



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

## Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA .....	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE) .....	4
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	9
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS .....	22
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) .....	27
6. RISKS .....	35
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION (ONLY FOR PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AN MTR) .....	43
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS .....	45
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	47
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING.....	49
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....	51
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT .....	55
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE.....	56

## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Peru
<b>Project Title:</b>	Sustainable management of agrobiodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/PER/045/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	9092
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity, land degradation, sustainable forest management
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	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, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
<b>Initial project duration (years):</b>	4 years
<b>Project coordinates:</b>	

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO endorsement date:</b>	02 January 2018
<b>Project implementation start date/EOD:</b>	27 September 2018
<b>Project implementation start date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	31 December 2022
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if approved)<sup>2</sup>:</b>	30 June 2024

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant amount (USD):</b>	9,369,864
<b>Total cofinancing amount (USD):</b>	79,431,875
<b>Total GEF Grant Delivery (as of June 30, 2023) (USD):</b>	7,940,469
<b>Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)<sup>3</sup>:</b>	7,931,444
<b>Total estimated cofinancing materialized as of June 30, 2023<sup>4</sup>:</b>	63,764,987

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS.

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

<sup>3</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

<sup>4</sup> Please refer to Section 13 of this report where updated cofinancing estimates are requested and indicate the total cofinancing amount materialized.

**M&E Milestones**

Date of last Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting:	21-December-2022
Expected Mid-Term Review date <sup>5</sup> :	May-2021
Actual Mid-Term Review date (if already completed):	01-December-2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date <sup>6</sup> :	<b>August 2023</b>
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex):	<b>Yes</b>

**Overall Ratings**

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

**ESS Risk Classification**

Current ESS risk classification:	Moderate
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**Status**

Implementation Status (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc., Final PIR):	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR
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**Project Contacts**

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<sup>5</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, around the halfway 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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)*

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>7</sup>	Baseline	Mid-Term Target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-Project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>9</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
	<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Agrobiodiversity (ABD) is conserved in situ and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner.	Area of production landscapes under sustainable management, containing globally and nationally significant varieties (traditional varieties) <sup>11</sup> .	Plans and regulatory instruments that do not yet facilitate sustainable management in favor of ABD.	150,000 ha	312,046 ha (estimated total area of target localities, classified as “in use” in the agricultural census).	251,016.85 ha (80%) productive under sustainable management. Incorporating the recognition of the ABD Zone of Laria.  ✓ 191,508.61 ha productive under sustainable management ✓ 13,742.045 ha formally recognized as ABD Zone of Laria ✓ 45,766.195 ha recognized in the Cotahuasi ABD zone dossier	S
		Improved conservation status of agrobiodiversity target species in selected locations, measured by increases in evenness <sup>12</sup> .	32 native crops managed on 10,647 ha; the baseline evenness status will be determined at the start of the project.	37 native crops are managed on 13,308 ha <sup>13</sup> .	40 native crops are managed on 15,970ha <sup>14</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 38 crops are managed (95%)</li> <li>✓ 10 crops (226 cultivars) for a total of 7,700 ha</li> <li>✓ 28 crops other than the previous 10 are managed in better conditions through protection instruments such as Private Conservation Areas (PCAs) and Agrobiodiversity Zones. In the ABD Zone, which has an area of 13,742.05 ha, conservation and management conditions have been improved through interventions such as Farmer Field School (ECA in Spanish), Payment for Agrobiodiversity Conservation Services (ReSCA in Spanish), and seed banks.</li> </ul>	S

<sup>7</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of global environmental benefits and socioeconomic co-benefits as well.

<sup>10</sup> 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). Refer to Annex 1.

<sup>11</sup> Agrobiodiversity conservation and the sustainability of livelihoods depend on maintaining ecosystem function flows, which may be achieved in target districts' Andean landscape areas through territorial land-use plans and regulatory tools.

<sup>12</sup> Biodiversity Monitoring Tool Indicator 7.1: Diversity status of agrobiodiversity target species.

<sup>13</sup> 15% increase in number of crops and 25% increase in area by mid-period.

<sup>14</sup> 25% increase in number of crops and 50% increase in area by the end of the project.

		Families using integrated management techniques that support agrobiodiversity preservation, broken down by gender <sup>15</sup> .	Target families maintain ABD, but often lack the resources or skills necessary to guarantee its long-term preservation.		7,760 families in 58 farming communities <sup>16</sup> . Of these families, 35% are headed by women and 12% by farmers under 30 years old.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11,410 families from 72 farming communities (100%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 2,282 families in 72 farming communities. Of these families, 35% are headed by women and 20% by farmers under 30 years old.</li> <li>✓ The number of households using agrobiodiversity conservation management practices increases to 11,410 families (+100% of the target) by the replication of the measures to enhance the 2,282 families.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	HS
	<b>Outcome 1.2</b> In order to preserve ecosystem services required for agrobiodiversity and the viability of production systems based on agrobiodiversity, Andean landscapes are sustainably maintained and restored.	<i>Indicator SFM 5:</i> To boost their ability to supply the ecosystem services required for the conservation and development of agrobiodiversity, areas of forests are either restored or managed sustainably <sup>17</sup> .	Not available	30,000 ha	83,000 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a cumulative progress of 25,879.82 hectares (31.18 %), of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Direct action 3,364.5 ha</li> <li>✓ 22,515.32 hectares are under sustainable management in private conservation areas or inserted in processes of Concerted Development Plans (CDP).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	MU
	<b>Outcome 2.1</b> For the benefit of agrobiodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods, the commercialization of goods derived from this resource has been improved.	Contribution of agrobiodiversity and products to household economy.	Average reference income = USD597/year		Regardless of the gender distribution of economic advantages or the nutritional state of family members, the commercialization of agrobiodiversity is responsible for a rise of at least 25% in the total revenue of the	0	U

<sup>15</sup>Land Degradation Indicator 3.2.

<sup>16</sup>Approximately 50% of the total number of farmers in the target districts.

					7,800 farming households participating in farmer field schools.		
	<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> Environment strengthened to enable sustainable use of agrobiodiversity</p>	<p>Number of regions managing or operating conditions to enable sustainable use of ABD.</p>		<p>The Regional Environmental Information Systems (SIAR in Spanish) was taught to 50 regional authorities, about six from each geographical region.</p> <p>Plan for the prioritization of information to be included in the SIAR according to the needs of each region.</p>	<p>With a combined area of 184,853 km<sup>2</sup>, the five regions administer or run at least three** of the six enabled conditions for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (4 national institutions, 5 regional governments [GORE in Spanish], and 5 local governments [GOLO in Spanish].</p> <p>**Number of enabling conditions defined in the baseline.</p>	<p>75% (See Annex 2)</p>	<p>S</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> The project implementation applies results-based management, and lessons learned/good practices are documented and disseminated.</p>	<p>The project implementation applies results-based management and demonstrates sustainability.</p>			<p>Project implementation report (PIR), project progress report (PPR), and assessments of project progress, effectiveness, and sustainability received satisfactory ratings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 3 PIR</li> <li>● 8 PPR</li> <li>● 1 EMT with an overall rating of unsatisfactory.</li> </ul>	<p>S</p>

## Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings in Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b> In order to preserve ecosystem services required for agrobiodiversity and the viability of production systems based on agrobiodiversity, Andean landscapes are sustainably maintained and restored.</p>	<p>In July 2023, the 83,000 ha target will be completed with the additional ha coming from forest management plans and public investment projects.</p> <p>The Biological Diversity (DGDB in Spanish) shall determine the administration of the training materials created on microzoning concerns on an appropriate platform.</p> <p>To ensure that the data produced during the microzoning-TUTs (typologies for land use) process is included in the forest zoning process in each of the five areas, a letter of commitment will be negotiated with the Directorate of Cadastre, Zoning and Planning ( DCZO in Spanish) of SERFOR (National Forestry and Wildlife Service).</p> <p>A municipal law supporting the use of the automated programme with microzoning data in activities linked to agricultural, livestock, and forestry interventions in the area will be issued by each of the 13 GOLOs in coordination.</p>	<p>Richard de La Torre (Project team member – Profonanpe) is responsible for component 1.2 in coordination with conservation producers, regional governments, local governments and SERFOR.</p>	<p>Until technical closure of the project expected by september 2023</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Marketing of goods derived from agrobiodiversity has been improved to promote long-term agrobiodiversity utilization and rural livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In June the Impact Assessment Study will be initiated, and will include the household income measurement study. The study will show the percentage of progress against the outcome target.</li> <li>● Consolidation of the use of the AGROBIO brand, transfer of ownership to the associations and strengthening of the Frutos de la Tierra brand with ANPE.</li> <li>● The project’s mission will be to supervise and accompany the execution of the Kusikuy application and fairs, enhancing the producers’ organizations’ use of the tool.</li> <li>● Implementation of the work plans of the young farmers’ network, with a view to consolidating the network at the national level.</li> <li>● Technical assistance to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Association in the management of the AGROBIO brand and improvement of its product management processes.</li> <li>● Management of the application according to the results of the “Management, costs and taxation” consultancy submitted, formulated within the framework of the ASPEC-Profonanpe agreement.</li> </ul>	<p>Richard Prada (Project team member – Profonanpe) is responsible for component 2 in coordination with conservation producer associations, young farmers, ASPEC and ANPE.</p>	<p>Until technical closure of the project expected by september 2023</p>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><b>Outcome 3.1. Number of regions managing or operating enabling conditions for the sustainable use of ABD.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaining visibility and developing capability in the project’s execution of services that improve the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) and SIAR platform.</li> <li>• Conclude the process of migration of information from the GoRes (estimated to be completed in July 2023).</li> <li>• Articulation of the SINIA/SIAR platform with the GENES platform and the Environmental Ministry (MINAM in Spanish) biosafety portal in July 2023.</li> <li>• Continue presenting the Methodological Guide for the Update of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy (ERDB in Spanish) that Integrates the principles of the ABD to the new Natural Resources managements. Also, produce activities for the update of these strategies using the prospective study of the DB. Meetings to inspire commitment to the continuation of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Profiles to technical files</li> <li>B. Technical files, their execution</li> <li>C. Project ideas to the formulation of profiles</li> </ul>               Inform the stakeholders about the scope of the Conservation Plan             </li> </ul>	<p>Rosario Valer (Project team member – Profonanpe) is responsible for component 3 in coordination with local governments, regional governments, and public and private institutions.</p>	<p>Until technical closure of the project expected by september 2023.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4.1 The project implementation applies results-based management, and lessons learned/good practices are documented and disseminated.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project impact evaluation study scheduled to start in 06/2023.</li> <li>• The project’s closing announcement will enable the public to learn about the changes that have occurred in communities as a result of the project’s actions.</li> <li>• Measurement of the level of satisfaction of project stakeholders.</li> <li>• Continue with the development of storytelling about the issues identified by the project under the framework of knowledge management for the generation of lessons learned.</li> </ul>	<p>Jorge Jordan (Project team member – Profonanpe) is responsible for component 4 in coordination with conservation producers.</p>	<p>Until technical closure of the project expected by september 2023.</p>



### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>18</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>19</sup> (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year's PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>20</sup> in delivering outputs
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Agrobiodiversity is conserved in situ and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner.				
<b>Output 1.1.1 Participatory systems built in pilot locations for the recovery, generation, and exchange of knowledge on the in situ management and conservation of agrobiodiversity, fusing conventional productive methods with conservation-focused technical advancements.</b>	Number of farmer field schools (FFSs) established in target localities.	Farmer field schools established in 13 zones of the target localities. 1,560 farmers are directly and actively involved in the participatory systems established in the pilot locations (total beneficiary population of 7,800 farmers over the project period).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target completed at +100%: 14 FFSs established through the 2019–2023 campaign.</li> <li>Target completed at 100%: 2,282 farmers participating in FFSs, exceeding target by exceeded by 722 farmers.</li> <li>Target completed at 100%: 11,410 as beneficiary population participate in the project. The target is exceeded by 3,610 farmers.</li> </ul> Fiscal year 2022–2023: 2 FFSs established in the communal life plans.	The target was exceeded with one FFS and 722 additional farmers participating directly and 3,610 additional farmers benefiting from the project.
	Small farmers' ancestral practices and traditional knowledge were evaluated and qualified.	100 sets of conservation and sustainable production practices recovered and validated with rural communities (20 in each target locality).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 100%: 100 sets of practices on traditional knowledge for conservation and sustainable production developed.</li> <li>5 sets of practices developed during FY period.</li> </ul>	The target was met, and a presentation and training workshop on the use of these practices was held with community leaders and youth representatives of the network.
<b>Output 1.1.2. Systems for the production, management, and distribution of seeds that</b>	Number of traditional ABD varieties obtained in group, family and	Family, group, and community seed banks in each target locality (5 in total), containing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 100%:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 community seed banks, with an average of 40 potato</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Goal surpassed last year, at family and community levels.

<sup>18</sup> Outputs as described in the project log frame or in any approved project revision.

<sup>19</sup> Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Work plan. Please be concise (maximum of one or two short sentences with main achievements).

<sup>20</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<p><b>guarantee farmers have access to high-quality and varied genetic resources for agrobiodiversity in accordance with their specific needs and conditions.</b></p>	<p>community seed banks, by target locality.</p>	<p>an average of 9 agrobiodiversity varieties or genotypes.</p>	<p>cultivars and 10 quinoa cultivars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40 family/group seed banks for grains and tubers, hosting 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).</li> </ul> <p>FY: Strengthening farmers' capacities for sustainability. The goal was completed in the previous year.</p>	
	<p>Number of varieties or genotypes of the target communities characterized in collaboration with National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA)</p>	<p>30 cultivar varieties or genotypes have been characterized in collaboration with INIA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Target at +100% (92 cultivars):                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical characterization, in collaboration with INIA, of 92 cultivars of 8 crops (14 maize cultivars, 3 oca cultivars, 3 olluco cultivars, 3 añu cultivars, 3 kiwicha cultivars, 12 quinoa cultivars and 55 potato cultivars).</li> <li>- Ethnobotanical description of 128 cultivars of 9 crops.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● FY: Characterisation of 67 cultivars.</li> </ul>	<p>With the work actions at cultivar level, the planned target has been exceeded.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1.3. Schemes to reward goods and services generated by ABD production systems agreed in pilot locations.</b></p>	<p>Areas of cultivation under payment arrangements that reward the maintenance of traditional agrobiodiversity management systems.</p>	<p>Agreements on Mechanisms for Remuneration for Ecosystem Services - MERESE concluded for areas with traditional crop varieties covering 5,323 ha.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Target exceeded by more than 100%: Total 6,368 ha</li> <li>● Implementation of the agrobiodiversity conservation rewards mechanism - ReSCA 2021-2022 on 2,168 ha of area.</li> <li>● Report by campaigns:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ReSCA 2019 - 2020 campaign: 608 families.</li> <li>✓ ReSCA 2020 - 2021 campaign: 963 families.</li> <li>✓ ReSCA 2021 - 2022 campaign: 198 families.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In total 1,769 families benefited through ReSCA from 2019 to 2022. Through replication to 5 families of their "ayni"(collaborative working group) group we have 10,614 families who with seed redistribution have conservation agreements of 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> per family on average, making a total of 6,368 ha. Target exceeded by 1,045 ha</p>	<p>Target areas planned, exceeded by 1,045 additional hectares, actions carried out progressively during 3 campaigns.</p>

			FY: 2,168 ha	
<b>Output 1.1.4. Agrobiodiversity zones in target localities assessed for recognition in accordance with Peruvian legislation, with the corresponding monitoring and management tools.</b>	Number of agrobiodiversity zones established in accordance with the law.	3 ABD zones with completed technical dossier (in the process of approval through RM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 95%: Technical dossiers: Apurimac, Cusco and Arequipa completed. Submitted to INIA and in process of review.</li> <li>The ABD zone of Laria was recognized with RM 0527-2022-MIDAGRI.</li> <li>Technical inspection visit to the ABD zone of Cotahuasi in Arequipa.</li> <li>FY: 15% The ABD zone of Laria, recognized with RM 0527-2022-MIDAGRI, dated 02 December 2022 and INIA technical inspection visit to the ABD zone of Cotahuasi.</li> </ul>	Inspection visits are pending to the ABD zones of Apurimac and Cusco by the regulatory authority (INIA); these are expected to take place in the third quarter of 2023.
	Status of provisions and tools for monitoring conditions in candidate sites and ABD zones to guide conservation and management of agrobiodiversity.	Monitoring tool designed and in use to provide information on agrobiodiversity conservation and management. 72 communities strengthened in participatory monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 80%: An integrated approach to the design of ABD conservation monitoring tools that has been applied in 72 communities. It contains 5 monitoring tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food calendar</li> <li>- ABD (diversity and variability) recording tool</li> <li>- Ancestral knowledge recording tool associated with ABD</li> <li>- ABD communal calendar</li> <li>- Communal map format. A proposal remains to be drafted in a document</li> </ul> </li> <li>FY: 20% organization and selection of the proposed monitoring tools.</li> </ul>	To reach the target, the systematization of the monitoring tool remains to be done; it is planned for the third quarter of 2023.
<b>Output 1.1.5. Capacities and strategies strengthened for the dissemination and communication of knowledge and lessons generated in the pilot sites.</b>	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"> <li>Target at 100%: 268 lead farmers strengthened in their capacities to disseminate and replicate good conservation practices of the ABD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2020–2021 agricultural campaign: 215 community farmer leaders and 25 yachachiqs</li> <li>- 2021–2022 agricultural campaign: 23 yachachiqs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Goal achieved. Capacity-building actions are being carried out for the sustainability and replicability of the project over time.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2022–2023 campaign: 5 yachachiqs</li> </ul> <p>FY: 65 farmer leaders trained in ECAs.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b>                  In order to preserve ecosystem services required for agrobiodiversity and the viability of production systems based on agrobiodiversity, Andean landscapes are sustainably maintained and restored.</p>				
<p><b>Output 1.2.1 ABD maintenance and the sustainability of production systems based on ABD require the establishment and strengthening of planning and management tools at various scales throughout the landscape.</b></p>	Number of district development plans incorporating district agrobiodiversity zoning frameworks.	13 development plans incorporate district agrobiodiversity zoning frameworks. Plans are submitted to local governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 85%: 12 LCDPs drafted and submitted to local governments; district micro-level zoning frameworks will be incorporated.</li> <li>• FY: 11 PDLCs concluded and micro-zoning process with ABD emphasis concluded (77%).</li> </ul>	The decision of the Municipality of Huando on the update of the CDLCP is awaited.
	Number of districts with ecological-economic zoning (micro-zoning) identifying agrobiodiversity zones with farmers.	All 13 districts included in the target localities (642,136 ha).	Target met at 100%, with the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed economic-ecological micro-zoning process identifying ABD zones taking traditional knowledge as input. Includes 640,776.83 ha.</li> <li>• In the process of training the new district management in the use of the information system for consultation to operationalize micro-zoning.</li> <li>• FY: 100% completion of the micro-zoning process.</li> </ul>	
	Number of communities with authorities and local government representatives trained to incorporate the ABD in concerted development plans (PDC in Spanish).	Authorities of 59 communities and 39 local government representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 48%: 33 local government representatives and 14 community authorities/leaders trained in PDC. Total: 47 people trained.</li> <li>• FY: 13 local government representatives trained.</li> </ul>	The GEF-Agrobiodiversity-SIPAM project, which is projected to be finished in September 2023 and would fulfil the goal, still needs to conduct training sessions on the creation of zoning frameworks and training for the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity in the districts.
	Number of forest management plans that provide for sustainable management in the framework of landscape, gender and intercultural approaches.	13 plans implemented (1 per target district) including all non-farm forest in the target districts (18,128 ha).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 0%.</li> <li>• FY: The development of forest ecosystem restoration plans by 2023 entails eight steps in the methodical sequence, with advancements made in all 13 districts for the fourth step, "Degradation diagnosis." The methodological process has so far been shared with SERFOR and the GEF -ABD -SIPAM Project, and the participant observation form's associated field tools for diagnosing</li> </ul>	The 8 steps followed for the formulation and implementation of forest ecosystem restoration plans are: (The first four steps are completed and steps 5 to 8 are in progress.) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Socialization of the purpose</li> <li>2. Identification of areas of degraded ecosystems or landscapes</li> </ol>

			<p>forest ecosystem degradation and the identification maps of degraded areas, ecosystems, or landscapes are now available.</p>	<p>3. Identification of the reference ecosystem          4. Diagnosis of degradation          5. Definition of objectives          6. Selection of restoration options          7. Elaboration of planning matrix          8. Approval of restoration plan</p> <p>Steps 5 to 8 are in progress and expected to be completed in 2023</p>
	<p>Number of forest management plans that provide for sustainable management in the framework of landscape-based approaches</p>	<p>83,000 ha</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is a cumulative progress of 25,879.82 hectares (31.18 %), of which:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct action 3,364.5 ha:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 1,085 ha correspond to agroforestry systems and fences in fields -Apurímac</li> <li>✓ 300 ha Apurímac silvopastoral system</li> <li>✓ 110 ha queuña massif in Huancavelica</li> <li>✓ 200 ha in silvopastures in Huancavelica</li> <li>✓ 329.5 ha of Queuña massifs in Cusco</li> <li>✓ 40 ha of queuña massifs in Puno</li> <li>✓ 1,200 ha of pasture enclosure surrounded by queuña in Puno</li> <li>✓ 100 ha in the Atiquipa massif</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● 22,515.32 hectares are under sustainable management in private conservation areas or inserted in processes of CDPs.</li> <li>● FY: 2,324.5 ha have been increased</li> </ul>	<p>By July 2023 the target will be completed with areas from forest management plans and public investment projects.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2.2. Financial and economic instruments support ecosystem restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services important for agrobiodiversity.</b></p>	<p>Area with payment agreements that maintain the provision of ecosystem services of forests, wetlands and grasslands.</p>	<p>Forests: 4,500 ha          Bofedal wetlands: 10,000 ha          Grasslands: 30,000 ha</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Target at 0%.</li> <li>● FY: Conservation agreements are being developed with communities and local governments. There is a prioritized area at district level to</li> </ul>	<p>Due to the lack of suitable policies, it is impossible to commit payments for agrobiodiversity conservation services. As a result, conservation agreements have been employed; their technical foundation is</p>

			<p>identify at communal level areas for conservation agreements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forests 110,649.78 ha</li> <li>- Bofedal wetlands 40,107.15 ha</li> <li>- Pajonal (field of tall coarse grass) 244,133.07 ha</li> </ul> <p>18 collective conservation agreements out of a total of 20. For their viability, 13 municipal ordinances are being negotiated.</p>	<p>currently being established for presentation to FAO and the DGDB of MINAM.</p> <p>For these conservation agreements, 394,890 ha of priority forest units have been identified at district level through studies of land use types.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2.3</b> Support programmes implemented for ecosystem restoration for the maintenance of ecosystem services of importance for Agrobiodiversity.</p>	<p>Number of training and technical assistance plans and tools packages formulated and implemented.</p>	<p>5 plans and 5 tools (1 in each target locality).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Target at 100%.</li> <li>● Progress reported in process during FY:</li> <li>● 5 training plans and 5 training tools (one for each region): Methodological Approach, Learning Content Structure, Agrobiodiversity Conservation Manuals for Managers, Agrobiodiversity Conservation for Managers, Ecosystem Restoration for Managers, Forest Land Management Tools for Managers.</li> <li>● FY: Have 5 training plans and 5 training tools (one for each region).</li> </ul>	
	<p>Number of target men and women who participate in technical assistance programmes and have developed an increased awareness of the importance of forests for agrobiodiversity conservation</p>	<p>480 people (of which at least 30% are women and 10% are youth).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Target at +100%.</li> <li>● Total of 594: 292 males (49.2%) and 302 females (50.8%).</li> <li>● 486 people in face-to-face mode of handler training: 235 males (48%) and 251 females (52%); 50 youth represent 10.4%.</li> <li>● 108 people in virtual modality to local and regional government managers: 57 males (53%) and 51 females (47%).</li> <li>● FY: Total of 594: 292 males (49.2%) and 302 females (50.8%).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Marketing of goods derived from agrobiodiversity has been improved to promote long-term agrobiodiversity utilization and rural livelihoods.</p>				
<p><b>Output 2.1.1. In order to support conservation through the sustainable production of food and goods based on agrobiodiversity, business relationships between</b></p>	<p>Number of producer associations of agrobiodiversity-based goods and services linked to local, regional and national markets.</p>	<p>At least 30 small farmer and producer organizations linked to local, regional and national markets: 30% participation in business; 70% participation in fairs (sales and networking);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Target at 100%. 30 associations linked to markets, with improvement plans designed and being implemented. Associations were trained in management and are</li> </ul>	

<p><b>smallholders (family farmers and indigenous communities) and local and regional markets have been strengthened.</b></p>		<p>100% participation in "knowledge media".</p>	<p>supported in the consolidation of their organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 100%: 20 associations participate in business. Original target exceeded by 7 associations.</li> <li>Target at 100%: 27 associations participate in fairs. Original target exceeded by 6 associations.</li> <li>Target at 67%: 30 associations participate in knowledge media.</li> <li>FY: 1 association linked to markets. Associations have continued participation in AGROBIO fairs and sales.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.2. Value-chain strategy supported and strengthened to improve inclusion of small producers, youth and women, and job creation, while improving marketing of agrobiodiversity-based products in the Andes.</b></p>	<p>Number of value chain (VC) pilots operational.</p>	<p>At least 3 VC pilots established and starting operation process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 66.6%: 2 VC pilots established and starting operations. (3 chains could not be sustained due to logistical difficulties and development of new products; 1 VC will be incorporated in the next period.)</li> <li>FY: 2 VCs maintained their operation.</li> </ul>	<p>Two VCs were not sustained due to lack of continuity in the commercialization of guinea pigs and lack of logistical conditions (cold chain) for the shipment of guinea pigs to Lima. The ABD product basket VC (Pecaditos Integrales) was not sustained due to lack of interest from the company and the associations involved.</p>
	<p>Number of small and medium enterprises that have developed and implemented a business plan for crops and products based on agrobiodiversity.</p>	<p>10 small and medium enterprises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 30%.</li> <li>FY: 4 business plans (BPs) developed and in the process of implementation (2 in Puno, 1 in Huancavelica and 1 in Apurimac).</li> </ul>	<p>6 BPs were evaluated and rejected because they did not meet the conditions for their sustainability (non-compliance with counterparts and governance problems in the organizations). A forestry BP is being formulated with the women's organization in Atiquipa.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.3. Designation of Origin (DO) and agrobiodiversity zone seals, or similar seals or certification standards, developed for agrobiodiversity-based products in the Andes.</b></p>	<p>Number of seals related to agrobiodiversity zones developed.</p>	<p>At least 1 GIAHS seal framework developed and adapted for the GIAHS product basket (products identified and characterized).</p>	<p>A joint decision was taken with FAO, Profonanpe and the project's UGTP not to continue with the development of the GIAHS label, with the agreed justification. FY: Joint decision with FAO, Profonanpe and the UGTP not to continue with the GIAHS label.</p>	<p>The decision not to continue with the GIAHS seal is mainly due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The procedures before INDECOPI take longer than expected;</li> <li>- Work is carried out in two isolated and different territories;</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The COVID pandemic limited the movement and fluidity of the processes;</li> <li>- The AGROBIO and Kusikuy brands incorporate the Sipam approach and both brands indicate that the origin of the products marketed come from SIPAM areas or use their creation approach.</li> </ul>	
	Number of Denomination of Origin (DO) developed or strengthened that contribute to the conservation or promotion of agrobiodiversity.	At least 1 DO with a process under development, with a regulatory council in formation.	<p>Target at 50% progress of the dossier of DO quinoa variety Negra Qollana, submitted to INDECOPI for recognition.</p> <p>FY: The Central de Cooperativas Quechua y Aymaras de Puno has internal regulations for the formation of the regulatory council.</p>	The file has been returned to INDECOPI as the procedure was observed. The technical file is being reinstated to strengthen the Regulatory Council and improve its internal regulations. The UGTP team will monitor the product linked to the procedure with INDECOPI.
	Number of producer associations incorporated into existing initiatives with standards and collective trademarks that value agrobiodiversity.	10 associations with organic certifications/internal control systems (ICS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 100%: Achieved in the previous period. 16 associations have formed internal control systems, in Lares - Cusco, Huayana - Apurimac and Laria - Huancavelica. Pending the development of the management documents of the ICS, formed. Target exceeded in 6 associations.</li> <li>• FY: 16 associations have CIS and 192 farmers received agroecological accreditation certificates in February-March 2023.</li> </ul>	The target was exceeded in 6 additional associations that have an internal control system.
	Number of producer associations incorporated into existing initiatives with collective standards and trademarks that value agrobiodiversity.	At least 4 producer associations have been incorporated into existing initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 100%. 30 associations participating in fairs and 17 participating in business, make use of the AGROBIO brand.</li> <li>• FY: 1 association participates in fairs on a rotating basis with the AGROBIO brand.</li> <li>• Support to ANPE in renewing the registration of the Frutos de la Tierra brand for a further 10 years.</li> </ul>	The target was exceeded by 26 associations incorporated into initiatives such as AGROBIO and Frutos de la Tierra.
<b>Output 2.1.4 Multi-stakeholder networks and partnerships established to promote commercialization of agrobiodiversity-based products, increase access to markets, and enhance livelihoods.</b>	Number of multi-stakeholder network partnerships established and functioning	At least 1 multi-stakeholder network is established and functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 100%. 1 Kusikuy Community Consumer Network and 1 Youth Network for Agrobiodiversity RJA with 5 action plans with network initiatives and 5 short-term work plans with emphasis on awareness-raising activities to authorities and</li> </ul>	



			<p>educational institutions in each area in process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FY: Regional youth networks have been formed in each area of the project, as a result of the workshops held.</li> </ul> <p>Formation of the national network of young farmers promoting the GIAHS approach, conservation, consumption and commercialization of agrobiodiversity.</p>	
Number of partnerships established between stakeholders that have an impact on the valuation of agrobiodiversity-based products and services.	At least 2 partnerships established and functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 100%.</li> <li>Partnership with ASPEC established implementing agrobiodiversity fairs, KUSIKUY and the KUSIKUY app, to market and disseminate ABD products and support the formation of the consumer network.</li> <li>Alliance with ANPE, working to promote the Frutos de la Tierra brand and the participation of the associations in the project areas in a nationwide association.</li> <li>FY: Alliance with ASPEC with extension of the agreement from January to May 2023.</li> <li>Support to ANPE in renewing the registration of the Frutos de la Tierra brand for a further 10 years.</li> </ul>	<p>The goal was completed, and it is now important to seek sources of funding for its continuation. ASPEC is going to elaborate and present the financing proposals, as part of the pending deliverables of the agreement. ASPEC will also develop a project protocol for the collecting, selecting, and delivery of products to Lima.</p>	
Number of participants in exchanges and guided visits to share experiences with the alliances.	200 participants in exchanges and guided visits (due to the context of the pandemic, virtual exchanges are included).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 73.5%. 147 participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 49 young farmers (from Lares, Huayana, Chiara, Tumayhuaraca and Chaccrampa) participated in the replication of the SISAY young farmers meeting</li> <li>✓ 14 producers (7 representatives of associations)</li> <li>✓ 1 representative of the MYPE Munay</li> <li>✓ 3 representatives of the Lares Municipality</li> <li>✓ 3 representatives of the project</li> <li>✓ 1 entrepreneur</li> <li>✓ 5 regional facilitators</li> <li>✓ 4 commercial yachachiq participants in guided visits and internships since the beginning of the project.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>A second Y&amp;AYN youth participation event is planned in the city of Cusco in June 2023, which is expected to reach the goal.</p>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 15 young people and</li> <li>✓ 37 young people at the National YNR meeting.</li> <li>✓ 7 participants in the IV Biodiversity Festival</li> <li>✓ 8 participants in the Native Potato Festival</li> <li>• FY: 74 participants National RJA meeting, IV Biodiversity Festival and Native Potato Festival.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.5. Toolkit offering advice on how to use market connections and sealing tactics to promote products based on agrobiodiversity.</b></p>	<p>Guidance provided to practitioners on market linkages and value chain strategies.</p>	<p>Manual documents published in local languages. Proceedings of focus groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 10%.</li> <li>• FY: Process of elaboration of 1 toolbox with 5 tools started. The service ends in July 2023.</li> </ul>	<p>Activity initially planned for the second semester of 2022; but the consultancy in charge presented delays in the implementation of the contents. In order for the partners of the organizations to use the materials in an appropriate manner, it was required to have materials that had been verified as interesting experiences. The consultancy service ends in July 2023, thus achieving the goal.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> Enabling environment strengthened for sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.</p>				
<p><b>Output 3.1.1. Agrobiodiversity information collected, systematized and disseminated among involved institutions to improve decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of agrobiodiversity conservation programmes.</b></p>	<p>Status of information management systems and capacities strengthened; systems are incorporated into the Genetic Resources and Biosafety Information Platform (GENESPERU).</p>	<p>5 SIAR are strengthened and incorporated into the GENESPERU platform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 0%.</li> <li>• FY: The design of the SIAR platform has been completed.</li> <li>• GoRes information migration process is at 80% progress.</li> <li>• Design of the Geonode platform has been completed and installed with static IP in 3 GoRes: Puno, Apurimac and Arequipa.</li> <li>• The cloud service was completed the first week of June 2023.</li> <li>• The process of linking the SINIA/SIAR platform with the GENESPERU platform and the Minam biosecurity portal has begun.</li> </ul>	<p>The various initiatives that strengthen the SIAR and help it become a part of the GENESPERU platform are making an average of 80% development. The output target will be reached after the articulation to the GENESPERU platform is finished.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.2. Revised planning policies and instruments incorporate the principles of</b></p>	<p>Number of planning and policy instruments revised to incorporate</p>	<p>13 district concerted development plans (CDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 92%: 12 CDPs completed with previous municipal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updating requested by some municipalities is being attended to.</li> </ul>

<b>agrobiodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management in 5 project regions.</b>	the principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management.	updated/elaborated and submitted to local government, incorporating the principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management.  5 proposed regional biodiversity strategies (RBDS) incorporate agrobiodiversity conservation principles and integrated landscape management.	administrations by end of December 2022.  ● FY 84%. CDMPs are under review and being updated with the current municipal administrations. The Yanatile CDMP will be completed in July.  ● Biodiversity foresight study for the 5 regions has been completed.	● The justification for the absence of the ENDB in charge of Minam is still pending, which will allow for the future updating of the ERDBs.
	Number of public investment projects (PIPs) designed to facilitate the implementation of the instruments.	10 PIPs designed and submitted (at the level of idea sheet, profile and/or dossier) to facilitate the implementation of the instruments.	● Target at 100%. 13 PIPs have been formulated and submitted (8 between profiles and dossiers, 5 project ideas).  ● FY: 70%. Work is underway with the GoRes to make the PIPs visible to the new management and to foster their ownership and continuity.	Target completed with 3 additional PIPs.
<b>Output 3.1.3: Revised regulations and legal aspects are ready to allow the development and commercialization of agrobiodiversity-based products.</b>	Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) and Regional PGS Council.	PGS and Regional Council of PGS approved by Regional Ordinance in Cusco. Stakeholders strengthened for the promotion and dissemination of the PGS for organic certification.	● Target at 60%.  ● Work developed with the SIC for component 2 in the regions of Apurímac, Cusco and Huancavelica is considered.  ● FY: 60%. The process has started in Arequipa and Puno.	● The technical justification for the improvement of goals and indicators linked to the participatory guarantee system was sent to FAO (08.03.2023).
	Mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge for seed conservation.	Protocol governing the production of native potato seeds. 500 producer families are recognized as providers of traditional seeds.	● Target at 50%.  FY: 50%. Training of 500 families in the protocol has started and will be finished in the third quarter of 2023. The Municipal Environmental Commissions (CAM) have validated the protocol for the production of high-quality native potato seed.	● The target will be reached with the completion of the training of families on the protocol (in progress).
<b>Output 3.1.4: An interinstitutional coordination mechanism to ensure alignment and consistency of agro-ecosystem management based on agrobiodiversity principles.</b>	Arrangements for inter-institutional coordination to ensure coherence of agro-ecosystem	Agrobiodiversity technical group strengthened.	Target at 100%.  ● National GTABD at 100%. ● CAR 60% (Apurímac 1 GTAF <sup>21</sup> , Cusco 1 GTDB <sup>22</sup> , Puno 1 CAR)	

<sup>21</sup> GTAF Technical Group on Family Farming.

<sup>22</sup> GTDB Technical Group on Biological Diversity.

	management approaches.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAM 89% (Apurimac 3, Cusco 1, Arequipa 1, Huancavelica 2, Puno 1) FY: 100%. Dynamics of interaction with CARs continues. The aim is to update the CAMs with the new district authorities.</li> </ul>	
	Number of pilot communities with strengthened conditions and capacities in their organizational structures to facilitate conservation of ABD with a landscape approach.	13 pilot communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 70%.</li> <li>• FY: Huancavelica: 5 agreements with regulations, 4 of them approved by the communities. Cusco: 3 agreements with regulations, 3 pending approval. Apurimac: 5 agreements with regulations, 5 approved. Puno: 2 agreements with regulations, 2 pending approval.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 10 minutes of approval of the conservation committees.</li> <li>• It remains to request the approval in community assemblies. The documents were previously presented to the remaining communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.1.5: Capacity-building programme for institutional actors in land-use planning and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.</b>	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"> <li>• Target of 100% in relation to regional officials and 68% in relation to local officials.</li> <li>• Completed course on basic principles of ABD: out of 45 enrolled, 30 participants completed and passed.</li> <li>• FY: The Catholic University was selected to deliver the course on Formulation and Evaluation of Natural Infrastructure Projects, to be completed in October 2023 in order to reach the target of local officials.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 3.1.6: Available to a wide range of audiences for awareness raising, diffusion, and replication of communication and knowledge-sharing tactics on the importance of Important National Agricultural Heritage Systems (NANHS), traditional production methods, and the services and advantages of agrobiodiversity.</b>	Access to knowledge on agrobiodiversity services and benefits.	Design and implementation of a single communication strategy for positioning and sharing traditional agricultural methods, agrobiodiversity benefits, and services among various stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target at 80%. Activities continue to be implemented according to the communication plan.</li> <li>• FY: National and international campaign of the project's actions (national newspapers and TV channels: ATV, Cadena EFE international).</li> <li>• Documentary on the Seed Route</li> <li>• Production of an educational and informative cartoon video on signs and signals for the conservation of agrobiodiversity.</li> <li>• Production and co-publication with MINCUL of the Community Life Plan Guides.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remaining 20% to reach the output target refers to events linked to the closing of the project.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Editing and production of the set of ancestral practices for the conservation of agrobiodiversity.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> The project implementation applies results-based management, and lessons learned/good practices are documented and disseminated.</p>				
<p><b>Output 4.1.1: Project monitoring system in place that provides systematic information on progress in achieving expected results and objectives.</b></p>	<p>Monitoring system designed; provides systematic information on progress in achieving expected results and objectives.</p>	<p>8 six-monthly reports (PPR) and 4 annual reports (PIR).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 92%. 8 PPRs and 3 PIRs have been drafted and approved</li> <li>FY: 1 PIR report and 2 PPR reports</li> </ul>	<p>Due to the extension of the project until March 2024, 2 PPRs and 1 final PIR are planned, which would increase the target to 10 PPRs and 5 PIRs.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1.2: Tools for stakeholder participation in the management of the project.</b></p>	<p>Degree of satisfaction among the different stakeholders regarding the levels and effectiveness of participation in project management.</p>	<p>All stakeholders express satisfaction with the levels and effectiveness of participation in project management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 0%.</li> </ul>	<p>The measurement of the degree of stakeholder satisfaction is scheduled for July 2023 in the framework of the project closure study.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1.3: Systematization and publication of best practices and lessons learned related to the project for a variety of audiences and stakeholders.</b></p>	<p>Publication containing best practices and lessons learned, together with a plan for the use and application of lessons learned.</p>	<p>A publication containing best practices and lessons learned, together with a lessons learned use and application plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target at 10%.</li> <li>Four systematizations have been completed: (Apachikuy; Characterization of returnees; ReSCA results; Identification of the economic and nutritional value of foods from family farming that complement and/or substitute the food provided by Qali Warma).</li> <li>FY: In the period, storytelling consultancies were initiated for the following publications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Participatory mechanisms of retribution for conservation and recovery of the ABD. (In process of storytelling call for proposals.)</li> <li>✓ Commercial articulation of conservationist producers of the ABD through short marketing chains in the context of pandemics.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>2 storytelling consultancies to generate lessons learned at the outset: - Participatory mechanisms of retribution for conservation and recovery of the ABD: Commercial articulation of conservationist producers of the ABD through short marketing chains in the context of pandemics.</p> <p>The delay in starting the systematization of the participatory compensation mechanisms was due to the need to wait for the closure and consolidation of the information from the ReSCA processes. It was hoped to start both processes jointly because both processes handle interrelated information, making more efficient use of resources.</p>

## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

**Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)**

More than 50% of the results framework indicators have been accomplished throughout the time frame (16 finished and 4 with more than 80% progress), demonstrating that the project's goals have either been met, or are nearly attained. An important contribution of the project is the internalization of the relationship between agrobiodiversity-related concepts such as production, consumption, ancestry, cultural relevance, and others in the community, including at the institutional level, among the rural and urban population, in academia, non-governmental organizations, and elsewhere.

The quantity of productive hectares under sustainable management and the variety of managed crops and cultivars have improved over this time. With a total of 2,282 farmers and leaders participating in 14 field schools (ECAs) in 14 zones (2019–2022), the PRODOC target has been met. The development of 100 sets of practices based on traditional knowledge for preservation and sustainable production has allowed for the achievement of the entire goal. Additionally, family and community seed banks' objective of conserving seeds has been accomplished. By August 2023, management protocol implementation and development will be in place

6,368 hectares have been completed under ReSCA management, exceeding the goal by 1045 ha, with 1,769 families involved in their “ayni” group (collaborative work group), reaching 10,614 families who, with the redistribution of seeds, have conservation agreements covering an average of 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> per family.

With RM 0527-2022-MIDAGRI, dated 02 December 2022, the Laria ABD Zone—which contains 6 farming communities and covers an area of 13,742.045 ha—has been recognized. The Laria ABD Zone technical file details the variety of habitats and agro-ecological zones that support a variety of domesticated and wild species of flora and fauna, registering 491 cultivars of domesticated species. Additionally, the 45,766.195 ha Cotahuasi Agrobiodiversity Zone is also included.

The goal of restoring Andean landscapes has so far reached 31% progress, reaching 25,679.82 hectares of managed area, 3,164.5 hectares with direct action and 22,515.32 hectares under sustainable management in areas of private conservation or inserted in processes of concerted development plans (CDPs).

Farmers who support the GIAHS method and share similar ideals have founded the Youth Network for Agrobiodiversity, which takes part in the preservation of agrobiodiversity through various venues and activities. The goal of having at least one established multi-stakeholder network was achieved with the help of this network.

The measurement of the contribution of the ABD in the family economy of the farmers will be carried out in the second semester of 2023 as part of the impact study of the project, which will enable analysis of the expected increase of 25% of the total income of the families.

Twelve CDPs have been completed under the previous management, with the Yanatile CDP pending, to be completed in July 2023. The design of the SIAR platform has been completed; the process of migrating information from the GoRes is 80% complete. Design of the Geonode platform has been completed and installed with static IP in 3 GoRes:

Puno, Apurimac and Arequipa. The cloud service was completed the first week of June this year. The process of linking the SINIA/SIAR platform with the GENES platform and the Minam biosecurity portal has begun. 13 PIPs have been created, including 8 profiles and dossiers and 5 project concepts.

The construction of stories about the details of these experiences, with a narrative of events that shares message and learnings, is underway in collaboration with storytelling consultancies, within the framework of knowledge management for the collection of best practices and lessons learned. In a similar vein, a call for an impact study has been issued, which will provide a report on the project's status with respect to the accomplishment of the objectives outlined in the PRODOC outcomes framework.

At the end of 2022, the Global Operational Plan (GOP) and the Procurement and Contract Plan (PAC) were reformulated, with the approval of a fourth amendment that includes the extension of the project until June 2024.

As a result of the political unrest brought on by the country's change in presidential leadership at the end of 2022 and the beginning of 2023, paralysis was noted in various project-affected regions, with clashes between citizens and government officials having an impact on the project's ability to carry out its activities on the ground. For several weeks, there were restrictions on movement, as well as bans on strangers entering the local villages. These occurrences had a direct impact on the development of the activities and consultancies, requiring the extension of addenda and completion dates, and even involving the participation of regional facilitators until the month of September in order to accomplish the objectives.

The project is being closed with the intention of achieving sustainability. Visits and presentations of the project's progress to new authorities of local and regional governments, as well as in communities, are being made in order to ensure that they are appropriate and to secure a commitment to the project's continuation. Likewise, the project followed up on the compliance of payments to producers who participated in the commercialization channel of the Kusikuy App, which had presented delays in November. These payments had been delayed because ASPEC had not provided appropriate communication or attention; nevertheless, these delays were rectified in March 2023.

### **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.

	<b>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>25</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The rating for the period is based on sections 2 and 3, which show that more than 50 percent of the indicators included in the results framework (16 completed and 4 with more than 80 percent progress) have been met at 100 percent.</p> <p>In addition, a significant percentage (52%) of activities have been completed or are in the process of being completed for the current first semester.</p> <p>The project has been able to advance despite the social and political unrest in the regions where it operates during the first quarter of 2023. To do this, it had to turn to innovative strategies and work methodologies in the second quarter that enabled the indicated results and the successful presence in three important fairs: the biological diversity fair, during which the minister of MINAM thanked and congratulated the project for the way it is operating; then, with great success, the project also took part in the national potato fair and the Lares district's agrobiodiversity fair.</p> <p>In December 2022, the district of Lares was recognized as an agrobiodiversity zone (ZABD) within the framework of the SIPAN zones (important systems of national agricultural heritage), thus contributing to the seventh (ZABD) in Peru.</p> <p>In May and June, official INIA commissions visited the future ZABD of Cotahuasi and Andahuaylas respectively, as they have finalized dossiers or files.</p>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p>In this reporting period, the project has made significant progress towards achieving its goals and results as planned in the project results framework.</p> <p>As the project is now in its last year of execution, it is important that efforts and resources are focused on achieving targets and securing the sustainability of products and initiatives</p>

<sup>23</sup> **Development Objective 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.

<sup>24</sup> **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. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>25</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence.



			<p>developed, for example, strengthening local capacities to support the marketing of local products. Promising initiatives like Kusikuy still require improvements across its supply chain to secure the quality and timely commercialization of products.</p> <p>Staff turnover, lack of information and inadequate monitoring of important processes generated technical and financial risks to the project execution. In this reporting period, the process aiming at obtaining the Designation of Origin for one variety of quinoa was declared void by the Government and the Operational Partner achieved limited progress in recovering the value-added tax. The latter is currently undermining the availability of resources needed to execute activities that have a direct contribution to project targets.</p>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>26</sup></b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project has improved in the number of goals achieved in outcomes and expected results. 4 out of 7 targets have been considered satisfactory, 1 of which is 95% complete. Besides that, 1 target is considered highly satisfactory, 1 moderately unsatisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory, therefore, the project's progress to date is rated as Satisfactory.</p> <p>At objectives achievement level, result 2.1 has not cumulative progress yet, so the rating for the development of objectives is lowered to Moderately Satisfactory.</p>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>27</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p>Several efforts have been made towards achieving the Project's results chain. However, poor project management and limited monitoring from Profonanpe and the Project Management Unit resulted in the VAT not being recovered on time and the Denomination of Origin for the Quinoa Negra Qollana declared abandon by INDECOPI.</p> <p>Furthermore, turnover of technical staff responsible for critical activities and project components (e.g. responsible for the marketing component, Kusikuy application/ASPEC Agreement) has affected project execution.</p> <p>As the project is heading towards its last months of execution, it is important that the project team prioritizes activities that will be achieved within the project implementation period.</p>
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p>At the time of report, and being six months away from the end of the technical execution, after an extension period approved after the recommendations of the Mid Term Review, the project is reporting important progress towards the achievement of some of the original outcomes, demonstrating important adjustments were made after the reengineering process, with remarkable efforts with direct beneficiaries at the field level.</p>

<sup>26</sup> If the GEF OFF didn't provide his/her comments, please explain why.

<sup>27</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical units.

			<p>However, in terms of Development objectives, some outcomes still report a slow progress that makes it uncertain to ensure that most of the relevant objectives will be achieved in time and that those results will be sustained after project closure. At the Implementation Rating level, while the project is also reporting important achievements during the last year in some outputs, others still report a slow progress in matters such as financial and economic instruments, regulations or information management systems, which contribute to demonstrate and monitor benefits obtained by the project implementation and could affect the sustainability of the intervention. During the last semester the project will have to redouble efforts to ensure the achievement of the originally intended outcomes approved by the donor and also implement a solid exit strategy to ensure sustainability of project results. There is still a good opportunity to reach a satisfactory level by the end of the project.</p>
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## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
Not Applicable				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
The project may be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone.	<p>Ensure that project activities do not undermine PCAs and complement work already done in these areas wherever possible.</p> <p>Ensure that PCAs are included from project inception and during implementation as a key stakeholder.</p> <p>Specific mitigation actions for each selected PCA will be defined at the start of the project.</p> <p>This risk will be continuously monitored during project implementation and adjustments made if any problems arise.</p>	<p>Activities for the installation of fog catchers, the construction of tree nurseries, and collaboration with ARMA Arequipa in the formulation of the forestry project dossier are all made possible by the participatory nature of the project actions in the Atiquipa PCA, in partnership with the community and local government.</p> <p>The project's actions are carried out in a participatory manner and with consultations from the beginning, which favors sustainability.</p> <p>Description of the work process of the 4 Lares PCAs and their incorporation into the Lares PDC for the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow-up of the management of the Atiquipa fog-catcher system.</li> <li>- The identification of the ecosystems and their environmental services continues and progress has been made in the conservation agreements in the pilot communities.</li> <li>- Installation and maintenance of the fog-catcher system.</li> </ul> <p>Municipal ordinances are being obtained to implement the conservation agreements.</p> <p>Support to SERNANP and the peasant communities in the process of recognition of the ABD Zone of</p>	Responsible Component 1

		<p>management of forest resources.</p> <p>The INIA-MIDAGRI governing body visited the Cotahuasi landscape reserve (SIPAN) for approval of the ABD zone.</p>	<p>Cotahuasi, which is located in the Cotahuasi Landscape Reserve. Through the efforts of INIA and SERNANP, the concerns of an ABD Zone in the context of an ANP have been resolved in the process of recognizing the ABD Zone of Cotahuasi. In a similar vein, the residents of the communities do not see any restrictions. Instead, it provides them with a fresh opportunity to encourage the preservation of the environment and agrobiodiversity.</p>	
<p>Availability of traditional knowledge or genetic resources for ABD. Farmer-held traditional knowledge that is available for use and/or access by other people, including farmers, indigenous people, local communities, and/or farmers.</p>	<p>Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) that are covered by the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit Sharing of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) must be signed by both the users (including public or private institutions of the material) and the providers of the material, and must adhere to the SMTA's rules. This gives farmers and holders of ABD and traditional knowledge direct control over the institutional application of this knowledge and genetic material. For genetic resources or knowledge (including private or public institutions), other than PGRFA included in the MLS of the Treaty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ascertain that the nation providing the genetic resources, which is the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources, has obtained prior informed consent to the</li> </ol>	<p>The actions related to field schools, recording and managing ancestor knowledge, characterizing agrobiodiversity, seed banks, ReSCA, supporting the process of recognizing ABD Zones, implementing the findings of the TUTs studies based on the Zoning by Managed Landscape, and strengthening the local and ancestor seed management mechanisms were all done with the intention of periodically renewing the adaptive vigour of the seeds. There are bigger processes that are connected to the complementary acts of technical assistance, cross-learning about plant health, support for bettering storage conditions, and functional strengthening of family seed banks.</p>	<p>Continuous monitoring and follow-up of the actions carried out. Process of transferring the actions carried out to guarantee access to ABD genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge to communities, GoLos and institutions.</p>	<p>Responsible Component 1</p>

	<p>Convention on Biological Diversity in accordance with national access and benefit-sharing legislation or other regulatory requirements, unless that country determines otherwise; and</p> <p>2. Make sure that the country providing the genetic resources is the country of origin of the resources or that acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and that benefits resulting from the utilization of genetic resources or traditional knowledge, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, are shared in a fair and equitable way with the country providing the genetic resources; and</p> <p>3. Ensure that, in accordance with national law, indigenous and local communities are consulted beforehand and given the option to consent or approve of access to genetic resources or traditional knowledge when those communities have the legal authority to do so; and</p> <p>4. Assure that the recognized rights of these indigenous and local people over genetic resources or traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equally with the communities in question, on mutually agreed-upon terms, in accordance with national legislation.</p> <p>This risk will be continuously monitored during project implementation and adjustments made if any problems arise.</p>	<p>The records of traditional knowledge contribute to the field of research, mainly in the framework of its relevance in the context of a diverse Andean landscape and a diverse and variable climate. It also contributes to a better understanding of the attributes of native varieties. These aspects are complemented in the technical characterization and ethnobotanical register with INIA.</p> <p>Through the life plans, an intervention strategy is proposed in communities to strengthen the conservation of agrobiodiversity in a more holistic way, where the management of ABD, ecosystem services and other socio-cultural aspects (traditional knowledge) are part of the community life plans.</p> <p>The process of recovery of 226 cultivars of 10 crops continued. 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 these cultivars to family groups (Ayni groups) and to families in the communities as part of the recovery process entails strengthening a framework for the equitable distribution of agrobiodiversity, particularly</p>	
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		<p>in terms of the advantages to food security, among other things.</p> <p>A typification has been established for the environmental and social safeguards of the project, having relevance in the recovery and conservation of native crops, their wild relatives, family farming and biodiversity of the environment of the farmers' farms with a gender and intercultural approach.</p>		
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
Not applicable				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
Not applicable				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
Pesticide use	<p>Clearly identify all uses (and 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 to ensure that pesticides are used only if no alternative practices are available.</p> <p>Ensure that all pesticide use and application is carried out 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>Within the framework of technical assistance to farmers, on whose plots at risk cultivars are recovered, practical actions are implemented on the importance of the use of agroecological practices and application of organic inputs (plant health modules in the ECAs).</p> <p>In order to limit the usage of synthetic pesticides, more attention is being focused on encouraging endogenous reactions to organic inputs prevalent in local communities.</p> <p>Ongoing actions:</p>	<p>Pending the conformation of the internal control systems of Arequipa and Puno.</p>	<p>Responsible Component 3</p>

		<p>Preparation of own inputs such as biol for the recovery of crops affected by drought, frost and hailstorms, as well as pests and diseases, assisted by the Yachachiqs and regional facilitators.</p> <p>Training for producers on issues related to agroecological certification, having set up the internal control system (SIC) for 16 associations. This involves keeping a register of inputs used for organic production, fertilizers, use of biocides, compost, and cross-checking between producers to guarantee the application of good agricultural practices.</p> <p>Competent technical specialists are in charge of examining and issuing the technical authorizations of the specifications and offers related to the procurement of goods in their area of specialization. The technical specifications must comply with technical criteria that reflect the specific FAO standards for the procurement of goods (including equipment and inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides or agricultural tools).</p>		
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
Not applicable				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
Vulnerability of subsistence farmers and other agricultural workers.	Increasing and/or diversifying livelihood options to mitigate any	Continued participation in short marketing chains,	Continue with the consolidation of AGROBIO	Responsible Component 2

	<p>risk of failure of value chain options.</p>	<p>promoting direct articulation between producers and consumers.                  Business articulators in each association were trained to develop business skills.                  The associations have formulated improvement plans to overcome constraints and improved their marketing plans by selecting the markets in which they consider it is most convenient for them to participate.                  The process of trade capacity building and the participatory formulation of improvement plans and marketing plans in each area allows for the diversification of producers' livelihoods through access to information on business and marketing opportunities.</p> <p>Workshops with young people to address environmental, social, gender and intercultural safeguards in a dynamic way.</p>	<p>organizations for the continuity of their presence in the market.                  Intensify visits to regional, local and communal authorities in order to make visible and recommend the maintenance and replicability of the results in the recovery of agrobiodiversity, family and communal seed banks; public investment projects formulated so that regional governments continue with their viability and financing.                  Promote the organization of young rural communicators of agrobiodiversity in rural areas, who are contributing with messages to reinforce and expand the results in conservation and recovery of agrobiodiversity.                  Promote the participation of young people in agrobiodiversity conservation, incorporating the learning achieved in the workshops.</p>	
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<p>Indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place.</p>	<p>Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be applied throughout the lifecycle 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 Manual on Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The implementation of FPIC started during project preparation. In accordance with</p>	<p>The implementation of FPIC continued.</p> <p>The consultation process is ongoing in the communities on proposed issues and initiatives in order to have the required approval for</p>	<p>The application of FPIC on specific and/or complementary issues in pilot farming communities is permanent in the development of the project's actions, with the establishment of agreements and commitments.</p>	<p>Project Team</p>



	<p>the FAO manual that identifies 6 steps to implement the FPIC process, the first two steps were carried out:</p> <p>(1) Identify the concerns of Indigenous Peoples and their representatives, and</p> <p>(2) Document geographic and demographic information through participatory mapping. These have been completed with some of the communities. The activities to be developed during project implementation were agreed upon taking into account the concerns and needs of the communities and as a result of a series of participatory workshops held 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.</p> <p>(4) Reaching consent, documenting the needs of the Indigenous Peoples to be included in the project and agreeing a feedback and grievance mechanism will be finalized at the start of the project with all communities involved.</p> <p>(5) 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 PY 4. Sufficient resources for the implementation and monitoring process have been foreseen in the project budget. In addition, one of the key objectives of this project is the maintenance and support of indigenous peoples' culture and traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>intervention and implementation of activities.</p> <p>The activities implemented by the project have been identified in the participatory workshops and are framed in the life plan of each pilot community.</p> <p>Maintain the participatory communication and feedback mechanism for effective participatory communication and interaction between the project and other social actors in the territory.</p> <p>Workshops with young people that include content on the rights of indigenous peoples to ensure that they are consulted and that mechanisms are created to guarantee their participation in all stages of the project, respecting their assets, culture, spirituality, governance and customary rights. Maintain processes of free, prior and informed consultation, which means that their demands and needs are discussed and decided with them.</p> <p>Use of mailboxes for the reception of complaints and claims, and permanent communication with the regional facilitators who are the project's permanent contact in the territory.</p>	<p>Apply the Indigenous Peoples' Safeguards and ensure that Indigenous Peoples are consulted and mechanisms are created to guarantee their participation in agrobiodiversity conservation actions.</p> <p>To give sustainability to the actions of participation of indigenous or native populations with local actors in the project territory.</p>	
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**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:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>28</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate risk	Moderate

***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.***

In the current period, complaints were received from producers in Apurímac (November 2022) about delays in the cancellation of payments for the shipment of AGROBIO products to be marketed through the Kusikuy app. The Profonanpe complaints and claims procedure was used to record the complaints, FAO participated in meetings with Profonanpe (UGTP) and ASPEC to follow up on the solution of these complaints. The delay of the associations was due the processing of their electronic receipts at SUNAT and to the concern that when they receive payments in their bank accounts they could be withdrawn from social programs (for which they receive economic benefit). These were mentioned as reasons. Complaints from the associations were received and channelled to ASPEC for the attention of the pending payments, which were fully rectified in March 2023. In view of the distrust that this delay has caused among producers, the project is planning meetings and visits to promote awareness as well as technical support to correct the situation given the producers' mistrust due to this delay.

<sup>28</sup> **Important:** Please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit ([Esm-unit@fao.org](mailto:Esm-unit@fao.org)) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>).

## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 <sup>29</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	<p>Changes in national, regional and local authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities show little interest in the project and reject or delay the adoption of the environmental authority's provisions on updating the CDPs and land use.</li> </ul>	Moderate	Y	<p>Institutional strengthening and clear definition of roles for each institution involved in the project together with technical support and coordination agreements will constitute support tools for project management at regional and local level.</p> <p>Government agencies have formally committed to participate in the project through co-financing letters. In addition, specific agreements will be signed for the implementation of activities.</p> <p>Participatory spaces for dialogue with the authorities will be agreed upon.</p>	<p>In the first quarter of 2023 there were changes of authorities and technical teams in 5 GOREs and 13 GOLOs. This was in addition to the change of authorities in MIDAGRI and MINAM since December 2022 and the high turnover of officials at the three levels of government, so that the initial actions for the presentation of the project had to be restarted.</p> <p>This has required more frequent visits and meetings with mayors and officials from the 13 local governments as well as managers and officials of natural resources and the environment from the five regional governments. This represents significant time spent by the project team to strengthen relationships with them. The project will not be finished until these tasks are carried out.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>29</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Loss of interest in training on the part of government officials. This is in addition to the high turnover of regional and local government officials due to new regional elections. Together this could lead to delays in meeting the project's goals and the sustainability of its actions.	Moderate	Y	Involvement of more than one official per region, especially those in intermediate positions (technicians): natural resources and environment managers, planning and budget managers, agriculture and economic development managers, and technical officials working with them.	Permanent coordination meetings with the current management, in addition to seeking greater rapprochement with the technical teams, in order to achieve greater involvement. Training is being implemented for GOREs and GOLOs staff in the formulation of investment projects in natural infrastructure with a focus on ecosystem recovery and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.  The aim is to meet the requirements of the GOREs and GOLOs to train specialists in agrobiodiversity and the recovery of vulnerable ecosystems linked to the project theme.	
3	Lack of interest of local communities and community leaders to participate in the project.	Moderate	Y	Design a participatory communication plan. Permanent dissemination of the project's actions among the communities and stakeholders involved. Maintain permanent consultations with community leaders and organize dialogue groups with men, women, youth and elders. Include community leaders in dialogues on project planning and implementation. Establish clear agreements and commitments before the start of project implementation (commitments in plans).	The participatory communication plan has been designed and validated by 21 communities. Since the plan is being carried out continuously, constant communication about the project's many operations and procedures is kept with the local populations. Through each specialist visit and the ongoing presence of the project's regional facilitators, it is hoped that the actions to be carried out in their region will be approved and accepted. Agreements and commitments were established with the communities where the project is implemented, in addition to having communal minutes for each meeting.	

<sup>29</sup> 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 <sup>29</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Socio-environmental conflict: mining, boundary demarcation, land delays the implementation of project actions.	Moderate	Y	Permanent monitoring with periodic reports on the status of socio-environmental conflicts identified in each district/region. Maintain close coordination with MINAM, MIDAGRI, local and regional governments. Formulate and implement a participatory risk management plan validated in a community assembly.	Monitoring with information of environmental and social conflicts in the 5 regions. In cases of conflict, the project acts with caution without assuming responsibilities that do not correspond to it and coordinates with the relevant authorities. Also, rescheduling of activities to safeguard the safety of the project team and community members. This has meant that there have been no reports of conflict actions with project personnel. The participatory risk management plan, which was developed and approved by 21 communities, focuses on the hazards and rights of indigenous peoples. The plan is being continually implemented and monitored, and in the event that project interventions are necessary, the plan's defined procedures are being followed.	
5	The participating entities do not comply with the cofinancing commitments, which puts at risk the sustainability of the project's actions with local actors.	Low	Y	Letters of cofinancing for the project have been signed by participating institutions. As members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), these institutions have further demonstrated their dedication to the project. To ensure that these institutions' annual budget allocation pledges and contributions, whether in cash or in kind, are monitored, cofinancing issues will be handled under the PSC.	More than 80% of participating entities' cofinancing commitments have been met. This guarantees the participation of institutions making equivalent contributions to project activities. The project coordinator and the project team have closely monitored and followed through on the counterpart obligations. Each organization's technical operational staff members who are in charge of producing information are sought out for coordination and contact.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>29</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	The sequence of events related to climate change affects project actions and the target population.	Moderate risk	Y	Project activities related to the conservation of biological diversity, productive transformation, improvement of coverage and recovery of native vegetation, and generation of 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 the re-evaluation of traditional knowledge and the strengthening of the traditional seed system (conservation and exchange).	Through technical assistance, the capacities of the target population have been improved in climate change adaptation issues such as: planting and harvesting water, pasture closure areas, wetland management and reforestation.	
7	Increase in immigration. Lack of participation of youth and women.	Moderate risk	Y	Encourage empowerment and participation of women and youth and promote access to equal opportunities for men and women.	Participation of women and youth in business events and training workshops through participation quotas. Support for women-led enterprises linked to forestation nurseries in Atiquipa - Arequipa. Incorporation of women, young people and older adults in ecosystem restoration and capacity-building actions.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>29</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
8	Pandemic (COVID-19)	Low risk	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuity in the implementation of biosecurity and protection protocols.</li> <li>Reinforce the presence of local actors for the operation of the project in each territory (yachachiq, regional facilitators, community leaders).</li> </ul>	The implementation of the participatory risk management plan (PRM) and the use of biosecurity implements in project activities is maintained, only in cases that warrant it.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>29</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
9	<p>Financial sustainability of the project, due to:</p> <p>Exchange rate (ER) US \$ x S/ downward trend and appreciation of the Peruvian sol.</p> <p>Delays in the recovery of the general sales tax.</p>	High risk	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out the analysis of the impact of the ER on the budget and on the following disbursements in order to prioritize activities and identify expendable activities. This analysis and prioritization of activities will be submitted to FAO and the project management for consideration.</li> <li>Request detailed information from Profonanpe on the progress of the actions to recover the VAT and permanent follow-up meetings to identify progress in this process.</li> </ul>	<p>From April onwards, the trend of the ER shows a marked downward trend, meaning approximately S/ 900,000 less in the availability of resources in the AOP 2023, so the likely scenarios will be projected and contingency actions will be defined.</p> <p>Revision of the information regarding the TC used during the formulation of the POA (up to S/ 3.95 per \$) and real TC with a downward trend (S/ 3.62 per \$ as of 19 May).</p> <p>The UGP and Profonanpe have reported the schedule and progress on the process of recovery of VAT to FAO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VAT recovery for 2019 and 2020 was almost fully approved by APCI. However, SUNAT noted APCI's request and is currently awaiting its response to effect the refund for these years.</li> <li>The request for recovery of VAT for 2021 and 2022 was sent to APCI. The 2021 application was fully approved by APCI in May 2023. The application is currently being processed at SUNAT to request that the refund be made effective. The 2022 application is still under review by APCI.</li> </ul> <p>The project is awaiting a response from SUNAT on the status of approval of IGV recovery claims for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. The response time of this entity is up to 90 days.</p> <p>The VAT refund may be extended in the following months, depending on the response capacity of APCI and SUNAT, a situation that is beyond the control of the project. Contingency actions need to be defined.</p> <p>In relation to the process of recovery of the IGV for the year 2023, Profonanpe will evaluate options to propose to FAO and MINAM.</p>	



	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>29</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
10	<p>Operational and financial sustainability of the Kusikuy channel.</p> <p>Lack of interest from producers in general.</p> <p>Decrease in sales volume and failure to reach the economic break-even point for the sustainability of the Kusikuy app.</p> <p>Non-compliance with rules and deadlines of the Kusikuy app by producers reduces the volume available for marketing.</p>	High risk	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASPEC report on the status of the agreement and possibilities for continuation.</li> <li>Monitoring by the UGP of ASPEC's compliance with payments to associations that send products to be marketed through the Kusikuy app.</li> <li>The addendum to the agreement with ASPEC includes a commitment to raise additional funds to ensure the continuity of the Kusikuy app.</li> <li>Implement improvement processes for supply delivery, packaging and presentation.</li> <li>Use the CPLI to consult the readiness of associations to participate in the Kusikuy app marketing channel and establish a commitment to comply.</li> <li>ASPEC will also develop a project protocol for the collecting, selecting, and delivery of products to Lima (ASPEC-Kusikuy).</li> <li>Development by ASPEC of protocols for the distribution of products in Lima.</li> </ul>	<p>Economic and technical analysis to identify the break-even point for the operation of the Kusikuy application.</p> <p>Study to identify critical points during the implementation of the Kusikuy app and proposal for a quality control plan throughout the entire process, from harvest to sale.</p> <p>Preparation and presentation of funding proposals, as part of the pending deliverables of the agreement with ASPEC.</p> <p>Coordination and follow-up with the associations to fulfil the commitment of order fulfilment and participation in the Kusikuy sales channel, and to improve order fulfilment.</p> <p>Close communication with Aspec-Kusikuy for timely attention.</p> <p>Follow-up on ASPEC's payment service to producers.</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation and ensuring the dissemination of the application's complaints mechanism.</p> <p>Elaboration of protocols by the project and ASPEC.</p>	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	<p>The team has responded to and handled the hazards that were found in the project promptly. The risks associated with project closure need to be taken into consideration, especially those related to financing due to the strengthening of the sol, the national currency of Peru. As a result, there will be less money available for exchange, and Sunat may take longer to approve the return of funds (recovery of the IGV), which will require greater consideration from the institutions involved in the project.</p>

## 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: Carry out a total reengineering of the project where the main objective and targets are validated, and activities and planned outputs are revised considering farmer communities, as the main target group of the project. This will improve project management and ensure the attainment of outcomes and fulfilment of commitments made to the donor and society (accountability).</p>	<p>Subsequent to the re-engineering, the following documents were approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 2022, the Global Operational Plan and Procurement and Contracting Plan were reformulated, under the framework of meeting targets and aligned to the results framework, with the approval of an extension to June 2024.</li> <li>• Formulation of the Closure Plan with details of actions to be accomplished according to outputs and schedule.</li> <li>• Some activities initiated between 2019 and 2020 have been completed, reaching 100% of the targets foreseen in the results framework.</li> </ul>
<p>Recommendation 2: Maximize the benefits of the rural development approach (GIAHS) and integrate it into a joint working agenda that addresses issues, such as the management of existing agrobiodiversity areas by local stakeholders, to contribute to the improvement of their quality of life through the generation of income and the creation and formalization of new agrobiodiversity areas; a feasibility analysis to implement the new version of the Participatory Guarantee System; and actions for the restoration of forest ecosystems.</p>	<p>The following progress is recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justification was presented for the non-realization of output indicator 2.1.3 for the development of the GIAHS Seal, in agreement with FAO, considering that the AGROBIO and Kusikuy brands incorporate the GIAHS approach and seal. (Aide Memoire of meeting of 16-09-2022).</li> <li>• Formation of the Youth Network for Agrobiodiversity (RJA) and the Rural Communicators Network.</li> </ul>
<p>Recommendation 3: Ensure that processes and outputs meet a minimum technical standard and contribute to project outcomes.</p>	<p>The following progress has been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative processes have the validation and approval of FAO and Profonanpe, in accordance with what is indicated by the MOP, which supports improvement in the quality of the products.</li> <li>• Continuous monitoring of activities, especially financial aspects, for efficient resource management, especially at the project closure stage.</li> </ul>
<p>Recommendation 4: Improve communication, generation of knowledge and transfer of capacities among partners and stakeholders by promoting opportunities for the exchange of experiences (face-to-face, virtual, or mixed) among local stakeholders from different districts and regions, project team members and participating agencies and institutions, in order to discuss learnings and difficulties in the implementation, development and consolidation of a network of pilot sites..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent coordination with the communications committee to validate the different actions to make the project's achievements visible.</li> <li>• With the support of FAO, the project's knowledge management strategy was developed, which identifies two central themes (ReSCA and commercialization through short chains) for the systematization and dissemination of knowledge to target audiences. The consultancies are in the process of being initiated.</li> </ul>
<p>Recommendation 5: Improve the accountability process by requesting the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) to carry out an investigation of the project to analyse the impact of budget modifications in the components on project outcomes, the increase of salaries of the Project Management Unit staff, personnel expenses (including consultants) and payroll against investments in field actions, and the management of responsibilities around the Operational Partners Agreement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the extension of the project, the budget has been allocated to the payroll, without affecting the fulfilment of the project's goals and indicators. The objective is the adequate closure of activities in the territory by engaging the permanent actors for the sustainability of the actions.</li> </ul>

<p>Recommendation 6: Improve the project implementation and impact by clarifying roles and responsibilities and improving the project administrative processes with the development of a new Project Operations Manual based on the roles approved in the operational agreement, the commitments made to the donor, and property rights of knowledge products. It should also become a guide to facilitate contract and procurement approval processes.</p>	<p>The following achievements have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regulations and rules defined in the MOP are applied, which define the role of the participants in the administrative processes and technical parameters to be fulfilled.</li> <li>• Regular meetings are held with the project's collegiate governing body to prepare the project's financial and activity report.</li> </ul>
<p>Recommendation 7: Contribute to the achievement of project outcomes by monitoring the project reengineering process to improve the quality of daily support and technical assistance provided to the project, as well as supervision activities including the follow-up of no objections, review and feedback on technical outputs, consulting reports, and technical and financial reports.</p>	<p>The scope of FAO's participation in its role as implementing agency is maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback and technical validation by FAO to TORs and key technical products of the project based on the guidelines approved in the MOP.</li> <li>• Active participation of FAO teams in the coordination sessions of the products developed in the framework of the agreement with ASPEC.</li> <li>• FAO review, feedback and compliance of the technical and financial reports of the project.</li> <li>• Active participation in the project management, a space for coordination of the project partners to give timely attention to critical factors of the project implementation. The project management is composed of the National Project Director, MIDAGRI, the FAO task manager and the Director of DIME of Profonanpe.</li> </ul>
<p>Recommendation 8: Improve partnerships and involvement of stakeholders in the project by supporting the project team in creating links with the initiatives NGO Terra Nuova and IFOAM developed by FAO Peru, to identify new opportunities for promoting agrobiodiversity in local markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The search for synergies with the actors in the territory, and with entities with experience and presence in the field, is promoted (e.g., United Nations Small Grants Programme, Aguapan-Yanapay).</li> <li>• Actions were coordinated with the NGO Terra Nuova, who shared the market analysis methodology used as a reference for the project.</li> </ul>
<p>Recommendation 9: Contribute to the achievement of project outcomes by negotiating with SENASA and the National PGS Council a work agreement for the implementation or modification of Supreme Decree No. 002-2020-MINAGRI to prevent it from becoming an obstacle for local small-scale producers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings have been held with SENASA managers, and technical assistance actions have been carried out as an alternative for producers to have the necessary capacities and organization to set up the internal control systems (SIC), which has enabled 16 associations in 3 regions to be certified.</li> </ul>
<p>Recommendation 10: Identify lessons learned to improve the monitoring and technical support to projects in the countries.</p>	<p>FAO, Minam, Profonanpe and the UGTP have carried out a first mapping of lessons and learning gained at the operational and management level with the implementation of the GIAHS project. The mapping of lessons was shared with the PFO-GEF in MINAM who requested that a document mapping the problem and corresponding lesson/recommendation be prepared. This document was submitted by FAO to MINAM.</p>

<p><b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</b></p>	<p>Based on analysis and ongoing goal-achievement reviews (weekly team meetings), the development of the project closure plan began in the third quarter of 2022. The reformulated global operational plan (POG in Spanish) was then created in accordance with the project exit plan. The closure plan will be updated taking into consideration delays caused by socio-political issues. The transfer processes (results and assets) will be started as part of the closure plan; Profonanpe will be in charge of this process, which will begin in the third quarter of 2023 and take into account the rules outlined in the operational partners agreement.</p>
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## 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 Guidelines<sup>30</sup>. 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	The budget of the components and expenditure categories were changed during the GOP reformulation at the end of 2022 depending on the achieved and anticipated goals. Component 1's budgetary movements were -1%, Component 2's were 10%, Component 3's were 10%, and Component 4's were 21%. There was no modification between the GOP's July 2021 and GOP's November 2022 elections. Approved changes in the PDC December 2022.		VII PDC December 2022
Institutional and implementation arrangements	Amendment No. 4 of the OPA until June 2024. Project extension proposal under preparation.		FAO-Profonanpe Agreement
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	There is a supporting document for the extension of the project to June 2024, with the justification of the actions to be carried out in the extension period.		VII PDC December 2022
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change	<p><b>Minor adjustments in indicators and targets:</b></p> <p><b>Product 2.1.3</b> Number of seals related to agrobiodiversity zones developed.</p> <p>A joint decision was taken with FAO, Profonanpe and the project's UGTP not to continue with the development of the GIAHS label. Justification is available, considering that the AGROBIO and Kusikuy</p>		VII PDC December 2022

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

	brands incorporate the GIAHS approach and seal.		
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)			

## 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	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government institutions</b>			
MINAM	Project management	The commitment of the DGDB and MINAM has been achieved to continue with the actions of scaling up ReSCA to public policy. With the DGCIA, the improvement of the environmental information systems has been achieved at the level of the 5 regions with the SIARs and aligned with MINAM's SINAM.	Involve MINAM in the scaling up of actions to public policies.  Delays due to rotation of senior officials linked to the project.
MIDAGRI	Project management	Support and search for synergies  MIDAGRI through SERFOR is promoting the typologies for land use (TUT) that with the support of the project are being formulated for their application at the national level.	The constant change of officials during this period has slowed progress and made it difficult to follow up on coordination.
GORES	Partner and co-funder	As part of the facilitation of enabling conditions, public investment studies for future public financing of conservation and ecosystem management actions, as well as other actions, have been concluded.	Ensure continuity under the new management context in 2023. Maintain actions despite political changes in 3 GOREs.
GOLOS	Participation and facilitation of local actions with rural communities.	The implementation of project actions and the activation of institutions linked to the conservation of the ABD and the participation of rural communities has been achieved.	Guarantee the continuity and sustainability of the conservation and landscape restoration actions in the context of the change of officials from January 2023.
Profonanpe	Operational partner	Permanent involvement and accompaniment of the UGTP, which has streamlined the actions and processes linked to the project.	Continuous review of administrative processes and adaptation to the reality and remoteness in the field.
<b>NGOs<sup>31</sup></b>			

<sup>31</sup> Non-government organizations.

ECOAN	Restoration actions in Lares	Plantation of <i>Polylepis sp.</i> in Lares district	Maintenance of implemented forest nurseries and community involvement.
Slow Food	The national network of young conservationists	The national network of young conservationists GIAHS has been established within the scope of the project, with emphasis on the involvement of women.	Dynamization and consolidation of the youth network.
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
ASPEC	Support in the commercial articulation of conservationist producer associations.  Formation of networks of producers and consumers of the ABD.	Carrying out of Kusikuy fairs and establishment of the Kusikuy application, with the participation of ABD producer associations involved in the project.  Start and activation of networks of producers and consumers of the ABD.	The capacity to meet supply and demand during the Kusikuy fairs and in the use of the application.  Consolidation of the network of consumers and attention to their demands.  Consolidation of the association of second-tier producers to ensure the sustainability of actions.
ANPE	Promotion of organic production with a focus on ABD products.	Use of the Frutos de la Tierra brand by the ABD producer associations.	Strengthening of associations through the use of the Frutos de la Tierra brand.
<b>Others<sup>32</sup></b>			
Small enterprises: Munay, San Santiago Service Cooperative.	Linking through participation in value chains.	Being part of the value chains of ABD products.	Value chain consolidation.
PRATEC	Recovery of traditional knowledge for the conservation of the ABD.	Development of instruments such as the set of registered practices.	Training in the use of the practices application for conservationist producers and young people from the ABD conservationist network.
<b>New stakeholders identified</b>			

<sup>32</sup> 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	Continued cross-cutting efforts to increase women's engagement in all project activities: Field schools, management of ancestors' knowledge related to agrobiodiversity and the landscape, agrobiodiversity characterization, management of seed banks, producer associations and market links, and restoration efforts. This implementation has been systematized and made explicit in the Gender Action Plan for 2023.
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	Within the framework of the restoration actions, the forest nursery of native species installed by the project in Atiquipa with the primary participation of women, has accounted for the production of 150,000 seedlings mainly of tara, molle, huarango and arrayan. Important participation of women in the installation of fences to protect decommissioned and reforested areas in Huancavelica, Apurímac, Cusco and Puno.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Active participation of women in ReSCA activities, leading family groups (seed banks). Leading role of nursery-women in Atiquipa, with the possibility of developing commercial initiatives (business plans) for forest seedlings. Women continue to play an active role 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. Including women from the Youth Network for Agrobiodiversity.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Register of participants disaggregated by gender and age, information obtained from the monitoring of events and activities carried out by the project <sup>33</sup> .

<sup>33</sup> Summary of producers participating in ECAs in Annex No. 03

## 2023 Project Implementation Report


Staff with gender expertise	Yes	An expert consultant on gender has been consulted.
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	The project has incorporated the gender perspective into each of its interventions, which has enhanced its activities through the implementation of the Gender Plan. The interventions are being closely watched to ensure that the gender perspective is maintained. In order to improve engagement with the rural populations, the initiative has also relied on the involvement of yachachiqs/yatichiris <sup>34</sup> women for fieldwork. Women have a crucial role in the marketing and commercial articulation processes, so it is important to enhance their capacities so that they can be empowered along the value chain.


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<sup>34</sup>Rural talents from the communities themselves who share their experience and knowledge with their peasant peers.

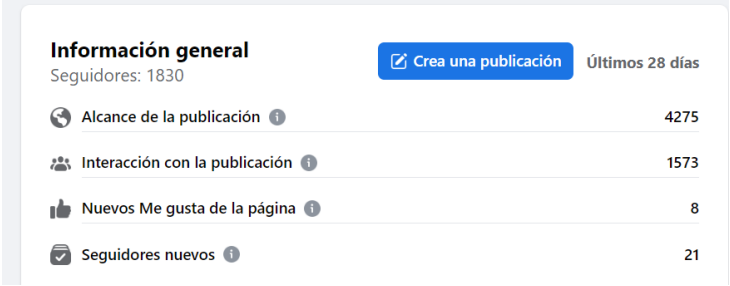

## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

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>For the collection of best practices and lessons gained from the project defined by 2022, storytelling consultancies with themes related to the project's knowledge management are now being developed in various communication channels, these will be shared as experiences. The topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theme 1: Participatory mechanisms of retribution for conservation and recovery of the ABD.</li> <li>• Theme 2: Commercial articulation of conservationist producers of the ABD through short marketing chains in the context of pandemics.</li> </ul>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communication's successes and challenges <b>this year.</b></p>	<p>The Project has a communications plan, which is being implemented and has the objective disseminating the achievements of the project, along with key messages and good practices.</p> <p>The main achievements in the implementation of the communications plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Webinar Women: Women's participation in the revaluation of native Agrobiodiversity products", held virtually on 13 March 2023.</li> <li>• Printing of MINCUL life plans There are 1,000 printed copies, which have been delivered to the Dirección Desconcentrada de Cultura for dissemination and presentation. The material will be delivered by the project to different institutions, local authorities, and districts of the Cusco region, and will also be presented at a special event to be held in June 2023.</li> <li>• Approval of the set of practices. The MINAM Technical Editorial Committee is now reviewing the content after the Project Communications Committee gave its approval. It should be mentioned that the evaluation and validation will take about 90 days, therefore the material cannot be printed as planned. As a result, laser printing will be used for sharing the material with the attendees of the workshop, which will be conducted in the city of Cusco in June.</li> <li>• Final editing of the video. The final video is now ready for approval and validation. The material will be presented at the June event in the city of Cusco.</li> <li>• Final editing of the video documentary Delia Ackerman. The documentary produced at the end of 2022 will be officially presented at the workshop in June 2023. Some clips of the documentary are being used in the promotion and dissemination of the AGROBIO website.  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/agrobioperu">https://www.facebook.com/agrobioperu</a>  <a href="https://instagram.com/agrobioperu?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=">https://instagram.com/agrobioperu?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=</a></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Development of a workshop for young RJA farmers and training of rural communicators. During 2022, the process of recognition and identification of young people with communication skills began, identifying 37 from the regions of Cusco, Puno, Apurímac, Arequipa, and Huancavelica. These young people were invited to participate in the workshops for young rural communicators held during the month of April 2023, and were provided with different technical tools to produce materials from their communities.</li> <li>• Coordination and participation in virtual and face-to-face spaces in the framework of “Biodiversity Day” and “Potato Day” to disseminate the importance of agrobiodiversity conservation and the relevance of potato cultivation in our country as a center of origin and diversification; and to highlight the role and contribution of family farmers in the conservation of our natural heritage. Participation in the 4th Biodiversity Festival in Lima and from 26 to 28 May in the Potato Festival in the Parque de la Exposición in Lima.</li> <li>• Coordination with Profonampe to carry out a Public Relations 2023 press campaign in the Huancavelica region, to produce short field videos and notes for different media that will accompany the delegation, from 31 May to 03 June 2023.</li> </ul>
<p>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.</p>	<p>JUAN HUAMAN - Maize conservationist</p>  <p>Juan Rosalío Quispe Huamán, conservationist farmer from Choquecancha-Lares, Chuspipata sector. Credits: GEF GIAHS Agrobiodiversity Project</p> <p>Juan Rosalío is very proud to say that he was born in the indigenous farming community of Choquecancha and that he is a maize conservationist, currently with more than 100 varieties.</p> <p>Juan Rosalío is 50 years old, married to Felicia Quispe Paucar; they have 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls, who also collaborate in their conservation work.</p> <p>He tells us briefly about the origin of the name of the sector where he lives, Chuspipata. He says that in the past, his great-great-grandparents worked a variety of maize called CHUSPISARA.</p> <p>Rosalío says that he has been working in the fields since he was a child watching his parents and remembers that they had approximately 12 varieties of maize. Lately, with the support of the Agrobiodiversity Project, he has learned to conserve and has more maize ecotypes.</p> <p>By 2019, he had been able to conserve in a better way, reaching 80 varieties. It has integrated the ReSCA groups into the Agrobiodiversity Project, learning how to rescue seeds.</p>

	<p><i>"...I made all this effort with the aim of not losing those maize ecotypes that were already being lost, bringing varieties from other sectors and exchanging seeds with other communities...", Rosalío says.</i></p> <p><i>"I currently have 100 varieties of maize and I did it with the aim of not losing those varieties that were already being lost and which are the ones we have rescued with the Agrobiodiversity Project, and now I have a seed bank".</i></p>  <p>Credits: GEF GIAHS Agrobiodiversity Project</p> <p>He also tells us that they have several ecotypes of broad beans, approximately 35 varieties, and he participates in different fairs with these products and has been making an effort to build a larger space to store maize and broad bean seeds.</p> <p>His eyes sparkle as he tells us that he has a project and a big dream....</p> <p><i>"... I want to create a book or a catalogue with the history of this maize. Currently I have written the history of 60 varieties of maize. I have catalogued some photos but I need a professional technician to help me with the spelling and to help me with this material that will serve to teach the people of my village and those who consume and the people of the city..."</i>.</p> <p>He thanks the project for the support it has given them in setting up the seed bank and says that they need more containers for their other seeds.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>The project directly manages the social networks of the AGROBIO page on Facebook and Instagram. Strategies on these networks are part of the project’s communications plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="https://www.facebook.com/agrobioperu">https://www.facebook.com/agrobioperu</a></li> <li>● <a href="https://instagram.com/agrobioperu?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=">https://instagram.com/agrobioperu?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=</a></li> </ul> <p>The metrics<sup>35</sup> are detailed in the following graphs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Graph: during this period, the AGROBIO Facebook page has had good results, thanks to the information reported in field visits and collaboration of facilitators from the field.</li> </ul> <p>There are 1,800 followers on Facebook, with a reach of 4,275; 1,573 people have interacted.</p>

<sup>35</sup>Report as of 7 June 2023.

	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● On Instagram, to date there are 768 followers, 423 more than reported in the previous report (345).</li> </ul>  <p>Data on publications on AGROBIO pages</p> <p><a href="https://workdrive.zoho.com/file/jtalre0148ee6996246aa9b4affc2d7da0dce">https://workdrive.zoho.com/file/jtalre0148ee6996246aa9b4affc2d7da0dce</a></p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communication assets published on the web.</p>	<p>In the following link, you will find a list of the main press releases, reports and interviews:</p> <p><a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SGQE6dPW_awaIP26ME3YKLTLSmy9k1EN/edit?usp=sharing&amp;ouid=114009394509694745350&amp;rtfpof=true&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SGQE6dPW_awaIP26ME3YKLTLSmy9k1EN/edit?usp=sharing&amp;ouid=114009394509694745350&amp;rtfpof=true&amp;sd=true</a></p>
<p>Please indicate the communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Guadalupe Benavente: <a href="mailto:lbenavente@minam.gob.pe">lbenavente@minam.gob.pe</a> +51 971 492 365</p> <p>Jorge Jordán: <a href="mailto:jjordan@minam.gob.pe">jjordan@minam.gob.pe</a> +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.**

During the period, the project's environmental and social management framework (ESMF) has been updated, which includes all the legal regulations in force, promulgated by the various public bodies at the national government levels. These legal norms aim to conserve the environment, to promote the sustainable, responsible, rational and ethical use of natural resources and the environment that sustains them; and to contribute to the integral social, economic and cultural development of human beings (rural communities), respecting the rights of men and women and local participation, in permanent harmony with the environment, ensuring present and future generations the right to enjoy a balanced and adequate environment for the development of life. It contains norms linked to relevant international obligations and national legislation aimed at "respecting the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and members of local communities". Likewise, the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), updated in a participatory manner, framed/aligned to the national environmental policy, the environmental and social policies of the GEF, Profonampe and the FAO Environmental and Social Standards, contains the analysis of possible risks and/or environmental and social impacts that could be generated as a result of the implementation of the project in order to identify, prevent and mitigate possible negative impacts, as well as to maximise positive impacts with implications for people and the environment.

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

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

The main activities of involvement of indigenous populations carried out in the project are the following:

**FPIC:** Actively participating in decision-making for the granting of free, prior and informed consent through the exercise of universal suffrage and free decision-making.

**Life Plan:** Actively participating in identifying the type of development they desire in an autonomous manner by exercising the right to self-determination. Identifying, defining and prioritising activities.

**Participatory Risk Management:** Identifying potential risks that affect the ABD, ecosystems, the environment, among others, and proposing mitigation actions based on traditional knowledge and peasant strategies to address risks.

**Indigenous peoples' rights:** Workshops on collective human rights and protect the very life of the indigenous people and each of its members.

**ReSCA:** Participate in the recovery and conservation of agrobiodiversity products.

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

**Apachikuy:** Ancestral practice of solidarity, activated during the Covid 19 pandemic, with the sending of agrobiodiversity products produced by conservationist families to their families and relatives in remote cities.

**Youth Network for Agrobiodiversity (RJA).** A network formed that brings together young conservationists, with the aim of conserving local agrobiodiversity and establishing new ways of sustainable development for their communities.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>36</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>37</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Regional Government	RG Cusco	Cash	11,508,266	5,227,074		11,508,266
		In-kind	4,029,972	233,556		4,029,972
Regional Government	RG Huancavelica	Cash	9,154,633	5,502,024		9,154,633
		In-kind	114,840	76,712		114,840
Regional Government	RG Puno	Cash	20,636,554	22,358,346		20,636,554
		In-kind	600,714			600,714
Regional Government	RG Apurimac	Cash	18,019,753	21,940,396		18,019,753
Regional Government	RG Arequipa	In-kind	100,608	468,654		100,608
District Government	MD Atiquipa	In-kind	23,335			23,335

<sup>36</sup>Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

<sup>37</sup>Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_FI\\_GN\\_01\\_Cofinancing\\_Guidelines\\_2018.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf)



## 2023 Project Implementation Report

ANPE	National Association of Ecological Producers of Peru	Cash	70,000	65,686		70,000
		In-kind	120,000	55,260		120,000
CAP	Consorcio Agroecológico Peruano	Cash	276,400	43,273		276,400
		In-kind	277,840			277,840
FAO	FAO	Cash	370,170	605,008		370,170
	FAO	In-kind		44,915		
PROFONANPE	Profonanpe	In-kind	500,000	410,820		500,000
MINAM	MINAM	In-kind	6,723,680	439,855		6,723,680
MINAM	MINAM	Cash				
MIDAGRI	MIDAGRI	Cash	5,739,771	6,043,490		5,739,771
		In-kind	1,165,339	175,370		1,165,339
Proyecto Andino de Tecnologías Campesinas - Pratec				74,547		74,547
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>79,431,875</b>	<b>63,764,987</b>		<b>79,506,422</b>

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

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its <b>major</b> global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major <b>relevant</b> 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
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <b>achieve only some</b> of its major global environmental objectives
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

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

<b>Risk rating</b> will 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:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

## Annex 2.

### Institutional Strengthening - Enabling Conditions

#### Enabling Conditions

1	A. Access to information systems by professionals and technicians in the regions linked to the conservation of the ABD for their daily use in decision-making in the territory (SIAR strengthened and linked to the GENES PERU platform).
2	C. Local Level Management Tools that have incorporated the principles of OBA (ERDB, PDC)
3.A.	E. Participatory Guarantee Systems functioning in all regions.
3.B.	G. Seeds protocol
4	F. Strengthening of the Technical Group on ABD / CAM
5	B. Capacity building of officials for the timely use and maintenance of regional and spatial planning information systems.

### Advance detail

Region	1	2			3		4				5
		ERDB / Progress DB	PDC	PIP	3.A	3.B	GTABD Nacional	CAR	CAM	Conservationist Communities	
Apurímac	0	1	4	3	1	0		1/GTAF	3	1	1
Arequipa	0	1	1	5				0	1		1
Cusco	0	1	2	1	1	0		1/GTDB	1	0	1
Huancavelica	0	1	4	3	1	0		0	2	0	1
Puno	0	1	1	1		0		1	1	0	1
TOTAL	0	5	12	13	3	1	1	3	8	1	5
Progress of the qualifying condition	0%	100%	92%	100%	60%	100%	100%	60%	89%	25%	100%

### Annex 3. Consolidated ECAs 2019 - 2023 of the 5 Regions

Region	Districts	Nro. Zones for FFS	ECA: ABD Emphasis on crop:	N° Communities	N° Families	N° Women	N° Men	N° Young
<b>Apurímac</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huayana</li> <li>• Chacrampa</li> <li>• Chiara</li> <li>• Tumayhuaraca</li> </ul>	4	Papas nativas Oca, olluco Maíz	12	247	77	170	45
<b>Cusco</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lares</li> </ul>	4	Papas nativas Maíz	14	466	160	306	83
<b>Huancavelica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laria</li> <li>• Nuevo Occoro</li> <li>• Huando</li> <li>• Conaica</li> <li>• Izcuchaca</li> </ul>	5	Papas nativas Oca, olluco, ñu	22	376	169	207	75
<b>Puno</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ácora</li> </ul>	6	Quinoa Cañihua	23	1,130	609	521	98
<b>Arequipa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atiquipa</li> </ul>	1	Tara / Huarango	1	18	6	12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		20		72	<b>2,237</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>301</b>

Fuente: Informes Anuales ECAS 2019 - 2023 de 5 Regiones. Proyecto GEF ABD SIPAM. Información revisada al 30 de junio 2023.