



2020
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Prod. Lands. in Peruvian Amazon

Basic Data	2
Overall Ratings.....	3
Development Progress.....	4
Implementation Progress	47
Critical Risk Management	49
Adjustments	50
Ratings and Overall Assessments	52
Gender	59
Social and Environmental Standards.....	61
Communicating Impact	63
Partnerships	68
Annex - Ratings Definitions.....	70

A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5629
GEF ID	9387
Title	Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (Amazonia Programme submitted by WB)
Country(ies)	Peru, Peru
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
Generation of multiple global environmental benefits through the application of an integrated approach to the management of Amazonian landscapes

Project Contacts	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Mr. Marlon Flores (marlon.flores@undp.org)
Programme Associate	Ms. Maria Lukina-Lebedeva (maria.lukina-lebedeva@undp.org)
Project Manager	Ms. Diana Rivera Oliva (diana.rivera@undp.org)
CO Focal Point	Mr. James Leslie (james.leslie@undp.org)
GEF Operational Focal Point	Ms. Martha Cuba Villafuerte (mcuba@minam.gob.pe)
Project Implementing Partner	Ms. Viviana Zaldivar Chauca (vzaldivar@minam.gob.pe)
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	low

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
Generar múltiples beneficios ambientales globales mediante la aplicación de un enfoque integral para el manejo del paisaje amazónico					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Área total de paisajes con mejores marcos de planificación y gobernanza</p>	<p>La ZEE se ha desarrollado a nivel intermedio (pendiente de aprobación) en todo el paisaje (2,17 millones de ha)</p> <p>Huánuco y Ucayali cuentan con ZEE aprobado y concluido.</p> <p>Ninguna zona ha tenido ni ordenamiento territorial ni microzonificación (para más información véase el Prodoc).</p>	<p>40% del área de los paisajes enfocados (0,9 millones de ha)</p>	<p>80% del área de los paisajes enfocados (1,8 millones de ha) tiene gestión, planificación e instrumentos de gobernanza que incorporan criterios de conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ZEE, gestión del territorio. - Microzonificación y zonificación forestal en áreas seleccionadas - Planes de desarrollo regional y local - Mecanismos y capacidades de monitoreo y gobernanza 	<p>Planning and governance process in Ucayali is being supported by the Project providing technical assistance to incorporate environmental issues and in the environmental indicators building, at least 1,135,507 ha in Ucayali will have instruments and improved planning frameworks through the inclusion of environmental and sustainability issues and indicators through Regional</p>	<p>At the regional level</p> <p>Contributed to the planning processes of 14,926,100 ha (total area of Ucayali and Huánuco) through the updating of the Regional Concerted Development Plans (PDRC), providing technical assistance as to ensure that these instruments include a sustainability approach. The PDRCs are expected to be updated in 2021 (delayed by the effects of COVID-19).</p> <p>On a local level</p> <p>Forest Zoning (ZF) completed for at least 47% (1,021 million ha) of the landscape (specifically, the province of Puerto Inca) contributing directly to forest management in Huánuco. ZF is expected to end in 2021 (delayed by the effects of COVID-19).</p> <p>At Community level</p> <p>19.4% of the landscape area (419 thousand hectares of which 154.8 thousand ha are forest) in territories belonging to Native Communities will have better planning through the preparation of 12 community life plans. The process for preparing life plans began in 2019 and is expected to conclude during the first half of 2021 (delayed by the effects of COVID-19). (Annex 1. Native Communities in the landscape)</p>

				<p>Development Plan.</p> <p>At the same time, the project is supporting a forest zoning process in Puerto Inca province (1,021,341 ha) which defines the alternatives for the use of forest resources and wild fauna and which are applied on a mandatory basis. The project will promote a participative process.</p> <p>At community level the Project is supporting the planning process of Native Communities, with Indigenous Organizations which have been totally involved and engaged.</p>	<p>Likewise, technical assistance is provided to the 6 organizations representing the 28 native communities that inhabit the landscape (within 351.9 thousand hectares of forest) in order to strengthen indigenous governance in the territory.</p> <p>Further, during the first semester of 2020, the framework for collaboration with the 6 federations was defined: micro capital agreements have been signed with three of them; an Addendum has been signed with one (because a micro capital agreement was already in force within the framework of another GEF project) and with the other 2, work plans have been prepared that will be directly managed by the Project team (due to administrative / legal issues, it was not possible to sign a micro capital agreement with them).</p> <p>These agreements will strengthen the representation role these federations fulfil, turning them into key actors regarding the elaboration / updating of life plans and community monitoring, within multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces where territorial management instruments are produced, such as the PDRC and / or PDLC, ZF; and, from 2021, by supporting Native Communities in the implementation of sustainable productive activities (Annex 2. Agreements).</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

				<p>In the last years environmental policies and strategies have been promoted by government at national and subnational levels to achieve goals aimed to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>Policy makers put in the national agenda sustainability, territorial approach, biodiversity conservation and deforestation issues.</p> <p>The Project aims to facilitate and support to global environmental benefits led by national and subnational governments. In spite of this progress exists a gap to implement governance framework at local</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

				levels. The Project aims to support with a “bottom up” approach build with local actors facilitating interaction and articulation.	
Área de sistemas agropecuarios en los paisajes enfocados gestionados a favor de la biodiversidad, la gestión sostenible de la tierra y los servicios ecosistémicos (incluye una reducción de las emisiones de carbono)	<p>Cifras de base del área no disponibles: 191 agricultores (1,9% del total) tenían certificación orgánica en 2012 (156 en cacao, 15 en café, 13 en palma).</p> <p>Número de fincas con certificación Rainforest Alliance, UTZ y otras formas de certificación que se determinarán al inicio del proyecto</p>	<p>200 ha en pilotos</p> <p>2.500 ha en otras zonas</p>	<p>500 ha mediante apoyo en pilotos</p> <p>10.000 ha en otras zonas de los paisajes enfocados gracias a sensibilización y desarrollo de capacidades, fortalecimiento de sistemas técnicos de apoyo, mejor acceso a incentivos del mercados y financieros, y mejor apoyo del sector privado a los productores</p>	<p>The Project has proposed a development model to promote an integrate management of the territory and the implementation of sustainable production activities.</p> <p>In this framework and in order to implement agricultural activities, Cores of Development (NDD, by its Spanish acronym), are defined under territorial approach as spaces where synergies are</p>	<p>During the second semester of 2019, through a participatory process involving the members of the Project's Technical Committee, the methodology to determine the Development-Fostering Nuclei (NDD: sites where project interventions involving sustainable practices will be carried out) was reviewed.</p> <p>The first sites identified and where the intervention is to begin are NDD1: Alexander Von Humboldt, Neshuya, Curimana; and NDD2: Codo de Pozuzo, with at least 34 thousand hectares of forest out of a total of 119 thousand hectares. In these areas, the implementation of pilot runs and technical assistance aimed at sustainable production in three value chains will be supported: cocoa, palm oil and livestock. Within this framework, the technological packages for cocoa, oil palm and livestock are being prepared in order to begin implementing the pilot runs. A technological package is defined as a set of good practices whose objective is to improve the productivity and quality of agricultural production under a financial, environmental, and social sustainability approach.</p> <p>To achieve this objective, arrangements have been made during this period as to reach the following Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECOM: technical assistance regarding UTZ certification of cocoa producers. It is expected to reach 1,300 cocoa producers (2,600 ha approximately).

			<p>established between local producers (indigenous and non-indigenous) and local support institution. In these NDD, sustainable production activities will be implemented, and it will define the impact of changes and improvements in sustainable management landscape with the collaboration of platform stakeholders, involved in this NDD. (Annex 1).</p> <p>Advocacy work and a process of confidence-building and co-operation were undertaken to gain commitment of policy makers and executives on values of sustainable production and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICRAF: Technological packages for agroforestry systems in cocoa and palm farms, for 25 pilot runs, 500 cocoa and palm oil farmers. - CATIE: technical assistance to livestock producers with a focus on sustainable livestock farming in the tropics. It is expected to reach 1,000 ranchers (5,000 ha). - Root Capital: Build capacities of at least five cocoa producer organizations (500 farmers), as to make them credit worthy (USD 500 thousand from Root Capital have been pledged for credits). <p>The agreements with ECOM, ICRAF, CATIE and Root Capital were scheduled to be signed during the first months of 2020, and thus begin their implementation from June 2020 onwards. It was important to begin during the second quarter as to match production cycles. However, as a result of COVID19, the signing of the Agreements has been delayed. It is expected that they may be signed during the third quarter and start implementation in September, during the short campaign.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>the need for intensifying forest conservation and reduce deforestation.</p> <p>Meetings with regional authorities have been conducted to identify the main value chains prioritized, analyzing results of value chains diagnosis, that could be used during project implementation.</p> <p>Additionally, new partnerships with actors that have development objectives similar to those of the project in the territory of the project intervention, are being evaluated in order to coordinate efforts and thus increase</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

				the impact of the project.	
Reducción de la tasa de pérdida de cobertura forestal en la zona enfocada, por tipo de bosque	<p>Sin conversión de bosques a cultivos anuales, cacao, palma y pastos, mediados 2017 a mediados 2023:</p> <p>Tipo de bosque ha</p> <p>Primario 99.060</p> <p>Con tala 89.791</p> <p>Secundario 30.893</p> <p>Total 219.744</p>	<p>Conversión evitada de bosques a cultivos anuales, cacao, palma y pastos:</p> <p>Tipo de bosque ha</p> <p>Primario 10.000</p> <p>Con tala 10.000</p> <p>Secundario 2.000</p> <p>Total 22.000</p>	<p>Conversión evitada de bosques a cultivos anuales, cacao, palma y pastos, mediados 2017 a mediados 2023:</p> <p>Tipo de bosque ha</p> <p>Primario 22.592</p> <p>Con tala 19.627</p> <p>Secundario 6.179</p> <p>Total 48.398</p>	<p>0</p> <p>No progress yet. Work planned to be undertaken during the second and third year as result of the implemented activities.</p>	<p>According to the latest official data available (National Forest Conservation Program), there was a 12% reduction in the loss of forest cover in the target area (year 2018) compared to the loss reported for 2017. With these data, it is considered necessary that the baseline and the established goals be reviewed.</p>
Emisiones netas evitadas en la zona enfocada como resultado de evitar la deforestación y la degradación, y de una mejor gestión de los sistemas productivos	<p>Sin balance de carbono durante el periodo del proyecto:</p> <p>58.687.336 tCO₂eq netas pérdida de GEI (en función de EX-ACT)</p>	<p>Emisiones netas evitadas gracias al proyecto:</p> <p>7.000.000 tCO₂eq</p>	<p>Emisiones netas evitadas gracias al proyecto:</p> <p>15.796.553 tCO₂ (en función de EX-ACT)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>No progress yet. Work planned to be undertaken soon. Project team will monitor the progress about land use change, crop production, grassland livestock that data will be analyzed with EX Ante Carbon Balance</p>	<p>Currently, the baseline for and goals regarding this indicator have been revised, taking into account the changes mentioned under Impact Indicator 3.</p> <p>During 2018, the Ex ACT tool was revised, with some adjustments to IPCC values made, while also taking into account the availability of updated data produced by the National Forest Program (PNCB) until 2018.</p> <p>In order to measure GHG emissions as produced by agricultural and livestock activities, the baseline survey's variables are being drafted, with a view to collecting the required information regarding the implementation of sustainable production practices and calculate GHG emissions produced by these good practices.</p>

				Tool looking for estimate balance per GHG emissions. Sustainable production activities will provide information to account GHG emissions reduction.	Once sustainable practices begin to be carried out in the field, it should be possible to obtain this data and include it when estimating the GHG balance.
Número de personas (por género y etnicidad) que obtienen beneficios netos de medios de vida gracias a la aplicación de formas de producción y gestión de recursos sostenibles	Por confirmar a través de encuestas en hogares y grupos focales. En la zona priorizada, el número de agricultores o productores es aprox. 16.100 (2012) y el número de pobladores indígenas es 5.000 (2015).	- 2.000 pequeños productores - 300 miembros de comunidades indígenas	Mayores niveles de beneficios de medios de vida gracias a la aplicación de prácticas que contribuyen a la sostenibilidad ambiental y la estabilidad del paisaje, en: - 6.000 pequeños productores - 700 miembros de comunidades indígenas	0 Livelihoods benefits will be quantified when sustainable productive practices initiate. A specific baseline will be elaborated according to the proposed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, when the direct beneficiaries are selected. This indicator will be built with variables divided in six dimensions: social, environmental,	At this stage of implementation, there are not disaggregated data. However, the Project Team has worked to prepare an instrument to measure the participation scale, and collecting data tools disaggregating by ethnic, generational and gender data. 1.8 thousand farmers who are organized and active members in its organizations (70% cacao, 25% palm, 6% livestock) have been identified in the first selected areas "NDD". Direct beneficiaries (farmers) will be selected as part of technical assistance with ICRAF, CATIE, ECOM, Root Capital during 2021, with these agreements it is expected to achieve at least 3300 farmers. Technical assistance will start with these farmers in the last quarter of 2020. Annex 3. Technical Committee Presentation During 2020, the technical assistance system (farmers support system) will be analyzed and reviewed in a participatory process with the technical assistance of Green Commodities Program.

				physical, financial, gender, and organization level. The information will be merge with geospatial information to generate information about results of different model implementation and its benefits.	Likewise, there are around 1.5 thousand members (42% women) of 12 native communities where Life Plans will be elaborated with the project support during 2020, members of Native Communities will receive technical assistance to enable the implementation of sustainable productive activities identified in these Life Plans from 2021. It is expected at least 700 members of native communities will improve their livelihoods.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 1					
Componente 1:					
mejor planificación de políticas y gobernanza para reducir la deforestación y mejorar la sostenibilidad de la producción					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
6. Número de instrumentos de gestión del territorio desarrollados y alineados que incluyen el enfoque de sostenibilidad del paisaje, resiliencia e inclusividad	Zonificación a nivel intermedio completada No hay zonificación forestal No hay microzonificación hasta la fecha 10 planes de vida indígenas Los planes de desarrollo regional, social y sectorial mencionan el tema ambiental,	- 1 plan de desarrollo regional - 7 planes de desarrollo local que abarcan a toda la zona del proyecto. - 2 planes de desarrollo sectorial	- 2 planes de desarrollo regional - 10 planes de desarrollo local que abarcan a toda la zona del proyecto - 2 planes de desarrollo sectorial	0 In Ucayali Region, the Regional Plan will have a scope until 2030, the Project is supporting in this process to Ucayali Regional Government to	- Ucayali and Huánuco The updating of the Regional Development Plan (PDRC) of Ucayali and Huánuco is carried out in accordance with National Guidelines produced by the National Planning Center (CEPLAN). Both Regional Governments, with technical support from the Ministry of the Environment and the Project, have been incorporating environmental issues into the document's five sections. Within the framework of this process and with the aim of gathering key information on the location's problems and

<p>pero no establecen de manera específica un enfoque integral para la gestión de paisajes productivos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 65.000 ha con microzonificación - 8 planes de vida indígenas adicionales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100.000 ha con microzonificación con enfoque en las localidades priorizadas - 12 planes de vida indígenas adicionales 	<p>ensure that this instrument include environmental technical content outlined by MINAM that result in detailed instructions.</p> <p>To contribute in the Territorial Ordering at local level, the Project has coordinated with SERFOR and Regional Government of Huánuco to support the Forest Zoning in Puerto Inca in Huánuco Region, this process will establish the methodological framework for the delimitation of forest lands and allocation of ZF categories.</p> <p>Regarding to the preparation of the Live Plans with Native Communities, a</p>	<p>potential, 12 multi-stakeholder workshops were held in Ucayali at the district level, and in Huánuco 11 multi-stakeholder workshops were held at the provincial level (The event in the province of Puerto Inca brought together around 50 participants, which allowed for the gathering of information on the current situation, as well as regarding regional gaps within the planning process. https://bit.ly/2SUGt6e.</p> <p>The project provides technical support for the implementation of participatory spaces and has developed a strategy to promote participation by and empowerment of traditionally marginalized groups during regional planning processes, especially indigenous peoples, a strategy that is being implemented by both regional governments.</p> <p>Likewise, with technical cooperation provided by the GEF Project "Transforming management of protected areas / landscape complexes as a means to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems" and the Project "Essential areas for life support", studies are being prepared containing technical information that may contribute to making decisions at the regional level. Similarly, the project is preparing an evaluation of the effects and an estimation of socioeconomic impacts resulting from COVID-19, with a view to designing a recovery framework for indigenous peoples and Amazonian agricultural producers in Peru, for both regions (with special emphasis on the provinces and landscape districts), which will then be used as input when updating the PDRC.</p> <p>Additionally, in the case of Ucayali, coordination work is being carried out with UNICEF, as they also provide support to the GOREU regarding the updating of its PDRC.</p> <p>Due to COVID 19, both processes have been suspended. Activities are expected to be resumed in the following months and the processes to be concluded by the first months of 2021.</p>
--	---	--	---	--

			<p>participatory process with Indigenous Organizations has been conducted aimed at identifying the Native Communities which the Project will support the live plans elaboration. This process initiated with the analysis of threats in by the Communities and based on GIS Information (Kernel MAP, deforestation density in Native Communities, and overlapping rights), and the second criteria is based in diagnostic of 28 Native Communities, using an instrument to collect data which has been validated with National Forest Program (PNCB by its acronyms in</p>	<p>- Local development plans (PDLC) at the provincial and district levels</p> <p>These results were planned to be addressed during the II semester of 2020. However, they have been postponed for the first semester of 2021 due to the fact that local authorities are committed to attending to the health emergency situation in their localities.</p> <p>Likewise, the project is preparing an evaluation of the effects and an estimation of socioeconomic impacts resulting from COVID-19, which will provide relevant insights regarding emergency recovery as well as recommendations for policies aimed at recovering from the situation produced by the pandemic. In addition, this assessment aims to collect direct information (remotely and in the field) from indigenous peoples and local producers of cocoa, oil palm, coffee, and livestock, within the eleven districts. This study will be key when preparing local development plans in a post-COVID-19 recovery context.</p> <p>It is also important to highlight that the PDLCs are also carried out according to the CEPLAN guidelines and the methodological guides are in the process of being updated. In this context, it is appropriate to wait for the official publication of the guides before supporting local governments (CEPLAN methodological guides are expected to be approved during the third quarter of 2020).</p> <p>Community Life Plans.</p> <p>As part of the process of formulating Life Plans, the information collected was shared through a participatory process with representatives from National, regional and local Indigenous Organizations, the Ucayali Regional Government, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Culture. Furthermore, relevant information regarding the Kernell deforestation analysis (analysis of</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>Spanish) of MINAM and Indigenous Organizations.</p> <p>A first field visit has been made during May - June in 18 Communities. In this visits were involved 2 national Indigenous Organizations (AIDSEP and CONAP), and 10 Regional Indigenous Organizations (ORAU, ARPI-SC, CONAP Regional, UNAY, FECONAYA, FENACU, FECONAPIA, FENACOCA, FECONAU, FECONASHCRA) . Delegates of each Indigenous Organization have participated in data collection. Results of this process in this moment are been</p>	<p>deforestation concentration) was reviewed and details from conservation agreements with some of the communities found within the landscape were reviewed together with the National Forest Program (direct cash transfers, which are incentives granted by the government to native communities in exchange of protecting the forests). During these meetings, the criteria to identify the 12 native communities where the life plans will be elaborated / updated and how to work on strengthening the other 16 communities were reviewed and validated.</p> <p>Finally, the 12 native communities where life plans will be elaborated / updated are: Dos Unidos, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Tsirotzire, Santa Clara de Uchunya, Shambo Porvenir Huacamayo (De Pachitea), Santa Isabel, Santa Martha, Sinchi Roca II, Puerto Nuevo, Nuevo Unidos Tahuantinsuyo, Santa Rosa, where the following are based: FECONAYA, FECONASHCRA, FENACOKA, UNAY, FECONAPIA, FECONAU.</p> <p>Additionally, specific activities will be prepared with local indigenous organizations in order to strengthen community monitoring in the 28 NCs.</p> <p>According to the joint schedule, the 12 Life Plans were scheduled to be completed during 2020.</p> <p>Although the drafting of life plans will not be carried out this year due to the current health emergency, community monitoring actions have been adapted, in agreement with local federations, to take COVID-19 into account, (Product 1.3.4) thus strengthening the flow of information from the communities to the competent public entities, both locally and regionally. The project strengthens the liaison role indigenous organizations play, through the signing of grant agreements that detail the activities necessary to implement this flow of information. Also, it provides support when discussing with authorities access to better care. Native communities may thus be able to communicate and transmit information related to health problems and other</p>
--	--	--	--	---	---

				<p>analyzed (Annex 2).</p>	<p>social protection needs during the emergency. In turn, the organizations will fulfill the role of community representatives, providing technical assistance to the communities they represent, as to better transmit the information and alerts detected. A community “information system” will thus remain installed this year, serving to promote better care for communities during the emergency, to be later used for monitoring community forests.</p> <p>Subsidies granted to 4 local indigenous organizations add up to around 500 thousand soles. National curfews imposed by the Government have meant that the other two local organizations have had difficulties in gathering the documentation required for the signing of the Agreements. For this reason, the project will provide direct technical assistance to these organizations, so that the required processes are fulfilled.</p> <p>In addition, the purchase of equipment planned under Outcome 1.3.4 will be moved ahead, with 150 thousand soles allocated for the 6 local indigenous organizations. This equipment will serve to strengthen communications between the communities and authorities responding to the health emergency; it will afterwards be used in the implementation of community forest monitoring actions.</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2Ady1bS</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2WMzkGj</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2WylebP</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2y2k53T</p> <p>Annex 4. Minutes of meeting with Indigenous People</p> <p>It is relevant to mention that the Strategy used to prepare the Life Plans was produced by the Project Team together with the Regional Indigenous Federations, the Ministry of</p>
--	--	--	--	----------------------------	--

				<p>Culture and the National Forest Conservation Program. This strategy will be adopted by the Project "Joint Declaration of Intent-JDI "(UNDP-DCI Stage 2), one of whose objectives is to support the development of life plans for 45 native communities in Ucalayi, San Martín and Loreto.</p> <p>- Forest Zoning</p> <p>The zoning process in Puerto Inca (Huánuco region) began in 2019, and will contribute to strengthening forest management through a participatory and technical process. Four technical studies have been carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physiognomic study (finished) 2. Agroforestry (finished) 3. Dynamics of populated centers (finished) 4. Physiographic study (in process) <p>Work for these studies is coordinated with the Forest Zoning Technical Team for the Huánuco Region, which is made up of different Regional Management areas within the Huánuco Regional Government with technical assistance from the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR).</p> <p>Annex 5. Studies</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2y6esBM</p> <p>An indigenous peoples' participation plan has been prepared for the forest zoning process, in coordination with the Huánuco Regional Government and local and regional indigenous federations.</p> <p>It is expected that at least 60% of the forest zoning process be completed during 2020 (the COVID pandemic has made impossible reaching the 80% target initially planned).</p>
--	--	--	--	--

					It is important to note that the UNDP JDI- Stage II Project provides technical support to the Ucayali Regional Government regarding the preparation of the Ucayali Forest Zoning. In this context, both projects' teams are closely coordinating the technical and methodological aspects of their actions. Both the Forest Zoning in Puerto Inca, with the support of PPS, and the Forest Zoning in Ucayali, with the support of UNDP-JDI stage II, will be completed in 2021. In this way, the entire PPS landscape will have a better planning framework for its forests.
7. Grado de implementación de planes de acción sectoriales formulados por plataformas multiparticipativas (sector público y privado)	N/A	2 planes de acción sectoriales logran al menos 25% de las metas de sostenibilidad ambiental	2 planes de acción sectoriales logran al menos 50% de las metas de sostenibilidad ambiental	In process 1. Coffee National Action Plan As part of UNDP's co-finance, the Coffee National Action Plan – Coffee NAP (Annex 3) was formally presented on October 2018 by the government, this national process is promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) as part of commitments in the Joint	1. National Action Plan for the coffee sector In December 2019, the National Coffee Action Plan (prepared with support from the Green Commodities Program - GCP and SECO) was approved by Supreme Decree (a legal instrument that involves several Ministries) and formally began its implementation stage. In this regard, the Project (PPS), in close collaboration with the GCP / SECO Project, has focused its attention on supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's (MINAGRI) role monitoring the plan's implementation while connecting coffee producing regions in the process, seeking to promote the sustainable development of the coffee sector. In addition, during the first months of the year, coordination with SECO began in order to deepen support given to strengthen the sector's governance, and strengthen participation by the private sector via sustainable investments within the framework of the national plan for coffee. Likewise, MINAGRI is being supported regarding the creation of the monitoring system under which the environmental sustainability objectives will be defined. https://bit.ly/2WTwFdX

				<p>Declaration Intended's framework between Peru and Norway.</p> <p>The project team is working to define how sustainability environmental goals could be implemented with the projects support.</p> <p>The project is supporting to achieve goals of the Plan's Strategic Objective 3, which aims to facilitate access to quality financial services, competitive and innovative for the development of coffee with the NAMA of Coffee it is expected to benefit to 10,000 coffee producers with a financial mechanism.</p> <p>shorturl.at/dejsF</p>	<p>2. National instrument for the cocoa and chocolate value chains</p> <p>The diagnostic phase was concluded in 2019. The formulation stage was planned to be carried out during the second quarter of 2020, but has been delayed due to COVID-19. This phase is expected to start in August 2020.</p> <p>The plan for implementing a cocoa value chain instrument includes a strategy to promote indigenous participation. Under this framework, between 2019 and the first quarter of 2020, a root cause analysis was carried out In order to identify the causes and problems along the cocoa value chain. This study applied a systematic methodology, implemented through 10 decentralized workshops (in Ayacucho, San Martín, Tarapoto, Huánuco, Madre de Dios, VRAEM, Ucayali, Satipo, Amazonas and Huánuco) with the participation of regional technical representatives and cocoa producers. This process was led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) and the regional governments via their respective Regional Agrarian Committees, and the Regional Technical Cocoa Groups with technical support from the Project, USAID and IICA. Further, a prospective analysis has been carried out, with support from IICA. The multi-stakeholder dialogue platform is expected to be consolidated during the formulation phase.</p> <p>The Project encourages the design process to be carried out in a participatory and decentralized way through the use of virtual tools. What is more, the Project, in collaboration with IICA, has supported the implementation of a virtual platform with the purpose of facilitating participatory processes, and promote, through such platform, sustainable practices in agriculture while supporting the monitoring of citizen participation, in order to strengthen the participation of multiple actors.</p> <p>https://bit.ly/35NKGOq</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

				<p>shorturl.at/doqA6</p> <p>2. National Action Plan of Cacao design process is initiating.</p> <p>During 2018, European Union made public a regulation about cadmium concentration in Cacao, which affected the sector in Peru. The problem led to the fact that the Agriculture authorities were concentrated focused on analyzing different the actions to affront it during first semester of 2019.</p> <p>Just at the beginning of 2019, the Cacao National Action Plan has been replayed. In this framework the project has a role</p>	<p>https://bit.ly/3dD4J4N</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2YZOrij</p> <p>Annex 6. Root causes analysis</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2Z66eEW</p> <p>The targeted scenario analysis (TSA) process for cocoa and oil palm has begun. A first start-up workshop that was held during the first quarter of 2020, this process is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation with participation of representatives from the private cocoa and oil palm sectors, international cooperation agencies, cocoa and oil palm producers, DEVIDA, Ministry of Production, among others. During the workshop, implementation of the TSA in Peru was evaluated, as well as its contribution to the design of policies that promote the sustainable development of these value chains, respecting the environment and the conservation of biodiversity. During the COVID-19 quarantine, all information necessary to conduct the analysis was collected through interviews with different actors, and preparations for the next phases of the study have begun.</p> <p>The next phase of the study will require field work to collect information and prepare the BAU scenario, as well as multi-stakeholder meetings to validate the results. These meetings are expected to take place virtually during the quarantine. Others will be carried out in situ once it is deemed safe to do so.</p> <p>https://bit.ly/35RNUR0</p> <p>https://bit.ly/35VJetw</p> <p>In December 2019, the results obtained from the diagnosis phase and from workshops conducted in different regions were presented.</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--

			<p>as facilitator in the National Technical Round table of Agricultural and productive chain of cocoa and chocolate.</p> <p>In June, an extraordinary meeting has been conducted which aims to drive the National Action Plan of Cocoa and Chocolate, this process is facilitated by MINAGRI and it is presided by Peruvian Association of Cocoa Producers (APPCACAO) and the Peruvian Chamber of Coffee and Cocoa - Cocoa Sector (CPCC), facilitated by the Project and IICA.</p> <p>The Project supported the process to</p>	<p>https://bit.ly/35R5Mf1</p> <p>https://bit.ly/3fJ7FyR</p> <p>https://bit.ly/3cfhLoj</p> <p>In July 2019, the X Peru Cacao and Chocolate Show was held, with support from the Project as a member of the Advisor Group. The event reinforced the sustainability approach and how the cocoa sector contributes to reducing deforestation.</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2WpV77O</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2zuAdvT</p> <p>https://bit.ly/3fHyaoh</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2zD8RD9</p> <p>https://bit.ly/3dLGIOM</p> <p>During 2020, the Project will provide support to organizing the 11th edition of the Cocoa and Chocolate Show.</p> <p>3. Sustainable oil palm instruments</p> <p>The project is supporting the process aimed at interpreting the RSPO National Standards for sustainable oil palm. The Palma National Board is actively participating in this process, and is assisting the Ministry of Agriculture and the RSPO in driving the process. During 2020, seven workshops are expected to be held in the regions where palm oil is cultivated. A strategy has been drafted as to promote an equitable participation of indigenous peoples in the process.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

			<p>strengthen the negotiation and multiactor dialogue capacities of the members that make up the National and Decentralized Cacao and Chocolate Technical Roundtables, as well as the “Grupo Impulsor” of the formulation process of the National Cacao and Chocolate Development Plan (PNDCC), the first minute was signed in June 2019 to initiate this process officially (Annex 4).</p> <p>This process, according with the Coffee Plan experience, could take 12 months to have a National Policy approved and elaborate with fully</p>	<p>As for the targeted scenario analysis (TSA), it is to be carried out at the same time as regarding cocoa, mentioned above. At least four meetings with key stakeholders will be required during the process.</p> <p>The root cause analysis for the oil palm value chain will be conducted during the second half of 2020, starting off in July with an experts workshop. This process is led by the Ministry of Agriculture. The sector diagnosis will also be prepared during the second semester of 2020.</p> <p>4. Sustainable livestock</p> <p>Specific actions shall be carried out to begin promoting a dialogue between multiple stakeholders with the aim of incorporating criteria that promote sustainable livestock farming in the Amazon regions of Peru. The root causes analysis is to begin in July, with an experts workshop. The Ministry of Agriculture leads and provides technical assistance to implement this process.</p> <p>5. National Agrarian Police</p> <p>Activities aimed to support MINAGRI in its review of a National Agrarian Police have been included In the project's Annual Work Plan 2020. The COVID-19 crisis has caused this activity to be delayed, since the required meetings with regional authorities cannot be carried out online.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>participation and collecting contributions of producers, private sector, indigenous people and including gender approach in the process.</p> <p>3 National Action Plan of Palm Oil</p> <p>The last years in Peru it was recognized the needed to have a National Plan for Oil Palm. For this is that Peruvian government has prepared proposals, but unfortunately these have not been finally approved by the government, mainly due to the weak participation of actors, including indigenous people who have put social resistance to the National Plan proposal</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

				<p>Thus, the Project has identified challenges for this sector and looks up to generate trust and appropriation with a participative and multi actor process.</p> <p>Initially, technical meetings are being developed to prepare the Roadmap for the national interpretation process of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RSPO standards with National Board of Palm Oil of Peru JUNPALMA.</p> <p>Additionally, to enhance the capacities of the partners for the implementation of sectorial plans, the project supported their participation in the</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--

			<p>Global Commodities Conference which has brought together political representatives, producers, local communities, private sector, development professionals and conservationists, this learning experience in multiactor dialogue has allowed to discuss and interchange learning around the problem and threats that affect borders of agriculture and deforestation in the most important ecosystems and landscapes in the world and innovative solutions to face this global problem. President of Peru participated in the Conference was relevant to reinforce the</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

				efforts to promote commitments to reduce deforestation between different actors in the country. shorturl.at/hyEKP	
8. Nivel de participación directa de diferentes grupos de actores (incluso mujeres e indígenas) en estructuras participativas a nivel regional y local donde se decide la gestión sostenible, integral e inclusiva de los paisajes	Valor de base por determinar al inicio del proyecto	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Meta por definir al inicio del proyecto	0 In the framework of participative and multi actor processes as the National Action Plans, the project is working to reinforce the participation of actors in planning and governance processes in which indigenous people and women have representation. For example: in the Cacao and Chocolate Roundtable Plan framework, the project has advocated participation of Indigenous	The project team has reconsidered objectives set regarding participation processes and the strategy for the participation of key stakeholders (indigenous peoples, women and small farmers, among others). Criteria have been defined to measure participation, and goals will depend on the process in which said participation is measured. The processes where direct participation will be monitored are: 1. National policies or sector tools (cocoa, oil palm) 2. Regional and local development plans (Ucayali, Huánuco and districts) 3. Native communities' life plans 4. Forest zoning process 5. Technical assistance for sustainable production. It is envisaged that in the technical assistance processes to be initiated with partners (CATIE, ECOM, ICRAF, Root Capital), the "champions" are identified as a scaling-up strategy and approaches' s promotion. Likewise, these "champions" are being identified and reinforcing their

				<p>Organizations. In the same line in the Plan Palm Oil process, with lessons learned from previous processes, the project will propitiate fully participation of Indigenous People Organizations.</p> <p>Likewise, the project promotes the equal participation of variety of actors in the building process of Regional Development Plans.</p>	capacities through the work with regional and local governments and with indigenous organizations.	
9. Múltiples actores tienen mejores capacidades para la gestión sostenible de paisajes	<p>Las capacidades institucionales son débiles</p> <p>Las CAR/CAM no están activas o no cumplen su función</p> <p>Las capacidades específicas de cada institución se evaluarán al inicio del proyecto</p>	Las capacidades de 40 actores están en proceso de fortalecimiento	Al menos 60 actores públicos y privados a nivel nacional, regional y local tienen mejores capacidades para la gestión sostenible de paisajes, entre estos ministerios, gobiernos regionales y locales de la cuenca amazónica, autoridades de recursos naturales, CAR, CAM, comunidades nativas,	0	<p>The project is identifying the capacities for sustainable landscape management which should be reinforced to apply sustainable production, landscape approach and</p>	<p>The project team produced a first diagnosis in order to identify regional and local capacity gaps and with this input then drafted the Capacity Building Program's objectives and other details. It was determined to begin throughout 2020 with the following courses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Management Program with a focus on sustainability. 2. Public investment as a means to promote investing on sustainable development. 3. Communication for sustainable development.

			<p>organizaciones de productores, entidades de apoyo técnico e instituciones académicas. Las capacidades enfocadas en cada institución se especificarán y se definirán las medidas mediante una tarjeta de calificación que se elaborará el inicio del proyecto.</p>	<p>practice to reduce deforestation in their different levels communal, local, regional and national, coordinated with National Direction of Strategic Natural Resources.</p> <p>The process of formulation of the Regional Development Plan of Ucayali will be carried out with the support and fully participation of the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR, by its acronyms in Spanish).</p> <p>The Project is preparing the support for implementation of the course of Planning for Development with academy participation in Ucayali region.</p>	<p>The first two programs aim to build capacities for more than 30 stakeholders (60 public officials).</p> <p>The third course aims to reach at least 25 participants (local and community representatives).</p> <p>These programs have been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although online sessions have been considered, an effective participation from authorities and stakeholders is difficult to ensure, and low Internet coverage at the local level is a limitation when considering an online only program.</p> <p>The project has been providing technical assistance to the GOREU Office for Economic Development, helping adapt technical proposals for Public Investment Projects (PIP). This will result in the GOREU, by the second semester of 2020, counting with a portfolio of projects that promote the region's sustainable development.</p> <p>With support from the project, the drafting of the PIP "Capacity Building on Land use management in the department of Ucayali" - Code 2484597, led by the Regional Environmental Authority at the Ucayali Regional Government, was completed. The PIP will benefit 230 thousand people in 4 provinces. This project will contribute to regional efforts aimed at land management.</p> <p>Likewise, support has begun for the preparation of the Ucayali Regional Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <p>https://bit.ly/3csxlrY</p> <p>In Ucayali, under the leadership of the GOREU Regional Directorate for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, technical assistance will be provided regarding the drafting of a Public Investment Project aimed at strengthening this</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--

				<p>It is been coordinate with MINAGRI the strategies to address environmental sustainability in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>The project is supporting efforts of MINAM to define the characteristics of the monitoring plan for the identified environmental priorities (sustainable productive chains) within the framework of the Climate Change and Forest Nacional Strategy.</p>	<p>Directorate's scope of action. Preparation of the PIP is expected to begin during the second half of 2020..</p>
10. Implementación de procesos transparentes para la aprobación del cambio de uso del	<p>El TUPA de Ucayali y Huánuco no incluye proceso de aprobación del cambio de uso del suelo.</p> <p>Las autoridades no están plenamente concientes del proceso y sus competencias, lo</p>	<p>El TUPA de Ucayali y Huánuco incluye proceso de aprobación del cambio de uso del suelo.</p>	<p>Minam, Minagri, Serfor, ARRFs, ATFFS tienen herramientas, procedimientos y capacidad para aplicar adecuadamente proceso de aprobación del cambio de uso del</p>	<p>0</p> <p>No progress yet. Work planned to be undertaken in the next months.</p> <p>SERFOR previewed land</p>	<p>Coordinations have begun with the Regional Office for Forest and Wildlife of Ucayali in order to identify capacity building needs, and how to contribute to the strengthening of the Forest and Wildlife Management Unit (UGFFS for its acronym in Spanish) and its Technical Units In the province of Padre Abad and in Puerto Inca with the Regional Directorate of Agriculture, through the Technical Forest and Wildlife Administration (ATFFS, for its acronym in Spanish).</p>

suelo en función de la zonificación	cual genera deforestación ilegal, especialmente en zonas extensas		suelo, lo cual permite reducir el riesgo de cambio ilegal (o aprobado de manera errónea)	use change guidelines to be included in the 2019 project activities. However, that guidelines have already been initiated by SERFOR, at this stage gaps in the guidelines to be supported by the Project.	This will strengthen and contribute to forest management in these locations. The UNREDD Program is applying a methodology and instruments to monitor changes in land use, with indigenous organizations at the national level (collection, monitoring and reporting of information to the National Forest Conservation Program - PNCF). These instruments provide data to the Land Use Change Platform called "GEO Bosques" http://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/index.php . The project will use this methodology and instruments to support improved monitoring of forest use change within the project's geographical scope of action.
11. % de cambios de uso del suelo no autorizados detectados con sistemas de monitoreo que tienen una efectiva respuesta institucional	Infracciones forestales entre 2010 y 2016: Ucayali (197); Huánuco (330) Fuente: http://www.serfor.gob.pe/centro-de-informacion/registros-nacionales/registro-nacional-de-infractores Por definir al inicio del proyecto por parte de Serfor, Osinfor y gobiernos regionales	10% de incremento con respecto al porcentaje de base	30% de incremento con respecto al porcentaje de base	0 No progress yet. Work planned to be undertaken in the next months.	Progress for this goal is based on progress as measures by the previous indicator. Technical meetings have been carried out and coordination with the National Forest Program has begun in order to identify opportunities to strengthen the sector's capacities and contribute to the early detection of changes in land use. Within the upcoming period, the Project Team will work to estimate the projected impacts of deforestation in the landscape, which allow to identify the benefits of the Project implementation at community, district and regional levels.
12. Monto de fondos públicos a nivel nacional y regional	Gobiernos regionales y locales de la zona enfocada tienen proyectos de inversión de cadenas productivas por un	En la Amazonía en general:	En la Amazonía en general:	To increase public finance to support sustainable landscape	In coordination with MINAGRI, the PPS Project is supporting the inclusion of environmental sustainability as criteria to be taken into account by competitive funds and other financial instruments available to the agricultural

<p>comprometidos y desembolsados en apoyo a la gestión sostenible de paisajes, que incluye conservación de la biodiversidad, servicios ecosistémicos y modelos agrícolas sostenibles</p>	<p>valor de USD 49 millones, de los cuales USD 33 millones aún deben ser ejecutados</p>	<p>USD 100 millones comprometidos USD 4 millones desembolsados</p>	<p>USD 200 millones comprometidos USD 12 millones desembolsados</p>	<p>management, the project has coordinated with Ucayali Regional Government to identify strategic initiatives of public sector that could be reinforced with environmental issues to ensure quality of investments.</p> <p>Regional Government of Ucayali had prepared a public investment project (PIP, by Spanish acronyms) "Improvement of support services for the sustainable use of biodiversity in restingas ecosystems and Fundo de Federico Basadre Highway km 15 at 195 of the Provinces of Coronel Portillo and Padre Abad". This milestone has been</p>	<p>sector. The analysis is planned to be completed during the second semester of 2020.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture has several instruments to invest public resources directed towards to small and medium-size farmers that aimed to promote associativity, management improvement, the adopting of alternative technology, an improvement in its productivity, among others. The above-mentioned instruments are implemented through credit lines or competitive processes and these do not have or only partly, as evaluation criteria and eligibility, issues as environmental good practices that allow for example contribute to reduce GHG emissions, biodiversity conservation, contribution with Peruvian NDC's goals among others. Therefore, through this technical assistance to MINAGRI, it is expected that environmental criteria should be part of the evaluation process and beneficiary's selection to this public funds.</p>
--	---	--	---	---	--

				<p>achieved, and the project is coordinating to prepare required studies and analysis to prepare the definitive technical file for the Project. This public Project has an approximately investment cost of 50 millions USD.</p> <p>The project is providing support to consolidate the contribution of the TSA instrument to ongoing MINAM and MINAGRI processes. In this framework it is expected to start a first value of ecosystem services within decision making, to help make the business case for sustainable policy and investment choices.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 2					
Componente 2:					
Mecanismos financieros e incentivos del mercado promueven prácticas productivas sostenibles					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
13. Volumen de productos comercializados en los paisajes enfocados que responde a criterios productivos sostenibles, lo cual se mide por el cumplimiento de criterios de sostenibilidad acordados por plataformas sectoriales y/o certificación de terceras partes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criterios de sostenibilidad aún no acordados - 191 fincas (1,2% del total) con certificación orgánica en 2012 (Cenagro) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% de la producción de cacao, palma aceitera y café en el paisaje enfocado cumple los criterios de la plataforma - 30% de incremento en el volumen de cacao, palma aceitera y café con alguna forma de certificación de terceras partes (ej. organico, Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, paisajes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% de la producción de cacao, palma aceitera y café en el paisaje enfocado cumple los criterios de la plataforma - 50% de incremento en el volumen de cacao, palma aceitera y café con alguna forma de certificación de terceras partes (ej. organico, Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, paisajes) 	<p>0</p> <p>Coordination to start the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RSPO standards for small producers has been initiated with National Board of Palm Oil of Peru JUNPALMA.</p> <p>With the Project support is been conducting the multi actor dialogue process, promoting cooperation between actors involved in sustainable</p>	<p>During this period, significant progress has been made drafting a joint work proposal with ECOM, through which technical assistance will be provided for the UTZ certification of 2,500 cocoa producers within the Project landscape. Being ECOM an international trader it is expected that certified producers develop best practices and gain access to better markets. Through this agreement the capacities of producers will be strengthened, and the digitization of land and the implementation of agroforestry nurseries will be promoted. The Agreement is expected to be signed during the third quarter of 2020 and implementation should begin during the last quarter of 2020.</p> <p>Technical assistance is provided to MINAGRI for the consolidation of the "Coalition for Sustainable Production", a platform that brings together public, private and civil society actors in order to promote supply chains free of deforestation in Peru. As regards "sustainable production" terminology, it considers the rentability (financial, social and environmental), the Project would envisage discussions in the framework of cocoa and palm oil's dialogue process.</p> <p>Currently, Peru has not a definition of free-deforestation agriculture, the Project is providing technical assistance to MINAGRI with this definition. As result of that support,</p>

				<p>production of cocoa, palm oil , coffee among other agricultural products which are being enhanced capacities at national and regional levels.</p> <p>Private sector companies, government, indigenous organization, NGO's, producers and international cooperation have participated in this partnership and are discussing about efforts to promote commodities production free of deforestation.</p> <p>It has been promoted a participatory process to collect the contributions of all participants from different sectors who have</p>	<p>during the second semester of 2020, it is expected to conduce a participatory process with stakeholders towards a common definition of free deforestation agriculture.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

				<p>prepared a Road Map to promote the process (Annex 5).</p> <p>This process will be institutionally consolidated until August 2019 and the subnational articulation and dialogue will be conducted during the last months of 2019. shorturl.at/qFGW3</p> <p>The Project in coordination with MINAM have been defining the design of financing schemes for value chains which will be initiate to support the reduction of deforestation in prioritized vulnerable areas, as a strategy to achieve competitiveness and integration.</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--

				Results will be input for the National Competitiveness Plan promoted by Peruvian Government.	
14. Número de planes de negocios viables para actividades económicas sostenibles formulados e implementados	0	Planes de negocios viables implementados para al menos 3 actividades económicas sostenibles que benefician a hombres y mujeres	Planes de negocios viables formulados e implementados para al menos 3 actividades económicas sostenibles que benefician a hombres y mujeres	0 No progress yet. Work planned to be undertaken in the next months. It requires to identify the Development Cores to initiate so that based on the activities developed in those cores the priorities can be established.	Business plans will be prepared after public funds and financial instruments include the environmental criteria being worked upon with the Ministry of Agriculture. This tool aims to promote the social and economic development of small producers. The financial instruments that are presently being discussed are the competitive funds and financial programs of MINAGRI. Initially, these instruments are AgroPeru Fund, AgroRural and Procompite.
15. Volumen de crédito, incentivos y seguros, por número de agricultores y zona de cobertura, desembolsado en beneficio de prácticas de gestión sostenible de los recursos o sujeto a criterios de	Por determinar al inicio del proyecto (hay dos proyectos REDD que enfocan la zona del proyecto, pero no hay transferencias directas condicionadas)	USD 15 millones en la Amazonía peruana en conjunto; número de agricultores y desglose por género por determinar al inicio del proyecto	USD 40 millones en la Amazonía peruana en conjunto; número de agricultores y desglose por género por determinar al inicio del proyecto	0 Technical assistance during Phase I (Initial Phase of Project Formulation), has been provided by the Project, this NAMA will promote access to financing for	A final version of the NAMA Café Proposal was finalized, validated, and submitted to the NAMA Facility for approval. The project has contributed to its preparation. 10,000 coffee growers are expected to gain access to green credits worth approximately USD 40 million. Further, the Project finalized the financial model which aims to promote sustainable credits for oil palm, coffee and cocoa, and is to be analyzed with financial institutions. According to this model, at least 2,713 oil palm producers could access USD 3.99 million, and 25,150 cocoa producers in the Amazon regions could access USD 36.9

sostenibilidad ambiental				<p>producers within the framework of the NAMA Coffee, proposed by the Peruvian State (with technical assistance from UNDP, ICRAF and the French Agency for Development).</p> <p>At the end of June, the mid-term report will be submitted to the NAMA. It should be noted that this experience will allow obtain other sources and means for leveraging resources in the cocoa sector to be sought. It is expected to achieve approximately 50 million USD (include NAMA financing and French Development Agency) in credits for coffee producers in the</p>	<p>million, considering a conservative 5-year scenario. This financial product does not currently exist for municipal and / or rural savings banks and the perception of risk is high when it comes to agriculture, in this sense, the model contributes to increasing financial institutions' willingness to grant credits for agriculture that include environmental criteria.</p> <p>Annex 7. Green financial product</p> <p>The technical aspects for the signing of a Responsible Party agreement with Root Capital (an NGO that aims to promote rural development through increased access and financial capacities) are being reviewed.</p> <p>Credit access capacities of 5 cocoa Cooperatives are expected to be strengthened, with around USD 500 thousand in credits available for the sustainable production of the crop. The Agreement is expected to be signed during the third quarter of 2020 and implementation should begin during the last quarter of 2020. Credit access plays a crucial role, together the guarantees or other models according each value chain. Such models would motivate to farmers to access to credit lines to improve their production on sustainable criteria. Moreover, discussions on these models have been ongoing in different dialogue roundtables. The Project technical assistance includes the sensitizing farmers to adopt sustainable practices, the objective is to connect the good environmental practices with credit packages which have been designed with the Project support. One of these strategies to scale-up is the capacities' s strengthening of "champions" identified.</p>
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	---

				<p>Peruvian Amazon through NAMA Coffee.</p> <p>Currently, coordination has been initiated between Peruvian Federation of Savings and Credit Municipal Savings Banks in order to prepare a first proposal for the identification and design of green credit mechanisms (incorporating gender issues). This proposal will be discussed with the National Direction of Environmental Finance.</p>	
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>	<p>On track</p>				
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Componente 3:</p> <p>Capacidad técnica instalada para rehabilitar y sostener los servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes priorizados</p>					

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
16. Número de actores que aprenden sobre prácticas de gestión sostenible y sus beneficios gracias a los pilotos	0	Demostración de experiencias piloto (incluso experiencias desarrolladas por mujeres) para 500 actores con potencial de replicarlas y/o difundirlas	Demostración de experiencias piloto (incluso experiencias desarrolladas por mujeres) para 1.500 actores con potencial de replicarlas y/o difundirlas	0 A proposal of Development Model to promote an integrate management of the territory and the implementation of sustainable production activities has been prepared which considers technical, social and environmental issues to promote sustainable development through "cores". The model mentioned above was presented to Steering Committee where was defined that this should be presented and discussed with the Technical Committee including	<p>During 2019, in a participatory process with members of the Project's Technical Committee (designated by each entity's Steering Committee), the methodology to select specific sites was reviewed, as well as where pilot runs and technical assistance will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDD 1: Neshuya, Curimaná Alexander Von Humboldt (Ucayali) - NDD 2: Codo de Pozuzo (Huanuco) <p>At least 90 thousand ha out of the total landscape will be covered by these two NDDs, 38% is forest area (2018), however in these two territories the rate of forest loss is high (approximately 33%). The total area covered by NDD is 201.77 thousand ha.</p> <p>A preliminary stakeholder analysis was carried out on site in order to identify key information such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geospatial information regarding producer organizations (coffee, cocoa, livestock and oil palm). - Organizational information - Women and youth involvement. - Productive practices, certifications. - Productivity and sales indicators among others. - Sustainable practices re: implementation - Conservation areas

				<p>identified zones and “cores” , so during the next weeks, the Technical Committee will be convened to analyze the proposal and receive their contributions.. (Annex 6).</p> <p>To have information about actors in Ucayali and Huánuco Regions a first actor analysis is been initiated, this included the relationship between them and their interest, conflicts and key information about their dynamics related to sustainable production, forest deforestation and biodiversity.</p> <p>Collection and analysis of geospatial information of different layers has been carried</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector information - Technical assistance institutions <p>In addition, stakeholder dynamics were analyzed in order to identify their interest regarding sustainable production and sustainable landscapes, as part of a stakeholder management plan.</p> <p>Annex 8. Methodology to select prioritized sites in the landscape.</p> <p>A KAP (knowledge, attitude and practices) analysis was included in the stakeholder analysis. Key findings will be used for adjusting and completing the project’s Integral Communication Strategy.</p> <p>During 2020, technical packages will be designed regarding oil palm, cocoa and sustainable livestock. The relevance behind establishing collaboration or Responsible Parties agreements with ICRAF (Cacao and Palma) and CATIE (livestock) in order to design technical packages, implement pilot runs and contribute with other project products has been defined. The agreements were to be signed during the first quarter of the year so that their implementation could begin during the second quarter of the year. However, the activity has been delayed due to limitations regarding access to the field as a result of social distancing measures. As a result, the signing of the agreements is planned for the III Quarter of the year and implementation is expected to begin during the IV Quarter of the year.</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--

				out in order to use them as input to determine the areas with ecological connectivity criteria, potential for forest recovery and location of the main economic fronts.	
17. Número de agricultores (hombres y mujeres) en la zona enfocada que reciben apoyo técnico y financiero para la aplicación de prácticas de gestión sostenible y que aplican planes de desarrollo empresarial y organizativo necesarios para que estas prácticas sean viables y sostenibles	En 2012 (Cenagro): - Hay 16.120 agricultores en la zona enfocada - 2.488 agricultores hombres (18,9% del total) y 531 mujeres (18% de las mujeres que se dedican a la agricultura) recibieron capacitación técnica o asesoría comercial - 1.961 agricultores recibieron financiamiento	- 2.000 agricultores reciben asistencia técnica (1.640 hombres y 360 mujeres) para la aplicación de prácticas de gestión sostenible - 1.000 agricultores reciben ayuda financiera para la aplicación de prácticas de gestión sostenible - 5.000 agricultores implementan planes de desarrollo empresarial y organizativo necesarios	- 4.550 agricultores reciben asistencia técnica (3.350 hombres y 1.200 mujeres) para la aplicación de prácticas de gestión sostenible - 3.000 agricultores reciben ayuda financiera para la aplicación de prácticas de gestión sostenible - 1.000 agricultores implementan planes de desarrollo empresarial y organizativo necesarios	0 Information has been gathered on the technical assistance provided in the scope of the project. Visits have been made to associations of producers of palm, cocoa with the purpose of analyzing information on the technical assistance received, the agricultural practices applied in the plot and the business models. Likewise, meetings have	As indicated above, the direct beneficiaries will be selected as a result of the Agreement to be signed with the Technical Assistance Partners. The Technical Assistance System's methodology as applied to producers has been revised, with support from the Green Commodities Program https://bit.ly/2Z6fade It was hoped that the partner support system could be defined and its implementation begun during 2020. Considering the effects of COVID-19, implementation may begin in 2021.

				been held with strategic actors such as Alianza Cacao, Junpalma, Colpa de Loros, Refinca, among others	
18. Número de agricultores (de aquellos que reciben apoyo técnico), por zona y género, que tienen un aumento en su nivel de productividad por hectárea gracias a la aplicación de las prácticas de gestión sostenible promovidas por el proyecto	<p>El nivel de productividad de los productos agrícolas es bajo debido a tecnología e inversión inadecuadas</p> <p>El nivel de productividad de base de los agricultores participantes se determinará al inicio del proyecto</p>	40% de los productores apoyados (hombres y mujeres) aplican prácticas sostenibles	25% de los productores apoyados (hombres y mujeres) aumentan su productividad en al menos 20% (en cuanto a productividad o rentabilidad)	0 Visits have been made to associations of producers of palm and cocoa with the purpose of analyzing information on the technical assistance received, the agricultural practices applied in the plot and the business models. Likewise, meetings have been held with strategic actors such as Alianza Cacao, Junpalma, Colpa de Loros, Refinca, among others.	<p>Progress for this indicator is a function of progress achieved for the previous indicator.</p> <p>The Technical Assistance System's Methodology as applied to producers is being revised, with technical support from the UNDP Green Commodities Program https://bit.ly/2Z6fade.</p> <p>The system was expected to be implemented during 2020. Considering the COVID pandemic, implementation may begin in 2021.</p>

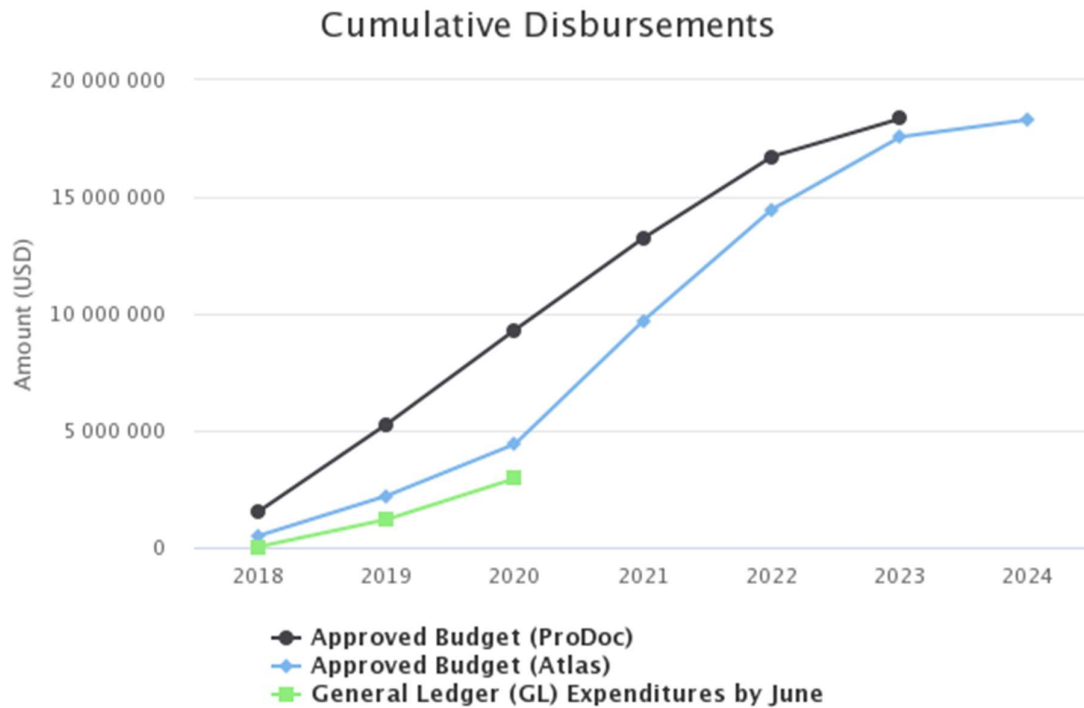
<p>19. Área de paisajes degradados sujeta a restauración y/o conservación con el fin de rehabilitar los servicios ecosistémicos con criterios de sostenibilidad</p>	<p>Rehabilitación: 0 ha Conservación: - 125.000 ha de AP - 25.000 ha de concesiones de conservación - 128 ha de áreas de conservación privadas - 9.000 ha de áreas de conservación regional propuestas</p>	<p>Rehabilitación: 1.500 ha Conservación: aumento de 1.500 ha</p>	<p>Rehabilitación: 4.000 ha Conservación: aumento de 4.000 ha</p>	<p>No progress yet. Work planned to be undertaken in the next months. The progress will be seen from the selection of Cores, and agreements are signed.</p>	<p>In 2019, a connectivity analysis was initiated. Field actions should have begun this semester in order to complete this study, but the COVID 19 pandemic has delayed progress of related activities.</p> <p>Coordination with local stakeholders so that they contribute to the process related to Regional Conservation Areas was carried out in Ucayali and Huánuco. Technical assistance is being provided regarding the creation of the “Velo de la Novia” Regional Conservation area (approx. 17 thousand Ha) in Ucayali; as for the Codo del Pozuzo Regional Conservation Area (approx. 10,453 Ha) in Huánuco, it is expected support be provided regarding management of the area as well as of the buffer zone, due to the fact that the creation process is being supported by the GEF Project “Transforming management of protected areas / landscape complexes as a means to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems”.</p> <p>Both areas provide an opportunity to conserve biological diversity, water resources, forests and ecosystem services, such as ecotourism activities in the region. Regarding the identification of possible restoration areas, the connectivity analysis will provide the technical information required to determine the location of the areas to be restored.</p> <p>The recovery of the private conservation area of Panguana (Huanuco) offers an opportunity to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and safeguard the buffer zone that protects the El Sira Communal Reserve.</p> <p>These activities have been delayed due to measures taken against COVID 19; they require field work from the initial stage.</p>
<p>20. Número de instituciones que reciben publicaciones y productos de</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>40 instituciones</p>	<p>100 instituciones</p>	<p>First meetings to interchange information has been developed between project</p>	<p>There is a proposal for a Knowledge Management Strategy, the objective of which is to share lessons learned, carry out collective analysis and learning around a NDD development</p>

<p>comunicación que buscan mejorar el conocimiento y las prácticas de gestión sostenible del paisaje amazónico</p>				<p>partners and international experts to share practices, lessons learned and methodologies in the Good Growth Conference.</p> <p>A first version of a Development Communication Plan has been prepared (Annex. 6) that include information of a first field visit in Ucayali.</p> <p>In January, a first exercise to review the results chain was developed with the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation.</p> <p>A monitoring and evaluation plan has been finalized (Annex 7.), which include guides, tools and instruments to monitor the project. A monitoring system first version which</p>	<p>model for the sustainable management of natural resources under a landscape approach.</p> <p>Annex 9. Knowledge management Strategy Proposal</p> <p>Systematization of the process Strengthening Indigenous Peoples has begun in order to register and support the role Indigenous Peoples fulfill in terms of forest conservation. The preparation of Life Plans is being systematized as the first milestone in this process.</p> <p>The Project and the Steering Committee representatives participated in the "Amazon Sustainable Landscapes" (ASL) Program's Second Conference, reinforcing its objectives and links between national projects.</p> <p>The project contributed with preparation of the Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program's annual report. https://bit.ly/3fLTt82</p> <p>Regarding the project's communication strategy, a process has been launched to develop a Communication for Development Capacity Building Program, as an essential line of action of such strategy. The program aims to strengthen the social communication capacities of at least 25 key actors and stakeholders within the landscape. The program is expected to begin activities during the last quarter of 2020 (delayed by COVID effects).</p> <p>At the same time, articles and messages were posted on social networks (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) in order to sensitize the public about the need for forest conservation and promote sustainable productive practices and to mitigate risks caused by diseases, such as COVID -19. Brochures (on key project information and cocoa multi-stakeholder platform) were designed. Regarding audiovisual material, a public awareness video and 2 spots on sustainable production practices and conservation within the project landscape have been produced. In addition, content has been prepared to contribute to the ASL Report,</p>
--	--	--	--	---	---

				<p>includes indicator definitions and technical sheets. Information in Ucayali has been collected in a first field visit.</p>	<p>as well as relevant information on COVID-19 and indigenous peoples, which have been disseminated around the project landscape. Infographics covering indigenous peoples' issues have been produced. Finally, communication material has been produced in support of the XI Edition of the Cocoa and Chocolate Show 2020, which due to COVID19 will be carried out 100% online.</p> <p>Annex 10. Communication materials</p> <p>During 2019, the Annual Work Plan 2020 was prepared jointly with the project's Technical Committee, which is made up of technical representatives from MINAM, MINAGRI, the regional governments of Ucayali and Huanuco, and UNDP. In addition, an analysis of the results chains and the theory of change was conducted.</p> <p>Annex 11. Theory of Change</p> <p>Two sessions of the Steering Committee have been held during this period; In March 2020, the Annual Work Plan was approved</p> <p>Annex 12. Steering Committe Minutes</p> <p>Regarding monitoring and evaluation, an M&E System has been set up in order to contribute to the performance and results-based evaluation of the project. Likewise, a proposal on impact evaluation is being drafted, using geospatial information, covering both the NDD and the native communities.</p> <p>During this year, data visualization in panels will be built using Power Bi linked to ArGIS, which contributes producing evidence of the changes and results obtained by the project and its impacts. The panel and all relevant information is expected to be ready during the second semester of 2020.</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--

					At the same time, data has been shared for inclusion in the ASL Annual Report. https://bit.ly/2xUox4u
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	16.07%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	31.66%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	2,948,798

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	231,055
GEF Grant Amount	18,346,927
Co-financing	129,000,000

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Oct 21, 2015
CEO Endorsement Date	Aug 25, 2017
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Mar 20, 2018
Date of Inception Workshop	Nov 27, 2018
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Mar 20, 2021

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 20, 2023
Original Planned Closing Date	Mar 20, 2024
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)	
2019-10-01	
2020-03-06	

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Social and Environmental	<p>The Covid -19 pandemic has led to the appearance of the risk regarding less participation and interest of indigenous peoples, producers, public officials, women (in general from multiple actors), both in the preparation of local, regional and national strategic instruments, and in the development of field activities. Virtual meetings / trainings are being prioritized, including strengthening the capacities of local actors in the use of digital media that facilitate their participation. If it is not possible to conduct the virtual meetings / trainings, they would be carried out in person with low attendance in line with the provisions of the Government and UNDP, implementing the appropriate protocols.</p> <p>In this sense, the project plans to design, jointly with the implementation partners, protocols that allow a safe entry into the field for both producers and indigenous people, as well as for the project team.</p>

F. Adjustments

Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.
Social and Environmental

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.
<p>Implementation of the Project has suffered delays due to a number of external causes. Initially, the Project was affected by the replacement of Peru's President (and Ministers) in June 2018 and then the change of governments at the regional level in January 2019. As of the third quarter of 2019, national and regional authorities were already committed to the Project's intervention logic. Activities made progress at a good pace and important field work in partnership with key institutions was planned during the first months of 2020. The virus COVID19 pandemic reached the country in March 2020, causing a further delay. Still, during these months (March-June 2020) we have continued to work with partners in order to guarantee an effective restart (without further delay) from the third quarter of the year. Even so, and under the described scenario, it is expected most of the Project's mid-term objectives to be achieved.</p> <p>Under the above-mentioned framework, the mid-term review (MTR) is expected to take place in 2021, before the third PIR, according to the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines. A participatory process with the technical committee will be encouraged in order to reflect on the project's progress towards the achievement of results, identifying lessons learned and recommendations for implementation. The project will promote a gender and intercultural approach during the review. The main questions and contributions should be ready before the mid-term review.</p>
Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.
Not applicable
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review,

terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The Project made significant progress to date. It started with the planning and coordination for the Inception Workshop that took place in November 2018, in three locations, including Pucallpa, Puerto Inca-Huánuco, and Lima. The Project team follows the recommendations resulting from the implementation workshop, and Components 1, 2, and 3 are reporting excellent progress.

However, there have been delays due to two main events. First, there was an abrupt change of authorities in June 2018. It included the elected President, his Ministers and high-level officials across sectors. Besides, the change of governments at the regional level in January 2019. However, the Project successfully engaged the new central and local authorities to avoid interruptions to the Project's activities. Second, since March 2020, COVID generated risks resulting from the limited availability of government officials, the private sector, local producers, including indigenous people, to participate in the Project's activities. Therefore, central-level coordination, the formulation of strategic alliances and programming, training events, and field activities are now rescheduled for the last quarter of 2020. The CO and Project team are closely monitoring how COVID restrictions develop, to adjust plans, programming, and prioritizing actions.

Nevertheless, The Project is advancing through the intense use of virtual meetings and prioritized training, including strengthening local actors' capacities in the use of digital media to enable their participation. In-person training is done when other options are not available and following strict social distancing protocols.

Following strict COVID protocols, in urban and rural locations, the Project managed to continue priority activities. This strategy is extremely effective at maintaining stakeholders' commitments at multiple levels. Examples of these include virtual training, advancing with economic valuations studies with the support of technology, and the process of negotiations with the private sector stakeholders. The registered delays are reasonable, and the response strategies adequate.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	- <i>IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>During the reporting period (June 19 to June 30), the Project has implemented different activities and achieved various results. Strengthening relationships with stakeholders has been key, and has proved essential for delivering results.</p> <p>At the national level, progress was made in preparing the national cocoa and chocolate instrument in collaboration with MINAGRI, the private sector, civil society and regional governments. During 2020, it is expected this process to promote an increase in participation by local stakeholders, both small producers and, in particular, indigenous peoples. Specific participation strategies have been developed to achieve their effective participation. It is hoped that this national instrument can contribute with the sustainability objectives re: cocoa production and promote the equitable participation of key actors.</p> <p>Coordination regarding the Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) national standards has begun, whose objective is to transform markets in order to promote a sustainable production of oil palm. JUNPALMA as the first actor involved in supporting the project and MINAGRI as a key partner will promote this process in Peru during 2020. Further, the diagnosis phase has begun in relation to the drafting of a national instrument that can guide the development of the oil palm sector in the Amazon with a focus on sustainability. The process is expected to conclude by October 2020, moving onto the drafting phase in November.</p> <p>In support of both processes, the targeted scenarios analysis (TSA) for cocoa and oil palm was begun, in order to estimate how different ecosystems management scenarios could affect sectorial productivity (cocoa and palm oil). The TSA compares two scenarios using multiple economic, financial, employment, gender, and environmental indicators: A Business as Usual (BAU) scenario and a sustainable ecosystem management (SEM) scenario. The TSA studies will provide public and private decision-makers and producers with economic evidence of the advantages of shifting to a more sustainable and profitable commodity production system. The TSAs are designed to support decision-making and policy reform.</p> <p>The Project is supporting MINAGRI's efforts to incorporate environmental sustainability as a requisite when applying for competitive funds and financing programs for the agricultural sector. This seeks to contribute making financial flows in the agriculture sector consider environmental sustainability as a factor.</p> <p>At the regional and local level, the Project supports efforts by national and regional authorities drafting the Regional Development Plans in Ucayali and Huanuco, promoting the participation of local stakeholders. Through MINAM's technical support, both regional instruments are expected to incorporate environmental issues. The project has supported regional governments promote participatory processes and include environmental issues in accordance with CEPLAN guidelines.</p> <p>At the community level, a participatory process was carried out to review and approve the strategy to be implemented with indigenous peoples. The meetings were held after the initial collection of field data in 28 native communities. In this</p>	

	<p>process, 12 native communities were prioritized regarding the development of life plans. Also, actions to be carried out were determined for the 16 native communities whose life plans were not produced. The work plan was approved in order to strengthen the capacities of indigenous organizations through grant agreements, to be signed between local indigenous organizations and UNDP. During the first quarter, work plans and budgets were prepared and the technical and administrative requirements for the signing of the agreements were reviewed. Finally it was possible to sign 3 agreements during the first semester, 1 addendum arising from collaboration with another GEF Project that is being implemented in the territory; and a strategy allowing for direct support to two local organizations was drafted, though due to administrative reasons it was not possible to sign the agreements.</p> <p>The project continues to support the public-private coalition led by MINAGRI. During this period, the design of a financial model aimed at promoting sustainable credits for oil palm, coffee and cocoa was completed. This information will be used to help financial institutions strengthen their financial portfolio aimed at sustainable production.</p> <p>At the same time, the project team provided support preparing the NAMA Coffee proposal, which will help mobilize green lines of credit in the Amazon regions for sustainable coffee production. This proposal includes additional financial support from the French Development Agency (AFD), as to provide sustainable credit in other regions of the Amazon (different from those receiving direct support from the NAMA Fund).</p> <p>The project has promoted partners' key role. During 2019, the Technical Committee participated in the drafting of the Annual Work Plan for the 2020 Project, also contributing to the review of the theory of change and the analysis of the project's results chains. In a second meeting, these representatives discussed the methodology to be used for selecting priority intervention areas (NDD in Spanish), which are sites with specific characteristics (forest areas to conserve, presence of farmer organizations, technical assistance institutions on site, among others). During the second semester of 2019, two sites were selected: NDD 1 Alexander Von Humboldt-Neshuya-Curimana (Ucayali) and NDD2 Codo de Pozuzo (Huanuco).</p> <p>During this period, the technical and administrative requirements are being fulfilled in order to sign agreements with ECOM, ICRAF, CATIE and Root Capital. All will be key partners providing technical assistance to producers, considering their experience in agroforestry systems as well as regarding the cocoa and livestock value chains.</p> <p>The financial execution as of 30 June is 36% approximately, the budget implementation as of 15 August reaches 75% of the Proposed Budget. The remaining percentage is explained by the Agreements which shall be conducted for the last quarter of 2020 achieving the 100% of the 2020 budget and with important financial commitments for 2021.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	The project is moving forward to be on track to achieve its development objective in a moderately satisfactory manner given the progress made at the	

regional level as well as at the local and indigenous community levels by joining governmental efforts along with all relevant actors to develop planning, management and governance policies and tools such as the regional and local development plans (Ucayali and Huánuco) as well as the life plans of indigenous communities. Important synergies have been established with Regional and local authorities in order to facilitate and provide technical assistance in their planning processes. Likewise, agreements have been signed with Local Indigenous Organizations to strengthen their capabilities for planning, managing and monitoring their territories and to implement sustainable practices in their productive activities (through Life Plans). In addition, Priority Development Nuclei (NDD) where the interventions with sustainable practices will take place as well 2 sites for the pilot's implementation have been already identified and agreements with specialized institutions to promote agroforestry systems in cocoa and palm farms are already underway.

In regard to Component 1, the main contribution of the project was to design and carry out strategies for promoting and empowering of traditionally marginalized groups, especially indigenous groups, and women in their planning processes (in the elaboration/update of the Regional Development Plans of Ucayali and Huánuco as well as in the Life Plans Strategy). Since the approval of the National Coffee Action Plan last year, the project has been actively providing technical support for the implementation of this plan in a joint work with the Green Commodities Program and SECO. The project will specifically support achieving environmental sustainability goals during the plan's implementation. With regard to the policy in support of the palm sector, coordination was made with MINAGRI and JUNPALMA to start the process of national interpretation of the RSPO standards and how certification would be applied in the intervention area of the project (as a pilot with selected producers), to help the palm sector move towards a sustainable development model. Meanwhile, the Cocoa and chocolate value chain National Action Plan formulation has been postponed since it requires a participatory multi-actor dialogue of stakeholders that was limited by Covid-19. Work with local governments (Local Development Plans) and forest zoning activities are currently in stand-by since the second quarter of this year due to COVID-19. Next phase will require meetings and field activities establishing the appropriate protocols. It is worth mentioning that activities are programmed for this year to give support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to review the National Agrarian Policy. As for the generation of capacities for sustainable landscape management, the Capacities Development Program is ready to launch but it is necessary to ensure effective participation of authorities and stakeholders and low internet coverage at local level is a limitation for a full online capacity building program. That said, the project has started giving technical assistance to the Regional Government of Ucayali to access financing with a sustainable approach through public investment projects (PIPs). To date already 1 PIP ("Improvement of capacities in land use management of the department of Ucayali") has been pre-approved by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which will benefit over 234,000 people.

In regards to Component 2, the project is about to sign an Agreement with ECOM to promote UTZ-Rainforest Alliance certification to boost sustainable production of cocoa and extend cocoa certifications among small producers in the projects landscape. As well, a Responsible Party agreement with the NGO Root Capital is about to be signed in order to increase financial access and capacities of cocoa cooperatives. To obtain greater flows of financing and

access to credit to support the sustainable practices of producers, the project has provided technical support for the submission of the NAMA Coffee Project, which will allow the delivery of credits that promote the sustainable production of coffee in the main coffee areas of the country for up to US \$ 40 million, benefiting around 10,000 coffee producers. The financial model to promote sustainable credits for palm oil, coffee and cocoa is ready according to which almost 7,000 farmers will access credit. Here, the project will start working with the Federation of Savings Banks to strengthen capacities for credit management for sustainable agriculture, and adaptation in first and second floor banking.

Under Component 3, during 2019, in a participatory process specific sites to receive technical assistance with new technical packages and to implement scalable pilots were selected, expecting to cover 90,000 ha, for which agreements with Technical Assistance Partners ICRAF (Cocoa and Palm Oil) and CATIE/IVITA (livestock) are underway. As previously stated, 3 microcapital grants already were granted to local indigenous organizations to develop and promote sustainable practices once the Life Plans are finished. There are preliminary identified conservation areas meanwhile while connectivity analysis has already begun to identify conservation areas for define the restoration areas that will be supported by the project. The restoration goals are expected to be reached with specific commitments to promote natural restoration of secondary forests, in addition to the restoration promoted by the restoration agreements in the plots where direct TA will be provided. With regards to Knowledge Management, the project has promoted the dissemination and exchange of experiences in national, regional and local spaces, in order to identify synergies and progress in relation to the reduction of deforestation and sustainable production. Through these spaces, the commitment of political and technical actors has been sought. As well, a Knowledge Management Strategy has been prepared to systematize processes around the elaboration of life plans, PDRC and the National Plan of the cocoa and chocolate value chain and promote lessons learned, particularly related to NDD (development models) for sustainable natural resource management under a landscape approach for the improvement of knowledge and scaling up.

The execution as of June 30th is of almost 32% of resources for this year. Overall project budget execution also stands at 15.99%. While this is relatively low, the CO seems confident that this number will rise given the signing of agreements under way. In addition, once the microgrants are signed, the execution rate should improve.

The project suffered some delays in the second quarter of the year due to travel restrictions and social confinement due to Covid-19, such as in the training workshops, analysis involving field data collection, multi-stakeholder meetings, among others. Nevertheless, an adaptative management plan has been developed in order to achieve most of the results and goals by the end of the project.

Finally, it is important to mention that the project in this period has continued to build relationships of trust with the authorities and stakeholders, in such a way that the facilitating role of the Project is closely integrated with the national and regional efforts and strategies to combat deforestation and contribute to sustainable development. The active participation of the actors, both at the

	managerial and technical level in the planning processes is key to the implementation of the project.	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	Moderately Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	The document points out that there was a sectorial and regional articulation and that coordination was carried out with the PNCBMCC. Although it mention important advances and the document indicates some kind of coordination with GEF projects, it does not indicate whether the project has carried out major coordination or any synergy with GEF7 projects that are being developed and that can be important allies for the achievement of its objectives.	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Moderately Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>At the end of the second evaluation period (July 2019 - June 2020), a cumulative execution of 16% (\$ 2,986 million) of the total project budget has been achieved, which undoubtedly was initially affected by the change in authorities of sub-national governments, which led to new coordination for the effective involvement of government actors; and in a second moment, by COVID-19 and the application of the mandatory social lockdown applied from March 13 to June 30, 2020, which has made it impossible to implement the actions scheduled for that period. However, despite the restrictions generated by compulsory social lockdown, the project has been able to achieve interesting advances in its indicators, which is the result of the adequacy of its implementation strategy.</p> <p>For example, during the first semester of 2020, work was planned with producers and indigenous people based on agreements with key partners, such as indigenous federations for the development of the life plans of the CCNN; as well as CATIE, AICRAF, ECOM and Root Capital to provide technical assistance to small producers in agroforestry systems, cocoa producer associations for greater access to credit, certification of cocoa producers, among others. These agreements are viable and their subscription depends on the social distancing measures that the Government is adopting, having a projection of the start of activities in the field for the last quarter of the current year. With the implementation of the agreements, it is expected to reach more than 60% of the goals related to Technical Assistance to producers, working with CCNN and improving the living standards of the target population.</p> <p>One of the challenges that the project has faced in recent months, and that will continue to be present throughout the year in processes related to the formulation of public management policies and instruments (mainly regional and local), has been the prioritization that Public actors of the project have had regard to the attention of the national and health emergency over other processes, and to the implementation of virtual means in the multi-stakeholder dialogue processes that require an adjustment in the methodology other than the one initially established.</p>	

	<p>Considering the objectives of the PPS Project, it is important to continue working on the consolidation of the articulation spaces of which the project is part, for an adequate incidence on national, regional and local public policies related to deforestation; as well as the interaction and involvement of the different actors, which will allow a correct implementation of the field actions in order to achieve a sustainable development of the local populations.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The Project's DO is advancing even though there have been inevitable political challenges in 2018 and COVID in 2020. 2019 was a productive year for the Project. The recorded progress with Outcomes 1, 2, and 3 have been vital to advance with the DO.</p> <p>The Project Manager's and CO's comments are on target. The overall assessment of the Project is Moderately Satisfactory (MS), given the progress made at the central, regional, and local levels, including indigenous communities. For example, the local development plans (Ucayali and Huánuco) and agreements signed with indigenous peoples are good examples of functional multilevel coordination. Likewise, technical assistance (TA) has been maintained throughout the period. The primary impact of Outcome 1 (planning and governance) has been the empowering of traditionally marginalized groups, and women's capacity to carry out agricultural planning and improve the commodities legal and regulatory framework. For example, the National Coffee Action Plan's approval in 2019 leveled the field for the Project to continue to provide targeted TA. Further, the Project is collaborating with UNDP's Green Commodities Program and supporting the formulation of the NAMA Cafe. The Project is also advancing with the RSPO standard in the palm oil sector and assisting the MINAGRI in the revision of the National Agrarian Policy.</p> <p>Regarding Outcome 2 (financial mechanisms and market instruments), The Project has successfully provided TA to develop public investment projects (PIPs). The Project has also advanced with financing in the cocoa sectors through partnerships with the private sector (e.g., Root Capital) and the above-mentioned NAMA.</p>	

	<p>Despite the advance, the Project needs to emphasize the formulation of technical packages and credit/guarantees supported by viable, profitable production models. As indicated before, although credit is a critical element, producers require profitable commodity farming models before taking loans (even at concessional interest rates and terms). Credit will play a catalytic role, providing one or more profitable farming models are available for each commodity. Moreover, all financial elements and market instruments should be treated as a top priority during the economic reconstruction after COVID 19, i.e., the rest of 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>Through Outcome 3, the Project establishes strategic partnerships to advance sustainable commodity production in the coffee, cacao, palm oil, and livestock sectors. The identification of conservation areas and opportunities for creating connectivity corridors advanced in 2019 and early 2020.</p> <p>The Project developed a knowledge management strategy to systematize lessons and support key planning processes in the above-indicated commodity sectors. It is expected that the Project, by the end of 2021, will have a substantial amount of lessons to share and scale up impact.</p> <p>The Project will have to formulate or update its next AWP with particular attention at critical elements that will cost-effectively increase spending. Outcome 3 also needs to emphasize on the rentability aspects of technology packages and credit schemes, diversify financial instruments, and improve access to markets.</p>
--	---

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: Gender Analysis and AP.pdf
Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: gender equality as significant objective
Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
In this period, the Project Team has prepared a proposal which aims to incorporate gender and intercultural approaches in outputs, results and Project indicators. This strategy address to national policies and GEF guidelines on gender and vulnerable people participation, currently it is in internal review process and it is expected it will be implemented from the third quarter of 2020.
During Implementation, as part of the elaboration of Native Communities' Life Plans, the Project has promoted the selection of a women and a man in each Native Community who will be facilitators in the process and they have the role of communitary support of technical people and specialist of indigenous organizations. Among the selection criteria of these facilitators are the knowledge of their Community and its history, the spoken and written native community language and good command of Spanish. At the same time, in the next phases of the Life Plans elaboration, it is planned to implement a participatory methodology which promote to collect expectations of the men and women of the communities considering age groups (young people, adults and older adults). The

methodology will contribute to incorporate perspectives and reflect specific demands as well as their proposals in their Life Plans.

Likewise, in the Actors Analysis conducted during last quarter of 2019, it was included a specific section to identify key aspects to foster increased participation of women, some findings include: perception in the field of minor involvement of women in productive activities, and women play roles in the crops maintains, nurseries management and in product transformation but with limitations to participate in management in the organizations and take decisions. Besides, this analysis identified the women participation is improved when the associativity increases and when add value to the production through of the transformation.

Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

n/a

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

SESP: PIMS 5629 Peru Amazon Prodoc Annexes F-SESP.docx
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.

(not set or not applicable)

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

OPENING SPACES FOR A MORE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

The pandemic as an opportunity to strengthen indigenous governance at the grassroots

"We participated in all decision-making moments since the Sustainable Productive Landscapes Project began," says Miguel Guimaraes, president of the Federation of Ucayali and Affluents Native Communities, FECONAU, "this experience allowed us to understand the initiative, its objectives and to participate in the selection process of the communities, which will take part of the Project in the development of life plans".

Respecting the indigenous structures of governance, the Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon Project (PPS) has been coordinating from the beginning with the federations that represent the native communities living in Huanuco and Ucayali Regions, main intervention areas of the project.

A few months ago, through a participatory process with indigenous organizations, representatives of regional governments and the Ministries of the Environment and Culture of Peru, 12 communities were selected to work together based on conservation agreements towards improving living conditions of about 1,700 families, located in a 160 thousand hectares forest territory.

The PPS is an initiative led by the Ministry of the Environment, with technical cooperation from the United Nations Development Program and the financial support of the Global Environment Facility.

"We had previous experiences with life plans but they only remained in theory. In this opportunity, with the grant agreement, the life plan becomes a local management tool, which will allow putting into practice the inputs that will be collected from the communities", explains Guimaraes as leader of FECONAU, indigenous organization with almost 40 years of existence and one of the oldest federations in Ucayali that represents more than 30 communities of the Peruvian Amazon.

FECONAU is one of the 4 local federations with which the project has established a microgrant agreement aimed to develop life plans oriented to pursuing communities' collective aspirations, and that are an effective tool to articulate with government programs and strengthen indigenous governance on the ground for a sustainable landscape management. Likewise, the grant will cover the deployment of actions for territorial monitoring and promoting environment-friendly productive activities to boost local development at community level.

Building dialogue, building understanding

“Currently, in times of pandemic, in a joint effort with the PPS, we strengthened our work dynamic at grassroot level. We are working intensively on gathering accurate information from the field to know the real situation our communities are going through,” adds Guimaraes, “In turn, this has generated an important work space with public entities, such as the Regional Directorate of Health, DIRESA, making it possible to consolidate and better articulate our interaction with the government”.

Querwin Cruz, president of the Federation for Shipibo-Conibo Native Communities of Aguaytía River, FECONASHCRA, a local indigenous organization that represents 400 families in the PPS intervention area, agrees that the support provided by the project has facilitated the coordination capacity of her federation: “We have been able to improve our approach to public entities, such as municipalities, health networks and the regional government of Ucayali.”

In parallel and complementary to the work with the federations, the project has been coordinating with authorities at the regional and provincial levels, both in Huanuco and Ucayali, such as the Amazon Intercultural Management Commission and the health networks, among others.

In the province of Puerto Inca, the PPS participates in the Indigenous COVID-19 Command of the Huánuco region, a recently created space to jointly design and execute a health strategy to fight against this new virus that is hardly hitting Amazonian families. The command is led by indigenous federations representing local native communities, and is also comprised of municipal and civil society representatives, as well as other public entities involved.

Besides the microgrant agreements signed with 4 federations, another 2 federations are receiving direct technical and financial assistance from the project.

Filling information and monitoring gaps in times of pandemic

Additionally, the PPS is providing the necessary equipment to implement an information and monitoring system that during the emergency situation is serving to report and monitor suspected COVID-19 cases. This is also contributing to enhance the response capacity of public institutions in charge. Afterwards, the installed system will be used to monitor the territory of 28 native communities embracing a total of 350 thousand hectares of forest.

However, in order to face the health crisis and activate immediately system operations, equipment has been purchased including solar panels, boats with outboard motors, megaphones, cellular equipment for control and monitoring, drones, cameras, and computers, among others, connecting 28 native communities with a population of about 10,000 people. As support staff, each federation has field technicians in charge of strengthening the representation and coordination efforts with the communities.

It is expected that once the state of emergency is overcome, the technical equipment will enhance actions that the project will accompany to protect and recover forests, strengthen community monitoring, and promote sustainable economic activities that will improve the quality of life of communities.

Today the pandemic poses major development challenges that require a joint and collaborative effort between various stakeholders in order to move towards a more inclusive and fair recovery. From this perspective and considering the strategic role indigenous organizations play in the territory, it is essential to continue strengthening their governance dynamics that arises from the defense of collective rights of Amazonian native communities.

The greater the integration and participation of indigenous representatives in multi-stakeholder planning and decision-making spaces, the better sustainable and culturally appropriate policies will be developed.

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.

Inception Workshops, November 2018

<https://www.gacetaucayalina.com/2018/11/realizan-taller-de-paisajes-productivos-sostenibles-de-la-amazonia-peruana.html>

Preparation of Strategy for Indigenous People

https://www.facebook.com/organizacionorau.orau/videos/vb.1258800648/10213859680747043/?type=2&video_source=user_video_tab

Multiactor dialog process

<http://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2019/una-alianza-entre-gobierno-y-empresas-por-una-agricultura-libre-.html>

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minagri/noticias/25762-coalicion-publica-privada-impulsara-acciones-para-reducir-la-deforestacion-en-la-amazonia>

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1098683374246465536>

Cacao and Chocolate National Action Plan

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1138581454215139329>

Coffee National Action Plan

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iEZKTPrU9skYSMh1Rfsyk7gz60wH8Or7/view?usp=sharing>

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minagri/noticias/20065-minagri-presenta-plan-nacional-de-accion-del-cafe-en-beneficio-de-233-mil-familias-dedicadas-a-este-cultivo>

<https://www.andina.pe/agencia/noticia-plan-nacional-accion-del-cafe-beneficiara-a-223-mil-familias-728416.aspx>

2020

World Environment Day 2020

Video and Clips to raise awareness on promoting sustainable productive and conservation practices

<https://bit.ly/37ImVIN>

<https://bit.ly/2Nh9Rk2>

<https://bit.ly/3ewNJhG>

Project launch in Huanuco Region in “Dialoguemos National Roundtable”

<https://bit.ly/3drC03z>

International Day of Cultural Diversity

<https://bit.ly/3cgy8AG>

Article about Forest during COVID-19 pandemic

<https://bit.ly/3ex4CbK>

International Forest Day

<https://bit.ly/2TQmYN0>

Participatory process for indigenous communities' selection

<https://bit.ly/2Nu6SEW>

Participatory Process on Regional Development Concerted Plan

<https://bit.ly/3dvILS0>

Working with different stakeholder to contribute with forest

<https://bit.ly/2TMT5Nm>

Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. *Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.

If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

shp_ccnn_pps.rar
Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.
If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Longitude
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Minutes
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Seconds
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Coordinates description
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected areas where the project will implement productive activities (proposed control areas in the landscape) 2. Native Communities in the landscape

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
Yes
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
Yes
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
No
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
No
CEO Endorsement Request: PIMS 5629 Peru productive landscapes CEO Endorsement Request GEF6 format 13 July 2017.doc
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
Regional governments, as key part of the Project and the Steering Committee, fluent communication is maintained with regional counterparts to validate strategies. The Project aims to strengthen Regional Government role as strategy of sustainability. Currently, representatives of Regional Governments are part of Technical Project Committee.
Indigenous People Organizations, as keys stakeholders in the Amazon and to preserve forest there were established Agreements with local Organizations and partnerships with regional and national Indigenous Organizations.

ICRAF, through of this Agreement agroforestry sustainable practices in production of cocoa and palm oil are being promoted and it is expected to install agroforestry systems establishment within Development Cores (NDD).

CATIE, with this partner the Project will provide technical assistance to promote sustainable practices in livestock and silvopastoral systems reaching to 1000 livestock producers (5,000 hectares)

Root Capital: this Agreement will enable to strengthen capacities of 5 cocoa farmer's organizations for accessing and manage credits (approximately 500 producers, 1,000 hectares), which is linked with a commitment of USD 0.5 million on financing for cocoa farmers.

ECOM: through this Agreement, around 1300 cocoa farmers in 2,600 hectares will receive technical assistance for UTZ certification and their articulation with premium markets

NAMA Coffee: the Project aims to contribute to increase the financial access of coffee farmers in Amazon Regions, and through technical assistance it is expected to contribute with GHG reduction promoting agroforestry, avoid deforestation and waste management in coffee areas.

EbA Amazon: the development model based on the core development (NDD) was proposed with the EbA Amazon Project and was applied in a Communal Reserve. The mentioned model has been adjusted for the landscape and Project context considering lessons learned of that experience.

JDI Phase II: the Strategy used by the JDI Project to prepare the Life Plans was produced by the Project Team together with the Regional Indigenous Federations, the Ministry of Culture and the National Forest Conservation Program. Furthermore, the Forest Zoning of Ucayali region is been supported by JDI Project, which will contribute to the territory ordering within the Project landscape..

Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience (GEF-5) - the "Productive Sustainable Landscapes" Project uses geospatial analysis prepared with technical specialists of "Amazon Resilient" Project, integrating analysis and spatial data. Synergies related to regional planning process has been coordinated, because the Amazon Resilient Project works in the Natural Protected Areas in Ucayali as part of its intervention.

FOLUR Project: as the main objective of FOLUR is consistent with Sustainable Productive Landscapes Project and the values chains are the same in both interventions (cocoa, coffee and palm oil), several synergies has been identified related to the technological packages, financial mechanisms design, sustainable management integration in the landscape, these methodologies and learning will be apply by FOLUR Project.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.