



2022
Project Implementation Report (PIR)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Prod. Lands. in Peruvian Amazon

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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-NCE Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Management Arrangements	CO Support to NIM
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size
Implementation Status	4th PIR
GEF Fiscal Year	FY22
Trust Fund	GEF Trust Fund

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

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B. Overall ratings

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

C. Development Objective Progress

It is mandatory for all reported progress to be substantiated by evidence. Please upload evidence files for each objective/outcome via the DO PROGRESS section in the online PIR platform. If there is no evidence to upload, the Project Manager is required to provide an explanation.

Description					
Objective					
To generate multiple global environmental benefits through the application of an integrated approach to the management of the Amazon landscape					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2021	Cumulative progress since project start
1. Total area of landscapes with improved planning and governance frameworks	<p>The EEZ has been developed at an intermediate level (pending approval) across the landscape (2.17 million ha).</p> <p>Huanuco and Ucayali have approved and concluded SEZs.</p> <p>No area has had either land-use planning or micro-zoning (for more information see Prodoc).</p>	40% of the area of focused landscapes (0.9 million ha)	80% of the area of focused landscapes (1.8 million ha) has management, planning and governance instruments that incorporate criteria for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: -ZEE , territorial management.	<p>Due to the impacts of COVID-19, the territorial planning instruments are still in elaboration process, since their preparation requires wide spaces of dialogue, as well as the commitment of local authorities. Regarding the first point, due to the limited connectivity at the local level, virtual progress has been slow and regarding the second point, regional and local authorities have been focused on attending the health emergency.</p> <p>Although constraints generated by the pandemic context, the project has been contributing to the following:</p> <p>At the regional level</p> <p>As it was mentioned in the previous report, the project is contributing to the planning processes of 14,926,100 ha (total area of Ucayali and Huánuco) through updating of the Regional Concerted Development Plans (PDRC), providing technical assistance to ensure that these instruments include a sustainability approach. The PDRCs are expected to be updated in the first semester of 2022.</p> <p>On a local level</p>	<p>The project has had the following advances related to territorial planning instruments</p> <p>At the regional level</p> <p>As reported in the previous PIR, the project has 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 to ensure that these instruments include a sustainability approach. In the current reporting period, the updating of both PDRCs has been completed and they are in the process of final review by the National Center for Strategic Planning (Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico CEPLAN, by its acronym</p>

		<p>-Microzoning and forest zoning in selected areas</p> <p>-Regional and local development plans</p> <p>-Monitoring and governance mechanisms and capacities</p>	<p>Continuing with the process started in previous years, the project is supporting the Forest Zoning (ZF) process for at least 47% (1,021 million ha) of the landscape (specifically, the province of Puerto Inca) which is currently ongoing.</p> <p>The ZF is expected to end in the first semester of 2022.</p> <p>Moreover, the project is contributing to the planning processes of 1.46 million of hectares (total area of Puerto Inca province, and the districts of Curimana, Neshuya, Irazola, Codo del Pozuzo, and Yuyapichis) through the updating of the Local Concerted Development Plans (PLRC), providing technical assistance as to ensure that these instruments include a sustainability approach. These PDLCs are expected to be updated in the first half of 2022.</p> <p>At Community level</p> <p>Continuing with the process started in previous years, 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 2022.</p> <p>Due to the impacts of COVID, the mid-term goal (40%) is expected to be reached in the first semester of 2022 and without difficulties it is expected to reach the final goal. It is important to clear out that, once the planning and governance instruments are finished, the number of hectares under the direct influence of these instruments could be measured.</p>	<p>in Spanish).</p> <p>At the local level</p> <p>Forest Zoning (ZF) for at least 47% (1.021 million ha) of the landscape (specifically, the province of Puerto Inca) is underway (see indicator 6). The FZ is expected to be completed in the second half of 2022.</p> <p>Additionally, the project is contributing to the planning processes of 1.48 million ha (total area of the province of Puerto Inca, and the districts of 1. Curimana, 2. Neshuya, 3. Irazola, 4. Codo del Pozuzo, 5. Yuyapichis, and the districts of 6. Honoria, 7. Tournavista and 8. Alexander Von Humboldt) through the updating of the Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC), providing technical assistance to ensure that these instruments include a focus on sustainability. By the end of June 2022, 5 PDLCs (1 provincial and 4 district) have been completed and are in the process of being approved by CEPLAN, and another 4 district PDLCs will be completed in the second half of 2022.</p> <p>At the community level</p> <p>As reported in the previous IRP, 19.4% of the landscape area (419,000 ha of which 154,800 ha are</p>
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					forested) in territories belonging to indigenous communities will be better planned through the development of 12 community life plans. To date, 4 Life Plans have been completed and the remaining ones will be completed in the third quarter of 2022. Although there are still delays due to COVID-19, no difficulties are foreseen in reaching the final goal.
2. Area of farming systems in focused landscapes managed for biodiversity, sustainable land management and ecosystem services (includes a reduction in carbon emissions)	Baseline area figures not available: 191 farmers (1.9% of total) had organic certification in 2012 (156 in cocoa, 15 in coffee, 13 in palm). Number of farms with Rainforest Alliance, UTZ and other forms of certification to be determined at project start-up	200 ha in pilots 2,500 ha in other areas	500 ha through pilot support 10,000 ha in other areas of the focused landscapes through awareness raising and capacity building, strengthened technical support systems, improved access to market and financial incentives, and improved	The project has 285 pilot runs activities involving 320 producers in 567.5 ha which are currently underway; and 420 additional pilot runs actions involving 420 producers in 900 ha. are being designed. Additionally, the indicator refers to 10,000 hectares that replicate the pilots. This goal is being tackled through the design of additional dissemination mechanisms of information to producers that do not participate directly in the pilots but can take advantage of the knowledge generated around these experiences. Pilots in implementation, in the key prioritized areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Livestock farming - silvopastoral systems: pilot runs with 250 livestock actors covering 550 hectares (in partnership with CATIE).• Cacao - agroforestry systems: 25 pilot runs with 50 actors in 12.5 ha (in partnership with ICRAF).• Palm - agroforestry systems: 10 pilot runs with 20 actors in 5 ha (in partnership with ICRAF). Pilot runs that are in design process: Cacao: pilot runs in 10 farms with 10 actors in 50 ha, aimed at management of high conservation values and high carbon stocks (in partnership with the Earthworm Foundation).	The project has 183 pilots on 1,896 ha currently under implementation. It should be noted that the definition of pilots has been adjusted to make the count stricter (just considering as pilots the prototype farms which incorporate many good practices at the same time), therefore, there is an apparent "reduction" in this report with respect to the previous period. Thus, to date, 1,669 producers in the project's target landscape have been learning from the experiences of these pilots. The pilots being implemented in the key prioritized areas are as follows: -Livestock - silvopastoral systems: 11 pilots covering 488 ha (in partnership

			<p>private sector support to producers</p>	<p>Palm: 400 pilot runs with 400 actors in 800 ha carrying out appropriate agricultural practices within the international RSPO Certification for Small Producers' framework of principles and criteria (in partnership with COCEPU); and pilot runs in 10 farms with 10 actors in 50 ha, aimed at managing high conservation values and high carbon stocks (in partnership with the Earthworm Foundation).</p>	<p>with CATIE). It should be noted that the definition of the area covered by the livestock pilots has been clarified, which is why the number of pilots and hectares reported this year is lower than in the previous year.</p> <p>-Cocoa - agroforestry systems: 22 pilots on 16.54 ha (in partnership with ICRAF) and one organic fertilizer plant on 30 ha (in partnership with the Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná).</p> <p>-Oil Palm - agroforestry systems: 10 pilots with 20 stakeholders on a total of 5.8 ha together (in partnership with ICRAF). In addition, comprehensive farm plans are being developed under the High Carbon Stocks and High Conservation Value (HCS/HCV) approach in 355.72 ha, which identify areas of high value for forest cover conservation.</p> <p>The previous report also mentioned the design of pilots for good agricultural practices for RSPO certification in oil palm. For the present report, the implementation of these pilots has begun on 1000 ha.</p> <p>In addition, the design has been completed and the implementation of the following pilots will begin in the</p>
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					<p>second half of 2022:</p> <p>Cocoa: 10 farms with 10 stakeholders on 50 ha, aimed at managing high conservation values and high carbon stocks (in partnership with the Earthworms Foundation).</p> <p>As reported in the previous period, we are still working on the design of mechanisms to disseminate the experiences for their scaling up in other areas. To this end, it is expected that the pilots mature to be demonstrable. It is expected that this process can begin next year.</p>																						
3. Reduction in the rate of forest cover loss in the target area, by forest type	<p>No conversion of forests to annual crops, cocoa, palm and pasture, mid-2017 to mid-2023:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Type of forest</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>99,060</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With logging</td> <td>89,791</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>30,893</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>219,744</td> </tr> </table>	Type of forest		Primary	99,060	With logging	89,791	Secondary	30,893	Total	219,744	<p>Avoided conversion of forest to annual crops, cocoa, palm and pasture:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Type of forest</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With felling</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> </table>	Type of forest		Primary	10,000	With felling	10,000	<p>ConAvoided conversion of forest to annual crops, cocoa, palm and pasture, mid-2017 to mid-2023:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Type of forest</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>22,592</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With logging</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Type of forest		Primary	22,592	With logging		<p>Due to the pandemic, project activities are delayed. For this reason, it was not possible to measure the reduction in the loss of forest cover in the target area, as a direct result of the project implementation. Nonetheless, the project elaborates reports about the deforestation in the target area, which show that since 2000, there has been an average loss of 25,000 hectares yearly. However, in 2020, the forest loss has increased to 28,746 hectares. It is important to highlight that the increase in deforestation in the project landscape is due to an increase of illegal activities: coca cultivation, land trafficking, illegal mining, and organized crime. These deforestation drivers were not visible during project design, therefore project strategies were not designed to address them. However, since 2021 the improvement of control, surveillance and sanction capacities at the local level has been included as part of the project strategies through the strengthening of the Forestry and Wildlife Management Units of Padre Abad and Puerto Inca and the Regional Control and Surveillance Platforms of Huanuco and</p>	<p>130% progress</p> <p>To measure progress on this target, current deforestation figures have been calculated and compared to projected deforestation figures in a without-project scenario, which were developed at the time of project design.</p> <p>According to data reported by the National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation (Programa Nacional de</p>
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		00	19,6	Ucayali.	<p>Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación del Cambio Climático-PNCBMCC, according to its acronym in Spanish) from 2018 (from the second quarter) to 2020 (latest figures available from official Geobosques source), total deforestation in the project landscape amounts to 35,011 ha, of which 15,162 hectares correspond to primary forest, 13,771 ha to logged forest, and 6,079 ha to secondary forest.</p> <p>The projected hectares for the same period of total deforestation in the project landscape (without project scenario) are 97,969 ha, of which 45,477 ha correspond to primary forest, 41,264 hectares to logged forest and 11,227 ha to secondary forest.</p> <p>As a result of the above, the avoided deforestation in the scenario with project for the 2018-2020 period amounts to 62,958 hectares.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary forest: 30,315 hectares - Forest with logging: 27,494 ha - Secondary forest: 5 149 ha
		Secondary	27		
		0 2,00	Secondary		
			6,17		
		Total	9		
		00 22,0	Total		
			48,3		
			98		

					<p>The total figures show 130% compliance with the target (48,398 ha of avoided deforestation).</p> <p>However, it should be noted that the figures projected at the time of project design predicted a scenario with higher deforestation figures than those that have actually occurred, this happened because the deforestation decreased before the project start, but this data was not available when the projection calculations were made (deforestation data has a 2 year lag to be publicly available). All this resulted in the project impact in avoided deforestation looking higher, showing the outstanding current positive results for this indicator.</p> <p>Although the actual deforestation figure is lower than projected, it has been increasing over the last few years. It is important to note that much of the deforestation in the project landscape is due to an increase in illegal activities: coca cultivation, land trafficking, illegal mining and organized crime. These drivers of deforestation were not visible during project design, therefore project strategies were not designed to address them. However, since 2021, improving control, monitoring and sanction capacities at the local level through the strengthening of the Forestry and</p>
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					Wildlife Management Units of the provinces of Padre Abad and Puerto Inca and the Regional Control and Monitoring Boards of Huánuco and Ucayali has been included as part of the project strategies.
4. Net avoided emissions in the target area as a result of avoided deforestation and degradation, and improved management of production systems	No carbon balance during the project period: 58,687,336 tCO ₂ eq net GHG loss (based on EX-ACT)	Net emissions avoided thanks to the project: 7,000,000 tCO ₂ eq	Net emissions avoided thanks to the project: 15,796,553 tCO ₂ (based on EX-ACT)	Due to the pandemic, project activities are delayed. For this reason, it was not possible to measure the reduction in the loss of forest cover in the target area, as a direct result of the project implementation. For the next year, the mechanism to measure avoided CO ₂ emissions will be based on data from the Forest Conservation National Program (PNCB in Spanish) which uses satellite images. This data and data from other sources are used as input for the Ex-Act software, which will help determine the net Co ₂ -eq emissions in the next few years.	The net emissions avoided from the project amount to 22,862,497 tCO ₂ eq, which is equivalent to 145% of the established target. This calculation was made by comparing the without-project and with-project scenarios as follows: - For the scenario without the project, the calculation elaborated in the design stage of the project and which has been collected in the additional Annex, section N of the Prodoc was used. This calculation includes land use change projections, from primary forest, secondary forest and forest with logging to permanent crops, annual crops, pastures, among other land use changes. The projection used data from 2017 to mid-2023, which was adjusted to fit the effective period of the project. - The scenario with the project, which uses actual deforestation data from 2018 to 2020, the year until official data is available from MINAM's geoserver, and projected data from 2021 to the end of the project (March 2024).

					<p>It should be noted that, as indicated in indicator 3, the actual deforestation figures are lower than those projected at the beginning of the project, which has resulted in tCO₂eq emissions based on the actual data being lower than the emissions calculated at the beginning of the project, which in turn were based on the deforestation projections at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>This has had a significant influence on the positive result of the calculation of total avoided emissions, i.e., it can be seen that there was a reduction in emissions of tCO₂eq in the project landscape.</p> <p>The Ex-Act software was used to calculate the avoided emissions of tCO₂eq, which helps to determine the net emissions of tCO₂eq.</p>
5. Number of people (by gender and ethnicity) deriving net livelihood benefits from the implementation of sustainable forms of production and resource	To be confirmed through household surveys and focus groups. In the prioritized area, the number of farmers or producers is approx. 16,100 (2012) and the number of indigenous people is 5,000 (2015)	- 2,000 small producers - 300 members of indigenous communities	Increased levels of livelihood benefits through the application of practices that contribute to environmental sustainability	Due to covid, the project has recently started the support to 2,820 indigenous and non-indigenous producers (considering their families, the benefits would reach 6000 people), which will show, in the following reports, impacts on livelihoods generated by the implementation of sustainable ways of production and resource management.	<p>In process.</p> <p>Technical assistance is currently being provided to 1,669 cocoa, oil palm and livestock producers through pilot projects to incorporate good agricultural practices, including silvopastoral and agroforestry practices and practices related to sustainable certifications, among others. The technical assistance to the producers has an impact on them</p>

management			and landscape stability, in: - 6,000 small producers - 700 members of indigenous communities		and their families, which will improve their quality of life thanks to the project's activities. By the third quarter of 2022, technical assistance is expected to begin for 1,500 additional producers in these value chains and at least 700 members of native communities. The measurement of this indicator (improvements in the quality of life thanks to the application of sustainable production and resource management) will be carried out in the last semester of the project.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 1					
Component 1:					
Improved policy planning and governance to reduce deforestation and improve sustainability of production					
Description of	Baseline Level	Midterm	End of project	Level at 30 June 2021	Cumulative progress since project

Indicator		target level	target level		start
6. Number of land management instruments developed and aligned that include the landscape sustainability, resilience and inclusiveness approach	Intermediate level zoning completed No forest zoning No microzoning to date 10 indigenous life plans Regional, social and sectoral development plans mention environmental issues, but do not specifically establish a comprehensive approach to the management of productive landscapes	- 1 regional development plan - 7 local development plans covering the entire project area. - 2 sectoral development plans - 65,000 ha with microzoning - 8 additional indigenous life plans	- 2 regional development plans - 10 local development plans that cover the entire project area. - 2 sectoral development plans - 100,000 ha with microzoning with focus on prioritized localities. - 12 additional indigenous life plans	During the last year, progress regarding this indicator has been limited mainly because planning processes based on multi-stakeholder dialogue require interaction spaces among local actors, which was difficult to implement due to the Covid-19 context, connectivity constraints, as well as limited access to Internet services. However, diverse planning and governance tools show a global progress of 36%. In this sense, it was possible to conclude the elaboration of the Cocoa National Action Plan, pending only the formal approval by the government. The detailed progress is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa National Plan 95% • Palm National Plan 40% • Forest Zoning of Puerto Inca province 63% • PDRC Huanuco 35% • PDRC Ucayali 30% • Community Life Plans (PdV) in 12 indigenous communities 21% • Microzoning 10% • PDLC at province (Puerto Inca) and district levels (Yuyapichis, Codo del Pozuzo, Neshuya, Curimana and Irazola) 0% <p>Although the pandemic context still continues, through permanent dialogue with counterparts, mechanisms have been designed to conclude pending processes during the first half of 2022 (2 PDRC, 6 PDLC, 9 Life Plans, Puerto Inca Forest Zoning)</p> <p>This progress is explained as follows:</p>	During the last year, progress on this indicator has improved due to the lifting of pandemic restrictions, having achieved different processes based on multi-stakeholder dialogue, reaching an overall progress of 66%. As of June 30, 2022, the following planning instruments have been updated (incorporating a sustainability approach): At the regional level (2 PDRCs): 100%. - Concerted Regional Development Plan (PDRC) of Huanuco and Ucayali (in the process of approval by CEPLAN), At the provincial and district level (5 PDLCs elaborated and in process of approval by CEPLAN): - 1 Concerted Local Development Plan (PDLC) for Puerto Inca province - 4 District Concerted Development Plans (PDLC) for Yuyapichis, Codo

			<p>02 Concerted Regional Development Plans (PDRC) for Ucayali and Huánuco</p> <p>The 02 PDRC update processes reported in the previous PIR are still ongoing.</p> <p>Aimed at integrating a sustainable land use and management approach into the PDRCs, MINAM, with the project's technical assistance, prepared a guide called "Instructions for mainstreaming environmental issues in the Concerted Regional Development Plans".</p> <p>The project also prepared a guide to promote participation and empowerment of traditionally marginalized groups within regional planning processes, especially aimed at indigenous peoples and women.</p> <p>Both tools have been shared with the Regional Governments and are being used for updating their PDRC.</p> <p>In Ucayali, Phase 1 achieved 80% progress. In Huánuco, this phase has been concluded. CEPLAN's approval has been obtained to begin Phase 2. In Ucayali, 16 district-level workshops and 3 provincial workshops have been held so far.</p> <p>In Huánuco, in addition to the 11 province-level workshops reported in the previous PIR, at least 4 meetings have been held specifically with the federations representing local indigenous people (FECONAPIA, FENACOKA, UNAY and FECONAYA), allowing the incorporation of their vision and challenges in Phase 1 of Huanuco's PDRC.</p> <p>(06) Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC)</p> <p>Like the PDRCs, PDLCs are prepared in accordance with Guidelines provided by the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN). Aimed at mainstreaming a sustainable land use and management approach into the PDLCs, MINAM, with project's technical assistance, prepared a guide called "Instructions for</p>	<p>del Pozuzo, Neshuya and Irazola</p> <p>At the sectoral level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 National Cocoa and Chocolate Plan (in process of approval by Supreme Decree). <p>At the community level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 Community Life Plans (PdV) for the Huacamayo, Santa Isabel, Shambo Porvenir and Santa Clara de Uchunya communities. <p>The other planning instruments show the following progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 District PDLCs: Curimaná, Von Humboldt, Honoria, Tournavista - 10% progress and will be concluded in IV quarter 2022. - 1 Management tool for livestock farming in the tropics that incorporates sustainability criteria: 15% progress and will be completed in the first half of 2023. - Life Plans in 6 indigenous communities: 80% progress and will be completed in III quarter 2022. - Life Plans in 2 indigenous communities: 10% progress and will
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			<p>mainstreaming environmental issues in the Concerted Local Development Plans</p> <p>PDLC preparation is on-going for Puerto Inca Province (Huánuco) and the districts of Yuyapichis (Huánuco), Codo del Pozuzo (Huánuco), Irazola (Ucayali), Neshuya (Ucayali) and Curimaná (Ucayali).</p> <p>It is to highlight that PDLC elaboration for these provinces and districts will incorporate findings and recommendations from the study: "Evaluation of the social and economic impact caused by COVID 19 among Indigenous Communities and cocoa, palm and livestock producers of the provinces of Padre Abad and Puerto Inca and the district of Nueva Requena". This analysis provides relevant recommendations regarding a sustainable economic recovery in a post-pandemic scenario.</p> <p>Community Life Plans (PdV)</p> <p>In previous years, through a participatory process involving organizations representing those indigenous communities that inhabit the project's intervention landscape, 12 communities were selected as recipients of technical assistance to be provided by the project.</p> <p>However, due to the pandemic, and via prior coordination with the federations, such activities were rescheduled until the second quarter of 2021.</p> <p>Still, the capacity of these federations was strengthened through technical assistance provided by the project team, financial resources and equipment, allowing them to become valid and effective interlocutors vis-a-vis government actors improving care for their communities.</p> <p>This experience led us to rethink our strategy regarding how to provide technical support to communities when developing their life plans. Indeed, it had initially been agreed with the federations that the project would facilitate technical assistance through external consultants. After an assessment of the federations' capacities, however, it was jointly decided to let federations, through Grants,</p>	<p>be completed in the fourth quarter of 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry zoning in the province of Puerto Inca: 80% progress and the zoning proposal with all its required studies will be completed in December 2022: - Microzoning 12.5% progress and expected to be concluded in I semester 2023. <p>This progress is explained in detail as follows:</p> <p>2 Concerted Regional Development Plans (PDRC) for Ucayali and Huanuco.</p> <p>Both regions (Ucayali and Huánuco) have concluded the updating of their PDRCs, which incorporated the territorial approach and the mainstreaming of environmental issues. These planning instruments are currently in the process of being approved by CEPLAN.</p> <p>According to the PDRC Guide approved by the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), the PDRC is prepared in three phases: Phase I: comprehensive knowledge of the reality, Phase II: identification</p>
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			<p>provide technical support to the communities for developing their life plans.</p> <p>As the Grant is a tool for capacity building of recipient organizations, the project in a joint effort with the federations has designed the guide for elaborating life plans and a training program addressed to the federations` and communities' technical teams. It should be noted that the training program is being carried out by the project team and is the result of a joint effort with the JDI Project - Stage 2, which also plans to provide technical support for the development of life plans in 45 communities.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2021, Grants have been signed with 04 federations and 9 community life plans are expected to be ready by December 2021.</p> <p>Forest Zoning (ZF) of Puerto Inca</p> <p>Technical assistance to the Regional Government of Huánuco has continued regarding forest zoning of Puerto Inca (1,021 million hectares representing 47% of the total landscape covered by the project). As of June 2020, 4 of the 6 required studies had been completed. During the first quarter of 2021, activities regarding the 2 pending studies have begun (best land use capacity and forest studies). In addition, during the second semester of 2021, the plan for having indigenous people participate in the forest zoning process will be implemented, in coordination with the Regional Government of Huánuco and the indigenous federations of Puerto Inca.</p> <p>It should be noted that the 2 pending studies, as well as implementation of the indigenous people participation plan were originally scheduled for 2020. However, since these 3 activities require intensive field-work, they had to be postponed due to the health emergency.</p> <p>Within this context, forest zoning of Puerto Inca is scheduled to be concluded by first semester 2022.</p> <p>In addition to the project's efforts, FZ in Ucayali is being supported by the JDI-Stage 2 Project, a process that should also come to</p>	<p>of the desired future, and Phase III: development of coordinated policies and plans. All three phases have been completed during the current period.</p> <p>Both Regional Governments received technical support from the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and CEPLAN, as well as support from the project, to ensure a territorial approach and the mainstreaming of environmental issues in these planning instruments.</p> <p>Likewise, in the last year, the participation and empowerment of indigenous peoples and women in regional planning processes has been strengthened, and they are receiving training to participate in these processes.</p> <p>(9) Concerted local development plans (PDLC)</p> <p>As of June 30, 2022, the province of Puerto Inca and the districts of Yuyapichis, Codo del Pozuzo, Irazola and Neshuya (which began preparing their instruments in the second half of 2021) have completed the preparation of their PDLCs (Phase I, Phase II and Phase III), which are in the process of being reviewed by CEPLAN.</p>
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			<p>fruition by first semester 2022.</p> <p>Microzoning</p> <p>Regarding microzoning, the signing of a Responsible Party Agreement with the Earthworm Foundation is in process, with whom the methodology (and its subsequent implementation) regarding the microzoning process for the districts of Neshuya and Codo del Pozuzo (390 thousand ha) shall be drafted. Microzoning will be carried out following a High carbon stocks approach (HCSA), identifying social and biodiversity values (High Carbon Stocks and High Conservation Values -HCS and HCV) as to determine the areas to be protected and the areas with potential for development, at the landscape and farm level. Applying this approach includes a series of steps such as the identification and verification of HCS / HCV areas and development and application of management plans, an instrument that promotes conservation, protection, and management of these areas, at different scales (communal, farm and others). These actions are being discussed with the Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huánuco.</p> <p>National Plan for the sustainable development of the cocoa and chocolate chain</p> <p>By June 2021, the elaboration of the National Plan for cocoa and chocolate value chain was concluded. The formal government approval is in progress.</p> <p>The diagnosis stage was concluded in June 2020. The Multi-stakeholder Working Group created for the elaboration of the Plan in September 2020 (Ministerial Resolution N ° 212-2020-MINAGRI), comprised of different actors from the public and private sectors, civil society and international cooperation, created a Work Plan including drafting of the National Plan.</p> <p>The Plan's main challenge lies in the promotion of ecosystem services and conservation of biodiversity resources, with an agroforestry production systems approach (carbon capture, pollination services, soil conservation, etc.). An important tool used to address this challenge is a Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) of</p>	<p>The districts of Curimaná, Alexander Von Humboldt, Honoria and Tournavista began preparing their PDLCs in the second quarter of this year and are currently in Phase I of the process and are expected to complete their plans in the fourth quarter of 2022. With respect to the previous PIR, the aforementioned 4 districts have been added with a view to continue advancing towards the fulfillment of the goal of indicator 1, which is 80% of the territory with better planning and governance frameworks.</p> <p>The final version of the "Evaluation of the social and economic impact of COVID 19 on Indigenous Peoples", mentioned in the previous PIR, is still pending completion; however, its preliminary findings served as input in the formulation of the aforementioned plans.</p> <p>(02) Sector Development Plans</p> <p>National Plan for the sustainable development of the cocoa and chocolate chain.</p> <p>As reported in the previous PIR , in June 2021, the participatory stage of the preparation of the National Plan for the cocoa and chocolate value</p>
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			<p>the cocoa value chain, a study prepared with project support and input from multiple stakeholders.</p> <p>National Instrument for the sustainable development of oil palm</p> <p>Since July 2020, the project has been providing technical support to MIDAGRI to produce a solid national instrument. The project has thus contributed to date with the following studies, for the diagnosis stage: a) Root cause analysis of the oil palm value chain in Peru; b) Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) of the oil palm value chain in Peru; c) A Diagnosis for the Palm Sector in Peru.</p> <p>After that, through the Ministerial Resolution No. 0120-2021-MIDAGRI, the Multi-stakeholder Working Group was created and tasked with producing the document called "Management Instrument for the Sustainable Development of Oil Palm in Peru, 2021 - 2031" . However, the project has suggested MIDAGRI update the Resolution so that public sector representatives from other Ministries, Regional Governments from palm producing areas, organized civil society and indigenous people representatives are also included. As of this writing, such Ministerial Resolution remains under review.</p> <p>Regarding the national RSPO standards interpretation process, JUNPALMA (who is called to request the RSPO) decided not to and informed us about its decision in November 2020.</p> <p>Sustainable livestock farming in the tropics</p> <p>Additionally to the processes supported, the project is working on a set of recommendations for sustainable livestock farming in tropics. During 2020, as a result of a dialogue process between national and subnational public sector reps and livestock producers, a root cause analysis was produced, led by MIDAGRI, in order to obtain a better understanding of the complexity of the problems behind livestock farming in the Peruvian Amazon. In coordination with MIDAGRI and with technical support from CATIE, several</p>	<p>chain was completed.</p> <p>Between August and October 2021, additional inputs received from members of the Multisectoral Working Group (MWG) were incorporated.</p> <p>In January 2022, the MWG agreed to declare the process of preparing the Plan concluded and entrusted MIDAGRI with its formal approval. In this process, the project provides technical support in the estimation of the Plan's budget and monitoring instruments, among others.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2022, the Plan proposal is at MIDAGRI's legal advisory office for the preparation of the draft Supreme Decree.</p> <p>National Instrument for Sustainable Oil Palm Development</p> <p>In the fourth quarter of 2021, MINAM informed MIDAGRI that technical assistance for the project was suspended. This is due to the lack of adequate conditions for the formation of the Multi-stakeholder and Multi-level Working Group for this purpose.</p> <p>Sustainable Livestock in the Tropics</p>
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				<p>workshops are being organized, all aimed at drafting solutions to the problems identified, categorized around three axes: i) institutionality and governance, ii) sustainable production and innovation and iii) business and commercial management. Technical recommendations resulting from this process, in which actors from the public and private sectors, academia, research centers and civil society participate, will be incorporated into an implementation plan that addresses the challenges livestock farmers face in the Peruvian Amazon, as a contribution to the National Plan for Livestock Development 2017 - 2027. This process is expected to conclude during 2021.</p>	<p>In coordination with MIDAGRI and with technical support from CATIE, multi-stakeholder workshops were held over the last 12 months to develop solutions to problems related to livestock farming in the tropics in three areas: i) institutional and governance, ii) sustainable production and innovation, and iii) business and trade management. As a result of the above, the study: "Technical Recommendations for the promotion of sustainable livestock farming in the Peruvian Amazon. A proposal based on participatory co-designs for decision making" was prepared.</p> <p>This has served to raise awareness among stakeholders about the importance of developing a Management Instrument for livestock farming in the Peruvian tropics with environmental sustainability criteria. In June 2022, and under the leadership of MIDAGRI, it was agreed to initiate a multi-stakeholder dialogue process in 6 regions of the country for the development of the aforementioned instrument. During the second half of 2022, the diagnostic phase will be carried out, which includes the preparation of two key studies: "Characterization of the cattle ranching and meat industry value chain in the Peruvian Amazon" and "Focused analysis of scenarios for the cattle ranching chain in the</p>
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					<p>tropics". The formulation phase will be carried out in the first semester of 2023.</p> <p>Community Life Plans</p> <p>As reported in the previous PIR, the elaboration of Life Plans, through the Grants mechanism, is carried out by the Indigenous Federations representing Native Communities (CCNN). Initially, 12 CCNNs were selected, however, the work was not continued with 2 of them, one due to internal community problems and the other due to problems between the community and its Federation.</p> <p>As previously reported, the project has signed grants with 4 Federations (Feconaya, Feconapia, Feconau and Unay) and provides direct technical assistance to one more Federation (Fenacoca). The project provides technical support to the Federations through training sessions aimed at offering tools for the preparation of the Life Plans.</p> <p>By the end of June 2022, the Life Plans of 4 communities (Santa Isabel, Huacamayo, Shambo Porvenir and Santa Clara de Uchunya) had been completed.</p>
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					<p>Another 6 communities have advanced to the planning phase and are expected to conclude the Life Plans and their validation between July and August 2022.</p> <p>Finally, during July 2022, work will begin with 2 new communities, which are expected to complete their Life Plans in the third quarter of 2022.</p> <p>Although 9 Life Plans were expected to be completed in December 2021, restrictions on entry to the communities (communal decisions) resulting from the increase in Covid cases in the last quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022 delayed the process.</p> <p>Forest Zoning (FZ) of Puerto Inca</p> <p>Support has continued to be provided to the Regional Government of Huánuco for the forest zoning of Puerto Inca (1.02 million hectares representing 47% of the total landscape covered by the project).</p> <p>By the end of June 2022, the 4 studies conducted and reported in the previous PIR (physiographic, physiognomic, agroforestry and dynamics of the population centers) have been formally approved by</p>
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					<p>SERFOR. In addition, field work has been completed for two additional studies, Soil study and classification of land by its capacity for major use (Estudio de suelos y clasificación de tierra por su capacidad de uso mayor- CTCUM, according to its acronym in Spanish) and the Forestry Study. Also, at SERFOR's request, the Critical Habitats study has been initiated, which according to the FZ Methodological Guide is optional.</p> <p>As this process is highly participatory, during 2022, the "Plan for capacity building and socialization" has continued to be implemented with the broad involvement of the Indigenous Federations and local governments (17 training and socialization events/meetings held).</p> <p>In this context, the forest zoning of Puerto Inca is scheduled to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2022.</p> <p>Microzoning</p> <p>A Responsible Party Agreement was signed with the Earthworm Foundation in the fourth quarter of 2021. During Q1 2022, meetings were held with national and subnational stakeholders for their involvement in the microzoning. In the districts of Neshuya and Codo del Pozuzo (390,000 hectares). The</p>
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					microzoning will be carried out starting in the second semester of 2022 according to the methodological process established by MINAM as the governing body. It should be noted that as part of the microzoning, the studies on High Carbon Stocks and High Conservation Values (HCS and HCV) that the Earthworm Foundation has conducted for Neshuya are expected to be used (with another source of cooperation) and is conducting for Codo del Pozuzo in the framework of the Responsible Party Agreement signed with the project.
7. Degree of implementation of sectoral action plans formulated by multi-stakeholder platforms (public and private sector)	N/A	2 sectoral action plans achieve at least 25% of environmental sustainability targets	2 sectoral action plans achieve at least 50% of environmental sustainability targets	<p>This indicator measures progress in the implementation of sustainability goals in two sector plans: coffee and cocoa. By June 2021, only the Coffee Plan is under implementation and shows a progress of 24%.</p> <p>Recently, the formulation of the Cocoa Plan has been concluded, thus measurement of its implementation will begin once it is formally approved.</p> <p>More details about the progress are explained in the following lines: National Action Plan for the coffee sector</p> <p>The Permanent Multi-stakeholder Coffee Commission was created in February 2021, as the leading forum in charge of monitoring implementation of the National Coffee Action Plan. To date, progress as reported by leading actors in the sector regarding the implementation of the Coffee Plan has been collected and systematized, an effort that will be complemented with actions</p>	<p>This indicator measures progress in the implementation of sustainability goals in two sectoral plans: coffee and cocoa. As of June 2022, both plans are under implementation, showing 43% and 18% progress, respectively.</p> <p>More details on progress are explained in the following lines: Peruvian National Coffee Action Plan. The Permanent Multisectoral Coffee Commission (called the National Executive Coffee Council), in charge</p>

				<p>carried out by the Commission, and which will serve to identify gaps and validate priorities, as well as articulate efforts and investments.</p> <p>Leading actors (MIDAGRI, among others) were supported by the project for developing 7 regional coffee agendas, aligned with the National Coffee Plan, pursuing Plan`s implementation, and connecting sustainable development efforts from the regions with the national level.</p> <p>In coordination with the Swiss Cooperation Agency, SECO, the goal is to support the sector's governance strengthening, as well as to reach the private sector by optimizing and articulating sustainable investments, all within the framework of the national coffee plan.</p>	<p>of monitoring the implementation of the National Coffee Action Plan, is building a functional structure for the prioritization of the Plan's actions and decision making.</p> <p>The actions prioritized by the National Executive Coffee Council for the implementation of the Plan are the following: a) design of the strategy for the promotion of internal coffee consumption b) dialogue process for the revision and improvement of the Peruvian Coffee Brand, processes in which the project provides advice.</p> <p>Likewise, the project accompanied leading regional actors from the public and private sectors in the elaboration of 3 regional coffee agendas in addition to the 7 reported in the previous PIR, making a total of 10. As explained, these agendas are aligned with the National Coffee Plan and will contribute to its effective implementation from the regions. An important milestone for the successful implementation of the National Coffee Plan was the presentation of the progress of its implementation at Expocafé (November 2021) where the validity of the Plan as a guiding instrument for the sustainable development of the value chain was emphasized.</p>
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					<p>National Plan for the Development of the Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain 2020-2030</p> <p>Although the Plan is in the process of being approved by Supreme Decree, its implementation has begun through two tasks:</p> <p>a) Multi-year budget planning and programming: with the cooperation of PPS and Proforest; a consultancy has been initiated to estimate the Plan's financing gaps and propose actions in this regard.</p> <p>b) Process of building the governance model for the effective implementation of the Plan: this process has begun with a series of sessions called "Let's Talk about Governance", the objectives of which were, first, to standardize concepts regarding what governance, governability and institutionality mean and, second, to learn about national and international experiences with governance and institutionality frameworks. The experiences of the National Committee of the Cocoa Chain of Honduras, FEDECACAO and FEDECAFE of Colombia, and the Swiss Sustainable Cocoa platform, among others, were shared. With these inputs, the decentralized process of building the governance model will begin (second half of 2022) with the support of the GCP global</p>
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					team.
8. Level of direct participation of different stakeholder groups (including women and indigenous people) in participatory structures at regional and local levels where sustainable, integrated and inclusive management of landscapes is decided	<p>Governing body of the process - National: 5: ZF, Cocoa Plan, Coffee Plan</p> <p>3: PDRC, PDLC Sub-national public entities: 5: PDRC, PDLC, ZF</p> <p>2: Coffee Plan, Cocoa Plan</p> <p>Organized producers: 2: Coffee Plan, Cocoa Plan</p> <p>1: PDRC, PDLC</p> <p>Indigenous Organizations: 2: Life plans (national and local OOII)</p> <p>1: PDRC, PDLC, ZF, Cocoa plan, Coffee plan</p> <p>Women's organizations: 3: Coffee plan</p> <p>1: PDRC, PDLC, ZF, Cocoa plan</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Governing body of the process - National: 5: PDRC, PDLC, ZF, Cocoa Plan, Coffee Plan</p> <p>Sub-national public entities: 5: PDRC, PDLC, ZF</p> <p>4: Cocoa plan, Coffee plan</p> <p>Organized producers: 4: PDCR, PDLC, Coffee plan, Cocoa plan</p> <p>Indigenous Organizations: 5: Life plans (local OOII)</p> <p>4: PDRC, PDLC, Cocoa Plan, Coffee Plan</p>	<p>Participation levels in key processes have increased by 42% with regards baseline data.</p> <p>The project defined this indicator as follows:</p> <p>This indicator captures participation level and quality of different target groups, especially women and indigenous people in participatory processes at local, regional, and national levels. This is being monitored in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sector Plans (cocoa, and palm oil) 2. Regional and Local Development Plans 3. Community Life Plans 4. Forest Zoning <p>For each of mentioned processes, key stakeholders have been identified (producers, women associations, and indigenous organizations).</p> <p>To measure participation of each actor, the project has defined 5 scales as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1: Prioritized actors are invited and attend. • Level 2: Actors are well informed and / or with strengthened capacities regarding participation. • Level 3: Prioritized actors are approached and channel their opinions and proposals on a specific topic. • Level 4: Prioritized actors participate in decision-making processes, ensuring that policies, plans or programs incorporate at least one measure that benefits the group they represent. • Level 5: prioritized actors assume a leadership and responsibility position regarding the new processes. 	<p>Through the qualitative analysis referred to in the previous report, the results for the present period are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national public entities that lead these processes, as well as the regional authorities responsible for the implementation of these processes, in their majority can be classified as participation level 5, that is, they lead the processes and assume responsibilities, and are therefore at the target level. However, in one of the processes supported (National Coffee Action Plan), the main national public entity in charge of the process remains at level 3, as in the previous year. The project will keep giving technical support for the strengthening of the Coffee Executive National Board to promote the implementation of the Coffee National Action Plan, although political will is needed for the active participation of the public entities for this objective. - The organizations representing indigenous peoples are also at level 5 when it comes to communal planning processes. However, their level of participation in territorial and national planning processes remains at level 1, reaching level 3 in the Concerted

		<p>3: ZF, Life plans (national OOI)</p> <p>Women's organization s: 4: PDRC, PDLC</p> <p>3: ZF, Coffee plan, Cocoa plan</p>	<p>Through a qualitative analysis (observation, interviews) the level of participation at the beginning of the process has been defined as well as the target level of participation. The project focuses its efforts through strategies to promote the target level of participation of each actor and, based on qualitative analysis (observation, interviews), it reports the improvement in the levels of participation.</p> <p>As a result of such analysis, the following was observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National public entities leading these processes, as well as the regional authorities responsible for the implementation of these processes, can be categorized as participation level 5, that is, they lead the processes and assume responsibility. Indigenous People representative organizations are also on level 5 when it comes to communal planning processes. However, their level of participation regarding territorial and national planning processes remains at level 2. Producer associations show a participation level of 4 when working on national processes but a participation level of 1 when on territorial processes. Women participation shows there is still work to be done. Indeed, participation in all processes is no higher than level 1 or 2. 	<p>Regional Development Plans (PDRC). This level of participation has not changed in the last year. The project will keep training indigenous peoples organizations to encourage them and to have an informed participation in the mentioned PDRC process. Additionally, the project is promoting the incorporation of guidelines for the involvement of indigenous peoples in the forest monitoring actions of the Regional Roundtable for Forest and Wildlife Control and Surveillance (Mesa Regional de Control y Vigilancia-MRCVFFS Huánuco).</p> <p>- Producer associations show a participation level of 3 when working in national processes, but a participation level of 1 when it comes to territorial processes. The project is strengthening the producer associations in internal management processes to be ready for external participation in territorial and national processes.</p> <p>- Women's participation shows that there is still work to be done. In fact, participation in all processes is not higher than level 1, with the exception of the National Coffee Plan which reaches level 3. The project will start to give advisory to women's organizations in the landscape and the results will be commented on in the next reports.</p>
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<p>9. Multiple stakeholders have better capacities for sustainable landscape management</p>	<p>Institutional capacities are weak</p> <p>CAR/CAM are not active or not fulfilling their function.</p> <p>The specific capacities of each institution will be assessed at the beginning of the project</p>	<p>The capacities of 40 actors are in the process of being strengthened</p>	<p>At least 60 public and private actors at the national, regional and local levels have improved capacities for sustainable landscape management, including these ministries, regional and local governments of the Amazon basin, natural resources authorities, CAR, CAM, native communities, producer organizations, technical support entities and academic institutions.</p>	<p>20 stakeholders have improved their capacities: 14 in communication for development related to sustainable development, 6 indigenous federations in micro grant project management and methodologies for elaborating life plans.</p> <p>The Training Program "Agents of Change and Communications for a Sustainable Management of the Territory" was developed together with the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. Training was designed to be carried out online and was adapted to the needs of each group, namely officials representing regional and local governments, technicians and professionals from decentralized State agencies, indigenous federations, and members representing producer cooperatives. The Training Program aimed to strengthen capacities and help apply communication strategies and tools that contribute to raise awareness, disseminate, link and influence others around sustainable landscape management in the Amazonian provinces of Huánuco and Ucayali.</p> <p>As a final assignment, participants were required to present a communications strategy and plan applicable to their work, making use of the tools and techniques learned during the course. As a direct result of the training, it is worth mentioning MINAM (DGERN) has applied the methodology taught during the course in order to kickstart a participatory process with the objective of designing and implementing a communication strategy within the framework of the Ucayali Regional Conservation System; and specific communication plans for the Regional Conservation Areas of Ucayali and Huánuco; and setting up a working group comprised of officials from these Regional Governments who took the course, and other professionals from partner institutions. This effort is being supported by the project towards drafting and monitoring the comms strategy and plans.</p> <p>Landing Page: https://programa.pucp.edu.pe/ppsamazonia/ https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>As part of the Capacity Building Plan mentioned in the previous report, from the beginning of the project to date, 68 institutional actors represented by 183 people (114 men, 69 women) have improved their capacities for sustainable landscape management. Therefore, the goal has been met, although the project will continue to strengthen the capacity of key actors in the target landscape.</p> <p>It should be noted that for this PIR the definition of stakeholders has been adjusted, considering that one institution is equal to one stakeholder, except in the case of Regional Governments, where each area represents a key stakeholder.</p> <p>The following trainings have been carried out:</p> <p>a) "Agents of Change and Communications for a Sustainable Management of the Territory" Training Program in alliance with the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú: 19 people representing 17 actors were trained in the first semester 2021. The objective of the training program was to strengthen</p>
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			<p>The capacities focused on each institution will be specified and the measures will be defined through a scorecard that will be prepared at the beginning of the project</p>	<p>2021/tender-puentes-para-llegar-a-la-poblacion-amazonica.html</p> <p>As a result of capacity building efforts among indigenous federations, these will lead the processes for elaborating the community life plans.</p> <p>Additionally, the project prepared a capacity building strategy addressed to local stakeholders, whose implementation is delayed due to COVID-19 social distance measures and limited connectivity and access to Internet in the project's intervention area.</p> <p>The Capacity Building Plan includes following: Group 1: Regional / local government (public officials in charge of formulation / implementation of planning instruments) - 60 actors (includes CAR / CAM members) - Public management: Module I: Nature-based solutions for Biodiversity Management and Ecosystem Services; Module II: Environmental Economic Assessment; Module III: Public Management in the territory (Sub Module: Strategic Planning, Sub Module: Budget for Results, Sub Module: Territorial Planning); Module IV: Compensation Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services; Module V: Resource Mobilization Mechanisms - Public Investment: Module I: Nature-based Solutions for Biodiversity Management and Ecosystem Services; Module II: General Framework of Invierte.pe in the environment sector; Module III: Sectorial tools and criteria for investments in natural infrastructure; Module IV: Identification of Projects; Module V: Project Formulation; Module VI: Project Evaluation - Control and Surveillance</p> <p>Group 2: indigenous organizations - 6 actors - Project management (to manage / apply to grants) - Methodology for preparing Life Plans. - Community monitoring and surveillance. - For active and informed participation in PDRC / PDLC - Formulation of projects from public or private sources.</p> <p>Group 3: women - 10 actors - Capacity Building Program addressed to indigenous and non-indigenous women leaders (strengthening of women's organizations)</p>	<p>capacities and help apply communication strategies and tools that contribute to raising awareness, disseminating, linking and influencing others around sustainable landscape management in the Amazonian provinces of Huánuco and Ucayali. During the period covered by this report, the trained professionals and technicians have actively participated in updating the project's Communications Strategy.</p> <p>b) Capacity building of the Indigenous Federations: 23 indigenous leaders and technicians representing 5 Indigenous Federations have been trained between the second semester of 2021 and the first semester of 2022, in the methodology for the elaboration of Life Plans, resulting in the elaboration of 11 Life Plans (4 concluded, 7 in process). Likewise, 10 indigenous leaders and technicians representing 5 Indigenous Federations have been trained in the technical and administrative management of the grants subscribed with the project, with the objective of strengthening their capacities for the management of cooperation projects.</p> <p>c) Public Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Context of Climate Change for the</p>
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				<p>Group 4: Public and private agents of change of the project landscape - 10 actors - communication for development course.</p>	<p>Sustainable Management of Territory: 39 officials of the subnational governments of the project's intervention area, representing 19 stakeholders, are being trained in this area. The training program is carried out in partnership with the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and consists of 5 modules, 120 teaching hours, which began in March 2022 (March 28) and will culminate in August 2022 (August 8, 2022). To graduate from the course, participants must present and approve a proposal for improvement or innovation for the management they represent.</p> <p>d) Public Investment in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Context of Climate change for the Sustainable Management of Territory: 39 officials from subnational governments in the project's area of intervention, representing 18 stakeholders, are being trained in this area. The training program is carried out in partnership with the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and consists of 06 modules, 120 teaching hours, which began in March 2022 (March 24) and will culminate in August 2022 (August 8). In order to graduate from the course, participants must submit and approve a project profile proposal that is applicable to the office they</p>
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					<p>represent.</p> <p>e) Capacity Building for Forestry Zoning: 46 people representing 19 institutional stakeholders have been trained as part of the Puerto Inca Forestry Zoning Technical Team that includes the Regional Government and Local Governments (Honoría, Yuyapichis, Puerto Inca, Tournavista and Codo de Pozuzo) SERFOR, ATFFS Huánuco, ATFFS Puerto Inca, FECONAPIA). This team has been strengthened through 4 trainings in the process of elaborating thematic studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration of the study of Population Center Dynamics. - Elaboration of the Physiognomic map - Elaboration of the Current Land Use Study with Emphasis on Agroforestry Systems. - Elaboration of the Physiographic map <p>f) Control and Surveillance Roundtable: As part of the Regional Roundtable for Forest and Wildlife Control and Surveillance (Mesa Regional de Control y Vigilancia Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre-MRCVFFS, according to its acronym</p>
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					<p>in Spanish) capacity building, two workshops were held for its member entities, training 10 stakeholders, including the GORE Huánuco (Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Huánuco, Regional Natural Resources Management and 3 ATFFS), Forest and Wildlife Resources Supervision Agency (Organismo de Supervisión de los Recursos Forestales y de Fauna Silvestre OSINFOR), National Service of Protected Natural Areas (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas- SERNANP), National Tax Authority (Superintendencia de Administración Tributaria SUNAT), National Police of Peru (Policia Nacional del Peru- PNP) and Joint Command of the Armed Forces (Comando Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas- CCFFAA):</p> <p>- Workshop on administrative sanctioning procedure in forestry and wildlife matters and supervision in forestry matters (21 participants).</p> <p>- Workshop on environmental crimes of the Prosecutor's Office, Police and Joint Command (17 participants).</p> <p>It should be noted that the institutional actors trained have</p>
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					participated in more than one capacity building activity, which has been taken into account in counting the progress of the goal, eliminating duplication in the count.
10. Implementation of transparent processes for zoning-based land use change approvals	<p>The TUPA of Ucayali and Huánuco does not include the approval process for land use change.</p> <p>Authorities are not fully aware of the process and their competences, which leads to illegal deforestation, especially in large areas</p>	The TUPA of Ucayali and Huánuco includes the approval process for the change of land use	<p>Minam, Minagri, Serfor, ARRFs, ATFFS have tools, procedures and capacity to properly apply the land use change approval process, which reduces the risk of illegal (or wrongly approved) change</p>	<p>To achieve this goal, Serfor has elaborated 2 instruments "Guidelines for granting authorizations related to land use change for agricultural purposes, in public lands" and "Guidelines for Preparing a Technical Study on Microzoning", which need to be approved to be incorporated at TUPA of Huanuco and Ucayali.</p> <p>In parallel, for ensuring the implementation of transparent processes when approving land use changes, it is necessary to strengthen control and surveillance capacities at territorial level. Therefore, the project is working with the Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huánuco in strengthening: a) the Forest and Wildlife Management Units for the provinces of Puerto Inca (Huánuco) and Padre Abad (Ucayali); and, b) the Regional Control and Surveillance Groups (Mesas Regionales) of Ucayali and Huánuco.</p> <p>Both capacity building processes are also coordinated with SERFOR and the National Forest Conservation Program.</p>	<p>As reported in the previous PIR, to achieve this objective, SERFOR must formally approve two documents: "Guidelines for granting authorizations related to land use changes for agricultural purposes on public lands" and "Guidelines for the Preparation of a Technical Study on Microzoning". To date, both documents are still under review by SERFOR.</p> <p>The project continues to support the strengthening of the Forestry and Wildlife Management Units in the provinces of Puerto Inca (Huánuco) and Padre Abad (Ucayali). As of June 2022, a roadmap for their strengthening was developed, including their coordination with the management, administration and control of forest and wildlife resources.</p> <p>As part of these actions, technical assistance is being provided to the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authority (Autoridad Regional</p>

					Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre ARFFS) of the Regional Government of Huanuco in the process of programming and formulating its Multiannual Budget 2023-2025 and formulating its Additional Demand for Fiscal Year 2022, linked to Budget Program 0130. This will result in the Region having resources to exercise its control and surveillance functions.
11. % of unauthorized land use changes detected with monitoring systems that have an effective institutional response	<p>Forestry infractions between 2010 and 2016: Ucayali (197); Huánuco (330)</p> <p>Source: http://www.serfor.gob.pe/centro-de-informacion/registros-nacionales/registro-nacional-de-infractores</p> <p>To be defined at the beginning of the project by Serfor, Osinfor and regional governments</p>	10% increase over the base percentage	30% increase over the base percentage	Further progress on this indicator is directly linked to the previous indicator. The project is currently strengthening the enforcement capacities of the Regional Government of Ucayali and Huanuco. Indeed, during this Report period, the regional platform for control and surveillance has been created in Huanuco. The Ucayali's platform is currently operating with the JDI project support.	<p>Additional progress on this indicator is directly related to the previous indicator.</p> <p>Regarding land use change monitoring and effective institutional response, work is being done to strengthen Huánuco's regional control and surveillance committees and community monitoring.</p> <p>The Regional Roundtable for Forest and Wildlife Control and Surveillance of Huanuco (Mesa Regional de Control y Vigilancia Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre- MRCVFFS de Huanuco, according to its acronym in Spanish) was established with the participation of representatives from its eleven (11) member entities. As of June 2022, it was agreed to validate the proposal for its conformation and its Regulations, and to propose that it be formalized through a Regional Ordinance of the Regional Government of Huanuco. The</p>

					<p>following actions were also agreed upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine flows for the attention of forest complaints in Huánuco. - Elaboration of the Capacity Building Plan for members of the MRCVFFS Huánuco. - Preliminary presentation of cases of forest heritage damage in Huánuco, based on information provided by MRCVFFS Huánuco member entities. <p>In addition, the following documents are in the process of being prepared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for the involvement of indigenous peoples in the actions of the MRCVFFS Huánuco, which should be socialized with the indigenous peoples of Huánuco. - Communication Strategy for the MRCVFFS Huánuco, which is currently in the input stage. <p>Regarding community monitoring actions, together with the Indigenous Federations and as part of the implementation of the Life Plans, a Work Plan has been defined to strengthen the control and surveillance capacities of 12 native communities, 5 Local Federations and 3 Regional Organizations.</p>
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					Thus, between July 2022 and December 2023, after the process of formation and training of the communal Surveillance Committees, at least 4 monitoring activities will be carried out in each community (48 in total). These reports will be sent to the National Indigenous Organizations, the Forestry Managers (or whoever takes their place) of the Regions and the Regional Control and Surveillance Boards to act in cases of unauthorized deforestation / land use change.
12. Amount of public funds at national and regional levels committed and disbursed in support of sustainable landscape management, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and sustainable agricultural models	Regional and local governments in the area have investment projects for productive chains worth USD 49 million, of which USD 33 million have yet to be executed	In the Amazon in general: USD 100 million committed USD 4 million disbursed	In the Amazon in general: USD 200 million committed USD 12 million disbursed	<p>Even though, currently it is still not possible to report an amount of public funds leveraged to the sustainable management of the Amazon, the project has been working with the modification of the budgetary programs of the environment sector (PP 144) and of the agriculture sector (PP 121), as a strategy for public entities in the Amazon regions to invest the allocated budget with environmental sustainability criteria.</p> <p>This work requires a broad political will, and due to the political instability of the country, the process is slow, but the expected results could lead us to over-fulfillment of the goal.</p> <p>At the regional level, in coordination with the BIOFIN project, the portfolio of public investment projects in Ucayali and Huanuco that could contribute to the sustainable management of the territory has been identified.</p> <p>Within this context, support has been provided to the Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority, achieving the viability of a Public Investment Project to carry out land use planning for the entire region (project amount: USD 1.65 million).</p> <p>In addition, as of the IV quarter of 2021, technical assistance will be</p>	<p>Although it is not yet possible to report the amount of public funds leveraged for the sustainable management of the Amazon, the implementation of the strategy to achieve the objective has advanced by 29%. The project has been working with MIDAGRI, SERFOR and MINAM on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequacy of Budget Program 121 (PP 121): "Improvement of the articulation of small agricultural producers to the market", so that public entities in the Amazon regions invest their allocated budget with environmental sustainability criteria. - Adaptation of Budget Program 130 (PP 130): "Competitiveness and sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources", so that public entities in

				<p>provided to Regional and Local Governments with whom the project is working on their PDRC / PDLC and thus achieve proper alignment between these macro planning instruments and both their Institutional Strategic Plans (PEI) and their Annual Operating Plans (POI). This will allow resources to be allocated by these subnational governments in benefit of a sustainable management of the territory.</p>	<p>the Amazon regions increase their budget allocated for forest control and surveillance.</p> <p>- Preparation of a goal related to ecosystem conservation to be presented in the Incentive Program for the improvement of municipal management.</p> <p>Regarding PP 121, it is currently being adapted to the "Directive for the design of Budget Programs in the framework of the Budget by Results approved by MEF No. 0030-2020-EF/50.01"; a process in which the environmental variable will be incorporated. This work requires broad political will, and due to the country's political instability, the process is slow, but the expected results could lead to an overachievement of the goal.</p> <p>In the case of PP 130, under the responsibility of the National Forest and Wildlife Service (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre- SERFOR), the project is giving technical advisory to update the PP 130, which is a budgetary tool that will help public entities to allocate budget to preserve forest, wild vegetation, fauna and the provision of ecosystems goods and services in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>In the case of the ecosystem</p>
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					conservation goal, to date we have a proposed goal, which must be adapted to the new guidelines that the MEF is expected to update in July of this year. This will allow us to provide budgetary incentives to public entities that achieve this goal.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 2					
Component 2:					
Financial mechanisms and market incentives promote sustainable production practices					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2021	Cumulative progress since project start
13. Volume of products marketed in the focused landscapes that meet sustainable production criteria, measured by compliance with sustainability	- Sustainability criteria not yet agreed upon. - 191 farms (1.2% of the total) with organic certification in 2012 (Cenagro)	- 10% of cocoa, oil palm and coffee production in the focused landscape meets the platform criteria.	- 20% of cocoa, oil palm and coffee production in the focused landscape meets the platform criteria.	In order to better define this indicator, the project is currently providing technical assistance to cocoa and palm oil farmers in the project's landscape in obtaining certification: Rainforest Alliance for cocoa and RSPO for palm oil. Both certifications guarantee zero deforestation production, a principle that guides the development of national plans for both crops. As baseline data, no palm oil farmer is RSPO certified and very few cocoa producers have RA certification.	Although the project addresses the livestock, cocoa and oil palm value chains, in the case of livestock, no certification has been identified to encourage farmers to apply more sustainable practices. On the demand side, options or mechanisms that could be generated are being evaluated. In this context, the project's efforts are focused on providing technical assistance to

<p>criteria agreed by sectoral platforms and/or third party certification</p>		<p>- 30% increase in the volume of cocoa, oil palm and coffee with some form of third party certification (e.g. organic, Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, landscapes)</p>	<p>- 50% increase in the volume of cocoa, oil palm and coffee with some form of third party certification (e.g. organic, Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, landscapes)</p>	<p>To start implementing this strategy, 2 key partners have been identified: ECOM and COCEPU. ECOM will provide technical assistance to more than 1000 cocoa farmers (co-financed with project resources) for obtaining RA certification and COCEPU will provide technical support to over 400 small palm oil producers to achieve RSPO certification.</p> <p>It is to highlight that in the project's landscape, there are approx. 2,500 cocoa farmers, and only 50% are legal (1250). For this reason, the goal is to support 625 small producers in their RA certification.</p> <p>In case of palm oil, there are approx. 2,000 producers, of which 50% are legal (1,000). For this reason, the goal is to reach 500 producers with RSPO certification.</p> <p>It is foreseen, that the technical assistance to cocoa and palm oil farmers will be provided in the second semester 2021, and for 2 years, which will allow achieving set goals.</p> <p>In addition, there are various spaces for dialogue, both at the national and sub-national levels, where topics such as the criteria to be considered to achieve a sustainable production of the main commodities (coffee, cocoa, among others) are discussed and agreed upon. At the sub-national level, one of these spaces is the one generated around the development of the Regional Competitiveness and Productivity Plans.</p> <p>The Regional Competitiveness and Productivity Plan is a set of coordinated measures that seek to solve bottlenecks faced by productive chains in the Ucayali region. As part of the process, various production chains have been prioritized, among them: cocoa, banana, oil palm, camu camu, reforestation, aquaculture, timber, etc.</p> <p>Finally, with regards to the space called "Coalition for a sustainable production", technical support has been provided so that the recently launched "Agreement on Cocoa, Forests and Diversity" contributes to the objectives and goals that have been agreed upon in the process of drafting the Plan for the sustainable development</p>	<p>palm and cocoa growers in the target landscape to achieve environmentally sustainable certifications. It is important to note that in the target landscape, coffee production is very limited (about 0.3% of the producers) compared to palm, cocoa and livestock, so the project provides technical assistance to the latter three value chains.</p> <p>For oil palm, priority has been given to RSPO certification for the Small Independent Producer standard, which is aimed at producers with less than 50 hectares of palm. This standard is managed through a phased approach to enable smallholders to achieve compliance over a specified period. The approach includes three stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entry level (Eligibility) - minimum requirements that must be met to enter the certification system. 2. Advancement (Milestone A) - intermediate requirements to be met within 2 years. 3. Full Compliance (Milestone B) - the final requirements to be met within 1 year of meeting Milestone A. <p>Thus, through a grant signed with COCEPU in December 2021, 526 palm growers have been receiving technical assistance in order to</p>
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				<p>of the cocoa and chocolate chain.</p> <p>https://produccionsostenible.org.pe/actualidad/un-acuerdo-para-el-futuro-del-cacao-en-el-peru/</p>	<p>achieve RSPO-PPI certification and it is expected that of the 526 palm growers, 250 will comply with the Eligibility stage (by early 2023) and at least 100 with Milestone A (by the end of 2023).</p> <p>In addition, two additional grants will be signed, one with the Shambillo Valley Palm Growers Association (ASPASH) and the INDOLMASA grassroots association, so that at least 400 more palm growers will receive technical assistance for the same purpose.</p> <p>In the case of cocoa, Rainforest Alliance certification was initially prioritized because it helps farmers increase their productivity and improve their performance with sustainability, among other things. However, when working with cocoa organizations to apply the certification components: i) management, ii) traceability, iii) income and shared responsibility, iv) agriculture, v) social and vi) environment, it became evident that there were many weaknesses and limited management capacity to achieve and maintain certification and its linkage to markets.</p> <p>Therefore, in order to strengthen management capacities and close productive, social and environmental gaps, an agreement will be signed</p>
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					<p>with the Rainforest Alliance in the second half of 2022, so that the organizations can prepare themselves to manage any type of certification in the future. Despite the challenges described above, there are opportunities to promote sustainable certifications. Two organizations with organic and Fair Trade certifications are present in the landscape, the Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros and the Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná. Both organizations are at risk of losing their organic production certificates due to the new regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European parliament on organic/ecological production, which incorporates best practices in terms of environment, climate, biodiversity and conservation of natural resources. As a result, since January 2022, support has been provided to the Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná for capacity building of its partners and the adoption of sustainable practices to maintain their organic certification: fertilization, use of logbooks for recording cocoa data, among others, which will allow an increase in productivity and consequently a higher certified volume.</p> <p>A grant will also be signed with the</p>
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					<p>Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros to increase the exportable supply of certified aromatic cocoa by expanding its social and productive base and identifying new producers (pre-partners) who can develop their technical capabilities and meet the conditions to move towards sustainable organic agriculture, which is part of the three certifications held by the Cooperative: i) European Union organic production, ii) Fair Trade and iii) Fair for Life.</p> <p>Spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogue</p> <p>There are various forums for dialogue, both at the national and subnational levels, where topics such as the criteria to be considered for sustainable production of the main commodities (coffee, cocoa, among others) are discussed and agreed upon. At the subnational level, one of these spaces is generated around the development of Regional Competitiveness and Productivity Plans. The project has been supporting Ucayali in this process.</p> <p>To date, Phase 3 of the formulation of the Plan has been completed, out of the 4 phases foreseen; Phase 4 is subsequent to the preparation of the final document since it is the</p>
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					<p>monitoring of the indicators proposed in the Regional Competitiveness and Productivity Plan of Ucayali. Final adjustments are being made to the final document of the Plan, with the contributions of the actors involved (Technical Team) and the presentation of the final document is estimated for the III quarter of 2022.</p> <p>Finally, it has been decided that the project will no longer provide support to the "Coalition for Sustainable Production" platform due to its low representativeness.</p>
14. Number of viable business plans for sustainable economic activities formulated and implemented	0	Viable business plans implemented for at least 3 sustainable economic activities that benefit men and women	Viable business plans formulated and implemented for at least 3 sustainable economic activities that benefit men and women	<p>To date, the sustainable productive potential of the 28 native communities that inhabit the project's landscape has been mapped.</p> <p>Based on the priorities established by the communities through their Life Plans, Business Plans will be elaborated on 3 focused production chains. Given that the Life Plans will be ready by the end of 2021, it is expected to make progress in this indicator by the first half of 2022.</p>	<p>Under this indicator, business plans will be developed for indigenous communities based on the economic activities prioritized in the Life Plans that are being developed, as well as on activities with potential identified by the communities.</p> <p>Likewise, business plans will be developed to strengthen non-indigenous producer organizations that receive technical assistance from the project to improve their productive practices with environmental sustainability criteria through Component 3.</p> <p>To this end, the methodology</p>

					<p>"Growing with your Business" - CCSN will be used to strengthen producer organizations for 9 months on their entrepreneurial skills, deepening their understanding of the challenges and opportunities of supply and demand, identifying markets and finally developing and implementing their business plans.</p> <p>This methodology has been used to prepare 8 business plans, which will be completed in the first quarter of 2023. This work is being carried out with 2 livestock organizations, 2 cocoa organizations of non-indigenous producers (one of them women), 2 cocoa organizations of indigenous producers, 1 ecotourism organization (CCNN Yamino) and 1 craftswomen's organization (CCNN Yamino). It should be noted that in the case of the indigenous producers' organizations, the business plans will be aligned with their Life Plans</p>
15. Volume of credit, incentives and insurance, by number of farmers and area of coverage, disbursed for the benefit of sustainable	To be determined at project initiation (there are two REDD projects targeting the project area, but no conditional direct transfers)	USD 15 million in the Peruvian Amazon as a whole; number of farmers and gender breakdown to be determined	USD 40 million in the Peruvian Amazon as a whole; number of farmers and gender breakdown to be determined	<p>The project is working on 4 strategies to pursue this goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green loans through microfinance entities - Assisted credit addressed to organized producers. - Financial inclusion of small producers and native communities without access to the formal financial system. - Public funds and credits that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria (Agroideas, AgroPeru, Procompite-agro) 	<p>The project succeeded in promoting the granting of USD 1.7 million in credit to a cocoa cooperative. The project's progress in four strategies to achieve this goal was as follows:</p> <p>Green loans through microfinance institutions.</p> <p>As reported in the previous PIR,</p>

<p>resource management practices or subject to environmental sustainability criteria</p>		<p>at the start of the project</p>	<p>at the beginning of the project</p>	<p>Green loans through microfinance entities</p> <p>Green financial products for coffee, cocoa, and palm oil have been designed, which include inputs from involved stakeholders at national and regional levels. It was planned to implement a pilot initiative with these products in the project landscape, but due to the pandemic this activity has been delayed. Mainly because the microfinance entities expressed their decision to focus this year on those productive sectors where they have a greater presence and on their current clients, thus postponing green loans for the agriculture sector until 2022.</p> <p>In the case of coffee, a final NAMA Café Peru project proposal was submitted in June 2020. However, the donor, the NAMA Facility, did not approve the proposal. Together with MIDAGRI and MINAM, the decision has been made to apply again to this fund, taking notice of the opportunities for improvement highlighted by the NAMA Facility. The proposal has thus been updated, incorporating new actors and making the adjustments required to address the recommendations made by the donor.</p> <p>A concept note was presented in May 2021, it is currently under evaluation by the NAMA Facility. The proposed model aims to provide green credits to 10,000 coffee producers. One of the relevant changes made to the proposal is the inclusion of COFIDE, as the entity responsible for the project's finances, considering that one of the donor's observations stated the project lacked government participation. It should be noted that COFIDE is a second-tier development bank, owned by the Peruvian State.</p> <p>-Assisted credit addressed to organized producers</p> <p>Through a Responsible Party Agreement signed with Root Capital in December 2020, the internal management capacities of 5 cocoa producer organizations are being strengthened, thus improving their profile as potential borrowers, and promoting their access to credits estimated at approx. \$ 500,000. In February 2021 organizations were approached (through their senior management) and during March and April the diagnostic stage for each of the cooperatives</p>	<p>green financial products have been designed for coffee, cocoa and oil palm, including input from national and regional stakeholders. It was planned to implement a pilot initiative with these products in the project landscape, but due to the pandemic, microfinance institutions expressed their decision to focus on those productive sectors where they have a greater presence and on their current clients, thus postponing green loans for the agricultural sector. This condition is still in place today.</p> <p>Assisted credit for organized producers</p> <p>Through a Responsible Party Agreement signed with Root Capital in December 2020, the internal management capacities of 5 cocoa producer organizations have been strengthened, thus improving their profile as potential borrowers and promoting their access to credit. To date, after the respective credit evaluation, which considers socio-environmental aspects, \$1.7 million has been disbursed to one participating organization (Alto Huallaga Cooperative), which has 124 female and 238 male organic producers.</p> <p>Financial inclusion of small producers</p>
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			<p>was completed.</p> <p>This stage involving business diagnosis consists of evaluating, in a participatory and inclusive way, various aspects regarding each organization (economic and financial management, commercial management, production, others). A set of indicators were analyzed, allowing for an assessment of each organization's overall performance, while categorizing their trajectory and development.</p> <p>Financial inclusion of small producers and native communities</p> <p>In December 2020 a Grant was signed with CEDRO (Center for Information and Education for the prevention of drug abuse) in order to make a diagnosis and situational analysis of the economic and financial dynamics of targeted areas, with the objective of identifying gaps and recommendations for financial inclusion. The study is focused on indigenous communities (Huánuco, San Martín and Ucayali areas) and agricultural producers in the coffee, cocoa, oil palm and livestock farming production chains (prioritized areas in Huánuco and Ucayali). It also seeks to identify financial services available, to promote financial inclusion of each target population.</p> <p>-Public funds and credits that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria (Agroideas, AgroPeru, Procompite-agro)</p> <p>Between July 2020 and April 2021, technical assistance has been provided to MIDAGRI, in order to insert environmental sustainability criteria into its funds and financing programs, thus promoting the development of a deforestation-free agriculture, and the conservation of ecosystems. Throughout this process, normative and operational rules binding MIDAGRI's funds and financing programs were analyzed; together with various offices within MIDAGRI and MINAM, environmental sustainability criteria were drafted as to be incorporated into the different financial Instruments. Then a prioritization matrix was applied, and priority was assigned to the following: Agroperú, Agroideas and Procompite-Agro. A roadmap was then prepared in order to apply the environmental sustainability criteria to the prioritized funds.</p>	<p>and native communities</p> <p>As part of the implementation of the recommendations of the study on "Diagnosis and situational analysis of the economic and financial dynamics of the targeted areas" conducted by CEDRO through an agreement signed in December 2020, work has begun with COFIDE to create 20 UNICAS (Credit and Savings Unions) in the project intervention area (10 in Puerto Inca and 10 in Padre Abad and Nueva Requena).</p> <p>Public funds and credits that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria (Agroideas, AgroPeru, Procompite-agro).</p> <p>As reported in the previous PIR, between July 2020 and April 2021, technical assistance was provided to MIDAGRI, in order to insert environmental sustainability criteria in its funds and financing programs, thus promoting the development of deforestation-free agriculture and ecosystem conservation (AgroPerú, Agroideas and Procompite-Agro.).</p> <p>However, due to the change of government and the constant changes of officials in MIDAGRI and its staff, it has not been possible to make any further progress. It is</p>
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				Funds that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria, in Amazon regions (Ucayali, Huánuco, San Martín, Cajamarca and Amazonas) are estimated at around USD 12.5 million per year, assuming activities are carried out as detailed in the roadmap for each prioritized fund (Fondo Agroperú, Agroideas and PROCOMPITE Agro). In this context, during 2021 the project will work with the regions of Ucayali, Huánuco and San Martín so that these sources of financing implement the proposed roadmap.	<p>expected to resume the implementation processes of the pilot for the application of funds with sustainability criteria in the second half of 2022 in at least one of the regions where the project operates.</p> <p>Finally, in order to achieve the ambitious results proposed, the possibility of putting together a green financing proposal for various commodities in the Amazon is being explored together with COFIDE.</p>
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 3					
Component 3:					
Installed technical capacity to rehabilitate and sustain ecosystem services in prioritized landscapes					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2021	Cumulative progress since project start
16. Number of stakeholders learning about sustainable management	0	Demonstration of pilot experiences (including experiences)	Demonstration of pilot experiences (including experiences)	The first step to advance on this indicator is the implementation of pilot demonstration plots. To date 285 pilot activities are underway involving 320 producers covering 567.5 ha; and additional 420 pilot runs involving 420 producers and 900 ha are being designed (in sum 740 producers).	Reached 1,317 actors, including producers, technical assistance providers and other actors with capacity for replication and/or dissemination, who are learning from

practices and their benefits through the pilots		developed by women) for 500 actors with the potential to replicate and/or disseminate them	developed by women) for 1,500 actors with the potential to replicate and/or disseminate them	<p>The implementation of the pilots will be completed during 2021-2022. The 1,500 producers who will benefit from the dissemination of knowledge based on the pilot experiences have been identified and will begin learning in 2022, through the field school methodology. This indicator runs through partners. Indeed, in December 2020 agreements with following institutions were signed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CATIE for silvopastoral systems. • ICRAF for cocoa and palm agroforestry systems. <p>Additionally, new signing processes are underway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COCEPU for palm. • ECOM for cocoa. • EARTHWORM for cocoa and palm. <p>It is important to highlight that this indicator implies a strong field work which has been slowed down by the pandemic.</p> <p>More details about the indicator progress is explained as follows:</p> <p>To focus the technical assistance of the project, 3 value chains (cocoa, palm and livestock) have been defined in 4 NDDs (key targeted zones to promote sustainable practices):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDD 1: Padre Abad, Irazola (Ucayali) • NDD 2: Codo del Pozuzo (Huánuco) • NDD 3: Yuyapichis (Huánuco) • NDD 4: Curimana, Neshuya (Ucayali), Honoria, Tournavista (Huánuco) <p>(Note that these prioritized NDDs have served as guide when prioritizing PDLCs - indicator 6).</p>	<p>sustainable management practices based on the pilots (335 in livestock, 240 in cocoa and 742 in palm in total).</p> <p>Since the end of 2020, the implementation of pilot or demonstration units began through the signing of Responsible Party Agreements and grants. To date, 183 pilots are underway on 1,896 hectares. It should be noted that the number of pilots with respect to the previous report has decreased due to an adjustment in the definition of pilots in order to be stricter in their counting.</p> <p>Pilots are demonstrating best practices to a total of 1,317 actors (941 men and 376 women) through field schools, training workshops and other methodologies.</p> <p>Further details on the progress of the indicator are explained below:</p> <p>Livestock - silvopastoral systems.</p> <p>The Responsible Party Agreement with CATIE, signed at the end of 2020, seeks to promote intensive, sustainable, low carbon and biodiversity-friendly livestock systems. During 2021, packages were designed with different silvopastoral technologies and</p>
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				<p>a) Actions taken</p> <p>Livestock farming - silvopastoral systems</p> <p>In December 2020, a Responsible Party Agreement was signed with CATIE, with the purpose of promoting intensive, sustainable, low-carbon and biodiversity-friendly livestock farming systems. Within the framework of this agreement, technical assistance has begun being provided to 12 livestock farming organizations with which pilot runs are being implemented, reaching 250 livestock farmers and 550 hectares.</p> <p>Due to covid, CATIE's technical team was unable to carry out field activities. However, during the month of May, the process of designing a package with different silvopastoral technologies and participatory management practices began, with inputs from different private and public actors.</p> <p>Upon completion of this process, gradual implementation of the package designed with associated and non-associated livestock producers will continue, as well as training and knowledge transfer through field schools.</p> <p>The livestock farming organizations selected for the implementation of the pilot runs are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Von Humboldt Dairy Producers Association • Federico Basadre highway Dairy producers Association • Las Palmeiras livestock farmers Association • Los Luchadores Nuevo San Juan Agricultural Producers Association • Puerto Inca Ecological Livestock Central Association 	<p>participatory management practices that are being implemented gradually, as well as training and knowledge transfer through field schools. Thus, within the framework of this agreement, 11 prototype farms were set up during this reporting period, from which 335 livestock farmers (270 men and 65 women) are learning and applying these practices.</p> <p>The livestock organizations selected for the implementation of the prototype units are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asociación de productores lecheros de la carretera Federico Basadre • Asociación de productores futuros madereros de Alto Yanayacu • Asociación de productores agropecuarios los luchadores Nuevo San Juan • Empresa comunal de servicios agropecuarios – ECOMUSA unión y trabajo • Asociación agroforestal de la provincia de Puerto Inca • Asociación de ganaderos de Yuyapichis • Asociación de servicios agropecuarios arco iris la colmena • Asociación de ganaderos de Codo del Pozuzo
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yuyapichis Livestock farmers Association • Los Amigos de Pampa Hermosa Agricultural and Livestock Association • Arco Iris La Colmena agricultural services Association • Codo Del Pozuzo Livestock Farmers Association • Pueblo Libre Livestock Farmers Association • Association of agricultural producers Los Emprendedores De Codo del Pozuzo - La Florida • Naomy Livestock Farmers Association - San Juan de Codo <p>Cacao - agroforestry systems</p> <p>The aim is to promote the adoption of sustainable practices and the development of agroforestry systems. In December 2020, a Responsible Party Agreement was signed with ICRAF to develop a participatory design process for a set of innovative technical interventions. Its implementation has been affected by COVID-19 and has been postponed until May 2021. Once the set of technical (practical) interventions has been designed, 25 pilot runs are being implemented involving 50 actors and 12.5 ha.</p> <p>Further, producer organizations are expected to be able to scale up implementation of these demonstrations, through direct financing provided by the project. Prior to implementation, ICRAF will provide training to leading producers from at least 5 cocoa organizations (the same five being assisted by Root Capital) and to technicians responsible for extension services within organizations, municipalities, DEVIDA, and others.</p> <p>The cocoa organizations selected for implementation of the pilot runs are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Committee for the Future Development of Curimaná 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asociación de ganaderos Pueblo Libre • Asociación de productores agropecuarios los emprendedores de Codo del Pozuzo – La Florida • Asociación de productores de leche de von Humboldt – APROLEVOH <p>Cocoa - agroforestry systems</p> <p>Within the framework of the Responsible Party Agreement signed with ICRAF (2020), which aims to promote the adoption of sustainable, biodiversity-friendly cocoa production practices in agroforestry, by small producers, until the first half of 2022, the participatory construction of three generic agroforestry practices with cocoa has been achieved, each with variations in species composition in response to the heterogeneity of the biophysical and socioeconomic conditions and the profiles of the producers. This process involved 98 farmers and professionals (69 men and 29 women) allowing the establishment of 22 diversified models (prototypes) with different learning components (fertilization and biomass management, invasive species and weed management, tree management according to production objectives and complementary objectives). The prototypes have</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alto Huallaga Cooperative • Puerto Inca Cooperative • Cooperativa Agraria Alexander Von Humboldt • Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaoteros de Curimaná - CURICOOP <p>Palm</p> <p>The agreement signed with ICRAF seeks to generate evidence on the innovation potential behind introducing agroforestry practices through the implementation of 10 pilot runs involving 20 actors and 5 ha. Despite the limitations and challenges posed by the pandemic, ICRAF is making progress and is currently working on the methodological design and generation of tools.</p> <p>b) Actions related to the design process</p> <p>Cocoa</p> <p>The design of a protocol, training and pilot runs for 10 farms, 10 actors and 50 ha are scheduled, focused on management of high conservation values and high carbon reserves. This process will be carried out in partnership with the Earthworm Foundation, under a Responsible Party Agreement. Implementation of this Agreement is expected to begin during the third quarter of 2021.</p> <p>Palm</p> <p>During the third quarter of 2021, a Grant is expected to be signed with COCEPU, the Central Committee of Palm Growers of Ucayali, for the implementation of at least 400 pilot runs involving 400 actors covering 800 ha with adequate agricultural practices, oriented to</p>	<p>been implemented in coordination with 4 cocoa organizations and the experience demonstrated to 98 stakeholders (69 men, 29 women).</p> <p>The cocoa organizations selected for the implementation of these pilot units are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera Puerto Inca • Cooperativa Agraria Alexander Von Humboldt • Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera Codo del Pozuzo • Cooperativa Ecológica Agroindustrial de Curimaná <p>In addition, a collaboration agreement was signed with the Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná for capacity building of its members and the adoption of sustainable practices: manuring or fertilization, foliar application, pruning, integrated pest control and the use of logbooks for recording cocoa data in 30 pilot units in which 142 stakeholders (115 men and 27 women) are learning. This agreement aims to improve the installed technical capacity of the organization for the sustainable management of their organic production systems, apply good agronomic practices on their farms and establish deforestation-free production agreements, which will</p>
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				<p>apply the principles and RSPO international certification criteria for small producers.</p> <p>In addition, the design of a protocol, training and pilot runs for 10 farms, 10 actors and 50 ha are foreseen, focused on management of high conservation values and high carbon reserves. This process will be carried out in partnership with the Earthworm Foundation, under a Responsible Party Agreement. Implementation of this Agreement is expected to begin during the third quarter of 2021.</p>	<p>increase productivity and allow for sustainable crop management.</p> <p>Finally, during this reporting period, an agreement was signed with the Earthworm Foundation, which plans to design a protocol, training and pilots for 10 farms, 10 actors and 50 ha, focused on the management of high conservation values and high carbon stocks, with potential for upscaling at the level of the aforementioned cocoa organizations, by the second half of 2022. This work will differentiate natural areas to be conserved from degraded lands that can potentially be developed at the farm level.</p> <p>Oil Palm</p> <p>The agreement signed with ICRAF seeks to generate evidence on the innovation potential behind the introduction of agroforestry practices by implementing 10 pilot units on 5.8 ha. As with cocoa, ICRAF has achieved the participatory construction of four generic agroforestry practices with palm, each with variations in species composition in response to the heterogeneity of biophysical and socioeconomic conditions and farmer profiles. This process involved 69 growers and professionals (53 men and 16 women), allowing the establishment of 10 diversified</p>
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					<p>models (prototypes) with different learning components (fertilization and biomass management, invasive species and weed management, tree management according to production objectives and complementary objectives). The oil palm organization with which we have been working is the Comité Central de Palmicultores de Ucayali (COCEPU) and 5 of its grassroots associations.</p> <p>In addition, through a grant signed with COCEPU in December 2021, technical assistance is provided in good agronomic practices and in the application of the principles and criteria of the RSPO standard for small independent producers. Thus, work is being carried out with 100 pilot units whose objective is for the 100 producers to reach stage II (Milestone A) of RSPO certification. These pilot units are demonstrating the experience to another 526 producers (353 men and 173 women).</p> <p>As part of the agreement signed with the Earthworm Foundation, 10 pilot integrated farm plans (FIPs) covering an area of 355.72 ha are being implemented and 147 stakeholders (81 men and 66 women) are learning from them. The FIPs are instruments for the management of areas of high conservation value and carbon stocks in oil palm farms that are being implemented with COCEPU's</p>
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					technical team and partners.
17. Number of farmers (men and women) in the target area who receive technical and financial support for the implementation of sustainable management practices and who implement business and organizational development plans necessary to make these practices viable and sustainable	In 2012 (Cenagro): -There are 16,120 farmers in the target area. -2,488 male farmers (18.9% of the total) and 531 female farmers (18% of women farmers) received technical training or business advice. -1,961 farmers received financing	- 2,000 farmers receive technical assistance (1,640 men and 360 women) in the implementation of sustainable management practices - 1,000 farmers receive financial support to implement sustainable management practices - 5,000 farmers implement necessary business and organizational development plans	- 4,550 farmers receive technical assistance (3,350 men and 1,200 women) for the implementation of sustainable management practices. - 3,000 farmers receive financial support for the implementation of sustainable management practices - 1,000 farmers implement necessary business and organizational	This indicator is focused on technical assistance, financing support and business plans implementation. The progress in each of them is as follows: Technical assistance: In spite of pandemic effects, 320 cocoa, palm and livestock producers are receiving technical assistance. Additionally, technical assistance for 2000 producers from these value chains is being designed. Credit access for sustainable practice: at least 500 cocoa producers from 5 Cooperatives are being trained by Root Capital to access credit. Additionally, the project is supporting 300 cocoa producers (from 6 Cooperatives) to access public funds from the Procompite mechanism. Entrepreneurial development: through Root Capital, the project is strengthening the management capacities of 5 cocoa Cooperatives (500 producers) The details about the indicator progress can be found in the following lines: a) Farmers receiving Technical Assistance As per the Agreements signed with ICRAF and CATIE, packages and / or practices for the sustainable production of cocoa, palm and livestock are in implementation for 320 cocoa, palm and livestock producers. Additionally, the project is working to provide technical support to 1000 oil palm producers regarding the implementation of good practices that ensure sustainable production following international RSPO certification standards. With JUNPALMA involvement, a potential Responsible Party Agreement is being negotiated with CENIPALMA, a Colombian entity specialized in best practices in palm oil, for the design and implementation of a capacity building program for technical teams and leading producers from	This indicator focuses on technical assistance, financial support and the implementation of business plans. Progress in each of these is as follows: (a) Technical assistance: 1669 (1202 men and 467 women), comprising 323 cocoa producers, 796 palm producers and 550 livestock producers, are receiving technical assistance. In addition, technical assistance is being designed for 1500 additional producers in these value chains and at least 700 families in native communities. b) Access to credit: 1 cocoa organization (Alto Huallaga) composed of 124 women and 238 men producers accessed USD 1.7 million for sustainable practices. c) Business development: In process. Through Root Capital, the project has strengthened the management capacities of 5 cocoa cooperatives (500 producers) by developing business diagnostics, financial management plans, and other advisory services tailored to the organization, in order to improve their

			development plans	<p>organizations present in our target landscape, such as ASPASH and COCEPU.</p> <p>In the case of cocoa, the signing of an agreement with ECOM for the provision of technical assistance to 1000 cocoa producers regarding the application of appropriate agricultural practices is in process, as part of efforts toward implementation of RA / UTZ certification.</p> <p>b) Farmers receive financial aid</p> <p>Cocoa: Under the Responsible Party Agreement with Root Capital, at least 500 farmers are being trained to receive financial assistance for the implementation of good agricultural practices once the training cycle is completed.</p> <p>Moreover, the project is supporting 6 cocoa organizations to access Procompite Fund.</p> <p>It should be noted that once the process of drawing up community life plans is concluded, the number of community members who receive technical assistance, receive financial assistance, and implement business plans will be determined.</p>	<p>business management. Progress in the implementation of business plans will be reported in the next report.</p> <p>Details on the progress of the indicator can be found in the following lines:</p> <p>(a) Farmers receiving technical assistance.</p> <p>According to the Agreements signed with ICRAF, CATIE, COCEPU, EF and CCC (details in indicator 16) packages and/or practices for sustainable production of cocoa, palm and livestock are being implemented for 1669 producers (1202 men and 467 women).</p> <p>In addition, in the third quarter of 2022, a grant will be signed with the Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros to increase the exportable supply of sustainable aromatic cocoa to high-value markets. This grant is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain the consistency of physical and organoleptic quality demanded by the fine chocolate industry. - Strengthen the technical capacities of cocoa producers for the production of sustainable cocoa.
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					<p>- Expand the social base of the cooperative with producers who show interest and vocation for sustainable production and identify with the cooperative management model.</p> <p>Also, during the same period, an agreement is planned to be signed with Rainforest Alliance to provide technical assistance to conventional cocoa producer organizations (the cocoa variety CCN51) for sustainable agriculture that is resilient to climate change and free of deforestation.</p> <p>In oil palm, an agreement is being worked on with Cenipalma to provide technical support to JUNPALMA's partner organizations of small palm oil producers, which, through a participatory approach, will enable the development of technical capacities and the definition of schemes for sustainable productivity.</p> <p>An agreement will also be signed with the Asociación de Palmicultores del Valle de Shambillo to provide technical assistance in good agricultural practices and in the application of the principles and criteria of the RSPO standard for small independent producers.</p> <p>b) Farmers receive financial assistance</p>
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					<p>Cocoa: Under the Responsible Party Agreement with Root Capital, 5 producer organizations have received advice to improve access to financing for the implementation of good agricultural practices once the training cycle is completed, benefiting at least 500 farmers. As a result of this work, one cooperative obtained US\$1.7 million in financing (see indicator 15).</p> <p>The project also supported the preparation of seven business plans with an environmental sustainability approach that will benefit 193 (148 men and 45 women) cocoa and livestock producers (from seven associations) to access public funds from the Procompite mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asociación Agropecuaria de Productores de Cacao de Nuevo Ucayali (16 men and 9 women). - Asociación de Mujeres Chocolateras Chocolate Chocolate Corazón de Nolberth Alto Uruya (9 men and 6 women). - Cooperativa Agraria Alexander Von Humbolt Ltda (26 men and 6 women) - Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaoteros de Codo del Pozuzo (31 men and 5 women) - Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera de San Alejandro (21 men and 10
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					<p>women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaoteros Curimaná - CURICOOP (31 men and 4 women) - Asociación de Ganaderos y Agricultores de Codo del Pozuzo (14 men and 5 women). <p>c) Business development plans</p> <p>With the support of Root Capital, during 2021, the project has strengthened the management capacities of 5 cocoa cooperatives (500 producers). Similarly, during the fourth quarter of 2021 and the first half of 2022, the project has supported 6 cocoa organizations and 1 livestock organization in the preparation of their Business Plans in order to access the Procompite Fund. It should be noted that once the application process for Procompite 2022 is completed in the second half of the year, the number of producers receiving technical assistance, receiving financial assistance and implementing business plans will be determined.</p> <p>In addition, as indicated in indicator 14, using the Growing with his/her business (Creciendo con su Negocio-CCSN) methodology, work has begun with 2 livestock organizations, 2</p>
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					cocoa organizations of non-indigenous producers (one of them women), 2 cocoa organizations of indigenous producers, 1 ecotourism organization (native community Yamino) and 1 craftswomen's organization (native community Yamino) in the preparation of their business plans. Support will also be provided for strategic planning and business development to two oil palm organizations, ASPASH and COCEPU.
18. Number of farmers (of those receiving technical support), by area and gender, who have an increase in their level of productivity per hectare due to the application of the sustainable management practices promoted by the project	<p>The level of productivity of agricultural products is low due to inadequate technology and investment.</p> <p>The baseline productivity level of participating farmers will be determined at the beginning of the project</p>	40% of the supported producers (men and women) apply sustainable practices	25% of supported producers (men and women) increase their productivity by at least 20% (in terms of productivity or profitability)	<p>Progress for this indicator is dependent on progress made on the previous indicator.</p> <p>The project is progressing towards the implementation of the technical assistance to producers, which will allow the increase in productivity as expected.</p> <p>Measurement is expected to begin during the first semester of 2022.</p>	<p>Progress on this indicator depends on the progress made on the previous indicator.</p> <p>The project is progressing towards the implementation of technical assistance to producers, which will increase productivity as expected.</p> <p>Measurement is expected to begin during 2023.</p> <p>Final comment that applies to indicators 16, 17 and 18: Most of the agreements for technical assistance to producers were signed during 2021 (conceived in 2020) and despite the limitations of social distancing and other biosecurity measures required with the pandemic, it was a key year</p>

					<p>for the approach to the actors, methodological design, identification of pilot units, planning and initiation of the implementation of activities.</p> <p>However, it is important to keep in mind that the proposals for improvement and application of good practices to the productive systems addressed by the project are medium to long term, so that in an ideal scenario at least 4 years of field accompaniment are required to see the results of the consolidation of the interventions, their replication and scaling up. This aspect has to do, for example, with the growth time of the forest species; for the installation of silvopastoral or agroforestry systems, the introduction of native forest species in the cattle or cocoa farms is desired, and if in a basic scenario a fast-growing forest species is used, at least 3 to 4 years are needed for the plant to be established and ensure its sustainability. It is important to note that the project design did contemplate this situation, however, the limitations for the field work during 2 years of pandemic have unbalanced the work schedule correctly proposed in the project design.</p>	
19.	Area of	Rehabilitation: 0 ha	Rehabilitatio	Rehabilitatio	Although Covid-19 has slowed down these processes, they are still	In terms of restoration, the project

<p>degraded landscapes subject to restoration and/or conservation in order to rehabilitate ecosystem services with sustainability criteria</p>	<p>Conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 125,000 ha of PA - 25,000 ha of conservation concessions - 128 ha of private conservation areas - 9,000 ha of proposed regional conservation areas 	<p>n: 1,500 ha</p> <p>Conservation: increase of 1,500 ha</p>	<p>n: 4,000 ha</p> <p>Conservation: increase of 4,000 ha</p>	<p>ongoing.</p> <p>About conservation, the project is giving support for the creation of a new regional conservation area "Velo de la novia" which will embrace 16,586 hectares.</p> <p>Regarding restoration, the project has worked on the agreement with CIMA to restore 1500 hectares. Currently, the agreement is under a validation process with indigenous communities.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project is coordinating support for the extension of the private conservation area "Panguana" and support for strengthening management of another conservation area (ACR Codo del Pozuzo).</p> <p>The details about the indicator progress are explained in the following lines:</p> <p>a) Restoration</p> <p>In 2019, an ecological connectivity analysis and implementation of the restoration opportunities assessment methodology (ROAM) in the target landscape was begun.</p> <p>Due to COVID-19 conditions, it was decided to better implement the ROAM methodology through online tools. From then on, priority areas have been identified based on their contribution to the landscape's ecological connectivity. Based on this, and through an Agreement with CIMA Cordillera Azul, which is expected to be signed by the third quarter of 2021, the ecological restoration of 1,500 ha will begin, involving the native communities of Mariscal Cáceres, Santa Rosa de Aguaytía and Yamino. These communities in turn are part of the Cordillera Azul National Park's buffer zone.</p> <p>b) Conservation</p> <p>During 2020-2021, diagnosis of priority areas for the establishment of the ACR in Velo de la Novia sector (Ucayali) was carried out. Evidence of the ACR's technical and legal viability was obtained. A preliminary set of documents were submitted by ARAU to</p>	<p>has been working within the framework of the agreement with CIMA to restore 1,500 hectares, which was signed in the fourth quarter of 2021.</p> <p>In terms of conservation, the project continues to support the creation of a new regional conservation area ACR "Velo de la novia" that will cover 16,586 hectares. The project is currently awaiting SERFOR's inclusion as a fragile ecosystem in order to continue with the creation of the ACR.</p> <p>The project is also supporting the management of another conservation area (ACR Codo del Pozuzo, created in 2021). The project is also supporting the implementation of the protection plan for the Kakataibo North and South Indigenous Reserve.</p> <p>Details on the progress of the indicator are explained in the following lines:</p> <p>(a) Restoration</p> <p>Based on the ecological connectivity analysis conducted in the project's target landscape, priority areas have been identified based on their contribution to the ecological</p>
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			<p>SERNANP, so that the establishment process is officially kickstarted.</p> <p>Additionally, the process of drawing up the Master Plan for the Codo del Pozuzo ACR, which will soon be created, will be co-financed.</p> <p>Finally, collaboration with the head of the Private Conservation Area (ACP) Panguana (Yuyapichis, Huánuco) is in the works, to recover part of the area and expand the conservation area. This initiative contributes to safeguarding the buffer zone that protects the El Sira Communal Reserve.</p> <p>These initiatives will be complemented by conservation and / or restoration agreements to be signed with agricultural producers and native communities that will receive technical assistance from the project.</p>	<p>connectivity of the landscape. Based on this, and through an agreement with CIMA Cordillera Azul, signed in the fourth semester of 2021, the process of ecological restoration of 1,500 ha began, involving the native communities of Mariscal Caceres, Santa Rosa de Aguaytia and Yamino, which in turn are part of the buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park.</p> <p>In addition to the connectivity analysis, a spatial analysis is being carried out to identify areas of high conservation value and carbon stocks (HCSA) and importance as crossing points to favor connectivity, in order to restore approximately 2,000 hectares in oil palm production systems. Restoration options will be defined upon obtaining the results of the spatial analysis. One of the main inputs for this analysis is the obtaining of polygons, a process that is expected to be completed during the third quarter of 2022, as well as the definition of restoration areas and options.</p> <p>b) Conservation</p> <p>During 2020-2021 the diagnosis of priority areas for the establishment of</p>
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					<p>the ACR in the Velo de la Novia sector (Ucayali) was carried out. Evidence of the technical and legal feasibility of the ACR was obtained. ARAU submitted a preliminary set of documents to SERNANP so that the establishment process could officially begin. However, SERNANP noted that the ACR proposal overlaps with a permanent production forest and that the overlap needed to be resolved before moving to the next stage. Also, during the process, it became evident that the proposed area was not considered a fragile ecosystem, and so, with the support of the competent national authority, SERFOR, the inclusion process is being carried out, which is expected to be completed in 2022 and thus be able to continue with the establishment process.</p> <p>In addition, technical assistance is being provided through a consultancy to the Natural Resources Management of GOREHCO in the preparation of the master plan for the Codo del Pozuzo ACR, created in 2021. This process is expected to be completed in the second half of 2022.</p> <p>Likewise, support is being provided to the Ministry of Culture in the implementation of the Protection Plan for the North and South Kakataibo Indigenous Reserve. Coordination</p>
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					<p>began in the first quarter of 2022, and a work plan has been established that will be implemented in the following months. In particular, the project will support the building, implementation and commissioning of 1 forest control and surveillance station.</p> <p>These initiatives will be complemented with conservation and/or restoration agreements that will be signed with agricultural producers and native communities that receive technical assistance from the project.</p>
20. Number of institutions receiving publications and communication products that seek to improve knowledge and sustainable management practices of the Amazon landscape	0	40 institutions	100 institutions	<p>More than 50 stakeholders have received communications materials elaborated by the project.</p> <p>The monitoring system has been updated and it has started to be used to measure indicators progress.</p> <p>The details about the indicator progress are explained in the following lines:</p> <p>The progress made during 2020 has been systematized onto a virtual platform (landing page), launched together with the first issue of the electronic bulletin "El Amazónico", reaching more than 380 stakeholders.</p> <p>Landing Page:</p>	<p>This indicator target was achieved: 132 institutions received publications and communication products aimed at improving knowledge and practices for the sustainable management of the Amazon landscape.</p> <p>In the last year, two spaces were created for the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, in addition to audiovisual material with an intercultural focus to reinforce the impact of various ongoing project activities.</p> <p>Communications</p>

			<p>https://paisajesproductivos.mobirisesite.com/</p> <p>Likewise, 2 virtual spaces were set up in order to promote exchange of experiences at the regional level (among ASL country projects) and at the local and national level (between different indigenous organizations):</p> <p>a) Governance in times of COVID-19 - Contributions made by the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) to collective solutions for a sustainable and inclusive recovery in the Amazon. Support was provided regarding preparation and participation of an indigenous representative from one of the federations, benefitted with a Grant awarded by the project.</p> <p>b) Towards the recovery of our Amazon region. Exchange of experiences regarding responses to COVID -19, a workshop co-organized with the DCI-Stage 2 project, fostered an exchange between the 8 indigenous organizations and federations assisted during the pandemic, with a view to strengthening their governance and capacity to respond to emergencies and contribute to their economic recovery.</p> <p>The Training Program mentioned under indicator 9 was implemented, reaching and training 19 representatives of organizations within the project's area of influence on the strategic use of communication tools to promote sustainable management of territories.</p> <p>A communications manual has been prepared for field operations, aimed to assist the project's strategic partners, such as Root Capital, CATIE, ICRAF, etc. so that communication efforts are aligned.</p> <p>Likewise, communicational support materials have been prepared to be used by MINAM and Ucayali Regional Government in their stands at the 2020 virtual coffee and cocoa fairs. Finally, joint press releases with partner entities and similar projects have continued to be drafted and published, as to raise awareness about caring for the environment and value nature.</p>	<p>Progress was systematized and testimonies were collected from close to 20 partners and counterparts through the electronic newsletter and landing page “El Amazónico”, the second issue of which was shared with 132 key institutions.</p> <p>Link: https://paisajesproductivos.mobirisesite.com/</p> <p>The project provided opportunities for the exchange of experiences and lessons learned. The first was carried out among implementation partners working on the adoption of sustainable practices in cocoa, oil palm and livestock in order to promote better inter-institutional coordination and synergies, and to unify messages aligned with project goals. The brigades that have been accompanying 12 native communities in the construction of their life plans also exchanged ideas to evaluate the instrument, its practical usefulness, cost-effectiveness and scope.</p> <p>As part of this process, audiovisual material in the native language (Shipibo) was co-produced with indigenous organizations to promote a common understanding of the Life Plans for the construction of a shared</p>
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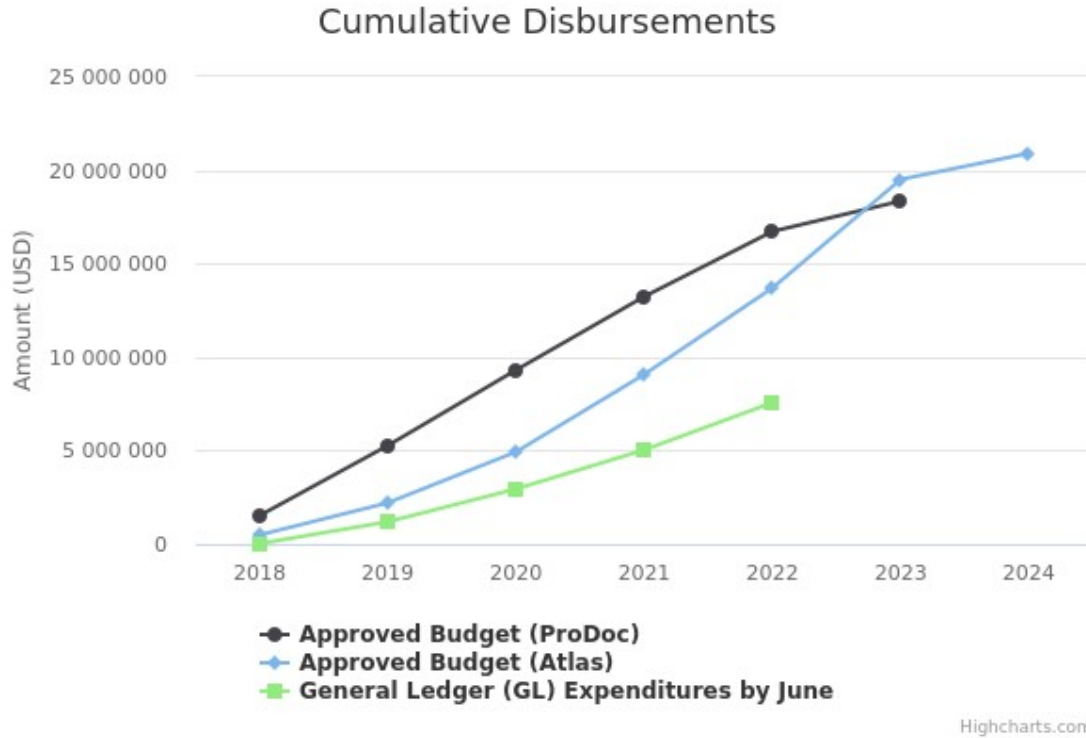
			<p>Monitoring & Evaluation</p> <p>An update of the monitoring system of the project was done, to clarify indicators definitions, and instruments to be used to collect data. The system will display the data in panels using Power Bi, linked to ArGIS, which helps track changes, results and their impact. Data has also been shared for inclusion in the ASL Annual Report.</p> <p>In the following months more instruments will be updated to monitor different processes inside the project, such as farmer technical assistance and indigenous federations support.</p> <p>Steering Committee Minutes</p> <p>The Steering Committee has held two meetings in this period: in August 2020 and March 2021. During the latter, the project's annual work plan (year 2021) was approved. Both meetings had relevant information related to financial and technical progress of the project.</p>	<p>development vision according to their needs.</p> <p>Likewise, based on an intercultural approach, radio microprograms and audiovisual material in three native languages (Shipibo, Ashaninka, and Kakataibo) were produced with GOREU and support was given to local radio broadcasts to open spaces for participation and inclusion of vulnerable populations in the process of updating the PDRC in Ucayali. In Huánuco, communication products are being jointly developed to support the socialization of the recently concluded PDRC.</p> <p>In addition, in 2021, the visibility of the joint work carried out by the PPS project with its counterparts, MINAM and MIDAGRI, was reinforced. Support was provided for MINAM's participation in the Cocoa and Chocolate 2021 Fair, and a session was held with MIDAGRI and cooperation partners, where the participatory formulation of the National Development Plan for the Cocoa-Chocolate value chain was presented (video on the vision and objectives of the plan), as well as facilitating the dissemination of the results of technical studies relevant to the sector (note and TSA study clip).</p>
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					<p>In response to Midterm Project Evaluation recommendation 12, a space was created with counterparts and implementing partners to build a Collaborative Plan (2022- I quarter 2024), to coordinate and articulate joint initiatives and give greater visibility to the project.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>The project monitoring system was launched and updated to clarify the definitions of the indicators and the instruments to be used for data collection.</p> <p>The new reporting format for Responsible Parties has been implemented, with improvements for monitoring the results of the activities carried out, as well as improvements in cross-cutting issues, lessons learned, risks, among others.</p> <p>New simplified monitoring formats are being developed for the grants awarded by the project to Indigenous Federations, to collect relevant information on the implementation of the grants and facilitate their reporting.</p>
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					<p>In terms of planning, the system map of land use change dynamics is being prepared, which identifies in a participatory manner the variables that explain deforestation in the PPS project's target landscape and how they relate to each other. This analysis will enable opportunities for improvement of the project's implementation strategy to be identified.</p> <p>Progress reports were prepared for UNDP (1 report) and the Ministry of Environment (4 reports), the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation APCI (1 report), ASL (2 reports).</p> <p>Regarding evaluation issues, a Mid-term Review of the project was carried out in 2022, which made 16 recommendations to strengthen project management. As a result of these recommendations, a Management Response was prepared, which proposes measures to address them. It should be noted that both documents have been reviewed and approved by the Project's Steering Committee. To date, the measures proposed in 15 of the 16 recommendations of the MTR Management Response Plan have been initiated and will be completed in the second half of 2022 and where applicable the implementation will be permanent.</p>
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					<p>Steering Committee Minutes</p> <p>Due to the political instability in the country both at the national level and in the Regions of Ucayali and Huanuco where there has been a change of Governor, the Project Steering Committee has not been able to meet during the period of this report. The next meeting is expected to be held in July 2022.</p>
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	41.25%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	45.25%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June:	7,567,274

Key Financing Amounts

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

Key Project Dates

Project duration	72 months
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
First Disbursement Date	Jun 4, 2018
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Mar 20, 2021
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Jan 5, 2022
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 2021 to 1 July 2022)
Project Manager: Please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones outlined in the above 'Key Project Dates' table. Include comments on COVID-19 related challenges, delays and impact. If there are no delays, please indicated 'not applicable'.
<p>During the last year there has been significant progress in the implementation of the 3 components of the project. This is due to the fact that the lessening restrictions imposed by COVID 19 have allowed a gradual return to the field and due to the high commitment of the project team to recover from almost 2 years with limitations for field work and the political instability of the country.</p> <p>To date, some processes have been completed and some goals have been achieved, and each of the planned actions are being implemented. However, the project was designed to be implemented evenly and continuously over 6 years, which has been interrupted by both the health crisis and the country's political instability that began precisely when the project was launched.</p> <p>In this context, although we consider that the goals measured in terms of the number of planning instruments, number of actors with strengthened capacities, leveraging of resources for sustainable landscape management and as a financial incentive to producers, hectares restored and conserved, number of hectares where pilots are implemented as well as number of producers that receive technical assistance are achievable in the remaining time, impact goals related to the implementation of planning instruments as well as the consolidation of sustainable productive systems, restoration and conservation actions and in general the scaling up of the intervention will require an additional 12 to 18 months that could be managed by a minimum project team oriented to address these challenges and without additional cost of the intervention.</p> <p>It is important to note that illegal activities in the landscape have increased significantly over the last 3 years and the informal situation (lack of legal security of land tenure) of agricultural producers are a strong constraint to the impact goals that the project plans to achieve. To address both challenges, the project design did not include specific measures, so it is advisable (in the event of a deadline extension) to incorporate clear and achievable strategies to mitigate the effects of both situations.</p> <p>Finally, it is important to highlight the the Mid Term Review was completed by January of 2022 which took 8 month longer than expected. The delay for the completion of the Mid Term Review of the project was mainly due to two reasons: i) a long waiting time for the appointment of members of the Steering Committee for the interviews; and ii) delays in the timing of review and receipt of comments from the IP and other projects partners of the Midterm report given the tight end-of-year agendas for the institutions and key actors of the project.</p>

<p>CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance</p>
<p>The CO is working closely with the IP and PMU to ensure that project strategies and activities align with green recovery priorities, take measures to accelerate execution, and meet key project benchmarks. The CO is also supporting the project in constructing and managing new partnerships to accelerate delivery, through the use of Responsible Party Agreements, Low Value Grants, MOUs and other instruments. When applicable, the CO provides support for Due Diligence procedures when engaging with private sector partners. As well, the CO is implementing an ad hoc strategy to address political challenges, coordinated by the UNDP Programme Officer and supported by the CO senior management as well project PM team. Actions during the last year have included high-level dialogues with the Ministers of Environment and Agriculture, periodic coordination and communications with the Vice Minister and National Project Director, including introductions and review of differentiated roles and responsibilities for new authorities. The UNDP CO also maintains a weekly check-in with the PM to monitor risks and update mitigation strategies. Finally, worth noting is that the Officer has been closely monitoring the implementation of the Management Response Plan of the Mid-Term Review in order to address the recommendations and ensure compliance with the project goals.</p>
<p>NCE RTA: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance.</p>
<p>As detailed in my Overall Assessment, project implementation has been proceeding quite well, including project management, governance, as well as risk management, with minor delays in financial delivery. As RTA, I am following up regularly on implementation performance through meetings with the project team and the Country Office to ensure that the project is on track to meet its targets and carry out all its planned activities as per the approved budget and in line with the ProDoc. I also follow up to ensure that all project-related risks are being tracked and mitigation measures being put in place.</p>

E. Project Governance

Dates of Project Board Meetings during reporting period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022). Please also upload all meeting minutes using the FILE LIBRARY button.

(not set or not applicable)

F. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2022 Development Objective Progress Rating	2022 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Role	2022 Overall Assessment
UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser	<p>DO Progress: Moderately Satisfactory</p> <p>The progress toward the project's development objectives is rated as moderately satisfactory, in line with the rating of the Country Office and with last year's rating. This means that the project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only. The advances made toward the objective-level indicators have continued but there are still some delays due mainly to the effects of the Covid pandemic. The project supported the development of a number of territorial planning instruments that incorporate landscape sustainability, resilience and inclusiveness considerations. The project is also continuing to provide technical assistance is currently to cocoa, oil palm and livestock producers, including indigenous producers, and will need to keep up the pace in order to meet the ambitious project targets to make up for the time lost during the pandemic when restrictions were in place. Compared to the baseline, the project contributed to reduced deforestation in its intervention areas and to net avoided emissions of 22,862,497 tCO₂eq. However, as explained in the DO Progress tab, due to the inherent lag in the availability of official deforestation data, the baseline data do not fully reflect the actual reduction of deforestation just before the project commenced, so the project impact data are somewhat inflated. Furthermore, there are real risks of increased deforestation associated with the increase in illegal activities, which are outside of the control of the project.</p> <p>Component 1 is focused on improved policy planning and governance to reduce deforestation and improve sustainability of production. Significant advances have been made by the project in updating planning instruments to include sustainability criteria, including two Concerted Regional Development Plans for the departments of Huanuco and Ucayal (in the process of approval), 5 provincial and district-level development plans (also in the process of approval), and 4 Community Life Plans in different communities, with a number of other planning instruments in the process of being developed. In addition, at the sectoral level, the project supported the development of a National Cocoa and Chocolate Plan. The sectoral plans for coffee and cocoa (Peruvian National Coffee Action Plan and the National Plan for the Development of the Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain 2020-2030) are under implementation, with 43% and 18% progress, respectively.</p> <p>The target for capacity building on sustainable land management has been met with 68 institutions represented by 183 people (114 men, 69 women) having improved their capacities for sustainable landscape management through different courses aimed at sub-national governments, indigenous</p>

	<p>federations and other target groups. Examples of topics covered include public management of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the context of climate change, forestry zoning, control and surveillance, environmental crimes, administrative sanctioning, and others.</p> <p>Indicators related to the implementation of transparent processes for zoning-based land use change approvals and the percentage of unauthorized land use changes detected are dependent in part on the approval of two documents: "Guidelines for granting authorizations related to land use changes for agricultural purposes on public lands" and "Guidelines for the preparation of a technical study on microzoning", which are still under review by the government, a process which is outside of the control of the project. Nevertheless, the project continues to strengthen Forestry and Wildlife Management Units and to strengthen Huánuco's regional control and surveillance committees and community monitoring, among other activities. Finally, an area still requiring further progress and attention to achieve the project target is the amount of public funds at national and regional levels committed and disbursed to support sustainable landscape management. The project is working on strengthening the budget programs of the agrarian and forestry sectors, and designing work on ecosystem conservation for the Municipal Incentives Program so that public entities in the Amazon regions invest their allocated budget with environmental sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Under Component 2, "Financial mechanisms and market incentives promote sustainable production practices", the project has made good progress in providing technical assistance to enable cacao and oil palm farmers to gain certification as a type of market incentive. For oil palm, the project is working to support producers to obtain RSPO certification for the Small Independent Producer standard through a partnership with the Comité Central de Palmicultores de Ucayali (COCEPU) and upcoming partnerships with two other grassroots associations. For cacao, the project realized that assistance was first required to prepare producers and set up the enabling conditions for possible future certification so an agreement with Rainforest Alliance to support this work was signed. The project is also working with the Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná for capacity building of its partners and the implementation of sustainable practices to retain their organic certification, among other activities under this Component. In total, the project has supported over 500 oil palm and cacao producers thus far to incorporate sustainable practices. It should be noted that the target established when the project was designed also refers to coffee producers, however, because coffee is grown by only 0.3% of the producers, the project efforts are focused on cacao and oil palm instead.</p> <p>The project is supporting the development of business plans with both indigenous and non-indigenous communities (two for livestock organizations, 4 cacao organizations, 1 ecotourism organization and 1 craftswomen's organization). The project has also given technical advisory to cocoa producers' organizations to strengthen their management capabilities, which benefits their 500 farmer members.</p> <p>Finally, under this Component, efforts are underway to increase the volume of credit and incentives that farmers can access for sustainable resource management practices or those subject to environmental sustainability. This</p>
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has been more challenging given that the fall-out of the pandemic has meant that micro-finance institutions are now less interested in promoting the type of non-conventional green financial products that the project designed for cacao, oil palm and coffee. Further progress with MIDAGRI (the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation) to include environmental sustainability criteria in its funds and financing programs has been hampered by high staff rotation and political instability but if this can be achieved, the project could surpass its goal. While the project did support the granting of USD 1.7 million in credit to a cocoa cooperative, there is still much to be done to reach the project target of USD 40 million in credit, incentives and insurance. In this sense, the project is exploring the possibility of developing a green financing proposal for several commodities with the Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (COFIDE).

Under Component 3, Installed technical capacity to rehabilitate and sustain ecosystem services in prioritized landscapes, activities have accelerated compared to last year as a result of the lifting of pandemic-related restrictions. As a result, 183 livestock, cacao and oil palm pilots over an area of 1,896 hectares are under implementation, benefiting 1,669 producers and technical assistance providers. Responsible party agreements with experienced organizations like CATIE (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center) and ICRAF (International Centre for Research in Agroforestry) are instrumental in this work. The impact of this and other technical assistance work implemented by the project with producers on levels of productivity will be measured later in the project as it takes time to influence such indicators.

Restoration is being carried out over 1,500 hectares, with the area selected based on its contribution to ecological connectivity. The project has also provided technical assistance to identify prioritized zones for the creation of a new protected area, ACR Velo de la Novia, which covers over 16,000 hectares in part of the Cordillera Azul National Park's buffer zone. The project is also supporting the strengthening of management of the recently established Codo del Pozuzo Regional Conservation Area and Kakataibo Indigenous Reserve.

The project has been successfully carrying out communications activities with over 130 institutions to promote the implementation of sustainable land management practices and knowledge management on the topics of territorial planning, community planning, technical assistance to producers and territorial governance. An electronic newsletter is produced and exchanges of experiences to enhance inter-institutional coordination and synergies with other activities have taken place.

As a child project of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, the project has participated regularly in the ASL Steering Committee meetings, and other events organized by ASL. There is a sense, however, that the ASL program as a whole is focused more on supporting work in protected areas or in their buffer areas, rather than supporting sustainable production in degraded areas to prevent further expansion of the agricultural frontier (as is the focus of this project given that commodity production is the main driver of deforestation in Peru). This, therefore, means that some of the strategies, information exchanges and events are less relevant for this project.

	<p>Evidence</p> <p>I have reviewed the evidence uploaded by the team and concur that this substantiates the main advances reported in the DO Progress tab, both at the Objective and Outcome levels. For example, for the project Objective, forest zoning reports, Concerted Local Development Plans, life plans, the Excel greenhouse gas emissions spreadsheet and the small grants agreement were uploaded, among other documents. For Outcome 1, as this also deals with planning instruments, the forest zoning reports, Concerted Local Development Plans and life plans were also tagged to this Outcome. In addition, documents substantiating progress made on the coffee and cacao commodity platforms, evidence of training (e.g., agroforestry workshop, academic curricula and surveillance workshop), evidence of the adaptation of budgetary programs (so public entities invest budgets using environmental sustainability criteria) and participation level rankings were uploaded, among others.</p> <p>For Outcome 2, all key achievements are also substantiated by evidence, such as the grant signed with COCEPU to provide technical assistance to palm growers for RSPO certification, business plan diagnostic reports and business plans for sustainable activities, and evidence of the granting of USD 1.7 million in credit to a cocoa cooperative. For Outcome 3, agreements for the provision of technical assistance to producers, a table with the number of pilots, number of hectares and beneficiaries of the pilots, the agreement with CIMA (the Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Areas Naturales) to restore 1,500 hectares, the communications plan and communications products, such as videos and radio spots, among others, were uploaded.</p> <p>Implementation Progress: Moderately Satisfactory</p> <p>My rating of implementation progress is Moderately Satisfactory. This coincides with the rating provided by the Country Office and with last year's ratings for Implementation Progress. Implementation and cumulative financial delivery are proceeding as planned with minor deviations. The project is well managed, with a results-based focus and adaptive management approach employed and M&E has been mostly satisfactory (apart from a delay of approximately 10 months in carrying out the Mid-Term Review, which should have been completed last year).</p> <p>The cumulative financial execution of the project was 41% of the total project grant as of June 30th. Given that the project is over 4 years into its 6-year life span (March 2018-March 2024), there are some delays in this respect, mainly due to the Covid pandemic, which impacted activities in the field, and due to political instability. In 2021, the project executed 41% of its planned delivery and so far in 2022, the figure is 37%. The CO is providing support to accelerate financial execution and the project continues to put in place Responsible Party Agreements and other instruments with partners. The CO Program Officer and Project Management Unit team are also working to address political challenges, such as by organizing high-level dialogues with the Ministers of Environment and Agriculture and regular coordination and communication with the Vice Minister and National Project Director, among other strategies.</p>
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The reported project co-financing is currently significantly below what was expected with USD 8.6 million reported so far of the expected project total of 129 million. This is more of an issue of underreporting than actual lack of co-financing support. While the project requested these numbers from different stakeholders, the information was not provided in many cases and several sources of co-financing over this reporting period were not included in the PIR (e.g., USAID). This is an aspect that needs to be strengthened in preparation for next year's PIR to accurately reflect the support of different institutions and organizations.

Project management has continued to be strong with a results-based focus and adaptive management employed when necessary.

The team consists of a national project coordinator, sustainable production systems coordinator, incentives coordinator, public administration coordinator, procurement specialist, M&E specialist, GIS specialist, indigenous peoples and gender specialist, communications person, administrative support, and commodity specialists, among others, with only the oil palm specialist position currently unfilled. There is an even distribution of positions based in Lima versus the regional sites in the field.

In terms of project governance, this reporting period was marked by significant political instability, including in the Ucayali and Huanuco regions, which experienced various changes in authorities and issues of corruption, and as a result, the project was not able to hold an in-person meeting during this reporting period. The Steering Committee members reviewed the project's Mid-Term Review and the corresponding management response and sent their feedback by email. A Project Steering Committee meeting was finally held in July 2022 to approve the operational plan and the annual report as well as the new agreements for this year. The members of the Committee (Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Service, two regional governments and UNDP), participated actively both within the context of the Steering Committee meeting and in bilateral coordination meetings with the project. The same issues of changes in authorities and corruption made it impossible to hold a formal Technical Committee during this reporting period but again, support was provided bilaterally.

The project has worked to strengthen its monitoring system by clarifying the definitions of the indicators and the instruments used to collect data. In addition, the MTR was finalized by January, 2022. The delay of approximately 10 months was due to delays in appointing members of the review committee for the interviews and delays in the review and receipt of feedback from the implementing partner and other project partners. The project has worked proactively to take on board the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review's Management Response, with actions already being taken to address 15 of the 16 recommendations. An example of actions taken is the definition of the methodologies to measure five objective-level indicators. The project is updating its Theory of Change and will make minor adjustments to the project results framework accordingly (as recommended in the MTR). Strategic planning has also been carried out and a no-cost extension will be requested given the impact that 1.5 years of Covid had on the implementation of activities in the field, including those that are dependent on seasons. The other required MTR management response follow-up actions will be carried

	<p>out in the second half of 2022 or on an ongoing basis until project closure.</p> <p>The new reporting format for Responsible Parties has been implemented, with improvements for monitoring the results of the activities carried out, as well as improvements in reporting cross-cutting issues, lessons learned, and risks, among others. In addition, new simplified monitoring formats are being developed for the grants awarded by the project to Indigenous Federations to collect relevant information on the implementation of the grants and facilitate their reporting.</p>
<p>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</p>	<p>The reported progress during this period report is significant considering the overall impact of the COVID pandemic of almost 2 years duration and the political challenges that exist to date since the project managed to adapt to the new context and to advance in its implementation.</p> <p>In this sense, the implementation progress is rated as Moderately Satisfactory (MS) as the project is on track and is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings.</p> <p>However, with regard to the Development Objective Progress related to the use of the planning instruments developed including the approach of landscape sustainability, resilience and inclusiveness and the consolidation of sustainable productive systems, restoration and conservation actions, the progress is still Moderately Satisfactory since the estimated progress at meeting the impact objectives is still delayed and the increase of illegal activities can affect the projects impact goals.</p> <p>Under Outcome 1, the project contributed to the updating of 2 regional planning instruments - PDRs (Ucayali and Huanuco) and to the formulation of 5 local planning instruments – PDLs (Puerto Inca, Yuyapichis, Codo del Pozuzo, Irazola y Neshuya), which incorporated the territorial approach and the mainstreaming of environmental issues. Likewise, the project is still working with 4 local governments (Curimaná, Von Humboldt, Honoria, Tournavista) pushing the incorporation of the sustainable management approach in their planning instruments expecting to conclude with 4 more PDLs by the end of the 2022. As well, during the current reporting period the elaboration of more instruments for better governance and planning was finalized such as the National Plan for the sustainable development of the cocoa and chocolate chain and 04 Community Life Plans (PLP) of the Huacamayo, Santa Isabel, Shambo Porvenir and Santa Clara de Uchunya communities. Regarding the implementation of the National Coffee Plan, leading actors were supported developing 3 more regional coffee agendas, making a total of 10, aligned with the National Plan, allowing for the implementation of the Plan to move forward.</p> <p>In relation to the improvement and generation of capacities for the sustainable management of landscapes, to date, the project improved the capacities for sustainable landscape management for 68 institutional stakeholders</p>

	<p>represented by 183 people (114 men, 69 women) from the public sector and indigenous federations. These trained individuals (women and men) will further disseminate knowledge and influence others around sustainable landscape management in the Amazonian provinces of Huánuco and Ucayali, and beyond. Capacity development also included Control and Surveillance Committees as well as the Forest and Wildlife Management authorities. Lastly, the project continued providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) to incorporate environmental sustainability criteria in funds and financing programs.</p> <p>With regard to market incentives to promote sustainable production practices (Component 2), the project's efforts are focused on providing technical assistance to oil palm farmers in the target landscape to achieve environmentally sustainable certifications. Thus, more than 500 oil palm growers have been receiving technical assistance for this purpose. Meanwhile, in the case of cocoa, the project has been assisting more than 500 producers to generate enabling capacities (organizational management skills) to be certified in the future to access new markets.</p> <p>With regard to financial mechanisms, during this reporting period, the internal management capacities of five cocoa-producing organizations have been strengthened, thus improving their profile as potential borrowers, allowing 1 of them to access US\$1.7 million.</p> <p>Under Component 3 (rehabilitate and sustain ecosystem services in prioritized landscapes) there has been significant progress in the last 12 months, thus, to date, 183 pilots are underway in 1,896 hectares, reaching more than 1,300 landscape stakeholders who are learning about sustainable management practices based on the pilots. Likewise, 1,669 cocoa, oil palm, and livestock producers are receiving technical assistance for the application of sustainable management practices. In addition, the process of preparing 15 business plans for indigenous and non-indigenous producers of cocoa, livestock, ecotourism and handicrafts has begun.</p> <p>Progress was made in rehabilitating ecosystem services with sustainability criteria, with the beginning of restoration of more than 1,500 ha involving 3 native communities that are part of the Cordillera Azul National Park's buffer zone. Likewise, the project continues to support the creation of a new regional conservation area, "Velo de la novia", which will cover 16,586 hectares. and has been supporting the management of another conservation area (ACR Codo del Pozuzo, created in 2021). As well, support is being provided to the Ministry of Culture in the implementation of the Protection Plan for the Kakataibo North and South Indigenous Reserve. Finally, within the framework of the Knowledge Management Strategy the project promoted the exchange of experiences and lessons learned and produced communication material reaching more than 130 institutions.</p> <p>In general terms, the project implementation has made significant progress considering the lifting of restrictions to implement field activities after the pandemic context, which lasted for over a year.</p>
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	<p>Thus, the execution of the readjusted work plan and budget of the last year was 100%, while the execution as of June 30 is approximately 45% of resources for this year, expecting to elevate the delivery rate by the end of the second half of the year.</p> <p>Being the fourth year of implementation (of the 6 year total), overall project budget execution also stands at more than 40%. While this is relatively behind, the CO is confident that this number will rise given the several agreements with grantees and responsible parties that have already been signed and others on their way to starting.</p>
<p>Project Manager/Coordinator</p>	<p>During the last year, the project has made significant progress in its implementation. The following achievements stand out:</p> <p>To date, the preparation of 2 Concerted Regional Development Plans, 5 Concerted Local Development Plans (1 provincial and 4 district), 4 Communal Life Plans and 1 National Plan has been completed. The remaining instruments are in the process of being prepared and it is expected that a large part of the final goal will be achieved by 2022, leaving only the Plan for sustainable livestock farming in the tropics and microzoning for the first half of 2023.</p> <p>In terms of greater public resources for sustainable land management, it has been key to promote a strategy for the improvement of the Budget Programs of the Agrarian and Forestry sectors, as well as the design of a goal on ecosystem conservation presented in the Municipal Incentives Program. These processes require broad political will because they imply structural changes in the way public resources are invested and although they are moving slowly given the country's political instability, there is a clear government interest in advancing along these lines. It is worth noting that if the planned improvements are achieved, the goal could be surpassed, reaching the entire Peruvian Amazon.</p> <p>In addition, an important leap has been made in capacity building processes. To date, 183 people (114 men and 69 women representing more than 60 stakeholders (the target foreseen in the results framework) have strengthened their capacities for better management of the project's target landscape.</p> <p>With respect to market incentives, the project has been working with more than 500 palm and cocoa growers to achieve RSPO (palm) and Organic and Rainforest Alliance (cocoa) certification, which will enable them to access new markets that value the attributes of sustainable production.</p> <p>In addition, the process of preparing 8 business plans for indigenous and non-indigenous producers of cocoa, livestock, ecotourism and handicrafts has begun. This was done in close coordination with the Governance Portfolio and through the UNDP methodology "Growing with your Business", a strategy that not only allows for the preparation and implementation of business plans, but also strengthens the entrepreneurial capacity of producer organizations.</p> <p>The financial incentive strategy has been delayed in its implementation as a result of the economic impacts of the pandemic and the agricultural input crisis, which has reduced interest in green credit on both the supply and demand sides. In this context there is a medium risk of not reaching the indicator 15 target given the time available. However, to date, US\$1.7 million in credit has been granted to a cocoa cooperative. This was the result of a</p>

	<p>capacity building process carried out through an agreement signed with Root Capital. The strategy of "greening" the government's competitive programs and agricultural credit programs continues, although it has been delayed by the continuous changes in public officials. Finally, in alliance with Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo COFIDE, a process of financial inclusion has been initiated with 20 groups of indigenous and non-indigenous agricultural producers.</p> <p>The implementation of sustainable production pilots and technical assistance to agricultural producers is another action that has made significant progress. To date, 183 pilots on 1,896 hectares are underway, impacting 1,669 producers (1202 men, 467 women). For the second half of 2022, new Technical Assistance actions are planned to begin, which will impact 1500 producers and 700 members of indigenous communities in addition to what is already underway. It should be noted that, due to the delays in the implementation of field activities because of the restrictions resulting from COVID, although it is expected to achieve the goals in number of producers/hectares, the time available is insufficient to achieve an adequate scaling up of the experience.</p> <p>Based on the connectivity analysis conducted in 2019 and 2020, the process of restoring 1,500 hectares in 3 native communities has begun and work is underway on an additional 2,500 hectares located on farms belonging to agricultural producers. Likewise, the Regional Government of Ucayali continues to support the creation of the ACR Velo de la Novia on more than 16,000 hectares. In addition, as a strategy for the sustainability of the Natural Protected Areas located in the project's landscape, we are contributing to the management of the recently created Codo del Pozuzo Regional Conservation Area and Kakataibo Indigenous Reserve.</p> <p>Finally, significant progress has been made in the areas of communication, knowledge management and adaptive management. The project, together with Responsible Parties, has been building messages in favor of sustainable land management to help in the behavioral change processes that are so necessary for the sustainability of the intervention. The project has also implemented the knowledge management strategy in 4 strategic areas: territorial planning, community planning, technical assistance to producers and territorial governance. Finally, it has elaborated the "System map of land use dynamics in the target landscape" in order to update our theory of change and results framework.</p> <p>It is important to highlight the important commitment of the project to incorporate intercultural and gender approaches throughout each of its activities. Thus, the Indigenous Federations have become co-creators and implementers of the strategies with native communities and a significant number of women have been strengthening their capacities both for their participation in dialogue processes and in the implementation of activities in the field.</p>
GEF Operational Focal point	<p>Due to the fact that in the years 2020 and 2021 the pandemic caused delays in the processes with activities in the field, for the current year this has affected the progress in achieving the goals of the project. In addition to this, in this last year, the project has had to deal with threats to indigenous leaders in the project's areas of influence, for which the competent authorities have been informed so that they can take action in their defense. As of June 30, 2022, the project registers an advance in the accumulated financial execution of</p>

	<p>41%, while the execution time of the project registers an advance of 71%, for which there is a significant gap in the financial execution. This is also reflected in the physical goals achieved in the project, which will require in the almost two years that the project has left, a greater effort by the project management team to be able to recover in the execution of delayed activities and thus achieve the established objectives. It should be noted that the project has not had major communications with the GEF Operational Focal Point, so it is recommended to correct this situation.</p> <p>Evaluation: Moderately satisfactory</p>
Project Implementing Partner	<p>At a general level, there is evidence of an adequate implementation of the project at the territorial level. This has made it possible to contribute to the fulfillment of the priority objectives of the environmental and agriculture sectors at the national level in the areas of intervention of the project. Likewise, support to local beneficiaries (local governments, native communities, producers) is of vital importance and the project has been achieving this.</p> <p>In this sense, we consider it important to continue with the activities and focus the efforts and repeat the satisfactory results at the level of local governments. Likewise, work is being done to redouble efforts to implement the project in the department of Huanuco, which has been hampered by civil servant problems and the high turnover of civil servants in the regional government.</p> <p>As next steps, regarding the financial mechanisms, it is necessary to have the terms of reference of the grants, so that they can be implemented effectively.</p>
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

G. Minor Amendments

A) Results Framework
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to the 'Results framework'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
B) Components and cost
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Components and cost'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
C) Institutional and implementation arrangements
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Institutional and implementation arrangements'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
D) Financial management
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Financial Management'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
E) Implementation schedule
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Implementation schedule'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
F) Executing Entity
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
G) Executing Entity Category
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity Category'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
H) Minor project objective change

No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'minor project objective change'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
I) Safeguards
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Safeguards'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
J) Risk Analysis
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Risk Analysis'
In a previous reporting period, a risk related to illegal activities was identified. In the current period, the risk categorization has increased from Moderate to Substantive, due to the increase of illegal activities in the project area. This risk increase has been updated in the project's Atlas Risk Register. In addition, a risk related to working with oil palm companies accused of threats to indigenous territories has been added to the Atlas risk register with corresponding mitigation measures put in place to avoid working with these companies. The SESP updating process is ongoing and is expected to be completed in the second semester of 2022.
K) Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
No
Provide a description of the change to GEF project financing up to 5%
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
L) Co-financing
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Co-financing'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
M) Location of project activity
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to project location activity
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Other
No
Please provide a description of other types of minor amendments that do not fall under any of

the above categories. For example, minor changes to the project's Gender Action Plan and/or gender activities can be captured here.

(not set or not applicable)

Upload any supporting documentation related to responses in this section.

(not set or not applicable)

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

<p>1) 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.</p>
<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</p>
<p>GEN2: gender equality as significant objective</p>
<p>2) 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):</p>
<p>Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No</p>
<p>Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes</p>
<p>Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes</p>
<p>Not applicable: No</p>
<p>3) Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>We have continued to promote the participation of women in different dialogue processes promoted by the project, capacity building processes as well as in the implementation of productive activities in the field.</p> <p>As main achievements we can highlight the following: in the capacity building activities 70 women (38% of the total) have been trained in different topics for the sustainable management of the territory, at least 1 young indigenous professional/technical woman was part of the brigades formed for the elaboration of the life plans. Additionally, in each of these communities 1 community member has integrated the team as a field facilitator. Of the 1669 producers receiving technical assistance for the implementation of sustainable productive activities, 467 are women (28% of the total). In addition, direct support is being provided to an organization of women cocoa and chocolate producers in order to expand their production offerings to more demanding markets that value the attribute of non-deforestation and strengthen their entrepreneurial capacity. On the other hand, in June 2022, the construction of a participatory tool to promote gender equity from a masculinity approach in indigenous communities and producer families has begun, and as a financial inclusion strategy, at least 20 Credit and Savings Unions (UNICA) will be formed with people linked to the producer organizations that receive technical assistance from the project, with a goal of at least 30% of women in the formation of each one.</p>

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

In the second half of 2022, the implementation of productive activities will begin in 12 native communities. Each of these initiatives have included actions aimed at empowering the role of women as agents of change to achieve environmental and resilience objectives.

I. Risk Management

A) Review of Risks outlined in Risk Register and PIMS+ risk tab

CO Programme Officer: Has the Atlas Risk Register been updated during this reporting period?
Yes
NCE RTA:
<p>Please provide an assessment of project risk management (including risks reported in Risk Register and risks included in the project's risk tab in PIMS+) undertaken in the reporting period and summarize the key risk management measures to be taken in the coming year. This text will be pulled into the risk management action plan in this project's risk tab in PIMS+.</p>
<p>The project does not have any risk rating in PIMS+. The project team has updated all risks in Atlas, including safeguards-related risks and is putting in place appropriate risk management measures. A total of 18 risks are still considered active. The only risk categorized as substantial is related to security as there has been an increase in illicit activities in the intervention area. This risk increase is reflected in the risk management tab of this PIR and in Atlas. As a result, the project will avoid working in areas of high security risks, and at the same is strengthening the control capacity of local governments.</p> <p>Covid-related risks are no longer considered to be relevant, which is a significant change over last year when this was still a substantial project risk (e.g., risk of limited stakeholder engagement, of prioritization of emergency actions over project-related interventions and of the financial impacts of the pandemic on commodity markets). This is because increased vaccination rates and lower severity of health outcomes has led to a lifting of the main restrictions related to field-level interventions.</p> <p>In addition, various moderate and low risks were identified related to the presence of indigenous people in the project area, potential risks related to their cultural knowledge, and potential negative impacts on indigenous peoples. The risk that oil palm companies will threaten the territories or human rights of indigenous peoples was included as a moderate risk; in this respect, the project is not carrying out any activities with oil palm companies that have been accused of threatening indigenous territories and these companies have been excluded from the project's private sector strategy, and the project is also strengthening indigenous institutional frameworks and community monitoring. Furthermore, the project has identified various mitigation measures to maintain social safeguards in place as detailed in Atlas (for example, strengthening of indigenous governance structures, support for the development of life plans and participatory territorial planning that respects social and environmental safeguards).</p> <p>The project continues to mainstream gender to avoid potential risks related to the limited participation and equity of women, for example, by promoting actions in which they have expressed interest related to non-timber forest products and agroforestry.</p> <p>Environmental risks relate to the expansion of the agricultural frontier and increased deforestation. In this sense, the project is promoting incentives for agricultural activity within already deforested areas. However, where there is an increase in illicit activities, this is outside of the project's control. The</p>

impacts of climate change also present a risk, but the project is working to increase diversity in productive systems, reduce vulnerabilities and promote conservation of ecosystem services and resilience.

Finally, politically, there may be weak capacities to comply with different obligations for the sustainable management of forests, however, the project is implementing different measures, such as strengthening participation, dialogue and governance mechanisms between stakeholders.

B) Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards) Risks

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.

If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file below.

(not set or not applicable)

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

Yes

If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during the reporting period please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.

The moderate risk of oil palm companies threatening indigenous territories has been added to the Atlas risk register. To mitigate this risk, the project is avoiding working with companies accused of threats to indigenous territories and these companies have been excluded from the project's private sector strategy. In addition, the project is strengthening indigenous institutions and community monitoring.

2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks become more severe and/or has the project's SESP categorization changed during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to substantial/high.

Yes

If any existing social and/or environmental risks have become more severe and/or if the project's SESP categorization has changed during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it. Note that any change to the project's SESP categorization should be confirmed by the Project Board and by the NCE PTA (and potentially cleared by the NCE safeguards team).

In a previous reporting period, a risk related to illegal activities was identified. In the current period,

<p>the risk categorization has increased, due to the increase of illegal activities in the project area. This risk increase has been indicated in the project's Atlas Risk Register. The SESP updating process is ongoing. The project has taken measures to protect the team and partners, such as avoiding the use of institutional logos in risky zones, especially in field work. However, these illegal activities have an impact in deforestation processes in the landscape that need to be addressed with other strategies that are not included in the current project design.</p>
<p>3) Have any social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared or updated, and/or has the SESP been updated in the reporting period, as required? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>If yes, please upload the document(s) above using the FILE LIBRARY button. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>5) Is this project on track with the preparation and/or implementation of all safeguards measures required for compliance with the UNDP SES?</p>
<p>Yes</p>
<p>If no, please explain:</p>
<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>

J. Knowledge Management & Communications

The **Project Manager** must complete the three questions below.

<p>1) Please provide progress on the implementation of the project's Knowledge Management approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval. If there is no KM approach/strategy, please comment on how the project is capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned.</p>
<p>The KM and Communications Strategy has been reoriented towards strengthening support and participation at a more territorial level, with the objective of covering needs and gaps of regional and local stakeholders and counterparts, but also to open up spaces for more inclusion and active involvement. This embraced the implementation of the following actions and approaches:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Together with partner institutions, the project initiated processes of co-building knowledge products and tools for boosting joint initiatives and collaborative efforts, e.g., a set of material in indigenous languages to promote participation in the elaboration of the Concerted Regional Development Plans. At the community level, the project co-produced audiovisuals to provide a “voice” to young people regarding their perceptions and vision on sustainable development (Shambo Porvenir Clip) 2. Conducted internal workshops to share lessons, agree on unified messages aligned with project objectives, as well as joint solutions to facilitate the way to the pursuit of shared goals (workshop with implementing partners of C3; workshop with indigenous leaders and professionals involved in the Life Plan elaboration to identify bottle necks and work together on a 2022 Action Plan). 3. At the external level, led a Communications Workshop with the participation of a diverse group of regional and local stakeholders to gather inputs to update the Comm &KM Strategy and Plan, but also to get buy-in and ownership on project endeavors and commitment for sharing dissemination channels and alternative media. An overhauled Communication Strategy is being implemented to reinforce the project’s visibility and collaboration with key partners in line with a territorial approach. 4. Continued with the systematization of project achievements 2021-2022 by setting up the project’s Landing Page and E-Bulletin “El Amazónico”. Content production is based on a participatory approach based on the project’s team inputs as well as the conduction of in-depth interviews with partners and counterparts to receive feedback and key insights. In its second issue -disseminated among 134 sector actors- testimonies of 21 stakeholders complemented lessons and stories from the field. 5. Reinforced collaboration with projects focusing on the Peruvian Amazon, as well as with “internal” partners, such as the UNDP-Peru communication division and ASL 1 projects in Colombia and Brazil. Joint articles, press releases, and posts have been coordinated and issued. 6. At the national level, support has been provided to the Ministry of Environment to launch public spaces, such as a promotional stand in the International Cocoa and Chocolate Fair, to convey the need for “greening” cocoa production and transformation to benefit smallholder producers for more access to differentiated markets. Furthermore, the project is accompanying the process of devising a strategy to promote the internal consumption of sustainable coffee, as part of the National Coffee Action Plan implementation.
<p>2) Please provide URLs specific to this project in the relevant field below. Please categorize the URLs appropriately (for example: project websites, social media sites, media coverage,</p>

etc.)
<p>Inception Workshop:, November 2018</p> <p>https://www.gacetaucayalina.com/2018/11/realizan-taller-de-paisajes-productivos-sostenibles-de-la-amazonia-peruana.html</p>
<p>Preparation of Strategy for Indigenous People</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/organizacionorau.orau/videos/vb.1258800648/10213859680747043/?type=2&video_source=user_video_tab</p>
<p>Multiactor dialogue process</p> <p>http://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2019/una-alianza-entre-gobierno-y-empresas-por-una-agricultura-libre-.html</p> <p>https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minagri/noticias/25762-coalicion-publica-privada-impulsara-acciones-para-reducir-la-deforestacion-en-la-amazonia</p> <p>https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1098683374246465536</p>
<p>Cacao and Chocolate National Action Plan</p> <p>https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1138581454215139329</p>
<p>Coffee National Action Plan</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iEZKTPrU9skYSMh1Rfsyk7gz60wH8Or7/view?usp=sharing</p> <p>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</p> <p>https://www.andina.pe/agencia/noticia-plan-nacional-accion-del-cafe-beneficiara-a-223-mil-familias-728416.aspx</p>
<p>2020</p>
<p>World Environment Day 2020</p> <p>Video and Clips to raise awareness on promoting sustainable productive and conservation practices</p> <p>https://bit.ly/37ImVIN</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2Nh9Rk2</p> <p>https://bit.ly/3ewNJhG</p>
<p>Project launch in Huanuco Region in “Dialoguemos National Roundtable”</p> <p>https://bit.ly/3drC03z</p>
<p>International Day of Cultural Diversity</p> <p>https://bit.ly/3cgy8AG</p>

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>

2021

1. Project landing pages

<https://paisajesproductivos.mobirisesite.com/>

<https://programa.pucp.edu.pe/ppsamazonia/>

2. Social media posts

- Sustainable commodities and multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1385635795680235521>

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1392884224668151815?s=20>

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1410607281130012677>

<https://www.facebook.com/PNUDPe/posts/2921873934585344>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-zc8tLO4Gto&t=1s>

-Sustainable Landscape Management and Climate Change public awareness

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1400807953683431424?s=20>

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1bTj0URM62j4H3e1aWo4SXbB0YVEro2Cs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LjhhPxnMnIQ>

<https://www.facebook.com/644542185963286/posts/1223519791398853/?d=n>

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1385377209293103106?s=20>

-Forest Zoning

<https://www.facebook.com/1494516040764528/posts/2744035219145931/>

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1678867435651168&id=292376707633588

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/serfor/noticias/320007-avanza-proceso-de-zonificacion-forestal-en-huanuco>

<https://twitter.com/serforperu/status/1337068849527726080?s=24>

3. Digital Media Coverage

· <https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2021/tender-puentes-para-llegar-a-la-poblacion-amazonica.html>

· <https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2021/mirar-360--para-enfrentar-la-crisis-climatica-y-sanitaria.html>

· <https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2021/consolidando-la-cadena-de-valor-del-cafe-peruano.html>

· <https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/el-cafe-peruano-en-una-sola-plataforma-.html>

· <https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/buenas-noticias-para-el-sector-cacaotero-peruano.html>

· <https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2020/el-cacao-peruano-para-reconstruir-mejor-.html>

· <https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2021/Organizaciones-indigenas-de-la-Amazonia-comparten-experiencias-de-respuesta-frente-a-la-COVID-19.html>

· <https://www.facebook.com/114598016855620/posts/314059180242835/?d=n>

2022

1. Project Landing Page

<https://paisajesproductivos.mobirisesite.com/>

2. Social Media

National Cocoa and Chocolate Plan by 2030

<https://www.undp.org/greencommodities/blog/building-shared-vision-green-commodity-development-peru>

<https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6937719311545352192>

<https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6942852519903592450>

TSA Cocoa Analysis

<https://www.undp.org/es/peru/publications/un-cacao-rentable-y-amigo-de-la-naturaleza>

Towards a sustainable Peruvian Palm Oil Production

PNUD-PERÚ:

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1503751310679674891>

GOREU:

<https://www.facebook.com/100066594567209/posts/305735208322962/?sfnsn=mo>

Boletín Regional PNUD-LAC:

<https://mailchi.mp/undp.org/accion-para-el-desarrollo-42?e=8b2a707fa8>

Strengthening Cocoa Cooperatives

UNDP Web:

<https://www.pe.undp.org/content/peru/es/home/presscenter/articles/2022/creando-acceso-a-incentivos-para-una-produccion-sostenible-del-c.html>

UNDP Twitter Posts

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1504484804980469775?t=Fivbuh0k44dpyfl-wU8vbg&s=08>

Post Root Capital LinkedIn

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/root-capital_creando-acceso-a-incentivos-para-una-produccion%C3%B3n-activity-6910604486306619392-9OQ8?utm_source=linkedin_share&utm_medium=member_desktop_web

Post Root Capital FB

<https://www.facebook.com/141580519224913/posts/4818119001571018/>

Microzoning

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=402809651847555&id=100063555707830

Building a joint Communication Plan

<https://www.facebook.com/100064755943263/posts/361472382687957/?sfnsn=mo>

<https://www.facebook.com/510167489181880/posts/2051630618368885/>

PDRC Ucayali

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/regionucayali/noticias/606605-goreu-junto-con-los-lideres-de-comunidades-indigenas-del-distrito-de-yurua-continuan-con-el-plan-de-desarrollo-regional-concertado-al-2033>

Life Plans

<https://fb.watch/dYhRItVaNo/>

https://twitter.com/pnudperu/status/1527033653817139207?s=21&t=pBDEAtr_nFMDXbJu7C4gDw

<https://www.facebook.com/510167489181880/posts/pfbid0jecGwwNh4tHKSCMKdjmpFEQvmqLGEAE8wrvButSbFZ3vsKMMawb5Aou8UrARqBRI/>

<https://pnudperu.medium.com/el-camino-hacia-el-buen-vivir-f51795ec5581>

<https://www.facebook.com/510167489181880/posts/pfbid0jecGwwNh4tHKSCMKdjmpFEQvmqLGEAE8wrvButSbFZ3vsKMMawb5Aou8UrARqBRI/>

Multistakeholder workshop on Livestock in the Peruvian Amazon in support to MIDAGRI

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1534986118281805837>

<https://www.facebook.com/264982736921496/posts/pfbid02AT5t3VW76yBDAXAWbAwYiybbqppCWc5ijkVN3UA6LfpRwbimxeRDpmX2YM2S3txyl/>

<https://fb.watch/dD0pJJyAvp/>

3. Media coverage

a) Oil Palm

Agencia Andina:

https://mobile.twitter.com/Agencia_Andina/status/1504797745718206471

b) National Coffee Action Plan Implementation

<https://larepublica.pe/economia/2022/06/28/en-el-cusco-esta-el-mejor-cafe-del-mundo/>

<https://lrm.larepublica.pe/programas/lr-economia/como-promovemos-el-consumo-interno-de-cafe-peruano-lr-economia-10259>

3) In the PIR platform, please upload any supporting files, including the project's Communications Strategy, photos, videos, stories and other communication/knowledge materials.

[IND20. Communication Plan PPS 2022-2023.pdf](#)

[IND20. Other communicational products PPS.pdf](#)

K. Stakeholder Engagement

(A) Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval.

(B) Upload all available documentation of the project's stakeholder engagement, including surveys, FPIC reports and others using the FILE LIBRARY button in the upper right corner of the PIR.

(C) If the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been updated during the reporting period, please upload that file using the FILE LIBRARY button above.

Partnerships in the implementation stage:

- The project maintains fluid communication and coordination with Regional Governments to validate strategies; this coordination is vital and strengthens the Steering Committee. The Project aims to strengthen the role of Regional Governments in promoting sustainability. Currently, representatives of the Regional Governments are part of the Project's Technical Committee.

- Indigenous Peoples' Organizations are vital actors in the preservation of the Amazon rainforest. Therefore, strategic alliances with local organizations and regional and national indigenous organizations support the implementation of the project. These agreements will be in place until the end of the project.

- The collaboration agreement with ICRAF is being implemented to promote sustainable agroforestry practices in cocoa and palm oil production in the landscape to promote ecological connectivity.

- CATIE, with whom the project is providing technical assistance to promote sustainable practices in livestock and silvopastoral systems reaching 335 livestock producers (488 hectares).

- CIMA Cordillera Azul: Peruvian NGO working to protect biological diversity with an emphasis on protected natural areas, with whom an agreement was signed for the ecological restoration of 1,500 ha, involving the native communities of Mariscal Cáceres, Santa Rosa de Aguaytía and Yamino. These communities are also part of the Cordillera Azul National Park buffer zone.

- COCEPU: Association of oil palm producers in Ucayali, with whom an agreement was signed to provide technical assistance in good agronomic practices and the application of the principles and criteria of the RSPO standard for small independent producers. The goal is for 100 pilot units to reach stage II (Milestone A) of RSPO certification. These pilot units demonstrate the experience to another 526 producers (353 men and 173 women).

- Earthworm: An agreement was signed with them to work on HCS / HCV studies at the district level (Codo del Pozuzo), as well as the development of a roadmap for microzoning, and the design of a protocol, training and pilot involving 10 farms, 10 participants and 50 ha, on the management of high conservation values and high carbon stocks.

- Root Capital: this agreement is strengthening the capacity of five cocoa farmer organizations to access and manage credit (approximately 500 producers, 1,000 hectares); US\$1.7 million in financing was obtained for a cocoa farmer cooperative.

- UNDP Project "Integrated Management of Climate Change in Communal Reserves in the Amazon-Peru" EbA Amazonia ("Gestión Integrada del Cambio Climático en las Reservas Comunes en la Amazonía-Perú" EbA Amazonía): the core development model (NDD) was proposed with the EbA Amazonía Project and was applied in a Communal Reserve. This model has been adjusted for the landscape and the context of the project considering the lessons learned from

that experience.

- Joint Declaration of Intent JDI (Declaración Conjunta de Intención DCI, in Spanish) Phase II: the strategy used by the JDI Project for the elaboration of the Life Plans was developed by the project Team in conjunction with the Regional Indigenous Federations, the Ministry of Culture and the National Forest Conservation Program. In addition, the Forest Zoning of the Ucayali region is being supported by the JDI Project, which will contribute to land management within the project's landscape.

- Transforming the management of protected area/landscape complexes to strengthen ecosystem resilience (PNUD, GEF-5): The project uses geospatial analysis prepared with technical specialists from the Amazon Resilient Project, integrating spatial analysis and data. Synergies related to the regional planning process have been coordinated, as the Resilient Amazon Project works in the Ucayali Natural Protected Areas as part of its intervention.

- UNDP/GEF Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration FOLUR Project: as FOLUR's main objective is consistent with the Sustainable Productive Landscapes Project and the value chains are the same in both interventions (cocoa, coffee and oil palm), several synergies have been identified related to technological packages, design of financial mechanisms and integration of sustainable management in the landscape. These methodologies and learning will be applied by the FOLUR Project.

Partnerships currently under development

- Rainforest Alliance: non-governmental entity that will provide technical assistance to producer organizations that produce conventional cocoa (CCN51) to close their gaps for sustainable agriculture free of deforestation.

- Asociación de Palmicultores del Valle de Shambillo (ASPASH): association of oil palm growers, a partnership with the objective of providing technical assistance in good agricultural practices and in the application of the principles and criteria of the RSPO standard for small independent producers.

- Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros: an organization of cocoa producers, whose alliance will aim to increase the exportable supply of sustainable aromatic cocoa grown by cocoa farming families by articulating it to differentiated high-value markets of the Cooperative's portfolio of allied clients, improving the technical capacities of cocoa farming families for cocoa production with a focus on environmental sustainability and broadening the cooperative's social base.

- CEDIA: The Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazónico - CEDIA, a nonprofit association founded in 1982 and dedicated to the sustainable development of the Peruvian Amazon, is expected to sign an agreement to support the Ministry of Culture in implementing the Plan for the Protection of the Kakataibo North and South Indigenous Reserve.

- CENIPALMA: Colombian entity dedicated to research, production of inputs and guidelines for the implementation of best practices and a leading voice in extension services in Latin America. We expect to sign an agreement with them to have their support in the design and implementation of a capacity building program aimed at technical teams and leading producers belonging to organizations present in our target landscape, such as ASPASH and COCEPU. With this initiative, we expect to reach 1,000 oil palm producers.

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.