has been made in designing PDCs that reflect the EEZ approach.
Area covered by restoration and zoning plans.	Q3 Y4	0	34				0%	A forest-restoration campaign focusing on <i>Polylepis</i> was carried out in Lares, and support was provided for the renewal of the Atiquipa ACP with SERNANP.
Output 1.2.2. Financial and economic instruments supporting ecosystem restoration and the maintenance of ecosystem services of importance for ABD.								

2021 Project Implementation Report

Area under payment agreements that maintain the supply of ecosystem services from forests, wetlands, and grasslands.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	Progress has been made in identifying priority areas at the community level through the communal management plans process.
Output 1.2.3. Support programmes implemented for ecosystem restoration, for the maintenance of ecosystem services of importance for ABD.	Q3 Y4							
Number of packages of plans and tools for training and TA formulated and implemented.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	Progress has been made in the participatory design of training and technical-assistance packages and tools.
Number of target men and women participating in technical-assistance program with increased awareness of the importance of forests for ABD conservation.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	The production of seedlings, nurseries, and field installations are underway in the district of Lares in Cusco. Nursery-management actions have been carried out in Atiquipa (Arequipa), and forestation activities in Huancavelica and Apurimac are ongoing.
Output 2.1.1. strengthened market linkages between small-scale farmers (farming farmers and indigenous communities) and local and regional markets to support conservation through sustainable production of food and goods based on ABD.								
Number of producers of goods and services associations based on ABD linked to local, regional, and national markets.	Q2-Y4	06 associations linked to markets	16 associations linked to markets				53.%	Representatives of 24 associations have been trained in sustainable ABD production. Business plans are being developed to link to local, regional, and national markets. During the reporting period, markets for ABD products in the intervention areas were identified and evaluated. The project team participated in seven commercial events (ANPE Festival, Women's Network Fair, Peruanos Naturalmente, Expo Puno, ABD Fair, Chiara Fair and Trade mission to Lares) and identified 28 producer associations. <i>Note: The first PIR reported the number of producers linked to markets. This PIR reports the number of producer associations, in line with the initial indicator.</i>
Output 2.1.2. Value-chain strategy supported and strengthened to improve inclusion of small-scale producers, young and women, and								

2021 Project Implementation Report

creation of employment while enhancing the marketing of ABD products in the Andes.								
Number of value chain pilots operating.	Q2-Y4	0	0				0%	A consultancy has been implemented to identify, analyse, and prioritize value chains for ABD products in the areas of intervention. A conceptual framework for ABD value chains has also been developed. The 1 st PIR reported 10% progress on the completion of the consultancy terms of reference (ToR), but the contracting process was delayed due to bureaucratic issues not attributable to the project.
The number of small and medium-sized businesses that have developed and implemented a business plan for ABD crops and products.	Q2-Y4	0	0				0%	16 improvement plans are being developed to underpin the forthcoming business plans. As reported in the 1 st PIR, two ABD-product processing companies have been identified, and consultations with these firms are informing the design of the business plans.
Output 2.1.3. Geographical Indication (GI), ABD zone or similar labelling or certification standards developed for ABD-based products in the Andes.	Q2-Y4							
Number of labels related to ABD zones developed.	Q2-Y4	0	0				0%	The 1 st PIR reported progress on the development of the collective brand “Frutos de la Tierra” and the “Family Farming” product certification. The plan to strengthen the “Frutos de la Tierra” brand was fully implemented during the reporting period. However, MIDAGRI halted the process of developing the “Family Farming” certification.
Number of geographic indicators/ appellation of origin developed or strengthened contributing to the conservation or promotion of ABD ²⁷ .	Q2-Y4	0	0				0%	A consultancy is currently preparing a report on geographic indicators to underpin ABD conservation, and a regulatory council is being established to obtain formally recognized designations of origin for certain quinoa varieties and breeds in Puno.
Number of associations with organic certifications obtained (by third parties / internal control systems or	Q2-Y4	0	0				0%	During the reporting period, trainings in agroecological internal control systems were initiated in Lares, Laria, and Huayana. These trainings are complemented by the activities carried out under Output 3.1.3. The 1 st PIR reported the strengthening of two regional SGP councils and the formation of two local SGP

²⁷ Description of target changed. Please refer to section Adjustment to the Project Strategy of this report for further detail on the changes made.

2021 Project Implementation Report

through the Participatory Guarantee System - SGP) ²⁸ .								councils. Due to the issuance of DS.02.2020 -SENASA-MIDAGRI, these activities can no longer continue.
Number of producer associations incorporated in existing initiatives with standards and collective trademarks that value ABD.	Q2-Y4	0	16				100%	AGROBIO is a collective trademark used by producer associations that highlight the value of agrobiodiversity products, small-scale agriculture, and the traditional knowledge. Due to the informal status of some associations, temporary ownership of AGROBIO will be transferred to the associations currently using the brand. Once the remaining associations have completed the formalization process, AGROBIO will finalize its internal rules and regulations through a participatory process. In addition, a plan has been formulated to strengthen the collective brand "Frutos de la Tierra," which is owned by the National Association of Ecological Producers (ANPE).
Output 2.1.4 Multi-stakeholder networks and alliances established to promote the commercialisation of ABD-based products, increase market access, and improve livelihoods.	Q2-Y4							
Number of multi-actor network associations established and operating.	Q2-Y4	0	0				0%	The COVID-19 pandemic has made it impossible to implement the face-to-face meetings scheduled for this output. Nevertheless, two networks are in the process of being formed: (i) a network of consumers and producers of ABD products under an agreement with ASPEC; and (ii) a network of young farmers promoting the consumption and commercialisation of ABD.
Number of alliances between stakeholders on the valuation of ABD products and services.	Q4-Y3	0	2				80%	In this reporting period an agreement was formed with ASPEC to hold the Kusikuy Fair and develop the ECOAPP. An agreement has also been reached with ANPE for the use of the "Frutos de la Tierra" brand. The 1 st PIR described the exploration of possible alliances with ANPE, ASPEC, RAE Perú, and Slow Food. Due to the pandemic, the agreement with RAE Perú was no longer necessary, as their support was aimed at advising on fairs that would not be possible due to mobility restrictions. In addition, no agreement will be signed with Slow Food, which lacks the legal status required by PROFONANPE.

²⁸ Description of target changed. Please refer to section Adjustment to the Project Strategy of this report for further detail on the changes made.

Number of participants in interchanges and guided visits to share experiences with partnerships ²⁹ .	Q2-Y4	4	53				26.5%	In October 2019, four young farmers participated in the national SISAY meeting at which they exchanged knowledge with 75 young people from all over the country. 17 young farmers from Lares and 32 from Huayana, Chiara, Tumayhuaraca, and Chacampa participated in the replica of the SISAY young farmers meeting.
Output 2.1.5. Toolkit for improved access to guidance for promoting ABD products through market linkages and labelling strategies.	Q2-Y4							
Access of extension workers and other agricultural service providers to guidance on market linkages and value chain strategies ³⁰ .	Q2-Y4	.0	.0				0%	Virtual training tools for the marketing of ABD-based products are available. The topics covered include: (i) forming associations; (ii) costing and pricing, (iii) general marketing techniques; and (iv) specific marketing techniques for ABD products. In addition, a methodological tool for market assessment has been developed for ABD-based products, and other tools are being developed. The complete toolkit is expected to be ready by the end of the project's implementation period.
Output 3.1.1. Agrobiodiversity information collected, systematised, and disseminated among the institutions to improve decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of agrobiodiversity conservation programmes.	Q3-Y4							
Status of systems and capacities for information management incorporating the GENESPERU platform and the INIA information platform.	Q3-Y4	0	0				0%	The process for strengthening SIARs is being developed simultaneously in each regional government (GORE). In addition to the training provided and the equipment installed, 44 beneficiaries have been trained in managing environmental statistics, and 10 have been trained in data analysis and visualization. Capacity-building activities will continue while the new SIAR platform is being built in each region.

²⁹ Description of target changed. Please refer to section Adjustment to the Project Strategy of this report for further detail on the changes made.

³⁰ Description of target changed. Please refer to section Adjustment to the Project Strategy of this report for further detail on the changes made.

Output 3.1.2. Revised policies and planning instruments to incorporate the principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management in five project regions.	Q2-Y4							
Number of policy and planning tools reviewed to incorporate the principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management.	Q2-Y4	0	1				7.6%	Concerted Development Plans (<i>Planes de Desarrollo Concertados</i> , PDCs) are official government strategy documents designed by local authorities. Consultancy services have been contracted to support the preparation of five PDC over the reporting period. The formulation of the local PDCs is based on the guidelines provided by CEPLAN (National center of strategic planning), which is coordinating the process. ABD conservation principles and measures to support the recovery of vulnerable ecosystems are being integrated into the process for designing and updating the Regional Biodiversity Strategies.
Number of public investment projects designed to facilitate the implementation of the instruments	Q2-Y4	0	0				0%	A second call for proposals has been issued for consultancy services to support the elaboration of the Puno regional government's public investment program. ToRs for supporting the "green infrastructure" public investment program in Huancavelica have already been prepared. The project team is coordinating with the provincial government of Abancay to create a dossier for ABD conservation, the scope of which is currently being defined.
Output 3.1.3: Revised specific regulations and legal aspects are ready to allow the development and marketing of agrobiodiversity products.	Q2-Y4							

2021 Project Implementation Report

Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) and PGS Regional Councils	Q2-Y4	0	One regional SGP council formed (Cusco) One provincial council formed (Caravelí) and 1 district council formed (Acora).				No progress can be reported until the SGP procedure has been defined.	The mid-term review suggested a modification to the indicator, and this change is current pending approval by the Project Steering Committee and the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO). In the meantime, the project team continues to coordinate with SENASA to form SGP councils.
Traditional knowledge protection mechanisms for seed conservation.	Q2-Y4	0	0				0%	In coordination with FAO Peru, mechanisms for protecting traditional knowledge are being identified and evaluated, as the regulations of the responsible national institution (INDECOPI) do not allow for the registration of small producer families. Progress is being made in institutionalising spaces for traditional seed exchange by small producers.
Output 3.1.4: An inter-institutional coordination mechanism to ensure alignment and consistency in management of agro-ecosystem based on agrobiodiversity principles.	Q3-Y4							
Provisions for inter-institutional coordination to ensure the consistency of approaches to agro-ecosystem management.	Q3-Y4	0	0				0%	Strengthening the ABD Working Group requires the active participation of the project team in supporting workplan activities at the regional and local levels. The project has helped organise two national events and one international event designed to position ABD as a development axis in the new agenda of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The technical document "Perspective of Agrobiodiversity" has been developed for this purpose. The project team also participates in the Regional Environmental Commissions of Cusco, Apurímac, and Puno, as well as in the Biological Diversity Working Groups of Cusco and Apurímac. The Municipal Environmental Commission of Acora has been established, and commissions for Laria, Huayana and Atiquipa are in the process of being established.

2021 Project Implementation Report

Number of pilot communities with strengthened provisions and capacities in their organizational structures to provide for the conservation of ABD with a landscape approach.	Q3-Y4	0	0				0%	The project team is awaiting the finalization of communal agreements based on the communal management plans before proceeding with the establishment of conservation committees in 13 rural communities.
Output 3.1.5: Capacity-building program for institutional actors in territorial planning and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.	Q3-Y4							
Number of officials trained in territorial planning and sustainable use of ABD.	Q3-Y4		242 regional government officials trained. 52 local government officials trained.				50%	To provide training that addresses identified competence gaps, a virtual course on ZEE for local and regional government officials is currently being prepared and will be implemented in the first half of June 2021. Consultations are underway with FAO and PROFONANPE to contract service providers to administer the ABD course to national and subnational government officials. 172 regional government officials and 52 local officials have participated in assessing the institutional capacity of the regional and local governments of Cusco, Apurímac, Huancavelica, Puno, and Arequipa to implement the EEZ approach to ABD conservation. In addition, 30 officials involved in environmental issues were trained in preparing policy briefs, and 40 were trained in conflict management in local and regional environmental management systems.
Output 3.1.6: Communication and knowledge sharing strategies in agrobiodiversity services and benefits, traditional production practices, and the concept of NIAHS are available to a wide range of audiences for awareness, dissemination and replication.	Q3-Y4							
Access to knowledge on agrobiodiversity services and benefits.	Q3 - Y4	0	0				0%	A communication strategy is in place and will be adapted for each of the project's components according to the communication plan. A ToR has been submitted for approval, and the contracting process for the development of the communications plan has begun. Project information is currently disseminated through the websites of MINAM, FAO, PROFONANPE, and local governments.
Output 4.1.1: Project monitoring system operating and providing systematic information on progress in	Q3 Y4							

2021 Project Implementation Report

reaching expected outcomes and targets.								
Monitoring system designed and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets.	Q3 Y4	2 progress reports	One PIR Four progress reports				42%	A PIR and a progress report have been developed, and a proposed monitoring system for tracking outcomes and outputs against budget execution is under consideration.
Output 4.1.2: Instruments for stakeholder participation in project management.	Q3 Y4							
Degree of satisfaction among stakeholders regarding levels and effectiveness of participation in project management.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	A stakeholder survey has been proposed and is pending approval by PROFONANPE. If approved, the survey would be implemented in early late 2021 or early 2022.
Output 4.1.3: Project related best practices and lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholders groups.	Q3 Y4							
Publication containing best practices and lessons learned, together with plan for application of lessons learned.	Q3 Y4	0	0				0%	Four areas have been identified as priorities for knowledge management: (i) the identification of ADB varieties for restoration; (ii) the results of the Apachicuy Initiative; (iii) the effectiveness of the ReSCA mechanism ; and (iv) methods for estimating the economic and nutritional value of food from family farming that complements and/or substitutes the nutritional support provided by the national school feeding program (<i>Qali Warma</i>). A plan for applying lessons learned will be developed in the second half of 2021.

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes, and Challenges around Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

The 2019 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) allocated a budget of USD 1,288,532 for that year, of which USD 600,617 (47%) was executed. In 2020, USD 3,410,527 was allocated and USD 1,174,586 (34%) was executed. In the first quarter of 2021, USD 1,416,079 was allocated and USD 422,885³¹ was executed. Averaging the execution rates for both years and the first quarter of 2021 yields a rate of 36% of the programmed budget and 23% of the total project budget. The budget execution rate was 36% for Component 1 (USD 783,674); 25% for Component 2 (USD 559,418), 20% for Component 3 (USD 440,292); and 8% for Component 4 (USD 186,207).

Under **Outcome 1.1**, nine communal management plans are being created, three of which contain communal zoning maps, though none contain conservation agreements. The plans cover 189 cultivars of potato, maize, quinoa, oca, olluco, añu, tarwi, maca, kiwicha, and cañihua, which are in the process of recovery through the ReSCA mechanism. Starting with 49 cultivars in 2019, the agricultural campaign has now expanded to 140 cultivars and reaches 637 families (21.66% of the goal) across 60 farming communities. Beneficiaries include 655 women (38.9%) and 274 young people (16.2%). Under **Outcome 1.2**, 34 hectares have been reforested, and the project has supported the preparation of documents for formal recognition of the Lomas de Atiquipa ACP, which was established in 2011. Under **Outcome 3.1**, an Acora Municipal Environmental Commission has been established, and its management tools have been designed and approved. The SGP District Council of Acora in Puno and the SGP Provincial Council of Caraveli in Apurímac are awaiting confirmation of their legal status. Under **Outcome 4.1**, the 2020 PIR was rated with a rating of “Moderately Satisfactory.” Two project progress reports in 2020. One mid-term evaluation was also completed with an overall rating of “unsatisfactory.”

Output 1.1.1 contains two indicators. Progress on indicator one, the number of FFS established in target localities, is 92%. Progress on indicator two, the number of traditional practices and traditional knowledge of small farmers assessed and qualified, is 72%. Output 1.1.2. contains two indicators. Progress on the second indicator, the number of varieties or genotypes in the target communities identified in collaboration with INIA, is 16%. Output 1.1.3. contains one indicator. Progress on the indicator, areas of cultivation under payment agreements that reward the maintenance of traditional agrobiodiversity management systems, is 73%. No progress is reported on the targets in Outputs 1.1.4 and 1.1.5. Output 1.2.1 contains five indicators. Progress on the third indicator, the number of communities with authorities and local government representatives trained to incorporate ABD into their PDCs, is 34%. No progress is reported on the targets for Outputs 1.2.2 and 1.2.3. Output 2.1.1. contains one indicator. Progress on the indicator, the number of producer associations for ABD-based goods and services linked to local, regional, and national markets, is 53%. Output 2.1.3. contains four indicators. Progress on the fourth indicator, the number of producer

³¹ Reference amount. The quarterly financial report January – March 2021 is pending submission to FAO for review and validation.

associations incorporated into existing initiatives with collective standards and trademarks that value agrobiodiversity, is 100%. Output 2.1.4 contains three indicators. Progress on the second indicator, the number of partnerships established between stakeholders that impact the valuation of ABD-based products and services, is 80%. Progress on the third indicator, the number of participants in exchanges and guided visits to share experiences with partnerships, is 26.5%. No progress is reported on the targets for Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.5. Output 3.1.2 contains two indicators. Progress on the first indicator, the number of planning and policy instruments revised to incorporate the principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management, is 7.6%. No progress is reported on the targets for Outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.1.5, and 3.1.6. Output 4.1.1 contains one indicator. Progress on this indicator, the development of monitoring systems designed to provide systematic information on progress toward the expected results and objectives, is 42%. No progress is reported on the targets for Outputs 4.1.2 and 4.1.3.

Modules II and III of the seed-management and plant-health FFS continue to be implemented in 12 project areas. The project has registered and systematised 72 sets of traditional practices of small farmers. The ReSCA 2020 - 2021 mechanism continues to incentivise the recovery process for 140 native cultivars. Communal management plans are being developed to underpin community-level conservation agreements. Restoration processes have been established and incorporated into management plans in five districts.

During the period, 16 associations participated in local markets, regional markets, and the AGROBIO short-chain market. The market-identification consultancy for ABD and the training of the commercial articulators of each association made this outcome possible. The formulation of business plans for the associations in each area provided a roadmap for the sustainable commercialization of their activities.

A mid-term evaluation implemented between December 2020 and April 2021 rated the project's progress as "unsatisfactory" overall. This rating was driven by: (i) the modifications made in 2019 to the GEF Project Document (PRODOC) results framework and the budget approved by the GEF; (ii) a lack of clarity regarding responsibilities for project coordination and management; (iii) ineffective coordination mechanisms established in the PRODOC and the Operational Partner Agreement; (iv) the prioritisation of ABD management issues at the expense of other pillars of the globally important agricultural heritage systems (GIAHS) approach that could have a greater impact on conservation and local quality of life; (v) the lack of a monitoring and evaluation system and a solid knowledge-management strategy that facilitates the systematization and dissemination of experiences, good practices, and lessons learned; and (vi) limited technical and financial oversight due to the lack of permanent technical and administrative support from partner entities FAO, MINAM, and PROFONANPE, including the monitoring of co-financing. Circumstantial factors, including the exigencies of the COVID-19 pandemic and the modification of SGP regulations, also contributed to the "unsatisfactory" mid-term rating. The final mid-term evaluation report describes the findings up to the second year of project implementation (December 2020), detailing in a clear and specific manner the opportunities and technical and operational aspects that need to be improved to ensure the effective and cost-efficient implementation of the project in line with the country commitments stipulated in the PRODOC.

Following the evaluation, the Project Steering Committee held a meeting on April 16, 2021 to formulate a plan for aligning the project's results chain with the GEF, FAO GIAHS, and Core Indicators approach and with the original results framework established in the PRODOC. Project management, including the Director of the General Directorate of Biodiversity of MINAM, the Director of the General Directorate of Agrarian Policies of MIDAGRI, the Executive Director of PROFONANPE, and the BH of FAO Peru, are now leading a joint effort to implement the changes recommended in the evaluation. FAO Peru assigned a full-time professional to support the adjustment process and activated the FAO Project Task Force to ensure that FAO thematic experts contribute to the necessary changes.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

The delay in technical and budgetary implementation that occurred during the project's first year remained its most pressing challenge at the start of the second year. However, during the first few months of the second year the COVID-19 pandemic became the main obstacle to project implementation. Activities requiring face-to-face meetings, such as trainings, workshops, and courses, as well as activities involving the mobilisation of teams at sub-national level, were suspended. These delays substantially affected the project's technical and budgetary implementation rates, which fell below planned levels. In response, the teams revised their implementation plans and prioritised activities that could be carried out remotely. Adjustments were made to the work plan and budget for the April–December 2020 period. Starting in March 2020 and continuing through 2021, the pandemic limited opportunities for face-to-face interactions in farming communities, such as community assemblies, which were vital to the community agreements and training workshops supported by the project. FFSs were also adversely affected by the pandemic, as they require in-person meetings. In addition, the pandemic and related mobility restrictions have made it difficult for consultants to carry out their prescribed activities.

At the operational level, the mid-term evaluation highlighted the lack of clarity regarding the roles of implementing partners PROFONANPE and MINAM, as well as ambiguities in the project's internal governance arrangements, which have weakened project management and administration. The evaluation also described the absence of an approved Project Operating Manual that provides guidance to the implementing team and partners on operational processes and procedures as a major challenge, since many project outputs and activities have been implemented by external consultants. In addition, delays in the non-objection deadlines from FAO Peru and a lack of clarity around these requirements were also noted as important challenges that contributed to the project's limited technical and financial progress.

Finally, perhaps the most important factors that have affected the achievement of targets at the output and outcome levels have been the changes made to the results framework and budget. The 2019 Strategic Plan, approved in May 2019, includes modifications to outcomes,

outputs, and indicators relative to the PRODOC and Annex 2 of the Operational Partner Agreement. The 2019 Strategic Plan also adds two new outputs and 17 new indicators. These substantive changes were designed to increase the prominence of ABD-related activities relative to the GIAHS approach, which focuses on income generation among small producers and the recognition of their intellectual property and territorial assets. In addition, the budget revision generated a decrease in outcome 1.2, which is financed by the SFM GEF-6 incentive. Indeed, this outcome target (83,000 hectares) is far from being achieved (34 hectares). Moreover, the uncertainty caused by high rates of COVID-19 in the project's intervention regions and related lockdown measures led to the constant rescheduling of activities in 2020, undermining strategic planning and weakening coordination between project components. In addition to its direct impact on the project, the COVID-19 pandemic also prompted the closure of most markets for the sale of ABD products, including local and regional fairs, and many producers are unwilling to leave their communities to market their products. In this difficult context, the project has attempted to maintain operational flexibility by implementing its activities with local support from local agricultural experts (*yachachiqs/yatichiris*).

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section Two and Section Three of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective Rating ³²	FY2021 Implementation Progress Rating ³³	Comments/reasons ³⁴ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	The beneficiary households made progress in recovering agrobiodiversity at risk of reduction and loss. By using the GIAHS approach, they were able to incorporate forestry, natural pastures, ecosystem management, and product valorisation into their landscape management and management mechanism. Both the beneficiary households and the project team were able to carry out activities amid the pandemic, adapting their work to isolation and social distancing, including prohibitions on group meetings and the unwillingness producers to leave their communities.

³² **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

³³ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

³⁴ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<p>Budget Holder</p>	<p>MU</p>	<p>U</p>	<p>During this reporting period, the project implemented several activities that supported urgent government priorities, which diverted limited resources from the goals specified in the PRODOC. The project achieved “marginally unsatisfactory” progress on its objectives: of the 39 planned targets, only one has reached 100% completion, while six exceed 50% completion, and the other 32 have made little or no progress. The project’s demand-driven approach has meant carrying out activities that were deemed important by the local authorities, but which did not necessarily contribute to the project’s objectives.</p> <p>Moreover, a Project Operational Manual has yet to be finalized, and the mid-term evaluation found that coordination and decision-making mechanisms are not functioning properly. These factors contributed to the overall rating of “unsatisfactory,” and the evaluation recommended that the implementing partners completely reorganize the project by aligning execution with the objectives and target populations specified in the project’s design.</p> <p>In the final quarter of this reporting period, the project’s leadership, with support from the FAO Project Task Force, has begun revising project execution in line with the strategies, activities, budget, and indicators set out in the PRODOC. With the support of FAO, the project team has reoriented the governance, administrative, financial, and monitoring procedures to ensure effective, efficient, and results-based project execution.</p>
<p>GEF Operational Focal Point</p>	<p>MU</p>	<p>MU</p>	<p>Despite serious internal and external challenges, the project achieved important progress in key areas, including the recovery of 49 native cultivars of potato, corn, and quinoa in four regions, which was accomplished with the participation of 608 households in 36 farming communities. However, the pandemic seriously limited the execution of in-person activities such as “bio fairs,” trainings, and internships, among others, contributing to low rates of physical and financial execution (23%).</p> <p>In this context, it is necessary to analyze the project’s core administrative processes (e.g., the submission and clearance of expenditures, the use of the “no objection” mechanism, deadlines for ToR approval and product reviews, the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, etc.) that affected execution during the first months of 2021. Moreover, the new version of the Operations Manual or an equivalent document should allow some degree of flexibility to expedite processes under clearly defined circumstances. It is also essential to strengthen the monitoring mechanism to track progress on physical goals and, if applicable, generate project-execution alerts, and it will be important to develop a communication and knowledge-</p>

			management plan to facilitate the sharing of project achievements and disseminate good practices for ABD management beyond the project itself. In summary, it is necessary to make administrative processes more flexible to reduce delays, increase financial execution rates, and achieve project objectives on schedule.
Lead Technical Officer³⁵	MU	MU	<p>The project has implemented many critical activities and generated numerous outputs, but not all are aligned with the PRODOC results chain or with donor approaches. Instead, these activities and outputs tend to reflect the priorities of institutional counterparts, which are complementary to project objectives but are not included in the results framework. Consequently, many of the activities specified in the PRODOC have registered little or no progress. Moreover, due to the pandemic, the quality of the training and technical assistance provided by the project cannot be verified.</p> <p>A review all the operational and planning instruments reveals inconsistencies in the definition of objectives and disagreements among involved parties regarding the means to achieve those objectives. It is necessary to refine the management of human resources (technicians) and coordination based on quality results.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	U	U	<p>The Project is off track regarding the Project Document approved by the GEF in 2017. In May 2019, the Operational Partner (OP) and the Project Steering Committee made substantial changes to the project results framework and project budget without informing the FAO Project Task Force, including this FLO. The mid-term evaluation recommended a wide re-engineering process in the second half of 2021 to accompany the project on the way back to the approved results framework and budget. FAO Peru is supporting the OP in this exercise, being backed up by FAO technical colleagues. However, the misalignment of the outcome 1.2 target (linked to the SFM GEF-6 focal area and funding) may persist, impeding the generation of global environmental benefits in 83,000 hectares of forest landscapes - as committed in the approved Project Document. FAO can provide satellite/GIS tools to measure the feasibility of achieving this objective, and advice on what techniques could be applied. The project needs a thorough review of its management strategy, and eventually, the re-design of its project implementation arrangements, by December 2021. Otherwise, the achievement of the project outcomes and outputs would remain as “moderately unlikely”, as found by the MTE.</p>

³⁵ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made toward complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This requirement does not apply to **low**-risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan is being designed in collaboration with operational partner PROFONANPE.

The actions that have been implemented during the current reporting period are described in the safeguards table. In parallel with the execution of the project, the “Participatory Risk Management” strategy is being implemented, both internally and externally, within the framework of FAO safeguards.

Social & environmental risks identified at CEO endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
NOT APPLICABLE				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
Loss of ABD, degradation of ecosystems, and weakening of ecosystem services in ACPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest zoning • Plan for reforestation with native species. • Hill-pasture management plan. • Protection and management of basin headwaters. • Implementation of fog-catching systems for water use and management. • Implementation of the ReSCA ecosystem services compensation mechanism in pilot rural communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry zoning study for the province of Caraveli. • Implementation of a forest nursery in Atiquipa capable of producing 150,000 seedlings. • Implementation of 140 trapping mechanisms, storage reservoirs, and water-conduction lines for the sustainable exploitation of water resources in Atiquipa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of a participatory and self-managed system for monitoring ABD. • A forestry-zoning study for the provinces of Acora and Huancavelica. • Monitoring and evaluation of installed forest plantations and their integration into forest-management plans. • Monitoring and evaluation of pasture management in communities. • Monitoring and evaluation of headwater-protection actions. • Monitoring and evaluation of the management of the Atiquipa fog-catching system. • Identification of ecosystems, environmental services, and compensation mechanisms in pilot rural communities. • Establishment of agreements with users for the maintenance of the fog-catching system. 	Responsible Component 1 Forestry Specialist. Responsible Component 1b
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
NOT APPLICABLE				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				

NOT APPLICABLE				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
NOT APPLICABLE				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
NOT APPLICABLE				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct articulation between producers and consumers, through AGROBIO, eliminating intermediaries • Equal promotion of the participation of men and women in the markets, avoiding child labour. • Design of a conceptual framework to guide the work in agrobiodiversity value chains, promoting equity between the different links in the chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct articulation between producers and consumers, through AGROBIO, through 16 producer associations in 4 regions: Lares - Cusco, Acora - Puno, Laria - Huancavelica and Huayana - Apurimac. • Work with two women's associations: one in Huayana and the other in Acora. • Promotion of women's participation in the other associations. • Identification of markets that value the characteristics of agrobiodiversity products and the work of the producers. • Design of a conceptual framework for working with agrobiodiversity value chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising consumer awareness of the value of the work of agrobiodiversity producers and consumers' willingness to pay fair prices for their products. • Strengthening the marketing capacities of producers, with equal opportunities for men and women. • Formulating plans and agreements for the competitiveness of agrobiodiversity value chains, promoting equity between the links and recognition of the value of the work of agrobiodiversity producers. 	Responsibility for the markets and distinctive signs component, Deputy Coordination.
Conflict of interest for job opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotation of rural experts (<i>yachachiqs/yatichiris</i>). • Compliance with communal agreements on designation of participants/beneficiaries of temporary employment in restoration actions. • Implementation of minimum personal protection measures according to the nature of the activity and considering current national regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of new rural experts for the 2020-21 period. • Validation of the lists of temporary workers by communal authorities. • Provision of personal protective equipment for temporary workers. • Work based on performance and efficiency to avoid crowding out routine agricultural tasks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction of new rural experts. • Fulfilment of agreements and permanent coordination with communal authorities to carry out the restoration work. • Intensification of talks on biosafety measures in the field. 	Responsible Component 1 Responsible Component 2
ESS 8: Gender Equality				

<p>Discrimination in job opportunities and capacity building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions are implemented to promote the participation of men and women in the implementation of the project. • Communal agreements for a minimum participation of 30 % women, young people and elderly in eventual job opportunities and trainings (Atiquipa, Huayana, Laria). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions that promote the participation of men and women in the ReSCA mechanism, forestation (nurseries, plantations), market articulation (capacity building) and the prior informed consent process. • . Incorporation of women, youth and elderly in ecosystem restoration and capacity building activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design and implementation of a Gender Action Plan aimed at identifying and ensuring equitable access to income-generating activities, resources, and decision-making mechanisms. • Renewal of participation and capacity building agreements. 	<p>Project team (Component Leaders, Regional Facilitators), cross-cutting activity.</p>
<p>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</p>				
<p>Farming communities, local governments and stakeholders affected in their fundamental rights (prior informed consent, participation, interculturality, self-determination, others).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of prior informed consent processes in pilot communities. • Implementation of the participatory communication and redress mechanism (<i>mecanismo de comunicación participativo y reparación</i>, MCPR) in pilot rural communities and local governments. • Establishment of agreements and commitments with pilot rural communities and local governments. • Implementation of the interculturality approach • Protection of fundamental rights of indigenous peoples. • Participation of women in decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 consultations: 21 in pilot communities and one in non-pilot community with consent for the intervention and approval for the elaboration of the communal management plan and the establishment of agreements and commitments. • Implementation of the MCPR in 16 pilot rural communities and five local governments to receive complaints, claims, proposals, needs, accountability, participatory communication, and interaction with key actors in the territory • Drawing up agreements and commitments with rural communities and local governments to define their participation in project implementation. • Activities carried out based on the intercultural approach: use of the native language, respect for local customs and decision-making mechanisms, respect for self-determination. • Women’s participation in prior informed consent mechanisms through the exercise of their right to vote. • Establishment of a quota for women’s participation in the selection process for local agricultural experts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued implementation of the prior informed consent mechanism in pilot rural communities and the establishment of agreements and commitments. • Strengthening and institutionalisation of PCRM in pilot rural communities and local governments. • Installation of the “suggestions, complaints and claims mailbox” in pilot rural communities and local governments. • Participatory monitoring of the prior informed consent process and related agreements. • Empowering women in decision-making. 	<p>Project team, GRAS Specialist.</p>
<p>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</p>				

<p>The COVID-19 pandemic and social unrest, including demonstrations and labour strikes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and adaptation to the new scenarios generated by the pandemic. • Interaction with key actors using virtual media in pilot rural communities and local governments. • Implementation of biosafety and biosecurity protocols for technical assistance actions, participation in short marketing chains, meetings, training workshops, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with local and community authorities through virtual platforms and through the presence of project facilitators and local agricultural experts in the territory. • Expanded use of visual media for training and interaction purposes, including virtual workshops with key actors. • Development of consultancies. • Implementation of the MCPR in pilot rural communities and local governments for the reception of complaints, claims, proposals, needs, accountability, participatory communication, and interaction with key actors in the territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with key actors in pilot communities and local governments. • Continuity in the use of virtual media. • Continuity in the implementation of biosafety and biosecurity protocols. • Rescheduling of activities and adjustments in planning. 	<p>Project Team, GRAS Specialist.</p>
---	--	--	---	---------------------------------------

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, provide the new classification and explain it.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ³⁶ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	The classification is still valid.

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
The project has not received comments on ESS policies. The teams have completed the process for obtaining informed prior consent from all participating communities, mitigating the social risks of the intervention.

³⁶ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE					
<p>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and Social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</p>					
	Risk	Risk rating ³⁷	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ³⁸	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	The project can be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone.	Moderate	<p>Ensure that project activities do not undermine existing ACPs and complement work already done in these areas wherever possible.</p> <p>Ensure that ACPs are included from project inception and during implementation as a key stakeholder.</p> <p>Specific mitigation actions for each selected PCA will be defined at the start of the project.</p> <p>This risk will be continuously monitored during project implementation and adjustments made if any problems arise.</p>	<p>The participatory nature of the project actions in the Atiquipa PCA through the community and the local government has allowed the installation of fog catching systems, construction of nurseries, and coordination with the ARMA Arequipa for the formulation of the forestry project file.</p> <p>The participatory nature of the project from the outset is a support for sustainability, for example, in the process of renewal of the ACP and the attention to the observations are on the communal agenda of Atiquipa.</p> <p>Description of the process of the work of the four ACPs and their incorporation into the Lares PDC for the management of forest resources.</p> <p>As of March 2021, SERNANP has issued a report on the updated dossier so that the identified issues can be resolved. Once the dossier has been approved, the process of drawing up the Master Plan will begin; this plan will include mitigation actions for the ACP.</p>	
2	Access to ABD genetic resources or traditional knowledge. Traditional knowledge is held by farmers, indigenous	Moderate	Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture that fall under the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture must be signed by	The ReSCA 2020 – 2021 mechanism, which is currently in the harvesting stage, brings with it a series of activities aimed at strengthening traditional knowledge related to seed exchange	

³⁷ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

³⁸ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please include a description of the monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

	<p>people, local communities and other parties and can be utilized for food production, other economic activities, or scientific research.</p>		<p>the users (including public and private institutions) of the material and the providers of the material and comply with the provisions of the SMTA. This provides farmers and owners of ABD and traditional knowledge with direct oversight of the institutional use of this knowledge and germplasm.</p> <p>For genetic resources or knowledge (including private or public institutions), other than plant genetic resources for food and agriculture included in the MLS of the Treaty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the country providing the genetic resources that is either the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources, in accordance with national access and benefit-sharing legislation or other regulatory requirements, has obtained prior informed consent to the Convention on Biological Diversity, unless otherwise determined by that country; and 2. Ensure that benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources or traditional knowledge, as well as subsequent applications and commercialisation, are shared in a fair and equitable way with the country providing the genetic resources that is either the country of origin of the resources or that acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity; and 3. Ensure that, in accordance with national legislation, the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to genetic resources or traditional knowledge, where indigenous and local communities have an established right to grant such resources; and 4. Ensure that, in accordance with national legislation concerning the established rights of these indigenous and local communities over genetic resources or traditional knowledge, they are shared fairly and equitably with the communities concerned, on mutually agreed terms. <p>This risk will be continually monitored during the implementation of the project and adjustments will be made as necessary.</p>	<p>and supply mechanisms, which are essential to periodically renew the adaptive vigour of seeds. Interventions have been supported by technical assistance and education in plant health and support in the improvement of storage conditions and the functional strengthening of family seed banks.</p> <p>Traditional knowledge contributes to field of research by providing important details on the attributes of different crop varieties. These attributes will inform the technical classification by INIA. The communal management plans incorporate ABD conservation, ecosystem services, and socio-cultural issues involved in the utilization of traditional knowledge.</p> <p>140 cultivars of 10 crops are still in the process of recovery, with the participation of 1070 farming families. Cultivar recovery involves different activities and is one of the primary means for increasing access to genetic resources. The redistribution of recovered cultivars to households and household groups (<i>ayni</i>) requires strengthening mechanisms for the equitable distribution of ABD products, including systems related to food security.</p> <p>The implementation of the prior informed consent mechanism is consistent with national legislation.</p> <p>The consultation process continues in local communities on proposed issues and initiatives to obtain the required approval for the intervention and its activities.</p> <p>This risk is continually monitored as it is linked to the specific environmental and social safeguards being implemented by the project. These actions are part of the communal management plans of the 21 pilot communities.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

3	Pesticide use	Moderate	<p>Clearly identify the use (and frequency of use) of pesticides, both for normal production and during emergencies. Actively seek ways to eliminate or reduce pesticide use through adherence to agroecological practices, integrated pest management, improved producer training, and the development of systems to ensure that pesticides are used only if no alternative practices are available.</p> <p>Ensure that all pesticide use and application is within the framework of national legislation and regulations and in accordance with FAO and the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide.</p>	<p>The project continues to promote good practices such as the production and use of organic fertilisers and ecologically responsible pest management. Its proposal is oriented towards sustainable agriculture in close observance of environmental and social standards (FAO) and compliance and implementation of the safeguards established for the project: PS1, PS4.</p> <p>As part of the technical assistance provided to farmers whose plots are used to recover at-risk cultivars, actions are being implemented to ensure sound agro-ecological practices, including the application of organic inputs via plant-health modules included in the FFSs.</p> <p>To reduce the use of synthetic pesticides, greater emphasis has been placed on promoting endogenous responses to the organic inputs in their communities.</p> <p>During 2021, the project team will continue preparing its own plan for the recovery of crops affected by drought, frost, and hailstorms, as well as pests and diseases, assisted by the local agricultural experts and the ReSCA supervisors.</p> <p>Producers continue to be trained in issues related to certification, so that when the conditions (D.S. N° 002-2020-MINAGRI) are better defined, it will be easier to comply with the requirements for certification. This means, among other things, keeping a register of inputs used for organic production, fertilisers, use of biocides, compost, cross-checking between producers to ensure the application of good agricultural practices.</p> <p>The competent technical specialists are in charge of examining and issuing the technical authorisations of the specifications and offers related to the procurement of goods in their area of specialisation. The technical specifications must comply with technical criteria that reflect the specific FAO standards for the procurement of goods (including</p>	
---	---------------	----------	---	--	--

				equipment and inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides or agricultural tools). Technical specification sheet of Annex 12 of POM (Project Operational Manual).	
4	Vulnerability of subsistence farmers and other vulnerable informal agricultural workers in the value chain.	Moderate	Increasing and/or diversifying livelihood options to mitigate any risk of failure of value chain options.	<p>Continued participation in short marketing chains, promoting direct articulation between producers and consumers.</p> <p>Business articulators in each association were trained to develop business skills.</p> <p>Associations have formulated their marketing plans, selecting the markets in which they consider it is not convenient for them to participate.</p> <p>The process of trade capacity building and the participatory formulation of trade plans in each area allows farmers to diversify their livelihoods through access to information on marketing opportunities.</p> <p>The conceptual framework has been formulated in a participatory manner to form a value chain for agrobiodiversity products.</p>	
5	Indigenous peoples living in the Project area where activities will take place.	Moderate	<p>The prior informed consent mechanism has been applied throughout the life cycle of the project and will include all rural communities concerned in accordance with the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and following the guidelines of the relevant manual.</p> <p>The implementation of prior informed consent started during the project preparation. The FAO manual that identifies six steps in the process, and the first two steps have been carried out.</p>	<p>One of the first actions carried out in the framework of the prior informed consent process has been the mapping of actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five face-to-face participatory workshops were held. A total of 291 people participated, including 177 men (60.1 %) and 114 women (39.9 %). • The prior informed consent mechanism was applied in 21 pilot communities and one non-pilot community; 15 consultations were held in person at the local general assembly, and seven 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the concerns of indigenous peoples and their representatives; ● Document geographic and demographic information through participatory mapping, have been completed with some of the communities. The project activities to be developed during project implementation were agreed upon taking into account the concerns and needs of the communities and as a result of a series of participatory workshops that took place during project preparation; ● Design a participatory communication plan and conducting iterative discussions through which project information will be disclosed in a transparent manner; and ● Obtain consent, document the willingness of indigenous peoples to be included in the project, and jointly agree on a feedback and grievance-redress mechanism at the start of the project with all communities involved. <p>Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the agreement will be carried out throughout the life of the project, while step six will document lessons learned and disclose information on project achievements in PY 4. Sufficient resources for implementation and monitoring of the process have been foreseen in the project budget. In addition, one of the key objectives of this project is the maintenance and support of indigenous peoples' culture and traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>were held in virtual form with community authorities. Agreements were reached for the involvement of local communities in the implementation of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A total of 1,065 people participated in the consultations: 1,004 in the face-to-face meetings and 61 in the virtual meetings. Of the total number of participants, 702 were male (65.9%) and 363 were female (34.1%). Reports are available for each of the consultations carried out. ● The activities implemented by the project have been identified in the participatory workshops and are framed in the communal management plan of each pilot community. ● A participatory communication and feedback mechanism has been implemented in 16 communities: 14 in pilot rural communities and two in non-pilot, and in five local governments for participatory communication and effective interaction between the project and other social actors in the territory. ● To facilitate the implementation and functioning of the MCPR in pilot communities and local governments, 14 virtual participatory workshops have been developed with pilot rural communities and two in non-pilot rural communities and in five local governments. <p>These achievements are being systematized and documented. There is a plan, methodology and tools for the implementation of the Participatory Communication Mechanism in directly intervened communities (Pilot), the MCPR includes a mechanism for receiving/accepting complaints, claims, suggestions, proposals, initiatives, and needs.</p>	
--	--	--	---	---	--

6	<p>Non-compliance of some activities programmed in the AWP/B due to the pandemic (COVID-19) and the country's state of emergency.</p> <p>Identification and incorporation of new risks in a pandemic scenario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport workers' strike (Atiquipa), generating delays and increase in prices of materials and inputs. • Delays in consultancies and non-compliance with some field actions. • Damage to the credibility and image of the project. • Affecting the emotional state of staff. 	Moderate	<p>Continue to implement actions designed to facilitate project implementation during the pandemic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the presence of local actors for the operation of the project in each territory (rural talents, community leadership). • Intensify the use of information technology platforms in local governments to support organised ABD conservationist producers • Increase investment in enabling infrastructure for ABD recovery and conservation (e.g., seed banks, virtual platforms, etc). • Continue to make intensive use of remote work arrangements among project members. • Based on the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, launch the process of reorienting the project. 	<p>Mitigation actions have been formulated and implemented to address the new risks entailed by the pandemic.</p> <p>The project team has adapted to the new context, keeping as close as possible to the project stakeholders.</p> <p>The use of virtual platforms has been intensified.</p> <p>Efforts are geared toward changing constraints and difficulties into opportunities.</p> <p>The year two participatory risk management plan to counter the impact of the pandemic is being implemented. It contains mitigation actions to counter the impacts of the pandemic.</p> <p>Communication, coordination, and interaction with key actors have also been intensified. Local, communal, and other authorities, with the support and active participation of the regional facilitators and local agricultural experts. The team is actively participating in the process of project reorientation.</p>	
---	---	----------	---	---	--

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	S	The moderate risk rating changed to substantial. The most important risks include: (i) the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to pose challenges to project management and operationalization; (ii) the recent change of government, which increases the likelihood of political instability; and (ii) the rate of project execution, which remains low (1 of 39 goals at 100%) with just 16 months until the technical closure of the project.

		<p>The recommendations of the mid-term evaluation have been implemented to enhance the project's operational efficiency and mitigate the identified risks, and these actions have been undertaken with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Key changes include the return to the PRODOC results framework, the approval of a global operating plan and budget until project closure, the improvement of standard formats for strategic plans and technical and financial reports, and the clarification of roles in a governance manual and operations manual.</p>
--	--	--

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy (only for projects that had a mid-term review or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1: It is recommended to carry out a total re-engineering of the Project, validating the central objective, the committed goals and reconsidering the programmed activities and products programmed in function of the rural communities, as the main beneficiary group of the project. This would improve the management of the Project to ensure the achievement of the project's results and the fulfilment of the commitments made to the donor and society (accountability and transparency).</p>	<p>The project's management organizations (MINAM, MIDAGRI, PROFONANPE, FAO) are leading the process of reorienting the project to ensure that all activities contribute to the outputs, outcomes, and indicators specified in the current results framework. The reorientation process is proceeding in five stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aligning the project with the GIAHS approach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategic alignment of project activities with the GEF focal areas. ○ Donor approval of the results framework and tracking tools ○ Alignment of the 2019 results framework under which the project operated with the revised indicators and targets approved by the donor and contained in the PRODOC and tracking tools. ○ PROFONANPE's preparation of a document providing a technical and economic justification for reviewing the feasibility of achieving and adjusting the PRODOC target indicated. FAO thematic experts will assess the technical feasibility of the proposal, which will be reflected in the monitoring and evaluation plan of the project by mutual agreement. 2. Revisions and adjustments at the technical/operational level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Analysis of progress by technical component and identification of gaps. ○ Analysis of changes made to the budget and the alignment of the budget with the original indicators and targets of PRODOC and the tracking tools. ○ Analysis of the need to request a no-cost extension of the project for an additional year (through September 2023) based a review of the budget and technical progress to date. ○ Development of the global AWP and budget ○ Reprogramming of the 2021 AWP and budget ○ Approval of global and 2021 AWP and budget. 3. Revision and clarification of roles and functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Analysis of roles and functions of project partners and governance structures. ○ Development of a Governance Manual based on PRODOC for inclusion in the Project Operational Manual. ○ Approval of the Governance Manual as an annex to the Project Operational Manual. 4. Administrative and financial changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review and adjustment of (i) technical and financial reporting and monitoring tools; (ii) approval processes; (iii) financial and administrative management methods. ○ Review and approval of the Project Operational Manual. 5. Implementation of a project monitoring system based on impact and results management that allows for monitoring the scope of the project, generating timely alerts on technical-financial and budget implementation risks, and producing regular reports according to the agreements between the parties.
<p>Recommendation 2: It is recommended to integrate and maximise the benefits associated with the rural development approach GIAHS (SIPAM) with the development of a joint work agenda that addresses issues such as the management of existing ABD zones by local actors to</p>	<p>This recommendation will be implemented through three parallel interventions that will continue throughout the life of the project.</p> <p>Technical support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building and technical support provided according to the needs identified by the mid-term evaluation and in the project reorientation process.

<p>contribute to improving their quality of life through income generation, and the creation and formalization of new ABD zones; an analysis of the feasibility of implementing the PGS (SGP) in its new version; and actions for the restoration of forest ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshops on technical issues, including the first strategic-alignment workshop on the GIAHS approach, which was held on April 05 2021 by the FAO Task Force members responsible for GIAHS. ● The reactivation of the FAO Project Task Force, the planning of activities by local agricultural experts, and continuous support from Project Task Force members. <p>Review and clarification of roles and functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The inclusion of MIDAGRI in project management, which will facilitate the coordination of other sectoral entities (e.g., INIA, SENASA, SERFOR, etc.) to ensure project sustainability and maximizing positive spill-over effects. ● The Governance Manual specifies monthly meetings of project management and mandates the participation of the project’s Technical Advisory Committee. The clarification of roles and functions of these two governance structures will maintain connectivity between project partners and help identify priority areas for the involvement of institutions from other sectors and private sector actors. ● Under the leadership of project management, work will be carried out in conjunction with the Technical Advisory Committee or others agencies to develop an agenda that will allow the participation of institutions from other sectors and private sector actors to promote the sustainability of the project interventions and cross-sectoral investments in favour of the integrated rural development required by the GIAHS communities. <p>Prioritisation of activities towards the main target group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the identification of technical gaps and budget analysis, the implementation of strategies, approach and actions that enable the direct involvement of farmers in the project target areas and capacity transfer to the communities will be ensured and strengthened.
<p>Recommendation 3: It is recommended to ensure that the processes and products are of a minimum technical standard and contribute in a concrete way to the results of the Project.</p>	<p>The implementation of this recommendation will be addressed through two interventions that will be initiated in parallel and continued throughout the life of the project:</p> <p>Planning and reporting tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Optimisation of planning (AWP/B), financial and technical reporting formats to ensure results-based management and efficiency and effectiveness in monitoring and evaluation of project progress. <p>Technical support of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reactivation of the FAO Project Task Force (PTF) to support the technical, operational, and administrative management throughout the project cycle. ● Approval by the LTO and/or HQ Technical Officer / PTF of Technical products developed by PROFONANPE and sub-contracted entities (e.g. Bioiversity). ● Scheduling monthly monitoring and evaluation meetings with project management to supervise the technical and financial execution of the project.
<p>Recommendation 4: It is recommended to improve communication, knowledge generation and capacity transfer between the different partners and stakeholders, for which it is suggested to promote spaces for Exchange of experiences (face-to-face, virtual or mixed) among local actors from different districts and regions of the Project, project team members and participating agencies and institutions, in order to discuss lessons learned and difficulties in the implementation, development and consolidation of a network of pilot sites.</p>	<p>In response to the need to improve the strategic communication aspects of the project, the following actions are being implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ToR for the development of the Project Communications Plan have been reviewed to ensure that they address spaces for capacity building, knowledge management and exchange of experiences with the participation of all project stakeholders. ● The ToRs of the plan ensure the incorporation of the suggestions of finding 23 on the importance of awareness-raising in the different areas of the GIAHS approach, in a way that values the results of the project and allows for the dissemination of key messages and good practices. ● FAO will accompany and provide technical support in the implementation of the communications plan, ensuring compliance. ● In response to the recommendation to implement a knowledge management strategy, the current knowledge management strategy will be reviewed, and areas for improvement will be identified. Based on this analysis, a complementary consultancy will be commissioned.

<p>Recommendation 5: To improve the accountability process, it is suggested to request the Office of the Inspector General to conduct an investigation of the Project to analyse: the impact of Budget modifications between components on Project results, salary increases for PMU (UGP) staff, expenditures on staff (including consultants) and payroll versus investments in field actions, and accountability management around the Operational Partners Agreement.</p>	<p>In response to this recommendation, FAO Peru Budget Holder has requested the FAO Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of budget modifications between components on project results. • Expenditure procedures and vouchers that allow for an up-to-date accounting system shared by all project partners. • Staff costs (consultants and payroll) against investments on the ground. • The accountability framework for the Operational Partners Agreement.
<p>Recommendation 6: In order to improve the implementation and impact of the Project it is suggested: to clarify roles, responsibilities and improve the administrative processes of the Project by developing a new Project Operations Manual that relates to the roles approved in the operational agreement, commitments to the donor, ownership rights of knowledge products and become a guide to facilitate procurement and contracting approval processes.</p>	<p>The implementation of this recommendation is ongoing. It includes a review of management tools, including the Project Operations Manual, with the aim of standardising operations and ensuring clarity on process timelines. In addition, the Governance Manual has been incorporated into the Project Operations Manual, which clarifies the roles and responsibilities of each of the project's governance and management bodies.</p> <p>FAO and the Operational Partner will apply a project-monitoring system based on impact and results management that will allow for monitoring the scope of the project, generating timely alerts on technical, financial and budget-implementation risks, and producing regular reports according to the agreements between the parties. FAO will assess the need to share financially and technically the follow-up, monitoring and reporting of project progress.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: To contribute to the achievement of the Project results it is recommended to accompany the Project re-engineering process to improve the quality of the support and technical assistance given to the Project on a day-to-day basis, as well as the supervision activities including follow-up to no objections, review and feedback to technical products, consultancy reports, and technical and financial reports.</p>	<p>FAO, in its role as implementing agency, is leading the reorientation of the project and will ensure that all activities contribute to the achievement of the established outputs, outcomes, and target indicators. Actions implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 16 April, the Vice Minister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources of MINAM, the Vice Minister of Policies and Supervision of Agrarian Development of MIDAGRI and the FAO representative in Peru met to review and agree on the roadmap for reorienting the GIAHS project as recommended by the mid-term evaluation. • FAO Peru activated the FAO Project Task Force, which enabled the participation of FAO thematic experts in the reorientation process. • FAO Peru has assigned a full-time professional to reorient the project. This specialist coordinates continuously with the GEF-FAO project team, the FAO Lead Technical Officer, and the Project Task Force. <p>To date, the reorientation has yielded the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPM and the Governance Manual have been revised and validated by project stakeholders. These documents specify the supervisory and technical assistance roles of the participating project institutions (PROFONANPE, MINAM, MIDAGRI y FAO), and the organizational structures (PDC, DP, CTC, UGTP). • A workshop on the GIAHS approach has been developed. • The Result Framework has been analysed and aligned with the original PRODOC targets and indicators. • The need has been identified to provide feedback to the implementing partner's team with experiences generated by other projects in Peru and with technical staff from other projects that are assigned to the FAO Peru office and that have expertise to strengthen concepts and actions including: the rescue of traditional knowledge, gender inclusion, FFS, climate-change resilience with a gender approach, among others. • Gender Action Plan <p>Once the reorientation process has been completed at the strategic level, a revision of roles and functions, reporting formats, and accountability mechanisms will be defined and implemented to monitor the coordination, management, and technical and financial execution of the project under a results-based approach. Through technical and administrative oversight of the project, FAO will ensure that required changes and improvements are identified in a timely manner and communicated to project management and/or the Project Steering Committee for prompt corrective action. FAO</p>

	representatives will meet periodically with the implementing partner's administrative and operational staff to assess and ensure adequate monitoring of project activities, budget and results.
Recommendation 8: To enhance partnerships and stakeholder involvement in the Project it is recommended to support the Project team in creating linkages with the NGO "Terra Nuova" initiatives and IFOAM developed by FAO Peru, in order to identify new opportunities for the promotion of ABD through local markets.	FAO Peru will coordinate meetings between the technical project team (UGTP) and the NGO Terra Nuova and IFOAM to generate new opportunities for promoting ABD through local markets. FAO Peru will also identify and map experts and technicians within the country office and other initiatives in Peru, and RLC may favour the technical strengthening of the team and the exchange of experiences between regions.
Recommendation 9: In order to contribute to the achievement of the project's results it is recommended to negotiate with SENASA and the National Council of the SGP a working agreement for the implementation or modification of Supreme Decree No. 002-2020-MINAGRI, so that it does not become an obstacle for small farmers.	The recent modification of the DS 002-2020-MIDAGRI regulation on SGPs will make it difficult to achieve the goals of Output 2.1.3. and Output 3.1.3. MIDAGRI is taking steps with SENASA to assess the relevance of the modification of the aforementioned regulation, or to identify an alternative certification system that does not affect the small producers participating in the project.
Recommendation 10: It is recommended that FAO teams at headquarters or decentralised offices draw lessons learned to improve the follow-up and technical support of projects in the countries.	FAO Peru will prepare a report on the lessons learned from implementation of the GIAHS Project at the operational, technical and management levels. The report will include lessons learned that can be incorporated into other GEF projects implemented under the OPIM modality.

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	Yes	<p>To ensure clarity and precision, adjustments have been made in the presentation of the targets and indicators for the following outputs: 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 3.1.2, 4.1.1.</p> <p>Output 1.1.4 The original indicator for Output 1.1.4 was "Number of ABD zones established by law." However, because establishing an ABD zone involves political decisions that are beyond the project's ability to directly influence, the indicator has been revised as "Number of ABD zones with a completed technical file." The target has been modified to "3 ABD zones with a completed technical file in the process of approval by Ministerial Resolution."</p> <p>Output 1.2.1 The original PRODOC target was "13 District Development Plans incorporate district ABD zoning frameworks." This target has been clarified as "13 District Development Plans incorporate ABD zoning frameworks submitted to local governments."</p> <p>Output 2.1.3 The original target of "At least 4 standards per product/service category developed to obtain the right to use the seal related to ABD zones" has been adjusted to "At least 1 GIAHS certification framework has been developed and adapted for the basket of GIAHS products identified and characterized."</p>

		<p>The target "At least 3 new GIs developed, with regulatory councils established" has been adjusted to "At least 1 GI/DO with a process being developed and a regulatory council being formed."</p> <p>The PRODOC indicator "Number of organic certifications obtained (by third parties or through the Participatory Guarantee System - SGP)" has been adjusted to "Number of associations with organic certifications obtained by third parties and/or internal control systems or through the Participatory Guarantee System (<i>Sistema de Garantía Participativa</i>, SGP)." Likewise, the target for the indicator is specified as "10 associations with organic certifications obtained."</p> <p>Output 2.1.4 PRODOC's original indicator was "Number of interchanges and guided visits to experiences with alliances," with a target of 200 internships. Taking into consideration the restrictions on in-person meetings caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the indicator has been adjusted to "Number of participants in interchanges and guided visits to share experiences with partnerships," with a target of "200 participants in exchanges and guided visits, including virtual exchanges."</p> <p>Output 2.1.5 The original PRODOC indicator "Access of practitioners to guidance on market linkages and value chain strategies" has been modified to "Access of extension workers and other agricultural service providers to guidance on market linkages and value chain strategies". This modification is made to clarify the translation of the term "practitioners."</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 Due to the political nature of decisions to approve planning instruments, adjustments were made to the targets for this output. The original PRODOC target "13 District Concerted Development Plans (CDPs) and 5 Regional Strategies for Biological Diversity (RSBDs) incorporate principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management" has been reformulated as two targets: "13 District-Level Concerted Development Plans (CDPs) that incorporate the principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management prepared or updated and submitted to local governments" and "5 proposed Regional-Level Biodiversity Strategies (RBDS) incorporate the principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management." The PRODOC target for Output 3.1.2 "10 PIPs designed and submitted to facilitate the implementation of the instruments" has been modified as "10 PIPs designed and submitted (at the conceptual, profile, and/or file stage) to facilitate the implementation of the instruments."</p> <p>Output 4.1.1 To more accurately reflect the project's execution period, the original PRODOC target of "4 six-monthly reports (2 PPR and 2 PIR)" has been modified to "8 biannual reports (PPR) and 4 annual reports (PIR)."</p> <p>Regarding output 3.1.3, the UGTP (with the support of MIDAGRI, MINAM, and FAO) meet with SENASA to define a strategy for adapting to the changes in the SGP methodology resulting from the issuance of D.S. 002-2020-MIDAGRI. Based on these consultations, the target for the first indicator of Output 3.1.3^[1] may be modified to reflect the original objective of providing a participatory certification tool.</p>
<p>Project Indicators/Targets</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1: On the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation, the PMU proposed the following modification to the description of the indicator and target, in order to meet the SMART criteria.</p> <p>Adjustment to indicator: From: "Number and area of regions with strengthened enabling environment for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity"</p>

8. Stakeholder Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

As part of the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, and to improve partnerships and stakeholder involvement in the project, the project team is creating links with the NGO Terra Nuova and the IFOAM developed by FAO Peru. These partnerships are designed to identify new opportunities for promoting ABD in local markets.

Effective stakeholder engagement can be achieved by through collaboration with other UN agencies and public-sector institutions and by implementing integrated technical activities (e.g., in health and infrastructure) that foster synergies within beneficiary rural communities. The participation of local governments and rural communities has been important in the implementation of the prior informed consent process and in the work of “participatory monitoring.” A sense of community involvement and ownership is necessary to ensure the project’s success.

Actions with the rural communities have been reduced because in 95% of the communities in which the project works, community leaders have not been re-affirmed in their roles because the election assemblies have not been possible, due to pandemic-related restrictions. However, the communal authorities have extended their term of office to half a year in 2021. The permanence of a communal directive, beyond its statutory period, means that it loses legitimacy in its actions. District municipalities frequently change their officials, which has meant repeating some socialization and work plan actions with them.

Bioversity International, as a research for development organisation that seeks solutions to global problems through the use and conservation of agricultural and forest biodiversity, has started the agreement very late, which may jeopardise the fulfilment of its work plan. The possibility of signing an agreement with the NGO ECOAN to jointly carry out forest restoration activities will be evaluated, in the framework of an initiative between ECOAN y Global Forest Generation, under the name of the Vilcanota project. The relationship with SERNANP around the Atiquipa ACP should help to consolidate the request for renewal of the area and implement its plans.

An agreement was signed with the Peruvian Association of Consumers and Users (ASPEC), with the aim of developing two projects: **Kusicuy Fair**, to promote the consumption of ABD products, and the **ECOApp application**, to support the marketing of ABD products. As a result of these projects, the creation of networks that link consumers and producers of the ABD is planned.

With the Association of Ecological Producers of Peru – **ANPE**, a national assembly was held on 09 of March 2021, where the plan to strengthen the (Fruits of the Earth) **Frutos de la Tierra** brand. On 30 and 31 March, Yolanda Catacora, a *yatichiri* commercial producer, gave a presentation on her experience with the GEF Agrobiodiversity – GIAHS (SIPAM) project, as part of the National Meeting of Innovators in Agroecology and Biodiversity Conservation, organized by ANPE.

In December 2020, a presentation was made on the experience of **Cadenas Cortas** - AGROBIO, in the framework of the project fair, promoted by the Andean University of Cusco.

Direct relations have been established with the General Office of Socio-Environmental Affairs (OGASA) of MINAM, to work on the articulation of the early-warning network (*red de alerta temprana*) and advice for the management of socio-environmental conflicts.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

The project works with both men and women, but a formal gender strategy has not been developed to ensure equitable access to income-generating opportunities, resources, and decision-making processes, which are mandatory conditions for this intervention. The available means of verification do not allow to assess whether there is a differentiated impact of the project on men and women. Partial data disaggregated by gender have been recorded, and the team plans to develop a Gender Action Plan.

The activities of stakeholder mapping, prior informed consent, and participatory communication provide gender-disaggregated data. Women in pilot communities have had the opportunity to exercise their right to participate in decision-making during project implementation by voting to grant consent for the intervention and approve each communal management plan.

The project has promoted spaces for capacity-building and household leadership in the recovery of at-risk cultivars. To date, 655 women have been involved in the recovery of 189 cultivars. The identification of activities by gender and the roles of women in the conservation and management of agrobiodiversity is underway, with the objective of making visible the great contribution that women have in knowledge and practices related to the management of agrobiodiversity, mainly in relation to their knowledge of seed management, climate indicators, food, among others, and how they share roles with the other members of the family, exposing themselves as a complementary productive family unit, in which all members by gender and generation have their roles around agrobiodiversity, an aspect that is usually shown or exposed only in relation to men.

Young people and women participate in capacity building in forest nursery management, seedling production, community organisation and final planting. Actions with an intercultural approach are oriented towards a dialogue of knowledge and intercultural management of agrobiodiversity and ecosystem services. This has implied a level of valuation of traditional knowledge and the achievement of a level of management in bodies such as education, health, local governments to face situations such as climate change. The intergenerational approach recognises the ABD experience and knowledge of all existing generational groups in the community, and respects the roles of youth, children, and elders in local development. During the project, women have been especially likely to participate in activities related to commercialization:

PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMERCIALIZATION TRAINING

TOPICS	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	% WOMEN
PARTNERSHIP	53	30	83	36%
COSTING AND PRICING	45	28	73	38%
MARKETING	45	29	74	39%
MARKETING ABD PRODUCTS	39	36	75	48%

10. Knowledge-Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

The project lacks a solid knowledge-management strategy to facilitate the systematisation and dissemination of experiences, good practices and lessons learned according to the demands and audiences. Thus far, specific experiences that have taken place within the framework of the project have been organized, and communications activities have been developed from the perspective of information and knowledge management. The communication actions are not oriented towards raising awareness and importance of the different audiences and areas of the GIAHS approach that would value the results of the project and allow the dissemination of key messages and good practices aimed mainly at the farming communities, beneficiaries of the project, consumers and the institutional framework as actors linked to the project.

Along these same lines, the mid-term evaluation notes that the management of knowledge on ABD in educational institutions, the recovery of seeds, and the incorporation of ABD into communal management plans are actions aimed at generating sustainable results but are not accompanied by capacity development that would allow local actors to take ownership of them. Moreover, these actions are neither coordinated with each other nor integrated into a sustainability strategy.

Recommendation 4 of the mid-term evaluation proposes improving communication, knowledge generation and capacity transfer among the different partners and stakeholders, for which it suggests promoting spaces for the Exchange of experiences (face-to-face, virtual or mixed) between local actors from different districts and regions of the project, members of the project team and participating agencies and institutions, in order to discuss the lessons learned and difficulties in implementation, and to develop and consolidate a network of pilot sites. It also recommends implementing a knowledge management strategy, linked to the communication strategy, to guide the project's actions to document and share results, experiences and lessons learned by its main partners (FAO, PROFONANPE, MINAM, and MIDAGRI), as well as regional and governmental bodies. The mid-term evaluation also underscored the importance of ensuring that project documents comply with the mandatory use of the donor's logo.

Reports on project activities have been disseminated through the official websites of MINAM FAO and PROFONANPE. Social networks have also been used, as they have greater scope and can be calibrated to reach a variety of stakeholders. The information disseminated through these channels has been replicated in various national and local newspapers. One of the actions that has garnered substantial national and international media coverage is the Apachicuy Initiative, a strategic alliance of agricultural households with the GEF Agrobiodiversity GIAHS Project and local governments to strengthen food security during the pandemic. The initiative links farming communities with urban consumers via the direct-marketing modality developed by another initiative of the project, the AGROBIO programme, which raises awareness among consumers about the importance of small-scale agriculture in ABD conservation, promotes the direct purchase of food from producers, and encourages the consumption of healthy and nutritious food.

This activity has been developed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and it is currently continuing with this experience, with the regions of Apurimac, Puno, and Huancavelica, which began with Lares-Cusco.

Lessons learned from the Apachuy Initiative have been disseminated through the websites below:

<https://twitter.com/faoperu/status/1256018440965566464?s=12>

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/166111-iniciativa-apachicuy-permite-brindar-161-toneladas-de-alimentos-a-familias-urbanas-vulnerables>

<http://www.profonanpe.org.pe/noticia/mas-de-80-toneladas-de-alimentos-provenientes-de-la-agrobiodiversidad-llegaron-mas-de-1400>

<http://www.profonanpe.org.pe/index.php/noticia/cultivemos-el-valor-de-nuestra-papa-una-mirada-desde-el-proyecto-gef-abd>

<https://elperuano.pe/noticia-%C2%A1ejemplo-solidaridad-apurimenes-envian-mas-80-toneladas-alimentos-a-sus-paisanos-lima-e-ica-95712.aspx?fbclid=IwAR0PabMciS7Kzd4ctyguBNdJ4iGklUMPTOmoCft0dfFbEgZuXbNWvRGZIF8>

<https://exitosanoticias.pe/v1/hogares-de-ica-y-lima-se-beneficiaran-con-mas-de-80-toneladas-de-alimentos-origiarios/?fbclid=IwAR3vjmxfwqfsTJQdXQTm3Hc-OHYfSum27WnbixTbluNRaVxjkVjVTeWgkOM>

https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-solidaridad-apurimena-mas-80-t-alimentos-origiarios-llegan-a-hogares-ica-y-lima-796839.aspx?fbclid=IwAR39e-BSBz5xYrjSrGk8SpbZbPIimgu-8pfSs_9aUxzTxLbWZavRIT3A6hww

Video published by FAO about Apachicuy

<https://twitter.com/FAOPERU/status/1268956204946149376?s=19>

AGROBIO-SIPAM page created to disseminate the offer of existing products in the regions to be placed through delivery.

FANPAGE AgroBío-SIPAM

<https://www.facebook.com/105142537887779/photos/105142937887739/>

CUENTA INSTAGRAM AgroBío

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CBKMjliHbNW/?igshid=1xeg4jsfz7yz6>

Last publication on activities carried out under COMPONENT 1 - Publication El Sol Cusco Newspaper (04 May 2021)

<https://diarioelsolcusco.pe/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/imagen-11.png>

<https://diarioelsolcusco.pe/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/imagen-5.png>

basian, San Jerónimo, colegios profesionales, sociedad civil, empresa ejecutora y supervisora. El gobernador regional, Jean Paul Benavente García, agradeció el

Alcario, que se gestionan espacios para el traslado y depósito de desmonte en un promedio de 380 000 metros cúbicos. El alcalde provincial del Cusco, Víctor Baluar-

pariy LTD, Doris Senturtegui Almonte y supervisora Nipoon Koel LAC, Diego Saloma Valdivia, se comprometieron a impulsar una tarea de acuerdo a los cronogra-

mas establecidos. Al final de la reunión, se acordó realizar una visita guiada para el próximo jueves 13 de mayo a las 8:30 horas con la finalidad de verificar 'in

situ' todos los avances de obra. El megaproyecto permitirá solucionar el álgido problema de la congestión vehicular en la ciudad imperial y poten-

ciar la dinámica económica de la región. Unirá los distritos de Wanchaq, San Sebastián y San Jerónimo, máximo en 22 meses en una extensión de 6.8 kilómetros.

CON ÉXITO CULMINA JORNADA DE REFORESTACIÓN "QUEUÑA RAYMI 2020 - 2021"

90,600 plantones producidos para 34 Hectáreas, contribuyeron con festival de reforestación

El Proyecto GEF Agrobiodiversidad-SIPAM del MINAM, MIDAGRI, FAO, PROFONANPE, por segundo año consecutivo participa activamente en el festival de reforestación denominado "QUEUÑA RAYMI", actividad que congrega a comunidades alto andinas ubicadas en la región Cusco, Valle Sagrado de los Incas, principalmente las Comunidades Campesinas del distrito de Lares. Las jornadas de forestación e instalación definitiva en campo comenzaron en el mes de diciembre y culminaron en el mes de marzo 2021. Se llevó a cabo en alianza con la Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos - ECOAN, que trabaja

con sus socios de Acción ANDINA y Global Forest Generation. En el distrito de Lares las jornadas convocaron a 5 comunidades campesinas ubicadas en las partes altas del distrito, quienes de manera organizada participaron activamente en la forestación de la mano de sus costumbres ancestrales festivas y rituales.

El aporte del Proyecto GEF Agrobiodiversidad - SIPAM consistió en el apoyo a la producción de 90,600 plantones desde el mes de mayo del 2020 para un área de 34 Hectáreas. Las comunidades campesinas de Cuncani, Pampacorral Tambohuaylla, Lares Ayllu

y Quishuarani se encargaron de la producción y de la instalación final. Este año, con esta cantidad de área se ha contribuido a 150 hectáreas que era la meta anual de ECOAN para la cuenca del Vilcanota y en conjunto a las 7,987 hectáreas previstas para restauración al 2030, contempladas en el Plan de Desarrollo Local Concertado del distrito de Lares.

En esta campaña forestal participaron 1450 comuneros, de los cuales 650 fueron mujeres. La participación familiar fue importante para la organización comunal y el apoyo interinstitucional.



Para revalorar las prácticas de intercambio de semillas durante la cosecha de papa nativa, el Proyecto GEF Agrobiodiversidad-SIPAM y la Municipalidad de Lares, realizaron la Feria de la Papa Nativa en la comunidad Lares Ayllu, Chañao en Cusco.

Lares inicia campaña de cosecha con tradicional festival de la papa nativa

El proyecto GEF-Agrobiodiversidad-SIPAM del MINAM-MIDRAGRI-FAO-PROFONANPE en alianza con la Municipalidad Distrital de Lares, el pasado 28 de abril llevó a cabo la ceremonia denominada Festival de la papa nativa desarrollada en la comunidad Lares Ayllu, Chañao ubicada en la provincia de Calca, distrito de Lares en el Cusco.

Este evento busca dar la sostenibilidad a la conservación y aprovechamiento de la agrobiodiversidad (ABD) que requiere también el enfoque de interculturalidad, bajo los cuales se sustentan los componentes de los sistemas agrícolas tradicionales, desde el paisaje cultural en su integridad, hasta la gestión de las semillas de los cultivos; procesos que son realizados por las familias de agricultores y las comunidades campesinas.

En este contexto, el Proyecto GEF Agrobiodiversidad-SIPAM tiene previsto en su Plan Operativo Anual 2021 apoyar en el fortalecimiento de actividades y eventos que permitan la revaloración de actividades agrícolas tradicionales, los mecanismos de acceso, regeneración y adaptación de las semillas, así como proponer mecanismos locales de revaloración de prácticas tradicionales

como el trueque, el intercambio de semillas.

Esta actividad también contribuirá a conseguir las listas de cultivares nativos

de papa, uno de los requisitos para la elaboración del expediente técnico para la declaratoria del distrito de Lares como Zona de Agrobiodiversidad.



AVISO DE PÉRDIDA DE CERTIFICADO DE BACHILLER

Aviso que se ha extraviado mi Diploma de Bachillerato de Ciencias Militares de la Escuela Militar de Chorrillos, a nombre de DANIEL ANTONIO CASTRO SANCHEZ, habiendo iniciado los trámites pertinentes para la OBTENCIÓN DEL DUPLICADO, por lo que hago la presente publicación.

DANIEL ANTONIO CASTRO SÁNCHEZ
DNI: 70271417

(Press articles)

Article N° 1

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE REFORESTATION DAY "QUEUÑA RAYMI 2021-2021".

90,600 seedlings produced for 34 hectares, contributed to the reforestation festival.

The GEF Agrobiodiversity-SIPAM Project of MINAM, MIDAGRI, FAO, PROFONANPE, for the second consecutive year actively participates in the reforestation festival called "QUEUÑA RAYMI", an event that brings together high Andean communities located in the Cusco region, Sacred Valley of the Incas, mainly the Farming Communities of the district of Lares. The afforestation and definitive installation in the field began in December and ended in March 2021. It was carried out in alliance with the Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos - ECOAN, which works with its partners Acción ANDINA and Global Forest Generation. In the district of Lares, the event brought together 5 farming communities located in the highlands of the district, who actively participated in the forestation in an organised manner, in line with their ancestral customs, festivals and rituals. The contribution of the GEF Agrobiodiversity Project - SIPAM consisted of supporting the production of 90,600 seedlings from May 2020 for an area of 34 hectares. The farming communities of Cuncani, Pampacorral, Tambohuaylla, Lares Ayllu, and Quishuarani were in charge of the production and final installation. This year, this amount of area has contributed to 150 hectares, which was ECOAN's annual goal for the Vilcanota basin and together with the 7,987 hectares planned for restoration by 2030, contemplated in the PDC for the district of Lares.

In this forestry campaign, 1450 community members participated, of which 650 were women. Family participation was important for community organisation and inter-institutional support.

(photo)

Article N° 2

In order to revalue the practices of seed exchange during the native potato harvest, the GEF Agrobiodiversity-SIPAM Project and the Municipality of Lares, held the Native Potato Fair in the community of Lares Ayllu, Chañao in Cusco.

Lares starts harvest campaign with traditional native potato festival

The GEF-Agrobiodiversity-SIPAM project of MINAM-MIDRAGRI-FAO-PROFONANPE in alliance with the District Municipality of Lares, last April 28th carried out the ceremony called Festival of the native potato in the community Lares Ayllu, Chañao located in the province of Calca, district of Lares in Cusco.

This event seeks to give sustainability to the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity (ABD) that also requires the intercultural approach, under which the components of traditional agricultural systems are sustained, from the cultural landscape in its integrity, to the management of crop seeds: processes that are carried out by farming families and farming communities.

In this context, the GEF Agrobiodiversity-SIPAM Project plans in its Annual Operational Plan 2021 to support the strengthening of activities and events that allow the revaluation of traditional agricultural activities, the mechanisms of access, regeneration and adaptation of seeds, as well as to propose local mechanisms for the revaluation of traditional practices such as bartering, seed exchange.

This activity will also contribute to obtain the lists of native potato cultivars, one of the requirements for the elaboration of the technical dossier for the declaration of the district of Lares as an Agrobiodiversity Zone.

(photo)

11. Involvement of Indigenous Peoples

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

The project has implemented the FAO process for securing prior informed consent in 22 indigenous farming communities. In addition, in-person consultations were held in 15 indigenous farming communities, and virtual consultations were held in seven communities. A total of 1,065 people participated in the consultations: 1,004 during the in-person meetings and 61 during the virtual consultations. At these meetings, 702 participants were male (65.9 %) and 363 were female (34.1%).

The project's process for securing prior informed consent approving the communal management plans was implemented in 21 pilot rural communities and one non-pilot rural community. In each case, agreements for community participation in the project implementation process were established, recorded in meeting minutes and documented through reports with lessons learned.

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

One of the most important activities of the project is the development of an intercultural approach, aligned with the criteria of the GIAHS approach. This is evidenced by the fact that the main protagonists are communities of ancestral origin, such as the Quechua and Aymara, to whom the project directs its activities mainly in their native language. The project also incorporates local agricultural experts (*yachachiqs/yatichiris*) during the process of partnership and joint work between the communities and the project.

The main activities involving indigenous populations include:

Free Prior and Informed Consent: actively participating in decision-making for the granting of free, prior and informed consent through the exercise of universal suffrage and free decision-making.

Communal management planning: actively participating in the identification of the type of development they want in an autonomous manner, exercising the right to self-determination. Identifying, defining and prioritising activities.

Participatory risk management: Identifying potential risks that affect ABD, the local environment, or other aspects of quality of life and proposing mitigation actions based on traditional knowledge and strategies.

The ReSCA mechanism: Participating in the recovery and conservation of agrobiodiversity products.

AGROBIO: forming part of short marketing circuits to meet the demand for agrobiodiversity products in cities.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative³⁹ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

In response to evolving conditions on the ground, the project team has implemented approaches not contemplated in the PRODOC. For example, the team has adopted a territorial approach that emphasises the roles of local actors in the development of the territories they inhabit. This approach regards the territory as a social construct and defines relevant actors as those who are linked to the life of a territory, whether they are residents of it or not, since their relationships shape its development. This approach requires that the analysis of non-resident actors be included, especially in the context of the pandemic. The landscape approach and the territorial approach are complementary, as landscape-scale interventions can only be effective if a holistic and integrated approach to land management is applied. This implies not only greater negotiation between sectors, but also between scales, over time and space.

The participatory approach and respect for the self-determination and decision making of the farming communities in the pilot areas where the project intervenes. This is reflected in the participatory construction of the communal management plans, a process which from the beginning involves a broad dissemination and explanation of the process and importance of these plans to the communities, so that the rural communities can decide whether to adopt them. Adopting a communal management plan implies a majority and formal acceptance at the level of the highest decision-making body, the Communal Assembly, which also entails a commitment to communal participation, and the passage through several instances of communal approval, such as self-diagnosis and priorities for implementation and support.

The pandemic has underscored the importance of technology in program implementation. The use of long-distance communication systems as a replacement for in-person interaction as continued, not only for communication between team members, but also with different actors. Several events and workshops that used to be held in person are now held virtually: prior informed consent meetings, the selection of local agricultural experts, the establishment of extended committees, the participatory planning process, and coordination meetings.

³⁹ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

13. Possible Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

Project

- . Non-compliance and/or delay in the execution of activities and fulfilment of goals, outputs, outcomes.
- . Slowdown of project implementation processes.

Actions taken

- . Continuity of activities through remote work, virtual participatory workshops, virtual coordination meetings, and the use of online communications platforms and other technologies.
- . Connectivity, communication, and coordination with community and local authorities through online platforms and telephone, as well as through regional facilitators, Yachachiqs, Yatichiris and communications specialists.
- . Adaptation of plans, methodologies, tools for the development of training activities in a pandemic context.

Project users

Impact on food systems.

- . Disruption of value chains.
- . Elevated food insecurity among farming families.
- . Greater awareness of food-security issues.
- . Increased prices of agricultural inputs.
- . Constraints on marketing.
- . Decreased income among farming families.

Staff

- . Impact on individual psychological and emotional states.
- . Negative health effects related to confinement and mobility restrictions.
- . Change of living and eating habits, including the increased consumption of pre-processed foods.
- . Loss of family and loved ones.

Good practices

AGROBIO has been an innovative experience, and the pandemic has provided an opportunity to market ABD products through technological means.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ⁴⁰	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval (US \$)	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Regional Government	RG Cusco	Cash		3,404,229.00		11,508,266
		In-kind				4,029,972
Regional Government	RG Huancavelica	Cash		2,694,811.00		9,154,633
		In-kind		34,852.00		114,840
Regional Government	RG Puno	Cash		8,488,407.00		20,636,554
		In-kind				600,714
Regional Government	RG Apurimac	Cash		1,389,070.00		18,019,753
Regional Government	RG Arequipa	In-kind				100,608

⁴⁰ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

2021 Project Implementation Report

District Government	MD Atiquipa	In-kind				23,335
ANPE	National Association of Ecological Producers of Peru	Cash		65,686.00		70,000
		In-kind		55,260.00		120,000
CAP	Consorcio Agroecológico Peruano	Cash		43,273.00		276,400
		In-kind				277,840
FAO	FAO	Cash		605,008.00		370,170
	FAO	In-Kind		24,592.00		
PROFONANPE	Profonanpe	In-kind		269,982.00		500,000
MINAM	MINAM	In-kind		329,294.00		6,723,680
MINAM	MINAM	Cash				
MIDAGRI	MIDAGRI	Cash		5,360,870.00		5,739,771
		In-kind		135,145.00		1,165,339
		TOTAL		22,900,479.00		79,431,875

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.