



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: July 1st, 2021 to June 30th, 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country:	Peru
Project Title:	Sustainable management of agrobiodiversity 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 Areas:	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 (years):	4 years
Project coordinates:	<i>Annex 2</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	01/02/2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	09/27/2018
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	12/31/2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	

Funding (USD)

GEF Grant Amount:	9,369,864
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	79,431,875
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022:⁴	Execution reported by the Operational Partner: 5,929,609.47 (up to 30/06/2022) Total Disbursement to OP: 7,540,690
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	23,041,317

¹ As per FPMIS.

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested, and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	12/20/2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	05/2021
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	12/01/2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	<i>September 2022</i>
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>Yes</i>

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>Moderately unsatisfactory</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>Moderately satisfactory</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Moderate</i>

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>Moderate</i>
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	3 rd PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start - level as of June 30 th , 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
To conserve <i>in-situ</i> and to sustainably use globally-important agro-biodiversity through the preservation of traditional agricultural systems, the integrated	Outcome 1.1 Agrobiodiversity is preserved <i>in situ</i> and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner.	Area of production under sustainable management, containing globally and nationally significant varieties (traditional varieties). ¹²	Plans and regulatory instruments do not facilitate sustainable management in favor of agrobiodiversity (ABD).	150,000 hectares (ha)	312,046 ha (estimated total area of target localities) classified as "in use" in the agricultural census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 191,508.61 productive hectares under sustainable management 	MS
		Improved conservation status of agrobiodiversity target species in selected locations, measured by increases in evenness. ¹³	32 native crops are managed on 10,647 ha. Baseline evenness status will be determined at the outset of the project.	37 native crops are managed on 13,308 ha ¹⁴	40 native crops managed on 15,970 ha ¹⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 crops (226 cultivars) for a total of 7,700 ha. This area represents 48.22% of the target 	MS

⁸ From the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

¹² Area of Andean landscape in target districts with territorial land-use plans and regulatory instruments providing for integrated management, with potential to maintain ecosystem function flows on which agrobiodiversity conservation and livelihood sustainability depend.

¹³ Biodiversity Monitoring Tool Indicator 7.1: Diversity status of agrobiodiversity target species.

¹⁴ 15% increase in number of crops and 25% increase in area by the mid-term point.

¹⁵ 25% increase in number of crops and 50% increase in area by the end of the project.

management of forests, water, and land resources, and the maintenance of the ecosystem services in selected Andean regions.		Number of families, by gender of the household lead, applying integrated management practices that favor ABD conservation. ¹⁶	Target families manage ABD but without adequate capacity to ensure its long-term conservation.		7,760 families in 58 communities, ¹⁷ including at least 35% female-led households, and 12% households led by farmers under the age of 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,077 families in 72 farming communities. Of these families, 35% are led by women and 20% by farmers under the age of 30 • Indirect beneficiaries extends to 10,385 families applying ABD conservation management practices 	MS
	Outcome 1.2 Andean landscapes are sustainably managed and restored, to ensure the flow of ecosystem services necessary to maintain ABD and the sustainability of ABD-based production systems.	<i>SFM 5 Indicator:</i> Area of restored and/or sustainably managed forests with improved capacity to provide ecosystem services necessary for ABD conservation and production. ¹⁸	Not available	30,000 ha	83,000 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accumulated progress of 23,555.32 ha (28.38 %), of which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1,040 ha of reforestation by direct action with native species; 22,515.32 ha under sustainable management in private conservation areas or as part of Concerted Development Plans (PDC, per its Spanish acronym) 	MU
	Outcome 2.1 Commercialization of ABD-based products has been improved, to support sustainable use of ABD and rural livelihoods.	Contribution of ABD and its products to household welfare.	Average reference income = USD597/year		At least 25% increase in total income of 7,800 farming families participating in farmer field schools, attributable to commercialization of ABD-based products— regardless of gender,	In the last semester of 2022, the project will analyze the variation/ increase of income as a result of project related interventions.	U

¹⁶ Land Degradation Indicator 3.2

¹⁷ Approximately 50% of the total number of farmers in target districts.

¹⁸ SFM Indicator 5

				distribution of economic benefits, or nutritional status of family members		
Outcome 3.1 Enabling environment strengthened for the sustainable use of ABD.	Number of regions with enabling conditions for the sustainable use of ABD.		50 regional officials trained in the use of SIAR Plan for prioritization of information to be included in the Regional Environmental Information System (SIAR, by its Spanish acronym) according to the needs of each region.	5 regions, covering an area of 184,853 km ² , feature at least 3** of the 6 enabling conditions for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (4 national institutions, 5 Regional Governments – GOREs, and 5 Local Governments - GOLOs). ** Number of enabling conditions defined in the baseline.	-	U
Outcome 4.1 Project implementation applies results-based management, and lessons learned/good practices are documented and disseminated.	Project implementation applies results-based management and demonstrates sustainability.			Satisfactory qualifications from Project Implementation Report (PIR), Project Progress Report (PPR) and evaluations of project progress, effectiveness and sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 PIR ● 6 PPRS ● 1 EMT with overall qualification of unsatisfactory. 	MS

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

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 1.1 Agrobiodiversity is preserved <i>in situ</i> and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give visibility to actions completed in lifehood plans, to offer evidence of progress towards the target. ● Consolidate and strengthen the inter-family and inter-communal chain of redistribution of seeds at risk, by strengthening sustainable seed access and exchange mechanisms. ● Accelerate conditions for the development by counterparts of ABD conservation capacity, as learned through Farmer Field Schools (ECAs, per Spanish acronym) and best practices. ● Systematize experiences in Agrobiodiversity - ABD management. ● Accelerate transfers to family and group seed banks, ensuring the appropriation of storage practices promoted in previous years. 	<p>Responsible for component 1 (Javier Llaca) and conservationist producers</p>	<p>By technical closure of the project</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Andean landscapes are sustainably managed and restored, to ensure the flow of ecosystem services necessary to maintain ABD and the sustainability of ABD-based production systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete direct restoration actions initiated in 2021, and management instruments to reach 83,000 ha. These will be included for implementation by SERFOR and subsequently applied in public budget instruments (PIP, PDC, PPR, etc.). 	<p>Responsible for component 1 (Richard de La Torre) in coordination with conservationist producers, Regional Governments, Local Governments and SERFOR.</p>	<p>By technical closure of the project</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1 Commercialization of ABD-based products has been enhanced to support the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and rural livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Initiation of revenue-measurement study as part of the final project report. This is among the recommendations of the reengineering process. ● Consolidation of the use of the AGROBIO brand, transfer of its ownership to associations created by the project, and strengthening of the Frutos de la Tierra brand with the Ecological Producers' Association (ANPE for its acronym in Spanish). ● Supervising and supporting their implementation of Kusikuy fairs and their application, and strengthening the appropriation of the tool by producer associations and the Peruvian Association of Consumers and Users (ASPEC for its acronym in Spanish). ● Implementation of business plans for the sustainability of value chains. ● Training of small producers on commercial issues, and development of pilots to incorporate ABD products in the Qalli Warma National Program and in food support programs under Law 31071. ● Implementation of work plans of the young farmers' network, with a view to consolidating the network at the national level. 	<p>Responsible for component 2 (Guillermo Maravi), conservationist producer associations, young farmers, ASPEC and ANPE.</p>	<p>By technical closure of the project</p>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 3.1. Number of regions with enabling conditions for sustainable use of ABD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Follow-up, monitoring, and capacity building in the execution of services that strengthen the National Environmental Information System (SINIA, per its acronym in Spanish) platform and the SIAR will be made visible. ● The formulation of the planned PDCs and PIPs will continue and be completed. ● The strengthening of the Agrobiodiversity Technical Group, the Regional Environmental Commissions (CAR, per its acronym in Spanish) will continue and be completed in accordance with the management strategy of each region and the institutionalization process of the Municipal Environmental Commissions (CAM, per its acronym in Spanish). ● Implementation of the communications plan in a cross-cutting manner, tied to actions completed under the project. 	<p>Responsible for component 3 (Rosario Valer), local governments, regional governments, public and private institutions.</p>	<p>By technical closure of the project</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1 Project implementation applies results-based management, and lessons learned/good practices are documented and disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The project's closing report will be prepared, which will provide information about changes generated in the communities as a result of the project's actions. ● The level of satisfaction among project stakeholders will be measured. ● The gender mainstreaming strategy designed in the current period will be implemented, and the implementation of safeguards instruments initiated under the project will continue. ● Implementation of agreed knowledge management actions. 	<p>Responsible for component 4 (Jorge Jordán) and conservationist producers.</p>	<p>By technical closure of the project</p>

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹⁹	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ²⁰ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ²¹ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Agrobiodiversity is preserved <i>in situ</i> and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner.				
Output 1.1.1 Participatory systems established in pilot sites for the recovery, generation, and exchange of knowledge about <i>in situ</i> management and conservation of agrobiodiversity, combining traditional productive practices with conservation-oriented technological advances.				
	Number of farmer field schools (ECAs) established in target localities.	Farmer field schools established in 13 areas of the target localities. 1,560 farmers are directly and actively involved in the participatory systems established in the pilot sites (total beneficiary population of 7,800 farmers over the project period).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 95%: 12 ECAs for the 2021-2022 campaign established. • Target at 100%: 1,880 farmers participated in ECAs. The target was exceeded by 320 farmers. • Target at 100%: 9,400 beneficiaries participated in the project. Target was exceeded by 1,600 farmers. • Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-2022: 3 ECAs established in the communities life plans. 	

	Number of ancestral practices and traditional knowledge of small farmers evaluated and qualified.	100 sets of conservation and sustainable production practices recovered and valorized with rural communities (20 in each target locality).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target at 95%: 95 sets of practices of traditional knowledge for conservation and sustainable production developed. ● FY: 23 sets of practices recovered during this period. 	
Output 1.1.2. Seed production, management and supply systems that ensure that farmers have access to high quality and diverse agrobiodiversity genetic material according to their needs and conditions.				
	Number of traditional ABD varieties obtained in group, family and community seed banks, by target locality.	Family, group, and community seed banks established in each target locality (5 in total), containing an average of 9 varieties or genotypes of agrobiodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target at 100%: established 1 community seed bank, housing an average of 30 potato cultivars; and 40 family/group seed banks for grains and tubers, housing 10 crops and 49 cultivars (8 maize cultivars in Cusco, 5 quinoa cultivars in Puno, 12 potato cultivars in Huancavelica, and 24 potato cultivars in Apurimac). ● FY: The target was achieved in the last year. 	
	Number of varieties or genotypes from target communities characterized in collaboration with the National Institute for Agrarian Innovation (INIA for its acronym in Spanish).	30 varieties or cultivar genotypes have been characterized in collaboration with INIA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target at 83%: Characterization of 25 cultivars. 5 cultivars (native varieties) of quinoa in collaboration with INIA in Puno, and 20 cultivars (native varieties) of potato. ● FY: characterization of 20 cultivars. 	
Output 1.1.3. Schemes for rewarding goods and services generated by ABD production systems, agreed upon in pilot sites				
	Cultivation areas under payment agreements that reward the	Agreements on Mechanisms for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target at 79%: Implementation of the Agrobiodiversity Conservation Retribution 	

¹⁹ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

²⁰ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentences with main achievements)

²¹ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

	maintenance of traditional agrobiodiversity management systems.	Remuneration for Ecosystem Services – MERESE (per its acronym in Spanish) concluded for areas with traditional crop varieties covering 5,323 ha.	Mechanism (RESCA, per its acronym in Spanish) in 4,200 ha (2019-2020: 900 ha; 2020-2021 3,300 ha). The 2021-2022 agricultural campaign culminates in August of this year, when the final number of hectares committed to the target will be achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY: 3,300 ha. 	
Output 1.1.4. Agrobiodiversity zones in the target localities evaluated for recognition, in accordance with Peruvian legislation, with corresponding monitoring and management tools.				
	Number of agrobiodiversity zones established according to law.	3 ABD zones with complete technical dossiers (in the process of approval by Ministerial Resolution).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 80%: Technical files for Apurimac, Huancavelica and Arequipa completed and pending approval. • Development of the file for the ABD Cusco Zone began in May 2022. • FY: 03 technical files completed 	
	Status of provisions and tools for monitoring conditions in candidate sites and agrobiodiversity zones to guide agrobiodiversity conservation and management.	Monitoring tool designed and in use, to provide information on agrobiodiversity conservation and management. 72 communities trained in participatory monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 60%: A pilot proposal is being prepared for the design of an ABD monitoring system to be implemented in 72 communities. Contains several instruments for application: calendars, own-monitoring instances, rotation systems. • FY: The progress reported is for the period of the current PIR. 	
Output 1.1.5. Strengthened capacities and strategies for the dissemination and communication of knowledge and lessons learned from the pilot sites.				
	Number of farmers and community leaders with productive capacities strengthened through the exchange of experiences.	260 farmer leaders trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 78%: 203 lead farmers (155 community lead farmers, 25 yachachiqs of the 2020-2021 agricultural campaign, and 23 yachachiqs of the 2021-2022 agricultural campaign) trained under the ECA methodology. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FY: 174 lead farmers trained in ECAs. 	
<p>Outcome 1.2 Andean landscapes are sustainably managed and restored to ensure the flow of ecosystem services necessary to maintain agrobiodiversity and the sustainability of agrobiodiversity-based production systems.</p>				
<p>Output 1.2.1 Planning and management tools established and strengthened at different scales to promote the ecosystem service flows necessary for the maintenance of ABD and the sustainability of ABD-based production systems.</p>				
	Number of district development plans incorporating district agrobiodiversity zoning frameworks.	13 development plans submitted to local governments incorporate district agrobiodiversity zoning frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 8%: 1 Lares PDC approved. FY: Required inputs were developed to complete Ecological Economic Zoning, and were incorporated into district Development Plans to the pending PDC's. Inputs include: 21 completed life plans, 21 communal zoning maps. 	
	Number of districts with ecological-economic zoning (micro-zoning) that identify agrobiodiversity zones with farmers.	All 13 districts included in target localities (642,136 ha).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 0%. Progress reported in: Participatory Communal Mapping and Zoning in Huancavelica, Apurimac, Puno and Cusco. Development of basic cartography maps, life zone maps, forest map, current use map, and territorial systems (environmental, equipment, patrimonial, population, productive, relational, tourism) in the 13 target districts. FY: 0 	

	Number of communities with authorities and local government representatives trained to incorporate ABD in the Concerted Development Plans (PDC per its acronym in Spanish).	Authorities from 59 communities and 39 local government representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 34%: 20 local government representatives and 14 community authorities/leaders trained in the PDCs. Total: 34 people trained. FY: 14 community leaders trained. 	
	Number of forest management plans that include sustainable management within the framework of landscape, gender and intercultural approaches.	13 Plans implemented (1 per target district) including for all non-farm forests in the target districts (18,128 ha).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 0%. FY: Data obtained from the micro-zoning process based on managed landscape and the results of Land Use Type studies, will be used to identify in which Ecological Units (EU) the forest management plans will be implemented, with the technical support of SERFOR in each region. This will be included in the Invierte.Pe system's Technical Files to be attached to the POI of the local or regional governments. 	
	Number of forest management plans that include sustainable management within the framework of landscape-based approaches.	83,000 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 28.38%. 23,555.32 ha (a+b) accumulated, of which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1,040 ha of reforestation by direct action with native species. 22,515.32 ha under sustainable management in private conservation areas or as part of PDC processes. FY: 23,521.32 ha 	This consultancy initiated in December 2021 due to delays in administrative and contracting processes. Therefore the Land Use Type Studies will be completed by July 2022 Pending the elaboration of PIP profiles based on the TUTS.
Output 1.2.2. Financial and economic instruments support ecosystem restoration and the maintenance of ecosystem services important for agrobiodiversity.				
	Area with payment agreements that maintain the provision of ecosystem services of forests, wetlands and grasslands.	Forests: 4,500 ha; Wetlands: 10,000 ha; Pastures: 30,000 ha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 0%. FY: Types of land use (TUT for its acronym in english) study will identify through the micro-zoning process the ecosystems and EUs (Ecological Units) in need of restoration or conservation. Based on the results, the payment mechanism or agreement will be defined. 	This consultancy initiated in December 2021 due to delays in administrative and contracting processes. Therefore the Land Use Type Studies will be completed by July 2022 Pending the elaboration of PIP profiles based on the TUTS.
Output 1.2.3 Support programs implemented for the restoration of ecosystems and for the maintenance of ecosystem services of importance for ABD.				

	Number of training and technical assistance plans and tool packages formulated and implemented.	5 plans and 5 tools (1 in each target locality).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. • Progress during FY: 1 toolbox has been developed for the five regions, covering: Methodological Approach, Learning Content Structure, Agrobiodiversity Conservation Manuals for managers, Agrobiodiversity Conservation for handlers, Ecosystem Restoration for managers, Ecosystem Restoration for handlers, Forest Land Management Tools for managers. The training will be completed under a modular program. 	This activity will be completed within 2022. It has been delayed due to administrative issues faced during project execution
	Number of target men and women who participate in technical assistance programs and have developed a greater awareness of the importance of forests for agrobiodiversity conservation.	480 people (of which at least 30% are women and 10% are youth).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. • Progress reported: 106 direct participants in restoration tasks as part of technical assistance, which will be reinforced with the start of the modular package training program. 	This activity will be completed within 2022. It has been delayed due to administrative issues faced during project execution
Outcome 2.1 Marketing of agrobiodiversity-based products has been improved to support the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and rural livelihoods.				
Output 2.1.1. Commercial linkages strengthened between smallholders (family farmers and indigenous communities) and local and regional markets, to support conservation through sustainable production of agrobiodiversity-based food and goods.				
	Number of associations of producers of agrobiodiversity-based goods and services linked to local, regional and national markets.	At least 30 small farmers' and producers' organizations linked to local, regional and national markets: - 30% participation in business - 70% participation in fairs (sales and networking) -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 97%. 29 associations linked to markets, with improvement plans designed and being implemented. Associations are trained in management and supported in the consolidation of their organization. • Target at 100%: 17 associations participate in businesses. Original target exceeded by 7 associations. • Target at 100%: 27 associations participate in fairs. Original target exceeded by 6 associations. 	

		100% participation in “knowledge media”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 67%: 20 associations participate in knowledge media. FY: 13 associations linked to markets. 	
Output 2.1.2. Supported and strengthened value chain strategy to improve the inclusion of small producers, youth, and women as well as job creation, while improving the commercialization of agrobiodiversity-based products in the Andes.				
	Number of operational value chain pilots.	At least 3 value chain pilots established and starting operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 50%: 5 value chain pilots established and in start-up operations. 	
	Number of small and medium-sized enterprises that have developed and implemented a business plan for agrobiodiversity-based crops and products.	10 small and medium-sized businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 0%. FY: 10 business plans are being formulated in 4 regions. 	
Output 2.1.3. Denomination of Origin (DO) and agrobiodiversity zone seals, or similar seals or certification standards, developed for agrobiodiversity-based products in the Andes.				
	Number of seals related to agrobiodiversity areas developed.	At least 1 SIPAM seal framework developed and adapted for the SIPAM products basket (products identified and characterized).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 0% 	The delay in the formalization process of the associations was due to the delay in the response capacity for the conformation of the second level entity (cooperative), to assume the ownership of the AGROBIO brand. The consultancy for the development of the SIPAM seal will begin in the second half of 2022.
	Number of DOs developed or strengthened that contribute to the conservation or promotion of agrobiodiversity.	At least 1 DO under development, with a regulatory board being formed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 0% 	The Central de Cooperativas Quechuas y Aymaras de Puno, applicant for the DO (Quinoa: Negro Qollana variety), has not yet submitted a dossier to the National Institute for the Defence of Competition and

				Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI, per its acronym in Spanish). It will be submitted on the second half of 2022.
	Number of producer associations incorporated into existing initiatives with collective standards and trademarks that value agrobiodiversity.	10 associations with organic certifications obtained / Internal Control Systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 100%: 16 associations have formed Internal Control Systems (ICS), in Lares-Cusco, Huayana-Apurimac, and Laria-Huancavelica. Development of the management documents of the ICS is pending. Target exceeded by 6 associations. FY: 16 associations have ICSS. 	
	Number of producer associations incorporated into existing initiatives with collective standards and trademarks that value agrobiodiversity.	At least 4 producer associations have joined existing initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 100%. The 29 associations that participate in fairs and the 17 that participate in businesses make use of the AGROBIO brand. The brand regulations and manual and the transfer of its ownership will be completed in the second half of 2022. FY: 13 associations participate in fairs. 	
	Output 2.1.4 Multi-stakeholder networks and partnerships established to promote commercialization of agrobiodiversity-based products, increase access to markets, and improve livelihoods			
	Number of multi-stakeholder network partnerships established and operating	At least 1 multi-stakeholder network established and functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 50%. FY: Regional youth networks have been formed in each project area as a result of the workshops conducted. The national network of young farmers promoting the SIPAM approach, as well as conservation, consumption, and commercialization of agrobiodiversity will be formed in 2022. <p>Based on the KUSIKUY fairs, the KUSIKUY community is being formed as a network of consumers and producers of agrobiodiversity.</p>	
	Number of partnerships established between stakeholders that impact the valuation of agrobiodiversity-based products and services.	At least 2 partnerships established and functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 50%. FY: An alliance with ASPEC has been established and is operational to implement agrobiodiversity fairs (KUSIKUY) and the KUSIKUY app, to market and disseminate ABD products, and to form a consumer network. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partnership with ANPE was established and is operational, to promote the Fruits of the Earth brand and the participation of associations in the project areas in a nationwide association. 	
	Number of participants in exchanges and guided visits to share experiences with partnerships.	200 participants in exchanges and guided tours (due to the context of the pandemic, virtual exchanges are included).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 36.5%: 73 participants in guided tours and internships since the beginning of the project. FY: 24 participants: 15 in producer exchanges and 9 in yachachiq exchanges. 	
Output 2.1.5 Toolkit that provides guidance for the promotion of agrobiodiversity-based products through commercial linkages and sealing strategies.				
	Guidance provided to service providers/practitioners on commercial linkages and value chain strategies.	Manual documents published in local languages. Focus groups' minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. 	The tools and documents of the manual are being developed. Editing, layout, and dissemination will take place in the second half of 2022.
Outcome 3.1 Enabling environment strengthened for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.				
Output 3.1.1. Information on agrobiodiversity collected, systematized and disseminated among the institutions involved to improve decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of agrobiodiversity conservation programs.				
	Status of information management systems and capacities strengthened; systems are incorporated into the Genetic Resources and Biosafety Information Platform (GENESPERU, per its acronym in Spanish).	5 SIARs strengthened and incorporated into the GENESPERU Platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. • FY: Progress reported: - The design of the SIAR platform is in place with contributions from each GORE. GORE teams have been trained in information 	

			<p>management. GEONODE work for each GORE is in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cloud service complied with the backups reports on a monthly basis, and has expanded its installed capacity for the migration service, as well as for the design of GEONODE for each SIAR. 	
Output 3.1.2. Revised planning policies and instruments incorporate the principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management in 5 project regions.				
	<p>Number of planning and policy instruments revised to incorporate the principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management.</p>	<p>13 updated District Concerted Development Plans (PDC, per its acronym in Spanish) submitted to local governments incorporate the principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management.</p> <p>5 proposed Regional Biodiversity Strategies (ERDB per its acronym in Spanish) incorporate the principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management.</p>	<p>Target at 8%: 1 PDC completed (Lares district, Cusco). Progress reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 completed PDCs were submitted to the respective GOLOs: Atiquipa, Laria, Huayana and Tumayhuaraca. • The formulation process has begun for the following PDCs: Conayca, Nuevo Occoro, Chiara and Izcuchaca. • Principles of ABD and ecosystem recovery included in the guide to drafting or updating the ERDB (Regional Biodiversity Strategies). • FY: Progress in the formulation of the PDCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formulation of Acora's PDC continues to present difficulties. • The ERDBs cannot move forward because the National Strategy will not be approved until 2023. An alternative option has been identified: the formulation of the prospective Biologic Diversity Strategy for each Regional Government. This alternative will be presented by MINAM with a justification about the fulfillment of the target. This justification will be presented to the CDP for approval
	<p>Number of public investment projects (PIPs) designed to facilitate the</p>	<p>10 PIPs designed and submitted (at idea note, profile</p>	<p>Target at 30%. 3 PIPs designed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of 4 PIPs in progress: 	

	implementation of the instruments.	and/or dossier level) to facilitate the implementation of the instruments.	<p>a) Preparation of the technical file for the investment project "Improvement of the support service for the sustainable use of aromatic and medicinal native plants in producer districts of the provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Huancavelica, Churcampa and Tayacaja, Huancavelica region";</p> <p>b) "Recovery and conservation of local capacities of agrobiodiversity with emphasis on native crops: potato, oca, mashua, olluco, corn, tarwi, quinoa, cañihua, beans, kiwicha, in the provinces of Paruro, Anta, Canas and Acomayo in the department of Cusco".</p> <p>c) Preparation of the technical file for the project: "Improvement of the support services for the recovery of agrobiodiversity in the districts of Pampachiri, Pomacocha, Tumayhuaraca, Huayana, San Miguel de Chaccrampa and Chiara, of the province of Andahuaylas - department of Apurimac", CUI N° 2531496.</p> <p>d) Evaluation and complementary studies of the technical file for the investment project "Improvement of the provision of public information service for the management of biological diversity (flora and fauna) in the Apurimac region", CUI No. 2259291.</p> <p>● FY: 3 PIPs Completed</p>	
Output 3.1.3: The revised regulations and legal aspects allow the development and commercialization of agrobiodiversity-based products.				
	Participatory Guarantee System (SGP per its acronym in Spanish) and Regional SGP Council.	SGP and SGP Regional Council approved by Regional Ordinance in Cusco. Stakeholders trained for the promotion and dissemination of the SGP for	Target at 0%.	A justification is being developed for the change of the indicator with respect to the SGP. This change is requested because the DS 002-2020-MINAGRI modifies and regulates the SGP, with requirements that hinder the certification processes of producers. The request will be

		organic certification.		submitted to Profonanpe and FAO for review and approval.
	Mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge for seed conservation.	<p>Protocol introduced to govern the production of native potato seeds.</p> <p>500 producer families recognized as suppliers of traditional seeds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. • FY: The process of institutionalizing a seed exchange was completed through the issuance of municipal ordinances, and the registration of 40 examples of traditional knowledge before INDECOPI. 	The execution of this activity has been postponed to the second semester of 2022. Project partners to assess feasibility of obtaining INDECOPI’s endorsement to the protocol within the second semester of 2022.
Output 3.1.4: An inter-institutional coordination mechanism is established to ensure alignment and consistency of agroecosystem management based on agrobiodiversity principles.				

	<p>Arrangements for inter-institutional coordination to ensure coherence of agroecosystem management approaches.</p>	<p>Strengthening of the agrobiodiversity Technical Group (GT-ABD, per its acronym in Spanish)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. <p>Progress reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with the GT-ABD continues through active participation in the CARs of Cusco, Puno and Apurimac. • Participation in CARs that have a more dynamic role in environmental policy and management, advising and facilitating aspects related to environmental policy and technical groups for ABD. • 2 national events (Launching of the Decade of Center of Origin Countries, and World Food Day and recognition of conservationist families) and one international event (Coalition of Center of Origin Countries) to position agrobiodiversity as a development axis in the new agenda of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). • Technical document "Prospective of Agrobiodiversity", prepared at the request of the GT to inform its proposals at the research and public policy levels. • Completion of a study in support of the preparation of the technical document: "List of domesticated plant species of Peru". • FY: institutionalization processes concluded for the CAMs of Acora, Lares, Huayana, Laria and Atiquipa. In addition, the Tumayhuaraca and San Miguel de Chacampa CAMs are in progress. 	
	<p>Number of pilot communities with stronger capacity in their organizational structures to facilitate conservation of ABD.</p>	<p>13 pilot communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation agreements, which constitute the input for work on this indicator, will be delivered in October as part of Component 1. At that point, work on this indicator will start.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of work carried out to be presented: minutes of establishment of the conservation group, rules of operation and working plan.
Output 3.1.5: Capacity building program for institutional actors in land-use planning and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.				
	Number of officials trained in land-use planning and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.	100 regional officials and 50 local officials trained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 100% for regional officials and 68% for local officials. Completed course on basic principles of ABD: 30 participants out of 45 passed it. FY: 120 regional officials, 34 local officials trained. 	
Output 3.1.6: Communication and knowledge-sharing strategies on agrobiodiversity services and benefits, traditional production practices, and the concept of Important Systems of National Agricultural Heritage (SIPAN, per its acronym in Spanish) available to a wide variety of audiences for awareness raising, dissemination and replication.				
	Access to knowledge about agrobiodiversity services and benefits.	Design and implementation of 1 communication strategy for the positioning and dissemination of services and benefits of agrobiodiversity and traditional production practices among different stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target at 50%. The communications plan is being implemented, to be applied transversally across project components. FY: Formulation and implementation of the communications plan. 	
Outcome 4.1 Project implementation applies results-based management, and lessons				

learned/good practices are documented and disseminated.				
Output 4.1.1: Project monitoring system in place that provides systematic information on progress in achieving expected results and objectives.				
	Monitoring system designed; provides systematic information on progress in achieving expected results and objectives.	8 semi-annual reports (PPR) and 4 annual reports (PIR).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 66% . • FY: 1 PIR report and 2 PPR reports completed. 	
Output 4.1.2: Instruments for stakeholder participation in project management.				
	Degree of satisfaction among the different stakeholders regarding the levels and effectiveness of participation in project management.	All stakeholders express satisfaction with the levels and effectiveness of participation in project management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. 	Measurement of stakeholder satisfaction rating is scheduled before project closure.
Output 4.1.3: Systematization and publication of best practices and lessons learned related to the project for a variety of audiences and stakeholders.				
	Publication of best practices and lessons learned, together with a plan for the use and application of lessons learned.	A publication containing best practices and lessons learned, together with a Lessons Learned Use and Application Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target at 0%. • Four systematizations have been completed: Apachicuy, Characterization of returnees, RESCA Results, Identification of the economic and nutritional value of foods from family farming that complement and/or substitute food provided by Qali Warma. • FY: Knowledge management actions and dissemination of lessons learned are underway, focusing on the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory mechanisms of compensation for conservation and recovery of ABD. - Commercial articulation of conservationist producers of ABD through short marketing chains in the context of pandemics. 	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

During the relevant period, progress was achieved on the number of productive hectares under sustainable management and the number of crops and cultivars managed. 3 Farmer Field Schools (ECAs) were established with the participation of 174 leading farmers, reaching the target established in the Project Document (PRODOC). 23 sets of practices on traditional knowledge for conservation and sustainable production have been developed, reaching 95% of the final target. The target on family and community seed banks for seed conservation was also met during this period. In addition, the national network of young farmers promoting the SIPAM approach has been formed, and the target for number of communities and households led by women and young people under the age 30 participating in integrated conservation of ABD has been exceeded.

Moreover, 3,300 hectares have been placed under RESCA management and 4 reward ceremonies have been carried out under this mechanism. The results of the recovery of crops and cultivars over the last year have allowed MINAM to propose that RESCA be scaled up to public policy.

In collaboration with INIA, 20 cultivars have been characterized in the relevant period, thus reaching 83% of the total target. Similarly, the preparation of technical dossiers for the 3 ABD zones has been completed, achieving 80% progress towards the target. A pilot project has also been designed for monitoring ABD in 72 communities, which represents 60% of the target.

The restoration of Andean landscapes has so far achieved 28% progress, which amounts to 23,555 hectares of managed area. The areas for the provision of ecosystem services started being measured during the relevant period, with the results to be presented in the next PIR.

Producer associations have been articulated in local and national markets, through the Agrobio brand, the Kusikuy fairs, regional fairs, and the launch in May 2022 of the Kusikuy app. To date, the app has had more than 40,000 downloads and generated more than 300 orders, representing more than 16,000 soles of income for ABD conservationist families. The associations have also set up their internal control systems. However, the value chains have yet to become operational and the business plans are yet to be finalized. During this period, two alliances have been established with ANPE and ASPEC to promote the products and services of ABD.

Measurement of the contribution of ABD to the household economy of farmers will be carried out in the second half of 2022, which will make it possible to verify the expected 25% increase in total household income.

1 PDC was completed in Lares, and this process will continue in the next period. The capacities of the SIARs have been strengthened in partnership with the GOREs, and in the following period they will be incorporated into the GENESPERU platform. 3 PIPs have been concluded. As part of the strengthening of the ABD technical group, 5 CAMs have been institutionalized and 2 more are in progress for completion in the next period. The planned target on training regional officials in land-use planning (and sustainable use of ABD) has been achieved at 100%. Finally, the communications plan was approved and its implementation started.

To conclude, the project has prepared 4 systematizations of experiences, and 2 topics have been identified for dissemination within the knowledge management framework, with the support of FAO's Lead Technical Officer (LTO). In addition, the project has strengthened the mainstreaming of gender, environmental and social safeguards, as well as the monitoring of the project with Sciforma.

The main challenges during the relevant period have been related to the delay in the application for the denomination of origin of the black quinoa Qollana by the Central of Quechua and Aymara Cooperatives of Puno (*Central de Cooperativas Quechua y Aymaras de Puno*), and in its subsequent approval by INDECOPI. Also, due to limitations caused by the pandemic, the exchanges and guided tours are still underway, with progress toward the relevant target at 36.5%. The approval of the reformulated POA and PAAC after reengineering, as well as the Project Operations Manual and governance manual completed in this period, were important achievements demonstrating the multifaceted work of the project's National Directorate in the design of its management instruments.

The project has yet to create more visibility for the results achieved so far (RESCA, restoration, gender, commercialization), within the framework of the knowledge management process and with the implementation of the communications plan. Finally, other important achievement in this period was that Apachikuy had scaled up as a communication strategy in MINAM and MIDAGRI.

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 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

FY2022 Development Objective rating ²²	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating ²³	Comments/reasons ²⁴ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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²² **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

²³ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

²⁴ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<p>Project Manager / Coordinator</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><i>Ratings/Comments</i></p> <p>The rating for the current period is based on the significant progress toward the targets. This includes not only progress in the project activities already reported, but also in the approval of management instruments such as the POA and PAAC (and their updates after the reengineering). Moreover, the Project Operating Manual and the project governance manual prepared jointly with the National Directorate were approved by the Project Board of Directors. This has allowed for a more orderly and smooth handling of the UGTP's requirements and processes.</p> <p>Up to the current semester, the project has ensured that conservationist families within the user communities achieve the proposed targets, making significant progress in the recovery of agrobiodiversity cultivars at risk of reduction and loss. There has also been progress in the management and administration of the landscape with restoration actions, afforestation, planting, harvesting of water, management of natural pastures and the ecosystem in general, and the valorization of products under the SIPAM approach.</p> <p>The files for the recognition of agrobiodiversity zones in Andahuaylas, Huancavelica, and Arequipa have been completed and are being reviewed by INIA. In terms of restoration, the installation of enclosure fences and native-species forest nurseries (Arequipa and Cusco), and the training on planting and water-harvesting practices in the headwaters of the areas of influence have been completed.</p> <p>The KUSIKUY mobile app was developed in agreement with ASPEC: this is the first delivery application specialized in agrobiodiverse products, and directly connects consumers with farmers who have rescued more than 220 cultivars of 10 crops. One week after its launch on May 31st, the application had 41,968 downloads and it is now the second most downloaded shopping application in Peru. The application has registered more than 40,000 downloads, and generated more than 300 orders and 16,000 soles of income for agrobiodiversity conservationist families.</p> <p>During the relevant period, the project leveraged 20 million soles for MIDAGRI's 121 budget program, which will allow the application of technologies for the conservation of agrobiodiversity. The project has also supported the development of local and regional management instruments such as the CARs, CAMs, and methodological guides for the ERDB.</p>
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Budget Holder	MS	MS	<p>During this reporting period, the project has made considerable progress with the implementation of several recommendations from the MTE, which include but are not limited to: (i) the alignment of project planning, execution, reporting and monitoring with approved result framework and budget; (ii) the approval of the Project Operational and Governance Manuals; (iii) the development and approval of the implementation strategy for outcome 1.2; (iv) the development and implementation of the gender, communication and knowledge management strategy/plan; (v) the establishment of alliances with government and non-government partners for scaling up project impact and/or ensure long term sustainability of project activities.</p> <p>The project has completed several targets planned for this reporting period and made progress in the implementation of a number of outputs, including but not limited to (i) the establishment of 13 field farm schools in 13 target localities with 1880 farmers; (ii) the implementation of the Agrobiodiversity Conservation Retribution Mechanism (RESCA) in 4,200 ha (out of 5323 ha); (iii) the establishment of community and family seed banks; (iv) the development of supporting documentation required for the establishment of agrobiodiversity zones; (v) the development of Kusikuy, a mobile application that links agrobiodiversity producers with consumers; etc. Having said this, the project still has several outputs with limited progress, which require immediate attention, as they are key for the achievement of the planned project results.</p> <p>The project is in its fourth year of execution. Therefore, it is important that efforts and resources are focused on closing activities and outputs with considerable contribution to the results envisioned for this project, giving particular attention to outputs under outcomes 1.2 and 3.1. Likewise, it is important that the project ensures a well-executed exit strategy to guarantee the sustainability of project interventions, the transfer of capacities and products to producers and government partners, and lays the groundwork for scaling up initiatives like RESCA to public policy.</p>
GEF Operational Focal Point²⁵	MS	MS	<p><i>Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>In this period, the project has made significant progress in meeting the targets. Procedures have been improved in the governance aspects of the project, which has expedited the processing of approvals and no objections. This has favored project implementation in at a Moderately Satisfactory level, so it is considered appropriate to approve this PIR.</p>

²⁵ In case the GEF OFP did not provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

Lead Technical Officer²⁶	MS	MS	<p>The reengineering of the project and the preparation and implementation of the technical-operational-budgetary planning and monitoring instruments, in line with the chain of results, marked a positive change in project management.</p> <p>The biggest challenge, a few months before closing, is defining and implementing the exit strategy and achieving the results and products that are far from the planned goal. The transfer of responsibility (appropriation) to continue with the processes of capacity building, monitoring and management.</p> <p>From now on, another kind of reengineering is required, one more linked to the mobilization of efforts and technical-financial resources to goals that have not been achieved. If there is to be an extension, it should focus on the latter and not on doing more of what is reported as fulfilled.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MU	MS	<p>During the reporting period, the project has internalized the recommendations from the mid-term review and worked in a reengineering along with the Ministry and Implementing agency to realign activities and products with the original results approved by the donor. The project management has greatly benefitted from this exercise and at the output level, the project has made important progress in some areas, while in others significant progress is planned during the remaining project duration.</p> <p>However, and as reported in the present PIR, several of the expected outcomes present important delays, and hence the achievement of some of the results is still uncertain. A project extension is being analyzed in this regard, that must present a clear planning of how to achieve the original committed results. It will be crucial in the following months to work in the scale up and linkage of activities and products with the intended outcomes of the project, in order to achieve transformational changes that can be sustained in the long term after the project end.</p>

²⁶ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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 does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
N/A				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
<p>The project may be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone.</p>	<p>Ensure that project activities do not undermine Private Conservation Areas (ACP, per Spanish acronym) and complement work already done in these areas wherever possible.</p> <p>Ensure that ACPs are included as key stakeholders from project inception and during implementation.</p> <p>Specific mitigation actions for each selected ACP will be defined at the start of the project.</p> <p>This risk will be continuously monitored during project implementation, and adjustments will be made if any problems arise.</p>	<p>The participatory nature of the project's actions in the Atiquipa ACP, in partnership with the community and the local government, allows for activities such as the installation of fog catchers, the construction of nurseries, and coordination with ARMA Arequipa on the formulation of the forestry project dossier.</p> <p>The project's actions are carried out in a participatory manner from the outset, which favors sustainability.</p> <p>Description of the work process of the 4 Lares ACPs and their incorporation into the Lares PDC for the management of forest resources.</p> <p>Support by MINAM for the renovation of the "Lomas de Atiquipa" ACP..</p>	<p>Finalize the development of the Livehood Plan for Atiquipa (Planes de vida), Atiquipa's PDC and the ACP Master Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation of the management of the Atiquipa fog-catcher system. • Identification of ecosystems, their environmental services, and reward mechanism in pilot communities. • Establishment of agreements with users for the maintenance of the fog-trapping system. <p>Agreements with local stakeholders for the continuity and</p>	<p>Responsible for component 1; Forestry specialist; Responsible for component 1b.</p>

			sustainability of actions initiated by the project.	
<p>Access to ABD genetic resources or traditional knowledge held by farmers, indigenous people, local communities and/or farmers or third parties for research, use or profit.</p>	<p>In the case of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (RFAA, per its acronym in Spanish) that fall under the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit Sharing of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. They must be signed by the users (including public or private institutions) and providers of the material, and comply with the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA). This provides farmers and owners of ABD and traditional knowledge with direct supervision of the institutional use of this knowledge and germplasm.</p> <p>For the genetic resources or knowledge other than RFAA that are included in the Multilateral System of the Treaty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the country providing the genetic resources is the country of origin of those resources or has acquired them in accordance with national access and benefit-sharing legislation or other regulatory requirements, and that it has obtained prior informed consent according to the Convention on Biological Diversity, unless otherwise determined by that country; 2. Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources or traditional knowledge, as also the subsequent applications and commercialization, are shared in a fair and equitable way with the country providing the genetic resources, which is the country of 	<p>The RESCA mechanism, which is currently in the harvest stage of the 2021-2022 campaign, strengthens traditional knowledge related to seed exchange and provision mechanisms, aimed at periodically renewing the adaptive vigor of seeds. Mitigation actions are supported by technical assistance and inter-learning mechanisms in plant health, and support for the improvement of storage conditions and the functional strengthening of family seed banks.</p> <p>The records of traditional knowledge contribute to research, mainly in terms of increased knowledge about the attributes of the varieties. These aspects will be complemented in the technical characterization with INIA.</p> <p>Through 21 Life Plans, the management of ABD, Ecosystem Services and other socio-cultural aspects (traditional knowledge) will be incorporated.</p>	<p>226 cultivars of 10 crops are still in the process of recovery, with the participation of 1,880 farming families. The recovery of cultivars is a measure that contemplates different activities, and is one of the main mitigation measures regarding access to genetic resources. The redistribution of cultivars in the process of recovery to family groups (Ayni groups) and community families implies strengthening a fair distribution mechanism of agrobiodiversity, mainly in terms of food security benefits.</p> <p>This risk is continuously monitored as it is linked to the specific environmental and social safeguards being implemented by the project. These actions are part of the life plans of the 21 pilot communities.</p>	<p>Responsible for component 1; Forestry specialist; Responsible for component 1b.</p>

	<p>origin of the resources or that has acquired them in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>4. Ensure that, in accordance with national legislation regarding the established rights of these indigenous and local communities over genetic resources or traditional knowledge, they are shared in a fair and equitable manner with the communities concerned, on mutually agreed terms.</p> <p>This risk will be continuously monitored during project implementation and adjustments will be made if any issues arise.</p>			
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
N/A				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
N/A				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
Use of pesticides	Clearly identify all uses (and the frequency of use) of pesticides. Actively seek ways to eliminate or reduce use through adherence to agroecological practices, integrated pest management, improved training, and the development of systems that ensure that pesticides are used only if no alternative practices are available.	The project continues to promote good practices such as the production and use of organic fertilizers and ethological pest management. Its proposal is oriented towards sustainable agriculture in close observance of environmental and social standards (FAO) and compliance and	Ongoing actions: Preparation of own inputs such as "biol" for the recovery of crops affected by droughts, frosts and hailstorms, as well as pests and diseases, assisted by the	Responsible for component 1

	<p>Ensure that all pesticide use and application is within the framework of national legislation and regulations, and in accordance with FAO guidance and the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management.</p>	<p>implementation of the safeguards established for the project: PS1, PS4.</p> <p>Within the framework of technical assistance to farmers whose plots include recovered cultivars at risk, practical actions are implemented to stress the importance of agroecological practices and organic inputs (plant health modules in the ECAs).</p> <p>Greater emphasis has been placed on promoting endogenous responses around organic inputs found in the communities, in order to reduce the use of synthetic pesticides.</p>	<p>Yachachiq and regional facilitators.</p> <p>Training producers on agroecological certification and forming an Internal Control System (SIC per its acronym in Spanish), so that when the conditions (S.D. No. 002-2020-MINAGRI) are better defined, it will be easier to meet the requirements for certification. This involves keeping a record of inputs used for organic production, fertilizers, use of biocides, compost, and cross-checking between producers to ensure the application of good agricultural practices.</p> <p>Technical specialists are responsible for reviewing and issuing technical approvals of specifications and bids for the procurement of goods in their area of expertise. Technical specifications must comply with technical criteria that reflect FAO's specific standards for the procurement of goods (including equipment and inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides or agricultural tools).</p>	
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
N/A				
ESS 7: Decent Work				

<p>Vulnerability of subsistence farmers and other vulnerable informal agricultural workers in the value chain.</p>	<p>Increasing and/or diversifying livelihood options to mitigate any risk on failure of value chain options.</p>	<p>The associations have formulated their own marketing plans, selecting the markets which they consider most attractive.</p> <p>The development of business skills and the participatory formulation of business plans in each area helps diversify producers' livelihoods through access to information on marketing opportunities.</p>	<p>There is continued emphasis on short marketing chains, promoting direct linkages between producers and consumers.</p> <p>The commercial leads of each association were trained to develop commercial skills.</p>	<p>Responsible for component 2</p>
<p>ESS 8: Gender Equality</p>				
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</p>				
<p>Indigenous peoples living in the project area where the activities will be carried out.</p>	<p>Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be applied throughout the life cycle of the project and will include all communities concerned, in accordance with the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and following the guidelines of the FPIC Manual.</p> <p>Implementation of FPIC began during project preparation. The first 2 steps in the implementation process, out of the 6 identified in the FAO manual, were completed: (1) The concerns of indigenous peoples and their representatives were identified; and (2) Geographic documentation and demographic information through participatory mapping were prepared in collaboration with some of the communities. The project activities which were developed during project</p>	<p>(1) Stakeholder mapping was among the first steps of the FPIC process.</p> <p>5 face-to-face participatory workshops were held. 291 people participated: 177 men (60.1%) and 114 women (39.9%).</p> <p>The FPIC process was applied in 22 communities. 1,065 people participated in the FPIC consultations: 1,004 from 15 communities were in person and 61 from 7 CCs in virtual form (first instance). Out of all participants, 702 were men (65.9%) and 363 women (34.1%). Reports are available for each of the consultations.</p>	<p>Continuity in the application of FPIC on specific and/or complementary topics in pilot farming communities with establishment of agreements and commitments.</p> <p>Strengthening and institutionalization of the MCPR in pilot farming communities and GOLOs.</p> <p>Complete the establishment of the "suggestions, complaints and claims mailbox" in pilot farming communities and GOLOs.</p>	<p>Project team Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialist</p>

	<p>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 were conducted during project preparation.</p> <p>(3) Design a participatory communication plan and conduct iterative discussions through which project information will be disclosed in a transparent manner; and</p> <p>(4) Reach consent, document the needs of the indigenous peoples involved in the project and agree on a feedback and grievance mechanism which will be finalized at project inception with all communities involved. Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the agreement will be carried out throughout the life of the project, while Step 6 will document lessons learned and disclose information on project achievements in year 4. Sufficient resources for implementation and monitoring of the process have been foreseen in the project budget.</p> <p>In addition, one of the key objectives of this project is the maintenance and support of indigenous peoples' culture and traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>The application of FPIC is in accordance with national legislation.</p> <p>The consultation process continues in the communities on proposed topics and initiatives, in order to obtain their approval for intervention and implementation activities.</p> <p>(2) The activities implemented by the project have been identified through participatory workshops and are framed in the life plan of each pilot community.</p> <p>(3) A participatory communication and feedback mechanism has been implemented in 16 communities (14 pilot communities and 2 non-pilot rural communities) and 5 GOLOs.</p> <p>(4) Free consent was obtained for the elaboration or conclusion of the Life Plan. In each case, agreements have been established for the participation and involvement of the communities in the project implementation process, which have been recorded in minutes and documented in reports with lessons learned.</p> <p>There is a plan, methodology, and tools for the implementation of the Participatory Communication Mechanism (MCPR) in communities directly involved (Pilot). The MCPR includes a mechanism for receiving/accepting</p>	<p>. Participatory monitoring of the FPIC process (agreements).</p>	
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		complaints, claims, suggestions, proposals, initiatives and needs.		
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁷ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate risk	Rating is maintained

<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>
No complaints were received during this period. Mailboxes have been installed to collect complaints and claims.

²⁷ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁸	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Changes in national or local authorities. Local authorities show little interest in the project and refuse or delay the adoption of the provisions of the environmental authority in the updating of local and land use plans	Moderate	Y	<p>Institutional strengthening and the definition of clear roles for each institution participating in the project, along with technical support and coordination arrangements will constitute support tools for project management at the regional and local levels.</p> <p>Government agencies have formally committed to participate in the project through co-financing letters. Along these lines, the following actions are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of specific agreements with government counterparts to ensure continuity and sustainability of project interventions. • Continue coordination with local authorities. 	<p>Regular coordination with local governments, which represents a significant investment of time by the project team.</p> <p>Coordination steps are taken continuously.</p>	
2	Loss of interest of the government officials in the training. High turnover of officials in Regional and local government	Moderate	Y	<p>Involvement of more than one Government official per region, especially in middle level technical positions: not only Heads of Natural Resources and Environment, Planning and Budgets, Agriculture and Economic Development, but the technical staff that work with them.</p>	<p>Regional and local government officials and technical personnel actively participating in project execution.</p>	

²⁸ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁸	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Lack of interest of local communities and community leaders to participate in the project	Moderate	Y	Design a participatory communication plan Awareness-raising and wide dissemination of the project among communities and stakeholders involved. Maintain an ongoing consultation with community leaders and organize discussion groups with men, women, youth and the elderly. Include community leaders in discussions on project planning and implementation. Establish clear agreements and commitments prior to the start of project implementation (Commitment in plans).	Close coordination and communication with local communities in the implementation of project activities. Follow up on the agreements established with communities where the project is been implemented.	
4	Socio-environmental conflict: mining, delimitation of boundaries, lands.	Moderate	Y	Permanent monitoring with periodic reports from the state of potential socio-environmental conflicts identified in each district / region. Maintain close coordination with MINAM, MINAGRI, Ombudsman, local and regional governments. Formulate and implement a Participatory Risk Management Plan with a gender focus in each district /region.	Maintain an up-to-date database with information on environmental and social conflicts in the 5 regions for close monitoring.	
5	Participating entities fail to meet co-financing commitments	Moderate	Y	Participating institutions have signed co-financing letters for the project. These institutions are also members of the Project Steering Committee; this will help to ensure to a greater extent their commitment to the project. Under the PSC issues related to co-financing contributions will be coordinated to ensure these commitments in the annual budgetary allocations of institutions and contributions, either in cash or in-kind, will be monitored.	Ensure participation of institutions with cofinancing contribution in Project activities. Close monitoring and follow up on cofinancing commitments by Project Team and Project Director.	
6	Sequence of climate change related events affect the target population	Moderate	Y	Project activities related to biodiversity conservation, including the productive transformation, improve coverage and restoration of native vegetation, and are expected to increase resilience to potential impacts of climate change and variability. Strengthen/improve the adaptive capacity and social resilience of rural communities to adapt to climate change through: revaluation of traditional knowledge, strengthening of the traditional seeds system (conservation and exchange).	Throughout Project execution ensure continued support to the strengthening of adaptive capacity and social resilience of rural communities to adapt to climate change.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁸	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Increase in the migration phenomena. Lack of participation of youth and women.	Moderate	Y	The project will encourage the empowerment and involvement of women and youth and promote equal access of men and women to opportunities	<p>Ensure active participation of women and youth in Project activities.</p> <p>Incorporation of women, youth and older adults in ecosystem restoration and capacity-building actions.</p> <p>Ensure participation of women in commercial events and training workshops.</p>	
8	Pandemic (COVID-19).	Moderate	N	<p>Continuity in the implementation of biosafety and biosecurity protocols.</p> <p>Reinforce the presence of local actors in the operations of the project in each territory (rural talent, community leadership).</p>	<p>The implementation of the participatory risk management (GPR, per its acronym in Spanish) plan continues, as well as the use of biosafety equipment in project activities.</p> <p>Communication, coordination, and interaction with key stakeholders are maintained (local and community authorities, others), with the support and active participation of regional facilitators and Yachachiqs / Yatichiris.</p>	

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
S	M	The risks identified in the project have been addressed and managed by the team in a timely manner.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: It is recommended that a total reengineering of the project be carried out to validate the central objective, the committed targets and reconsider the programmed activities and products in terms of the farming communities, as the main beneficiary group of the project. This would improve project management to ensure the achievement of project results and compliance with the commitments made to the donor and society (accountability).</p>	<p>The following documents were approved during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Global Operational Plan and Annual Operational Plan Semester II - 2021 and 2022: Both documents are the result of the alignment with the results chain and budget approved in the PRODOC. ● Project Governance Manual (included as an annex to the MOP) that clarifies roles and functions of the different partners and governance structures of the project, based on PRODOC definitions and agreement of operational partners. ● Project Operating Manual, approved in July 2021, which defines the processes and procedures (including the response times for parties involved) for procurement, acquisitions, and contracting. ● Implementation strategy for outcome 1.2. developed by the project team, validated by the FAO Forestry team and LTO, and approved by Project Management.
<p>Recommendation 2: It is recommended that the benefits associated with the rural development approach (SIPAM) be integrated and maximized through the development of a joint work agenda that addresses issues such as the management of existing ABD zones by local stakeholders to 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 new version of the SGP; and actions for the restoration of forest ecosystems.</p>	<p>For the reporting period, the following progress has been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Elaboration of the justification for the change of the indicator linked to the Participatory Guarantee System (SGP). ● Incorporation of the SIPAM approach in the technical consultancies carried out. ● Establishment of a network of young farmers promoting agrobiodiversity conservation under the SIPAM approach. ● Review and technical validation by members of the project Task Force of the global operational plan and annual operational plans (second semester 2021 and 2022 POA). ● Regular meetings of the Project Management, composed of the National Project Director (MINAM), MIDAGRI, FAO-Task Manager and Director of Profonampe's DIME. The Project Management meets quarterly to review progress in the technical and financial execution of the project, review/discuss critical factors, and generate agreements/propose solutions to ensure effective and efficient execution of the project.
<p>Recommendation 3: It is recommended to ensure that the processes and products have a minimum technical standard and contribute concretely to the project results.</p>	<p>For the reporting period, the following progress has been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the MOP and as part of the addendum to the FAO-Profonampe Operational Partners Agreement (OPA), planning formats (POA and PAAC) were added, and financial and technical reporting were optimized to ensure results-based management and efficiency and effectiveness in the monitoring and evaluation of project progress. ● The Operational Partner developed operational processes that enable regional facilitators to streamline administrative tasks (accountabilities). ● Response times were defined in the MOP for each partner to provide feedback/no objection to technical deliverables/ ToRs. <p>Technical support to the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective participation of FAO's Project Task Force (PTF) in the development and validation processes of the Project's operational plans. ● Approval by the LTO and/or the HQ Technical Officer / PTF of the technical products and agreements developed by PROFONANPE and subcontracted entities (e.g., Bioversity).

<p>Recommendation 4: Improvement of communication, knowledge generation and capacity transfer among the different partners and stakeholders is recommended , for which the promotion of spaces for the exchange of experiences (face-to-face, virtual or mixed) among local stakeholders from different districts and regions of the project, members of the project team and participating agencies and institutions is suggested in order to discuss lessons learned and difficulties in implementation, develop and consolidate a network of pilot sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project's Communications Plan was approved and, in response to recommendations from the MTE, is being implemented with actions that address capacity building, knowledge management and experience sharing with the participation of all project stakeholders. • With support from FAO, the project's knowledge management strategy was developed, which identifies two central themes (RESCA and commercialization through short chains) for systematization and dissemination of knowledge to target audiences. Implementation of this plan will begin in the second half of 2022.
<p>Recommendation 5: To improve the accountability process, it is suggested that the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) be asked to conduct an investigation of the project that analyzes: the impact of budget modifications between components on project results, salary increases for UGP staff, personnel (including consultants) and payroll expenses versus investments in field actions, and accountability management around the Operational Partners Agreement.</p>	<p>In response to this recommendation, the BH of FAO Peru submitted for OIG's consideration an investigation covering the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of budget modifications between components on project results. • Procedures and expense vouchers that allow for an updated accounting system shared by all project partners. • Personnel expenses (consultants and payroll) versus field investments. <p>In relation to the issues under review, FAO PE provides complementary information and shares with OIG the improvement actions implemented in the framework of the project reengineering.</p> <p>Based on the above, OIG concludes that an investigation of the project would not be appropriate, recommending the maintenance of attention and close monitoring of the results of the financial audit and implementation of corrective actions in the context of the reengineering of this project.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: To improve the implementation and impact of the Project, it is suggested to clarify roles, responsibilities and improve the administrative processes of the project with the development of a new Project Operations Manual that is related to the roles approved in the operational agreement, the commitments with the donor, the property rights of the knowledge products and that it become a guide that facilitates the approval processes for contracting and purchases.</p>	<p>The following result was achieved during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval by the CDP of the MOP and Governance manual as an annex to the MOP.
<p>Recommendation 7: To contribute to the achievement of project results, it is recommended accompanying the project reengineering process in order to improve the quality of support and technical assistance given to the project on a day-to-day basis, as well as supervision activities including follow-up on no objections, review and feedback on technical products, consultancy reports, and technical and financial reports.</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the following goals have been achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback and technical validation by FAO on terms of references and Key Technical Products of the project, based on thresholds approved in the MOP. • Active participation of FAO teams in the coordination sessions of the products developed within the framework of the agreement with ASPEC. • Review, feedback, and approval by FAO of technical and financial reports relating to the project. • Active participation in Project Management, a space for coordination between project partners about critical factors of project execution. The Project Management is made up of the National Project Director, MIDAGRI, the FAO Task Manager, and the DIME Director of Profonanpe.
<p>Recommendation 8: To improve partnerships and stakeholder involvement in the project, it is recommended to support the project team in creating links with the Terra Nuova NGO and IFOAM initiatives developed by FAO Peru, in order to identify new opportunities for the promotion of ABD through local markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improvement of partnerships has taken place with the involvement of stakeholders such as ANPE, ASPEC, GoRes, GoLos, Slow Food, ECOAN, Environmental Commissions (CAR, CAM). • In the following period, actions in partnership with other NGOs such as Terra Nuova and IFOAM will be defined.

<p>Recommendation 9: In order to contribute to the achievement of the project results, it is recommended to negotiate a working agreement with SENASA and the SGP National Council for the implementation or modification of Supreme Decree (DS for its acronym in Spanish) No. 002-2020-MINAGRI, so that it does not become an obstacle for small farmers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting was held with SENASA, which indicated that it was in the process of adjusting the Supreme Ordinance (DS per its acronym in Spanish). • Due to changes in the regulations of DS 002-2020-MIDAGRI on the Participatory Guarantee Systems (SGP), whose make it difficult to meet the goals of Output 2.1.3. and Output 3.1.3, the technical team of the Project Management Unit (PMU) has prepared a supporting justification for a change of the indicator, with proposed alternatives for implementation under the project framework.
<p>Recommendation 10: It is recommended that FAO teams at headquarters or decentralized offices draw lessons learned to improve follow-up and technical support to projects in the countries:</p>	<p>FAO, MINAM, Profonanpe and the UGTP have made a first proposal of lessons learned at the operational and management level with the implementation of the SIPAM project. The map of learnings was shared with the PFO-GEF in MINAM, who requested that a document mapping the problem and corresponding lesson/recommendation be prepared. This document is under preparation.</p>
<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>In the second quarter of 2022, the development of the project closure strategy has begun based on the analysis of its compliance with the targets.</p>

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²⁹. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost	<p>During the reengineering process, the budget of the components and expense categories was reviewed based on executed and planned targets. Budgetary flow (ups and downs) between components were 3% in component 1, -29% in component 2, 26% in component 3 and 94% in component 4. There was no variation between the initial Global Operational Plan (POG, per its acronym in Spanish) and the July 2021 POG. Changes were approved by the July 2021 CDP.</p>		July 2021 CDP
Institutional and implementation arrangements	<p>OPA amendment until December 2022.</p> <p>2023 Project extension proposal under development</p>		FAO-Profonanpe Agreement
Financial management			

²⁹ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

Implementation schedule	A technical and financial proposal is being prepared to support an extension of the project. It will be submitted to FAO between June and July 2022.		
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change	<p>Minor adjustments in the description of indicators and targets:</p> <p>Outcome 3.1: Indicator <i>Before:</i> Number and area of regions with strengthened enabling environment for sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. <i>Now:</i> Number of regions with enabling conditions for sustainable use of ABD*. *Enabling conditions are a function of the indicators and targets defined in the outputs.</p> <p>Target <i>Before:</i> 5 regions, covering an area of 184,853 km², have a strengthened enabling environment for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (4 national institutions, 5 GOREs and 5 GOLOs).</p>	July 2021	IV CDP

	<p><i>Now:</i> The 5 regions, covering an area of 184,853 km², manage or operate at least 3** of the 6 enabling conditions defined in the outputs, for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (4 national institutions, 5 GOREs and 5 GOLOs). ** Number of enabling conditions defined in the baseline.</p> <p>Output 1.1.4: <i>Before:</i> Number of agrobiodiversity zones established according to law. <i>Now:</i> Number of agrobiodiversity zones with complete technical dossier.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3 <i>Before:</i> Number of IGs developed or strengthened that contribute to the conservation or promotion of agrobiodiversity. <i>Now:</i> Number of DOs developed or strengthened that contribute to the conservation or promotion of agrobiodiversity.</p> <p><i>Before:</i> Number of organic certifications obtained (by third parties or through the Participatory</p>		
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	<p>Guarantee System - SGP). <i>Now:</i> Number of associations with organic certifications obtained (from third parties, through internal control systems, or through the Participatory Guarantee System - SGP).</p> <p>Output 2.1.4. <i>Before:</i> Number of internships and guided visits to share experiences with alliances. <i>Now:</i> Number of participants in exchanges and guided visits to share experiences with partnerships.</p> <p>Output 2.1.5 <i>Before:</i> Orientation provided to trainees on commercial linkages and value chain strategies <i>Now:</i> Guidance provided to service providers/practitioners on commercial linkages and value chain strategies.</p>		
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<i>Government Institutions</i>			
MINAM	Project management	The commitment of the DGDB and MINAM to continue the scaling up of RESCA to public policy has been achieved.	Involving MINAM in scaling up actions into public policy due to political changes.
MIDAGRI	Project management	Support and search for synergies. MIDAGRI incorporated in its budget program actions related to technical assistance in 5 Agrarian Regional Directions (DRAs per its acronym in Spanish), 2 of which were within the scope of the project.	Enhancing the value of the support previously provided to MIDAGRI (2019). The constant change of officials has made it difficult to follow up on coordination.
GOREs	Partners and co-financiers	The activation of the enabling environment for ADB has been facilitated.	Ensuring continuity in view of future changes due to regional elections. Maintain actions despite political changes in 3 GOREs.
GOLOs	Participation and facilitation of local	The implementation of project actions, the activation of institutions linked to the	Ensuring the continuity and sustainability of landscape conservation

	actions with farming communities	conservation of ABD, and the participation of rural communities have been achieved.	and restoration actions, amid turnover of officials.
Profonanpe	Operational partner	Greater involvement with and accompaniment of the PMU have expedited actions and processes related to the project.	Conducting continuous review of administrative processes and adapting to challenges on the ground.
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
ECOAN	Restoration actions in Lares	<i>Polylepis sp.</i> plantation in the Lares district.	Maintaining implemented forest nurseries and community involvement.
Slow Food	Network of young conservationist farmers	The national network of SIPAM young conservationists has been established within the scope of the project.	Ensuring the dynamism and robustness of the youth network.
Private sector entities			
ASPEC	Support to the commercial articulation of conservationist producer associations.	Organization of Kusikuy fairs, with the participation of ABD producer associations. Creation of the Kusikuy mobile app.	Achieving ability to meet supply and demand arising from Kusikuy fairs and the use of the application.
	Formation of ABD producer and consumer networks.	Initiation and activation of the ABD network of producers and consumers.	Consolidating the consumer network and ensuring attention to consumer demand.
ANPE	Promotion of organic production with a focus on ABD products.	Use of the <i>Frutos de la Tierra</i> brand by ABD producer associations.	Strengthening partnerships for the use of the <i>Frutos de la Tierra</i> brand.
Others³⁰			
Small businesses: Munay, COASERCUY, MYCUY, <i>Pecaditos Integrales</i> , and others.	Linkages through participation in value chains.	Participation in value chains of ABD products.	Consolidation of value chains.
New stakeholders identified/engaged			

³⁰ They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Promotion of women's participation in all project activities: RESCA, producer associations and market linkage, restoration actions. In addition, the proposal for gender mainstreaming was prepared and the Gender Action Plan is being prepared for implementation in the second half of 2022.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage): :		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	The forest nursery of native species installed by the project in Atiquipa has relied on women workers in nurseries for the production of 150,000 seedlings, mainly of tara, molle, huarango and arrayan.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Active participation of women in RESCA activities, leading family groups (seed banks). Active role of women in commercial events (fairs), with clear responsibilities.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Active participation of women in commercial articulation activities: Kusikuy and Agrobio fairs.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Record of participants disaggregated by gender and age; information obtained from follow-up on events and activities carried out by the project.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	An expert consultant in gender issues is available.

Any other good practices on gender	Yes	The project involves the participation of Yachachiqs/yatichiris ³¹ women to improve communication with rural communities.
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³¹ Rural talents from the communities who share their experience and knowledge with their peers.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>With the support of FAO specialist Carolina Maturana, a knowledge management strategy was developed that identifies two themes of focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 1: Participatory mechanisms of reward for conservation and recovery of ABD. • Theme 2: Commercial articulation of conservationist producers of ABD through short marketing chains in the context of the pandemic. <p>This strategy will be implemented in alignment with the project's communications plan.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>A communications plan is being implemented to disseminate the project's achievements, key messages, and best practices. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information about fairs and the launch of the Kusikuy application through both print and television media. Key application metrics³² as of June 7: 350 orders; 41,968 downloads and registrations on the application; and 18,037.10 sales in purchases. • Coordination of and participation in virtual and face-to-face meetings within the framework of "Biodiversity Day", "Potato Day", and "Day of the Farmer", to highlight the importance of agrobiodiversity conservation, the relevance of potato cultivation in Peru, and the role and contribution of family farmers in the conservation of our natural heritage. • Administration of the Agrobio page on social networks, publication of product offerings, upcoming deliveries, nutritional benefits of products, among others. • Coordination with Profonanpe for the production of short field videos and notes for media organizations such as ATV, TV Peru, Frecuencia Latina, etc. <p>The execution of the communications plan presents the following key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination flow for the dissemination of project information on the platforms of MINAM, MIDAGRI, FAO and Profonanpe. • Extending the reach of Agrobio and Kusikuy on social networks. • Engaging with community members to form a "Network of rural communicators".

³² Information reported by ASPEC as of June 7, 2022. All transactions are accounted for through a process that has not yet been finalized; as a result, the relevant metrics will vary.

Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

Simón Hilario: The teacher of agrobiodiversity in Huancavelica



"Where were you, my daughter?" he affectionately asks the native potato seeds he encounters in the fields. Thus, with patience and love, Simón Hilario Cuicapuza, a teacher, father and villager from the district of Laria in Huancavelica, sows wisdom in the classrooms of the school and on his farms at 3,860 meters above sea level, spaces where traditional knowledge begins to be rescued and revalued.

He is an adult who plays and has a lot of fun in the schoolyard. Well, that's what he used to do until the virus arrived to change everything.

"When I'm with my third and fourth graders, I become just another kid in physical education classes and at every recess." Jumping, running and entertaining himself rejuvenates Professor Simon.

He is a hard-working father with so much love in his heart that he loves and cares for his native potatoes as if they were his daughters.

"Potatoes are like our family. One variety is lost due to drought and we feel sorry. Another is found and we say with affection: where were you, my daughter?". Hilario, a community member, suffers, rejoices and defends agrobiodiversity.

He is a teacher in the classroom and in the fields, places where he teaches what he learned from books and the knowledge he inherited from his parents and grandparents, who were men and women who honored mother earth.


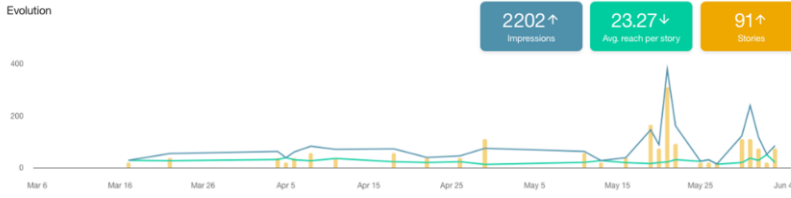
"Next year, when I retire, I will learn to use the loom to make blankets, *llicllas*, *ponchos* and shawls", says citizen Simon Hilario Cuicapuza. He makes projects, plans, and will begin to create things with wool in order to maintain the tradition.

Brushstrokes of the daily life of a teacher who, for 34 years, has been playing at being a child in school N° 36048 in the district of Laria (province and region of Huancavelica). Of a father who has raised four children and grows 100 varieties of native potatoes. Of a farmer who is proud to know about 100 ways of forecasting rainfall, observing and listening only to nature.

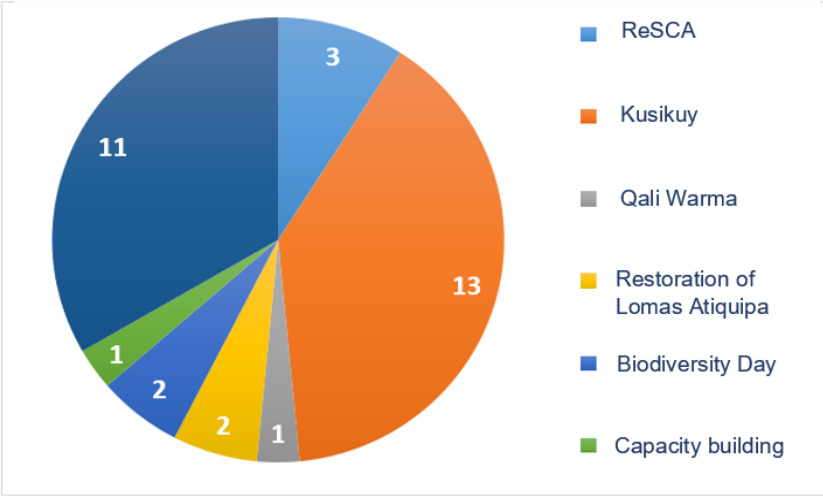
That is what don Simón Hilario Cuicapuza does and tells, with the mischievousness of a naughty boy who misses his 'companions' - excuse me, his students – with the boastfulness of a father who brags about his children – men, women and tubers - and with the wisdom of an Andean

	<p>man, of a Peruvian citizen who in his childhood accompanied his elders in the tributes to the Mamapacha and the <i>apus wamani</i>.</p> <p>"The land was paid before planting (September and October). Payment for the animals in July, for "Santiago" celebration. In December for the Immaculate Conception and at carnival time", recalls dates as if he were taking an oral exam, the attentive memory of professor Hilario, who at 64 years of age confesses he feels satisfied with what he is and what he does in Laria, the rural community where he was born and grew up.</p> <p>How can he not be happy if he has always loved the farm, the fresh air and the scent of roses, carnations and jasmines that he plants in the garden of his house. "I feel happy to live surrounded by so many plants." Sowing and harvesting naturally, always naturally, without urea or chemicals, with sheep, guinea pig and chicken manure. That's how the potatoes, geese, <i>mashuas</i>, corn, <i>olluco</i> and sweet quinoa turn out better.</p> <p>Yes, sweet, very sweet, because substances that deteriorate the soil are not used, says community member Hilario, who recognizes that working without chemicals is more complicated. Production is lower, but "you can't imagine the joy of harvesting healthy food that you have cared for with love." His words excite and convince. His words are backed by years of effort and dedication.</p> <p>Returning to the roots</p> <p>Agriculture is a cultural process that has been repeated for thousands of years in the Andes, maintained thanks to the transmission of knowledge from parents to children. Knowledge is shared and communal because "here everyone helps, everyone collaborates. The children do the simplest tasks, the mothers deposit the seeds, and the men turn over the soil to cultivate it again".</p> <p>And your own children, Professor Simón, did they also learn? "Yes, they also liked it very much. When they were young, they helped herd and unload the donkeys," he recalls with a touch of nostalgia that does not dampen his enthusiasm and good humor. "And they are far away, in Huancayo and in the jungle, where the youngest, who is an automotive technician, has a farm with coffee and fruit."</p> <p>It could be that what is well learned is not forgotten. Maybe love is transmitted from generation to generation. Hilario believes so, and that is why he is convinced that the Ministry of the Environment's (MINAM) agrodiversity project will capture the interest of children and young people and will also help collect and recover ancestral knowledge, so that it is strengthened and does not lose its relevance.</p> <p>"I am part of the project. It started two years ago and in the first stage, workshops and internships were held in Cusco, Puno and Arequipa, so that we could learn about other experiences and exchange knowledge. This year, they started with primary and secondary school students. They have been given seeds to plant and learn how to work them in a natural way".</p>
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	<p>Optimistic and proactive, don Hilario believes that this experience will be vital for the students to know that their culture is important and valuable. This way, no one will ever be ashamed or afraid to speak Quechua again. "Before, our elders forbade us to do so, but now it is different. Many have understood that it is a rich language, equal to or better than Spanish."</p> <p>It is not the only thing that has changed. In these times of pandemic, their countrymen and neighbors who already looked with disdain at the old ways and the custom of planting a little bit of everything to ensure food in the peasant homes, have realized that their grandparents and parents were right to diversify and not to poison the land with harmful products that ensure today's harvest, but not those of tomorrow.</p> <p>Back to the roots. "Several have felt the hit and have said they are going to sow more this year so that they will not lack." Back to solidarity. "We have gathered the products we had to send to our relatives in Lima. We have even rented trucks to take them", says Simón Hilario, the father of the potatoes and also of about 150 varieties of beans.</p> <p>There are too many reasons to agree with those who say that in variety there is taste, a lot of taste, isn't it true, professor and citizen Don Simón? And you say that, in your district, the geography is complicated, a lot of hills and little land for planting, but they still struggle and find fertile land between the folds of the mountains.</p> <p>Imagine what it would be like if Laria were a warm and colorful little valley... no, the teacher does not imagine, the community father – who has been a leader and even mayor – he does not complain about his town. He likes it and is happy among the hills and the flowers of his orchard, in the schoolyard where he feels like a child and in the fields where he became a farmer, a farmer who takes care of the land, his land, our land.</p> 
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>The project directly manages the Agrobio pages on Facebook and Instagram as part of the communications plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● https://www.facebook.com/agrobioperu ● https://instagram.com/agrobioperu?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=

	<p>The corresponding metrics³³ between March and June 2022 are detailed in the following charts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chart 11.1: During this period, Agrobio's Facebook page recorded good results, thanks to the digital planning implemented in January and the constant communication of the project's initiatives – such as fairs, sales offers, anniversaries, and the launch of the Kusikuy app. The page has 1,505 followers.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chart 11.2: On Instagram, the implementation of the digital plan has allowed us to achieve 2,000 impressions with a growing community of followers. In June 2022, thanks to outreach work with "influencers", the page obtained 100 new followers and now has a total of 345.  <p>The Kusikuy pages on social networks are managed by ASPEC under an agreement with Profonanpe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.facebook.com/KusikuyOficialPe/ https://instagram.com/kusikuy_peru?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y= https://www.facebook.com/groups/331912061619221 <p>On Facebook, Kusikuy has 833 followers as of June 7, 2022 and a community with 204 members. Kusikuy's Instagram page has 2,482 followers. The application has had more than 40,000 downloads, with more than 300 orders generated and more than 16,000 soles of income for ABD conservationist families.</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>A list of the project's main press releases, reports, and interviews can be found at the following link: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1w4vuVweSbEHOsWzuzzn-mUvGQsnfYEE3/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=117679420496995863752&rtopof=true&sd=true</p> <p>The following chart breaks down the items disseminated by subject. It highlights Kusikuy with press releases. About general information, 7 of the 11 correspond to reports and interviews. Other topics highlighted include</p>

³³ Report as of June 7th, 2022

	<p>RESCA, the Qali Warma pilot program, as well as partnerships and activities in Atiquipa.</p> <p>Chart 11.3: Items disseminated through media, by topic</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Chart 11.3: Items disseminated through media, by topic</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Topic</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ReSCA</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kusikuy</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qali Warma</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Restoration of Lomas Atiquipa</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biodiversity Day</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capacity building</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Topic	Count	ReSCA	3	Kusikuy	13	Qali Warma	1	Restoration of Lomas Atiquipa	2	Biodiversity Day	11	Capacity building	1
Topic	Count														
ReSCA	3														
Kusikuy	13														
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Biodiversity Day	11														
Capacity building	1														
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Guadalupe Benavente: lbenavente@minam.gob.pe +51 971 492 365</p> <p>Jorge Jordán: jjordan@minam.gob.pe +51 984 936 828</p>														

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

The project has implemented the process of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), as recognized by FAO, in 22 communities: 21 pilot rural communities (CC, per acronym in Spanish) and 1 non-pilot CC, with the active participation of men and women exercising the right to consultation of indigenous peoples. Of the 22 consultations, 15 were carried out in person (general assembly) and 7 in virtual form with key actors (community authorities), and were followed by agreements of participation and involvement in the implementation of the project.

A total of 1,065 people participated in the consultations: 1,004 from 15 CCs in general assembly (in person) and 61 from 7 CCs in virtual form (first instance). Out of all participants, 702 were men (65.9%) and 363 women (34.1%).

Free consent to project's interventions, and approval for the elaboration or conclusion of the Life Plan, were obtained in 22 communities: 21 in pilot CCs and 1 in a non-pilot CC. In each case, agreements have been established for the participation and involvement of the communities in the project implementation process, which have been recorded in minutes and documented in reports with lessons learned.

Do indigenous peoples and/or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

One of the key activities of the project is the development of an intercultural approach, aligned with criteria that integrate the SIPAM approach. The key stakeholders are communities of ancestral origin, such as Quechua and Aymara, to whom the project directs its activities mainly in their native language. The project also incorporates local experts (yachachiqs and yatichiris) in partnership and joint work between the communities and the project.

The main project activities involving indigenous populations are as follows:

FPIC: active participation in decision making for the granting of Free, Prior and Informed Consent through the exercise of universal suffrage.

Life Plan: active participation in the autonomous identification of the type of development communities desire, exercising the right to self-determination. Identification, definition, and prioritization of relevant activities.

Participatory Risk Management: identification of potential risks that affect ABD, ecosystems, and the environment, among others, and proposal of mitigation actions based on traditional knowledge.

Indigenous peoples' rights: workshops on collective human rights and the protection of the life of indigenous people.

RESCA: participation in the recovery and conservation of agrobiodiverse products.

AGROBIO: participation in short marketing chains to meet the demand for agrobiodiverse products in cities.

Apachikuy: Ancestral practice of solidarity, activated during the Covid-19 pandemic, with the delivery of agrobiodiverse products from conservationist families to relatives in distant cities.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ³⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022 (USD)	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project (USD)
Regional Government	RG Cusco	Cash	11,508,266	3,404,229	0	11,508,266
		In-kind	4,029,972		0	4,029,972
Regional Government	RG Huancavelica	Cash	9,154,633	2,694,811	0	9,154,633
		In-kind	114,840	34,852	0	114,840
Regional Government	RG Puno	Cash	20,636,554	8,488,407	0	20,636,554
		In-kind	600,714		0	600,714
Regional Government	RG Apurimac	Cash	18,019,753	1,389,070	0	18,019,753
Regional Government	RG Arequipa	In-kind	100,608		0	100,608
District Government	MD Atiquipa	In-kind	23,335		0	23,335
ANPE	National Association of Ecological	Cash	70,000	65,686	0	70,000

³⁴ 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.

	Producers of Peru					
		In-kind	120,000	55,260	0	120,000
CAP	Consorcio Agroecológico Peruano	Cash	276,400	43,273	142,799	276,400
		In-kind	277,840		42,273	277,840
FAO	FAO	Cash	370,170	605,008	605,048	370,170
	FAO	In-Kind		24,592	0	
PROFONANPE	Profonanpe	In-kind	500,000	410,820	129,144	500,000
MINAM	MINAM	In-kind	6,723,680	329,294	0	6,723,680
MINAM	MINAM	Cash			0	
MIDAGRI	MIDAGRI	Cash	5,739,771	5,360,870	3,056,024	5,739,771
		In-kind	1,165,339	135,145	67,563	1,165,339
		TOTAL	79,431,875	23,041,316	4,042,851	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

N/A

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

Annex 2.

Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
30217	<u>Tumay Huaraca</u>	-13.96924	-73.4582		PDC completed; two Peruvian guinea pig value chains and one ABD basket value chain formed.
80404	<u>Lares</u>	-13.14806	-72.01222		Pampacorral: installation of queuña seedlings, communal zoning maps.
80404	<u>Lares</u>	-13.10441	-72.04394		Lares Concerted Development Plans
40304	<u>Atiquipa</u>	-15.6892	-74.30368		Support for the renovation of the Atiquipa Private Conservation Area
40801	<u>Cotahuasi</u>	-15.20412	-72.89971		Cotahuasi Agrobiodiversity Zone File
90109	<u>Laria</u>	-12.56111	-75.0369		CAM institutionalization concluded; PIP concluded (Recovery of degraded ecosystems); Technical dossier for the recognition of ZABD
210102	<u>Ácora</u>	-15.975	-69.80416		CAM institutionalization concluded; Management of water, high Andean pastures and native plants (installation of communal enclosure fences with livestock mesh); Formation of dairy value chain