



2023

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	5th PIR
GEF Fiscal Year	FY23
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 Unsatisfactory
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 2022	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:	<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 in Spanish).</p>	<p>69% of the area of focused landscapes (1.48 million hectares) has territorial planning instruments that incorporate sustainability criteria. With this result, the project has achieved its midterm target (mid-term target: 40%) and is approaching its end-of-project goal (80%).</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>At regional level</p> <p>As reported in the previous PIR, the project has contributed to the multi-year regional planning processes of 14,926,100 ha (total area of Ucayali and Huánuco) through the completion of the updating processes of the Regional Concerted Development Plans (PDRC), providing technical assistance to ensure that these instruments include an environmental sustainability approach.</p> <p>Locally</p> <p>Forest Zoning (ZF) for 47% of the landscape (1.021</p>

			<p>forest zoning in selected areas</p> <p>-Regional and local development plans</p> <p>-Monitoring and governance mechanisms and capacities</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 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</p>	<p>million ha, specifically, the province of Puerto Inca) is in process. In this report for the period, the input studies required for the ZF were completed (see indicator 6), which is expected to be completed in the second half of 2023. It should be noted that the process of preparing these previous studies lasted longer than expected because the information had to be updated for 2 of these (soil and CTCUM study and the physiographic study).</p> <p>Additionally, for the current reporting period, the project has prepared 4 additional Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC), which are added to the 5 PDLCs reported in the PIR 2022, reaching a total of 9 PDLCs (1 province and 8 districts). With this, the project has contributed to the planning processes of 1.48 million hectares (total area of the province of Puerto Inca, and the districts of 1. Curimana, 2. Neshuya, 3. Irazola, 4. Codo del Pozuzo, 5. Yuyapichis, 6. Honoria, 7. Tournavista and 8. Alexander Von Humboldt). In preparing the PDLCs, the project also provided technical assistance to ensure that these instruments include an environmental sustainability approach.</p> <p>Additionally, preparations have begun for the preparation of 3 district PDLCs (Huipoca, Boquerón, and Nueva Requena districts, in the Ucayali region) and 1 provincial PDLC (Padre Abad province, in Ucayali), during the second semester of 2023. With the mentioned 4 PDLC, there will be planning instruments with environmental sustainability criteria in 680 thousand additional hectares.</p> <p>For the second semester of 2023, the updating of the ecological economic zoning (ZEE) of the Ucayali region and the micro zoning of the districts of Neshuya and Codo del Pozuzo are planned, to have input planning instruments for territorial ordering in</p>
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				<p>completed in the third quarter of 2022.</p> <p>Although there are still delays due to COVID-19, no difficulties are foreseen in reaching the final goal.</p>	<p>said areas. Both processes require the technical assistance and supervision of MINAM, so they will advance to the extent that MINAM and the Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huánuco prioritize it.</p> <p>At the community level</p> <p>The Life Plans of 11 indigenous communities have been prepared in a participatory manner, covering 136,000 hectares of landscape and in which the vision of development aligned with the good living of these communities is established and considers sustainable development objectives. 11 life plans were prepared instead of the 12 initially planned, because in the target landscape all the other existing indigenous communities already have prepared life plans.</p> <p>It should be noted that the next challenge to consolidate the sustainable management of the prioritized landscapes of the project is to achieve the implementation of territorial planning instruments with sustainability criteria, which require strengthening governance for its implementation, as well as its articulation to the public budget and capacity building of Regional and Local Governments. Similarly, in the case of the Life Plans, it is necessary to consolidate a financing mechanism for their implementation and to continue the institutional strengthening of the indigenous Federations.</p> <p>Given that the project concludes in March 2024, and due to the delays caused by the pandemic, a longer time horizon would be required to achieve the sustainability of the promoted development process.</p>
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					<p>Planning Specialist.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND1_6 ToR ZEE Economic ecological Zonning Ucayali_biological module.pdf • IND1_6 ToR ZEE Economic ecological Zonning Ucayali_physical module.pdf • IND1_6 ToR ZEE Economic ecological Zonning Ucayali_socioeconomic module.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Dos Unidos.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Nueva_Alianza_de_Baños.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Nuevos Unidos Tahuantinsuyo.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Puerto Azul.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Puerto_Nuevo.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Sinchi_Roca_II.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Tsirotzire.pdf • IND1_6_PDLC Alexander Von Humboldt.pdf • IND1_6_PDLC Curimana.pdf • IND1_6_PDLC Honoria.pdf • IND1_6_PDLC Tournavista.pdf
2. Area of farming systems in focused landscapes managed for biodiversity, sustainable land management and	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).	200 ha in pilots 2,500 ha in other areas	500 ha through pilot support 10,000 ha in other areas of the focused	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,	Regarding the number of hectares with pilots, the indicator has reached 306% fulfillment rate of its end-of-project goal (1,528 ha). These pilots are serving as an example to improve practices in some 10,500 ha and the degree of progress in the implementation of these best practices is estimated at 40%.

ecosystem services (includes a reduction in carbon emissions)	Number of farms with Rainforest Alliance, UTZ and other forms of certification to be determined at project start-up		landscapes through awareness raising and capacity building, strengthened technical support systems, improved access to market and financial incentives, and improved private sector support to producers	<p>there is an apparent "reduction" in this report with respect to the previous period.</p> <p>Thus, to date, 1,669 producers in the project's target landscape have been learning from the experiences of these pilots.</p> <p>The pilots being implemented in the key prioritized areas are as follows:</p> <p>-Livestock - silvopastoral systems: 11 pilots covering 488 ha (in partnership 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</p>	<p>The project is providing technical assistance in good agricultural practices in 1,528 ha, which surpasses the midterm goal (200 ha) and the end-of project goal (500 ha). This support is implemented through 218 pilot projects in cocoa, palm, livestock and priority crops in indigenous communities (corn, plantain, cassava, cocoa and handicrafts), of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 142.3 ha are in the final phase of implementation. • 1,041 ha are in the intermediate phase • 345.25 ha are in the initial phase. <p>Regarding other areas with project support of the focused landscape, the project seeks to replicate the good agricultural practices promoted in 22,615 additional hectares, but of these only 50% are implementing the improvements.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>-Cocoa: agroforestry systems: pilots on 16.54 ha (in partnership with ICRAF) and an organic fertilizer plant for 30 ha (in partnership with the Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná), both in the final phase of implementation. In addition, pilot projects are being implemented to improve productivity with agroforestry systems on 28 ha for the production of fine aroma cocoa (with Colpa de Loros), in the intermediate implementation phase.</p> <p>-Oil palm - agroforestry systems: pilots in a total of 5.8 ha (in partnership with ICRAF), in the final phase of implementation. In addition, good practices related to</p>
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				<p>(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 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>	<p>RSPO certification are being implemented on 1,000 ha (in partnership with COCEPU) and on 13 ha (in partnership with ASPASH), in the intermediate implementation phase.</p> <p>-Livestock - silvopastoral systems: pilots of best practices covering 897 ha (in partnership with CATIE), in the final phase of implementation.</p> <p>Finally, preparations are underway to provide technical assistance in good agricultural practices on 345.25 ha of various crops (cocoa, corn, cassava, plantain and handicrafts) to 367 indigenous producers (207 men and 160 women) from 12 native communities (in alliance with indigenous federations).</p> <p>As a result of the above-mentioned actions, the project seeks to replicate the good agricultural practices promoted in 22,615 additional hectares, of which 50% are already implementing best practices. With this objective in mind, as part of the scaling-up strategy, the project has been strengthening PP 121 "Improving the linkage of small producers to markets," with a view to using this tool to direct public resources to finance technical assistance for the promotion of good agricultural practices in small producers, beyond the duration of the project. The proposal for improvements to PP 121 has been finalized at the beginning of 2023, pending approval by the MEF and subsequently by MIDAGRI; further details can be found in indicator 12. In coordination with INIA, work has also begun to implement the national agricultural extension service, which will enable the country's agricultural, livestock and forestry producers to have greater access to the technological and innovation services needed to boost the productivity and competitiveness of the national agricultural sector.</p> <p>Regarding the long-term sustainability of these production schemes promoted by the project, it is</p>
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					<p>important to point out that although progress has been made in terms of the number of producers and hectares, given the delays caused by the pandemic, more time is needed to accompany producers, in addition to requiring coordination with the public budget and consolidating alliances between producer organizations and companies committed to environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAPIA.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAU.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAYA.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_ORNAU.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_UNAY.pdf 																										
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> <p>Type of forest</p> <table> <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>	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> <p>Type of forest</p> <table> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>10,00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With felling</td> <td>10,00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> </table>	Primary	10,00	0	0	With felling	10,00	0	0	Secondary	2,000	<p>ConAvoided conversion of forest to annual crops, cocoa, palm and pasture, mid-2017 to mid-2023:</p> <p>Type of forest</p> <table> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>22,59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With logging</td> <td>19,62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </table>	Primary	22,59	2	2	With logging	19,62	7	7	<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 Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación del Cambio Climático-PNCBMCC, according to its acronym in</p>	<p>This indicator has reached 130% of its end-of-project goal. Target achieved as reported in the last PIR.</p> <p>Avoided deforestation amounted to 62,940 ha, which has overcome the midterm target (22,000 hectares) and the end-of-project avoided deforestation target (48,398 hectares). The results by forest type are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary forest: 26,171 hectares. - Forest with logging: 22,791 hectares. - Secondary forest: 13,979 hectares. <p>With this result, the project has fulfilled both mid-term and final goals.</p>
Primary	99,060																														
With logging	89,791																														
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	<p>Total 22,000</p>	<p>Secondary 6,179</p> <p>Total 48,398</p>	<p>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 <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</p>	<p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>To measure progress on this target, actual deforestation figures for the years 2018-2021 (most recent official public data in Peru) in the project landscape have been obtained and compared to deforestation figures in a without-project scenario. The without-project scenario tries to estimate how deforestation would have been in the prioritized landscape if the project had not existed, this scenario is calculated by taking actual deforestation data in the target landscape, prior to the start of the project and projecting its evolution taking into account the trend shown by the data. Before the start of the project, the scenario without the project was elaborated, taking actual deforestation data from 2001 to 2015, given that at that time there was no more recent official data, and its evolution was projected to 2024. However, in the years 2016-2017 there was a decrease in deforestation, which could not be used for the projection made in the without-project scenario, which caused deforestation to be overestimated in that scenario and thus the impacts of the project were overestimated. Therefore, for the present report, an adjustment has been made to the without-project scenario in order to adjust the results of the indicator. As a result of this adjustment, the following results are provided:</p> <p>According to data reported by the National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation (PNCBMCC) from 2018 (from the second quarter) to 2021 (latest figures available from the official source Geobosques), total deforestation in the project landscape amounts to 40,687 ha, of which 20,311 ha correspond to primary forest, 19,385 ha to logged forest and 991 ha to secondary forest.</p>
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				<p>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 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.</p>	<p>The projected total hectares of deforestation in the project landscape for the same period (taking the new without-project scenario) are 103,627 ha, of which 46,482 ha correspond to primary forest, 42,176 ha to logged forest and 14,970 ha to secondary forest.</p> <p>As a result of the above, avoided deforestation in the scenario with project for the period 2018-2021 amounts to 62,940 hectares.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary forest: 26,171 hectares - Forest with logging: 22,791 ha - Secondary forest: 13,979 ha <p>The total figures show a 130% compliance with the target (the indicator target is 48,398 ha of avoided deforestation).</p> <p>It is important to note that while average annual deforestation in the target landscape has been maintained, one of the impacts of the pandemic that remains to this day is the 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 Wildlife Management Units of the provinces of Padre Abad and Puerto Inca and the Regional Control and Surveillance Boards of Huánuco and Ucayali has been included as part of the project strategies.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND3_4 EX-ACT-v7.1.8 Peru
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					Amazonia_v2_nuevoescenariobase_haadiciona_VF.xlsx
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)	<p>The net emissions avoided from the project amount to 22,862,497 tCO₂eq, which is equivalent to 145% of the established target. This calculation was made by comparing the without-project and with-project scenarios as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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</p>	<p>60% of the end-of-project indicator target in net emissions avoided has been reached.</p> <p>The project has achieved 9,467,878 tCO₂eq of net emissions avoided. With this result, the project has fulfilled its mid-term goal (7,000,000 tCO₂eq) and is in progress to meet its end-of-project indicator target (15,796,553 tCO₂eq).</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>It should be noted that in this PIR, the reported avoided emissions have decreased with respect to the previous year, mainly because an adjustment has been made to the without-project scenario (discussed in indicator 3), i.e., the estimate of deforestation that would have occurred if the project did not exist has been adjusted. This adjustment was made to avoid overestimating the avoided emissions achieved by the project.</p> <p>According to the above, the calculation of avoided emissions of tCO₂eq was made by comparing the scenarios without project and with project, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the without-project scenario, data was collected on actual deforestation in the project landscape in the years 2001-2017, based on this data a projection was made of how much deforestation would have been during the years of project implementation (2018-2024). - The scenario with project uses actual deforestation data from 2018 to 2021 (official public data currently

				<p>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>	<p>available) from MINAM's geoserver.</p> <p>A comparison of the data shows the emissions avoided by the project: 9,467,878 tCO₂eq. As can be seen, the project has contributed to reducing emissions of tCO₂eq. The Ex-Act software was used to calculate the avoided emissions.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IND3_4 EX-ACT-v7.1.8 Peru Amazonia_v2_nuevoescenariobase_haadiciona_VF.xlsx
5. Number of people (by gender and ethnicity) deriving net livelihood benefits from the implementation of sustainable forms of production and resource management	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	<p>Increased levels of livelihood benefits through the application of practices that contribute to environmental sustainability and landscape stability, in:</p> <p>- 6,000 small producers</p> <p>- 700 members of indigenous communities</p>	<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 and their families, which will improve their quality of life thanks to the project's activities.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>In progress.</p> <p>To date, assistance has been provided to 3,380 producers (2,417 men and 963 women), of which 367 are indigenous producers (207 men and 160 women), in silvopastoral and agroforestry practices and practices related to sustainable certifications, among others. This implies 1,711 additional producers supported by the project since the last report.</p> <p>From these producers, the project will assess the number of them that have improved their livelihood benefits through the application of sustainable practices. The measurement of this indicator will be carried out prior to project closure, since it is necessary to provide time for the practices promoted to be reflected in productivity improvements.</p> <p>It is also important to note that the technical assistance provided to the producers through the good agricultural practices pilots has an impact on them and their families, which will improve their quality of life thanks to the project's activities. Details</p>

				<p>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.</p>	<p>of technical assistance by value chain can be seen in indicator 2.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND13_16_17 Grant__ASPASH.docx.pdf • IND13_16_17 Grant_COLPA_DE_LOROS.docx.pdf • IND13_16_17 Grant_Rainforest_Aliance.pdf • IND16_17 CENIPALMA Responsible_Party_Agreement.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAPIA.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAU.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAYA.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_ORNAU.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_UNAY.pdf
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 Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2022	Cumulative progress since project start
6. Number of land management instruments developed and aligned that include the landscape sustainability, resilience and inclusiveness approach	<p>Intermediate level zoning completed</p> <p>No forest zoning</p> <p>No microzoning to date</p> <p>10 indigenous life plans</p> <p>Regional, social and sectoral development plans mention environmental issues, but do not specifically establish a comprehensive approach to the management of productive landscapes</p>	<p>- 1 regional development plan</p> <p>- 7 local development plans covering the entire project area.</p> <p>- 2 sectoral development plans</p> <p>- 65,000 ha with microzoning</p> <p>- 8 additional indigenous life plans</p>	<p>- 2 regional development plans</p> <p>- 10 local development plans that cover the entire project area.</p> <p>- 2 sectoral development plans</p> <p>- 100,000 ha with microzoning with focus on prioritized localities.</p> <p>- 12 additional indigenous life plans</p>	<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%.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2022, the following planning instruments have been updated (incorporating a sustainability approach):</p> <p>At the regional level (2 PDRCs): 100%.</p> <p>- Concerted Regional Development Plan (PDRC) of Huanuco and Ucayali (in the process of approval by CEPLAN),</p> <p>At the provincial and district level (5 PDLCs elaborated and in process of approval by CEPLAN):</p> <p>- 1 Concerted Local Development Plan (PDLC) for Puerto Inca province</p> <p>- 4 District Concerted Development Plans</p>	<p>87% of the end-of-project indicator goal has been reached.</p> <p>The following planning instruments have been updated (incorporating the environmental sustainability approach):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Concerted Regional Development Plans (PDRC) for Huanuco and Ucayali: 100%. • 9 Local Development Concerted Plans (PDLCs). • 1 Sectoral Development Plan: National Cocoa and Chocolate Plan. • 11 Communal Life Plans (PdV) of 11 native communities. It should be noted that 11 life plans have been prepared instead of 12 because, in the project landscape, the rest of the existing indigenous communities already have life plans prepared. <p>The other planning instruments show the following progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management tool for livestock production in the tropics that incorporates environmental sustainability criteria: four technical studies are being elaborated as a basis for the Management tool for livestock production in the tropics (85% complete). These technical studies have been used to initiate the preparation of the management instrument for livestock farming in the tropics, which is 5% complete.

			<p>(PDLC) for Yuyapichis, Codo 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 be completed in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest zoning in the province of Puerto Inca: 90% progress and the file will be completed in the second half of 2023. • Microzoning: Microzoning of the Neshuya and Codo del Pozuzo districts under the MINAM methodology is planned for the second half of 2023. As input for this process, the HCS and HCV (high carbon stocks and high conservation values) study has been completed for the Codo del Pozuzo district (322,129 ha). <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>02 Concerted Regional Development Plans (PDRC) for Ucayali and Huanuco:</p> <p>As reported in the previous report, both regions (Ucayali and Huánuco) have updated their PDRCs, which incorporated the territorial approach and mainstreaming of environmental issues. The PDRC preparation process involved the participation and empowerment of indigenous peoples and women, who received training on what the PDRCs consist of and their phases, in order to participate in an informed manner. Finally, they participated in the validation of the final PDRC documents. During this reporting period, both instruments were promulgated through Regional Ordinances (Regional Ordinance No. 001-2023-GRU-CR for PDRC Ucayali and Regional Ordinance No. 086-2022-GRH-CR for PDRC Huanuco, respectively).</p> <p>(09) Concerted Local Development Plans (PDLC):</p> <p>By the end of June 2023, 09 PDLCs had been prepared for the province of Puerto Inca and the</p>
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			<p>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 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>districts of Codo del Pozuzo, Yuyapichis, Tournavista, Irazola, Neshuya, Curimaná, Alexander Von Humboldt and Honoria, which incorporated the territorial approach and the mainstreaming of environmental issues. Finally, the process of preparing 1 provincial PDLC (Padre Abad) and 3 district PDLCs (Boquerón, Huipoca and Nueva Requena) has begun and will be completed by the end of 2023, which will mean that 100% of the territory will have planning instruments for sustainable territorial management.</p> <p>(02) Sector Development Plans:</p> <p>National plan for the sustainable development of the cocoa and chocolate chain</p> <p>As of June 2023, the National Plan for the cocoa and chocolate value chain has been finalized and approved by Supreme Decree No. 017-2022-MIDAGRI.</p> <p>The PPS provided technical support during the preparation of the Plan. It has also provided technical support in estimating the budget required for its implementation, monitoring instruments, governance mechanisms, among other key activities. Details on the implementation of the Plan are presented in the following indicator.</p> <p>Community Life Plans (CLP)</p> <p>As of June 2023, 7 additional life plans have been developed in a participatory manner, in addition to the 4 reported in the previous period. As a result, life</p>
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			<p>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 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</p>	<p>been made in the present period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the first quarter of 2023, in coordination with the General Directorate of Livestock Development of MIDAGRI, the characterization of the cattle and meat industry value chain in the Peruvian Amazon was completed. To this end, primary and secondary information was gathered from different public and private stakeholders in 8 regions of the country (Loreto, Ucayali, Madre de Dios, Amazonas, San Martin, Huanuco, Pasco and Cajamarca). In addition, two complementary reports on the main trade routes and livestock production zones and live cattle prices have been prepared. A Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) is being prepared for the livestock chain in the tropics, with the objective of estimating the benefits of changing to a production system with sustainable livestock practices. This study began with a workshop and interviews with the main public and private stakeholders in December 2022 and is expected to be completed in the second half of 2023. <p>As a result of the above and under the leadership of MIDAGRI, with technical assistance from the project, in 2023 a participatory process began to develop a management tool for tropical livestock farming that incorporates environmental sustainability criteria, which is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2024.</p> <p>Puerto Inca Forest Zoning (FZ)</p> <p>The SERFOR CAF Program supported the GORE Huánuco in 2020 to prepare an initial proposal for the first of three modules required for Forest Zoning (ZF). Since that date, the PPS project has provided support</p>
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			<p>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> <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-</p>	<p>to the Regional Government to complete the module, which was completed in the current period and approved by Ministerial Resolution RM 295-2022-MINAM dated December 22, 2022.</p> <p>The project is also providing technical assistance for the development of modules II and III of the FZ for the province of Puerto Inca, as mentioned in the previous report. By the end of June 2023, the 3 missing studies (Forestry, Classification of land by its capacity for major use and Critical Habitats) have been completed, which means that the 7 studies required for modules II and III for the forest zoning have been completed, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Cartography. 2. Dynamics of population centers. 3. Current Land Use with Emphasis on Agroforestry Systems. 4. physiographic. 5. Forestry. 6. Classification of land by its capacity for major use. 7. Critical habitats. <p>In the third quarter of 2023, the following processes are expected to be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of the units of the territory. • Integration and modeling of thematic variables. • Evaluation of the ZF criteria.
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			<p>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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the FZ proposal. <p>As a result, the Puerto Inca FZ is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2023, which will result in a technical dossier that includes the final proposal for the FZ and its presentation to SERFOR and MINAM for approval. It should be noted that the process of preparing the required studies took longer because the information needed to prepare the soil and CTCUM study and the physiographic study had to be updated, which caused delays in the overall schedule.</p> <p>Microzoning</p> <p>The HCS and HCV studies identify conservation areas, developed areas, indicative areas to conserve and potential areas to develop (agricultural activities). In this context, as of June 2023, the results of the indicative HCS/HCV study of the Codo del Pozuzo district, carried out under the Responsible Party Agreement signed with EarthWorm, were presented. This study was developed for an area of 322,129 hectares, with the result that 79% of the area is under conservation, 19% is developed with some agricultural activity, 1% is indicative for conservation and 0.4% is potential for agricultural development. This information will serve as a reference for the microzoning process.</p> <p>The microzoning will be carried out in the second half of 2023 according to the methodological process established by MINAM in the districts of Neshuya and Codo del Pozuzo. Coordination with MINAM is still underway to start the process.</p>
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				<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 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND1_6_PDLC Tournavista.pdf • IND6 cattle raising TSA.pdf • IND6 Complementary study beef marketing routes in the Amazon.pdf • IND6 Complementary study_Live weights prices.pdf • IND6 Livestock chain characterization final report.pdf • IND6 livestock root cause analysis.pdf • IND6 Technical recommendations Sustainable Livestock.pdf • IND6 ToR national livestock instrument.pdf • IND6_17 HCS HCV Study Codo del Pozuzo.pdf
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 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:</p>	<p>50% of the end-of-project goal has been reached.</p> <p>As of June 2023, 2 sectorial plans (National Action Plan for Peruvian Coffee and the National Development Plan for the Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain 2020-2030) are under implementation.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress: National Action Plan for Peruvian Coffee</p>

				<p>Peruvian National Coffee Action Plan.</p> <p>The Permanent Multisectoral Coffee Commission (called the National Executive Coffee Council), in charge 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</p>	<p>The Project (PPS) in close collaboration with the GCP/SECO Project has focused its attention on supporting MIDAGRI in promoting the sustainable development of the coffee sector. As a result, technical assistance has been provided for:</p> <p>1) Building the institutional framework to lead the sustainable development of the chain (aligned with strategic objective N° 6 of the Coffee Plan "Strengthen multi-sector, multi-level and multi-stakeholder governance and institutional framework").</p> <p>The project has supported the Permanent Multisectoral Coffee Commission (known as the National Executive Coffee Council), which is in charge of monitoring the implementation of the National Coffee Action Plan (NAP Coffee), to build a functional structure for prioritizing this Plan actions and decision making. By the end of June 2023, its regulations have been refined in a participatory manner and are in the process of being validated by the Executive Coffee Council.</p> <p>2) Follow-up and technical assistance for the implementation of the National Action Plan for the coffee sector (PNA Café) connecting the coffee producing regions in the process (aligned with strategic objective N° 5 "To promote processes of territorial articulation for the improvement of social, economic and environmental conditions in coffee growing areas").</p> <p>Technical assistance is being provided for the implementation of the actions prioritized by the National Executive Coffee Council to implement the NAP Coffee, which are as follows:</p> <p>a) Design of the strategy to promote domestic coffee</p>
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			<p>Plan as a guiding instrument for the sustainable development of the value chain was emphasized.</p> <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</p>	<p>consumption. In this reporting period, the preparation of the internal coffee consumption strategy has been completed, in which the project promoted multi-stakeholder dialogue (aligned with strategic objective N° 4 of the Coffee Plan "To improve the positioning and commercialization of Peruvian coffee in national and international markets").</p> <p>b) Dialogue between companies, cooperatives and their associations to review and improve the Peruvian Coffee Brand. The process of multi-stakeholder dialogue to strengthen the Peruvian Coffee Brand is currently underway with the accompaniment of the project, further progress will be commented on in the following report (aligned with strategic objective N° 4 of the Coffee Plan "To improve the positioning and commercialization of Peruvian coffee in national and international markets").</p> <p>In addition to the elaboration of the 10 regional agendas that sought to align regional coffee platforms with the Coffee Plan, reported in the previous report, in the current reporting period the project has continued to support the linking of coffee producing regions with the implementation of the National Coffee Action Plan, deepening the accompaniment of three platforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Martin Regional Coffee Technical Roundtable: in which the regional innovation strategy (San Martin) seeks to incorporate the coffee chain, • Cajamarca Multi-stakeholder Coffee Platform: strengthening the internal management of the platform through support personnel. • Piura's Regional Coffee Technical Roundtable: in which the alignment of a public investment project in the region with the Coffee Plan
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				<p>governance model will begin (second half of 2022) with the support of the GCP global team.</p>	<p>is promoted.</p> <p>Finally, initial steps were taken to develop a monitoring tool for the Coffee Plan, an initiative that is awaiting the support of MIDAGRI for its development and subsequent management.</p> <p>It should be noted that, additionally, the project supports the achievement of the following strategic objectives of the Coffee Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Objective N° 1 ("Increase coffee productivity under sustainable production systems"), through the initiation of joint work with INIA to implement the Law on Agricultural Extension Service, which will allow greater access to technical assistance by producers. Further progress will be shown in the next report. • Strategic Objective N° 3 ("Promote and facilitate access to timely and innovative financial services that respond to the needs of coffee growing families), by promoting access to financing for sustainable activities, specifically, working with the AgroPerú fund to incorporate agroforestry systems (SAF) in coffee and cocoa renovation loans (for more details see indicator 15). <p>National Development Plan for the Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain 2020-2030</p> <p>In November 2022, the Plan was approved by Supreme Decree No. 017-2022-MIDAGRI.</p> <p>In addition, as reported in the previous PIR, the project continues to provide technical assistance in</p>
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					<p>the implementation of the Plan, through the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Multi-year budget planning and programming: with the cooperation of PPS and Proforest, a consultancy was completed to estimate the Plan's financing gaps and propose actions to address them. 2) Process of building the governance model for the effective implementation of the Plan (aligned with strategic objective N°4 of the Cocoa Plan "Strengthen governance for the sustainable development of the cocoa value chain"): in addition to the cycle of sessions called "Let's talk about Governance" indicated in the previous report, the project has supported in November 2022, the organization of the National Meeting of Regional Cocoa Technical Tables "Towards the strengthening of the regional and national institutional framework of the cocoa sector", in which representatives of Regional Technical Tables, producer organizations, producer associations, Regional Governments, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism and specialized NGOs participated, to identify priorities for the development of the cocoa value chain and the strengthening of its institutional framework. In this way, the PPS continues to contribute to strengthening the governance required for the implementation of the Plan, in coordination with the Regional Roundtables. <p>The Multisectoral Working Group GTM, which was in charge of preparing the Cocoa Plan, is valid until September 2023, so MIDAGRI has initiated the process of updating the members to reactivate the sessions and, as one of the first steps, to extend the GTM's validity to ensure the proper construction of the governance model, which will allow coordination to continue for this purpose.</p> <p>On the other hand, although there is no specific</p>
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					<p>indicator related to the implementation of territorial plans (including life plans), based on the achievements obtained in the elaboration of plans explained in the previous section, the next challenge to consolidate the sustainable management of the project's prioritized landscapes is to strengthen the governance mechanisms as well as the capacities of GOREs, GOLOs and Indigenous Organizations' officials that lead to the implementation of these territorial planning instruments.</p> <p>To date, the project is making efforts in this direction but, given that the project ends in March 2024, and due to the delays caused by the pandemic, a longer time horizon would be required to achieve the sustainability of the development process promoted.</p> <p>Finally, the project supports the achievement of the following strategic objectives of the National Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain Development Plan 2020-2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Objective N° 1 ("Increase cocoa productivity considering criteria of profitability, quality and environmental sustainability"), through technical assistance provided to farmers for the establishment of good practices with sustainability criteria, which seek to improve cocoa productivity with environmental sustainability criteria (for more details see indicator 17) and the beginning of joint work with INIA to implement the Law on the agricultural extension service, which will develop a mechanism for greater access to technical assistance by farmers. • Strategic Objective N° 3 ("Increase the competitiveness of micro and small cocoa processing companies"), through the strengthening of the business management of producer organizations, specifically through advice with the methodology Growing with your business with which 2 cocoa and
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					<p>chocolate organizations are strengthened (Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaoteros de Codo del Pozuzo, Asociación de Mujeres Chocolateras Chocolate Chocolate Corazón de Nolberth Alto Uruya) and 2 native cocoa-producing communities (CCNN Huacamayo and Santa Isabel) and promoting access to financing by working with the AgroPerú fund to incorporate agroforestry systems (SAF) in coffee and cocoa renovation loans (see indicator 15).</p> <p>With the aforementioned actions, the Project seeks to contribute to the implementation of the National Development Plan for the Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain 2020-2030.</p> <p>An extension of the current project execution period will allow the completion of the processes related to the improvement of public financing (budgetary programs and financing programs) and the implementation of the agricultural extension service, strategies that aim to solve the underlying problems of both crops, thus meeting the goal established for this indicator within the framework of the implementation of the coffee and cocoa plans. Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND7 Governance and Cocoa Technical boards Workshop Program.pdf • IND7 Internal Regulations National Executive Council Cafe.pdf • IND7 Peru internal coffee consumption strategy.pdf • IND7 San Martin Action Plan coffee value chain.pdf • IND7 ToR monitoring tools Coffee Plan_SICAFEP platform.pdf
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<p>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>	<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>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<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>3: ZF, Life plans (national OOII)</p> <p>Women's</p>	<p>Through the qualitative analysis referred to in the previous report, the results for the present period are as follows:</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- 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 Regional Development Plans (PDRC). This level of participation has not changed in the last year. The project will keep training indigenous peoples organizations to</p>	<p>This indicator shows an overall progress of 75% of the end-of-project goal.</p> <p>Through a qualitative analysis, the results for the current 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 their implementation, remain mostly at participation level 5, as in the previous report, i.e., they lead the processes and assume responsibilities, which means that they are at the target level. In particular, in the Forest Zoning, there was an improvement in the participation of its technical team at the regional level, which allowed reaching the level 5 mentioned above. However, in Honoria's PDLC, the local entity in charge of the process (district municipality) has a level 2 participation. Likewise, level 3 participation of the governing entity in the Coffee Plan (MIDAGRI) is maintained. Producer associations remain at a participation level of 3 when working on national processes, but a participation level of 1 when it comes to territorial processes. The organizations representing indigenous peoples, similar to the previous year, remain at level 5 when it comes to community planning processes. However, their level of participation in territorial and national planning processes remains at level 1, reaching level 2 in Forest Zoning. This level of participation has not changed in the last year. The participation of women, similar to last year, shows a level 1 in all processes, with the
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			<p>organizations: 4: PDRC, PDLC</p> <p>3: ZF, Coffee plan, Cocoa plan</p>	<p>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>	<p>exception of the National Coffee Plan, which reaches level 3. It should be noted that there is a new process promoted, the strengthening of the Network of Women Entrepreneurs of Huánuco (which was not included in the indicator targets), in which women show a level 5 participation.</p> <p>It should be noted that the PPS project has updated its Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Plan in the first half of 2023, which seeks to strengthen the project's strategy to promote the participation and empowerment of vulnerable stakeholders and women in the various processes promoted.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND8_9 Entrepreneur women network Huanuco Capabilities building Plan.pdf • IND8_9 Entrepreneur women network Huanuco Diagnosis.pdf
9. Multiple stakeholders have better capacities for sustainable landscape management	<p>Institutional capacities are weak</p> <p>CAR/CAM are not active or not fulfilling their function.</p> <p>The specific capacities of</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</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</p>	<p>This indicator shows an overall progress of 208% of the end-of-project goal</p> <p>Since the beginning of the project to date, 125 institutional public and private actors have improved their capacities for sustainable landscape management, as part of the Capacity Building Plan</p>

	<p>each institution will be assessed at the beginning of the project</p>		<p>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. The capacities focused on each institution will be specified and the measures will be defined through a scorecard that will be</p>	<p>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 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>mentioned in the previous report. This result surpasses the midterm indicator goal (40 institutional actors) and end-of-project goal (60 institutional actors). These institutional actors were represented by 365 people (235 men, 130 women).</p> <p>As reported in the previous PIR, this goal was achieved in number; however, given that the implementation phase of the different territorial planning instruments prepared is now beginning, the capacities of GOREs and GOLOs will continue to be strengthened for this purpose.</p> <p>It should be noted that one institution is counted as one stakeholder, except in the case of Regional Governments, where each area represents one key stakeholder.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>In addition to the capacity building processes carried out in past periods (Public Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Public Investment in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, methodology of Life Plans and technical and financial management of grants for Indigenous Federations), the following capacity building processes have been carried out for key stakeholders and vulnerable groups:</p> <p>a) Capacity building of the Indigenous Federations: In January 2023, CONAP supported the certification of 4 technicians (1 woman and 3 men) from CONAP, ORNAU and FECONAYA in drone management. It is expected to be extended to the other 4 landscape federations, as well as to a group of community delegates so that they can be certified</p>
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			<p>prepared at the beginning of the project</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 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>in drone management in August 2023.</p> <p>b) Technical assistance was provided to CAR Huánuco for its strengthening, which included the preparation of a diagnosis of this governance space, a strengthening plan and a work plan for the CAR and its regional technical groups.</p> <p>c) Capacity building for Forest Zoning: in this reporting period, an additional training (on the methodology for the preparation of the soil study and CTCUM) has been provided to the Technical Team of the Forest Zoning, which is in addition to the 4 trainings provided in the previous report for the preparation of thematic studies. With this fifth training, a total of 56 people have been trained representing 21 institutional stakeholders that are part of the Technical Team of the Forest Zoning of Puerto Inca that includes the Regional Government, Local Governments (Honorio, Yuyapichis, Puerto Inca, Tournavista and Codo de Pozuzo) SERFOR, ATFFS Huánuco, ATFFS Puerto Inca, FECONAPIA). In the second half of 2023, it is planned to strengthen the capacities of the technical team of the Forest Zoning in the integration and thematic modeling for the FZ proposal.</p> <p>d) Control and Surveillance Roundtable: As part of the MRCVFFS capacity building, three additional workshops were held (in addition to the two workshops held in the previous period) for its member entities, training 11 stakeholders, including the GORE Huánuco (DRA Huánuco, Regional Natural Resources Management and three ATFFS), OSINFOR, SERNANP, SUNAT, PNP and CCFFAA: -Scope and main considerations in the process of prosecutorial investigation for environmental crimes (21 participants).</p>
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			<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 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 	<p>-The role of MINCUL in the protection of PIACIs/ The role of SERNANP in the control and surveillance of forests in Natural Protected Areas/ The role of SUNAT in the control and surveillance of waterways to address environmental crime (09 participants)</p> <p>-Fiscal interdiction: state recovery of state land (09 participants).</p> <p>In the second half of 2023, members of the Regional Forest and Wildlife Control and Surveillance Board will be trained in topics related to the first joint intervention. Finally, there will be training for native communities for CVC community control and surveillance.</p> <p>e) Growing with your Business Methodology: the objective of this methodology is to provide comprehensive support to strengthen the financial, administrative and productive conditions of local producers' organizations. Thus, in the second semester of 2022 and for a period of 3 months, 16 indigenous or non-indigenous technicians (12 men and 4 women) were trained in the use of the methodology, but with previous experience in working with native communities. In this way, they will be trained so that, starting next year, they can provide technical support to producer organizations in the provinces of Padre Abad (Ucayali) and Puerto Inca (Huánuco), in order to strengthen their capacities and improve their businesses.</p> <p>f) Strengthening of the Network of Businesswomen and Entrepreneurs of Huanuco: Since November 2022, this women's organization has</p>
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			<p>Study with Emphasis on Agroforestry Systems.</p> <p>- Elaboration of the Physiographic map</p> <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 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 (Policía 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>been strengthened, with emphasis on the province of Puerto Inca, through the development of a diagnosis and capacity building plan for the Network, and the implementation of this plan. As a result, the PPS project participated in the organization of the First Meeting of the Network, where the pillars of the project were socialized and how it will support the Network with a view to its organizational strengthening. In addition, technical assistance is being provided for their participation in the Amazon Expo 2023, which will be held in their region. In the second half of 2023, the implementation of the capacity building plan will continue.</p> <p>g) Strengthening of the Regional Management of Economic Development (GRDE) Ucayali: support has been provided to the GRDE to strengthen coordination with international cooperation organizations with activities in Ucayali. This has allowed strengthening the joint actions of the GRDE, the Office of Technical Cooperation and International Relations OCTRI with the cooperants in the territory and the directorates and managements of the Regional Government of Ucayali GOREU, presenting their projects and reaffirming their commitment to a work agenda and joint actions. The meetings were attended by 41 NGOs and 01 ENIEX (Entity and Institution of International Technical Cooperation constituted abroad).</p> <p>As a result of this process and in response to the expectations of the cooperants to maintain a formalized working group, under the leadership of GRDE and OCTRI, the "Technical Committee for the Articulation with International Cooperation in Ucayali" was formed, approved on December 15, 2022 with RER No. 745-2022-GRU-GR.</p>
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				<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 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.</p>	<p>h) Contributed to the organization of the National Land Use Planning Meeting led by MINAM, providing communication inputs and graphics for greater visibility and positioning of the role of land use planning as the basis for sustainable land management.</p> <p>i) Capacity building in budget programming has been initiated using the MEF's costing methodology as a basis in the framework of the PBs (121, 130 and 144), starting this first stage with the GOREs of Huánuco and Ucayali, and the municipalities of Padre Abad, Puerto Inca, Yuyapichis and Irazola. The advantage of working with this methodology is that i) it serves as an instrument to organize the budget and make visible the activities to be financed, ii) there is adequate support for requesting additional budget and, iii) the budget gap is known, which is the initial step to design a financing strategy.</p> <p>j) The gender equity approach was addressed from a perspective of positive masculinities in family and community roles. The project included exchange spaces between young people and adolescents (15 men and 22 women) in 4 pilot sites: 2 native communities (Puerto Azul in Ucayali and Santa Teresa in Huánuco) and 2 populated centers (Maronal in Ucayali and Nueva York in Huánuco). The young people reflected on the distribution of roles between men and women and constructed messages in favor of healthier and more equitable relationships in the roles at home and in the community in relation to their natural environment. The messages were recorded in micro videos for local dissemination and a guide was prepared to work on the masculinities approach from the dynamics and activities in the territory.</p>
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					<p>It should be noted that the trained institutional actors have participated in more than one capacity building activity, which has been taken into account in measuring the progress of the goal, eliminating duplication in counting.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Dos Unidos.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Nueva_Alianza_de_Baños.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Nuevos Unidos Tahuantinsuyo.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Puerto Azul.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Puerto_Nuevo.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Sinchi_Roca_II.pdf • IND1_6_9 Life Plan Tsirotzire.pdf • IND8_9 Entrepreneur women network Huanuco Capabilities building Plan.pdf • IND8_9 Entrepreneur women network Huanuco Diagnosis.pdf • IND9 capabilities strengthening CAR Huanuco.pdf • IND9 CAR Huanuco Working plan.pdf • IND9 Ucayali International cooperation coordination platform.pdf • IND9_11 Control and surveillance platform Huanuco 3rd workshop training.pdf • IND9_11 Control and surveillance platform
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					<p>Huanuco 4th workshop training.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND9_11 Control and surveillance platform Huanuco 5th workshop training.pdf • IND9_12 PP Public budget advisory to regional and local governments.pdf • IND9_14 Growing with you busines_Advisory report N°2 cocoa and chocolate.pdf • IND9_14 Growing with you busines_Advisory report N°2 ecoturism.pdf • IND9_14 Growing with you busines_Training of trainners Course.pdf • IND9_19_Grant ANIA.pdf • IND9_20 Territorial ordering national summit program.pdf
10. Implement ation 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>	<p>The TUPA of Ucayali and Huánuco includes the approval process for the change of land use</p>	<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</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,</p>	<p>The project has a 50% of progress rate in the process needed to achieve this indicator.</p> <p>The project strengthens the capabilities of the regional governments and specifically the Forestry and Wildlife Management Units (UGFFS) in the provinces of Puerto Inca (Huánuco) and Padre Abad (Ucayali) due to their strategic role in regional forest management.</p> <p>However, it should be noted that recently it has been ruled that Regional Governments are not in charge of the land use change approval function, so they should not incorporate this function in their TUPA, as stated in the "Guidelines for the granting of authorizations related to the change of land use for agricultural purposes on public lands", approved by SERFOR in February 2023. This implies that the midterm indicator</p>

			<p>approved) change</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>goal is not applicable anymore, and the end-of-project goal at the regional level (UGFFS/ATFFS) will be focused on strengthening capabilities for regional forest management.</p> <p>On the other hand, it has been determined that SERFOR and MINAM are the national level entities in charge of issuing prior binding opinions for the authorization of land use change, and therefore the project has been coordinating the technical assistance requirements for this purpose.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>As part of the project's technical assistance to the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authority ARFFS of the Regional Government of Huánuco, support was provided for the programming and formulation of its 2023-2025 Multi-year Budget and the formulation of its additional 2022 budget demand, linked to Budget Program 0130, in order to optimally link with the production line "Forests with effective control and surveillance" and other prioritized production lines of PP 0130. Although it was not possible to obtain the additional budget, in the first half of 2023 the costing of the additional demand and the multiannual budget 2024 - 2026 was updated to request the MEF for the 2023 budget increase.</p> <p>Within the framework of support to the UGFFS, during this reporting period, the project supported coordination between the Technical Unit for Community Forest Management (UTMFC), native communities and their Federations for the creation of community vigilance committees (CVC) and the accreditation of forest custodians.</p> <p>Additionally, in this process, the PPS will support the</p>
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					<p>creation of 7 community vigilance committees and will strengthen another 5 committees already created by another cooperating partner, thus supporting 12 native communities belonging to 4 indigenous organizations in the landscape area.</p> <p>Finally, as part of the implementation process of the UGFFS/ATFFS, support will be provided to strengthen the Regional Satellite Monitoring Functional Unit (UMSR), which is the area specialized in analyzing and monitoring cases of damage to forest heritage with various tools (multispectral satellite images, radar images, drone images, aerial photographs, among others) and field work to identify and quantify the damage, in order to generate information for the implementation of ARFFS operations or to prioritize them, radar images, drone images, aerial photographs, among others) and field work to identify and quantify the damage, to generate information for the execution of ARFFS operations or to prioritize cases for the MRCVFFS.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND10 Guidelines for land use change_MIDAGRI-SERFOR.pdf • IND10_12_Aditional Budget request to Ministry of Economy.pdf
11. % of unauthorized land use changes detected with monitoring systems that have	Forestry infractions between 2010 and 2016: Ucayali (197); Huánuco (330) Source: http://www.serfor.gob.pe/centro-de-informacion/registros-	10% increase over the base percentage	30% increase over the base percentage	Additional progress on this indicator is directly related to the previous indicator. Regarding land use change monitoring and effective institutional response, work is being done to strengthen Huánuco's regional control and surveillance	The process needed to achieve this indicator has a 65% of progress rate. Regarding effective institutional response to unauthorized land use change, the project is providing technical assistance and support for the first joint intervention in a case of damage to forest patrimony,

<p>an effective institutional response</p>	<p>nacionales/registro-nacional-de-infraestructuras</p> <p>To be defined at the beginning of the project by Serfor, Osinfor and regional governments</p>			<p>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 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 	<p>which is being planned by the Huánuco Regional Forestry and Wildlife Control and Surveillance Board (MRCVFFS).</p> <p>As it is the first time that a joint intervention is organized through the Huánuco Regional Forestry and Wildlife Control and Surveillance Board (that is, the baseline is zero), the project has defined as its end-of-project goal to reach at least 3 land use change verification processes.. For that reason, the project is providing support to strengthen community monitoring in 12 native communities in the prioritized landscape.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>As part of the technical assistance provided to the Huánuco Regional Control and Surveillance Board, the project has strengthened the capacities of its members through 3 training sessions during the current reporting period (see list of training sessions in indicator 9), as part of the implementation of the Capacity Building Plan prepared in 2022.</p> <p>In addition, the project supported the development of the following documents to strengthen the governance of MRCVFFS:</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
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				<p>MRCVFFS Huánuco, which is currently in the input stage.</p> <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> <p>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.</p>	<p>Huánuco, which is still under review.</p> <p>This institutional strengthening process was reinforced with the formal the creation and integration of the Regional Forest and Wildlife Control and Surveillance Board (MRCVFFS) of the Huanuco Region, through Ordinance. N° 098-2022-GRH-CR at the end of 2022.</p> <p>As a result of this process, as of June 2023, 10 sessions of the MRCVFFS have been held, and at the tenth session, the cases of damage to the forest and wildlife heritage in the province of Puerto Inca were presented and guidelines were given on actions for joint intervention. Based on this, extraordinary sessions will be held for the implementation of the first joint intervention to be carried out in the second half of 2023.</p> <p>Regarding community monitoring actions, during the last quarter of 2022 and the first half of 2023, new low value grant (LVG) agreements were signed with 5 indigenous federations in the project landscape (FECONAYA - Nov 2022, FECONAPIA and FECONAU - Mar 2023 and ORNAU and UNAY - Jun 2023). It should be noted that direct support to FENACOKA is maintained in the 3 components that are included in the LVGs: strengthening of indigenous governance, monitoring, control and surveillance actions, and demonstration pilots of sustainable production.</p> <p>The aforementioned grants will support the strengthening of the community vigilance committees. In this process, the PPS will support the creation of 7 community vigilance committees and will strengthen</p>
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					<p>another 5 committees already created by another cooperating source, thus supporting 12 native communities belonging to 4 indigenous organizations in the landscape area. The vigilance committees will carry out at least 4 monitoring activities 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 in order to take action in cases of deforestation/land use change.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND11 Control and surveillance board Huanuco_ Communication Strategy.pdf • IND11 Control and surveillance board Huanuco_ Indigenous peoples involvement guidelines.pdf • IND11 Control and Surveillance Huanuco Functioning Regulation.pdf • IND11 Control and Surveillance Huanuco Joint Intervention Protocol.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAPIA.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAU.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_FECONAYA.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_ORNAU.pdf • IND2_11_17 Grant_UNAY.pdf • IND9_11 Control and surveillance platform Huanuco 3rd workshop training.pdf • IND9_11 Control and surveillance platform
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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>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 the Amazon regions increase their budget allocated for forest control and surveillance. - Preparation of a goal related to ecosystem conservation to be presented in the Incentive Program for the improvement of municipal management. <p>Regarding PP 121, it is currently being adapted to the "Directive for the design of Budget Programs in the framework of the</p>	<p>This indicator shows an overall progress of 70% of the end-of-project goal.</p> <p>At the end of June 2023, there are an additional USD 6.7 million dollars of public funds committed for the sustainable management of the Amazon, through the approval of two Public Investment Projects ("Improvement of land use management capacities in the 4 provinces of the Department of Ucayali" for USD\$2.6 and "Recovery of the high hill forest ecosystem in the Yuracyacu sub-basin of the Velo de la Novia Regional Conservation Area, district of Padre Abad, province of Padre Abad, Department of Ucayali" for USD\$4.1 million, respectively) in the department of Ucayali that seek to strengthen territorial planning and the recovery of ecosystems in the ACR Velo de la Novia.</p> <p>Additionally, we are in the process of securing the following commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD 4.1 million per year from the public budget (PEN 15 million soles), once the incorporation of the ecosystem conservation goal into the Municipal Incentives Program is approved. USD 1.3 million (PEN 5 million soles) for the additional demand of the Regional Government of Huanuco, related to Budget Program 0130, to optimally link to the production line "Forests with effective control and surveillance" and other prioritized production lines. USD 50 million per year, if the improvements

				<p>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 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.</p>	<p>in Budget Programs 121 and 144 are approved, throughout the Peruvian Amazon.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>In order to achieve the goal of this indicator, the following actions are being carried out in coordination with MIDAGRI and this year with MINAM:</p> <p>Budget Programs and Municipal Incentive Program goal PI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of a commitment on ecosystem conservation (formerly known as the "target") articulated in PP144, to be submitted to the Incentive Programme for the Improvement of Municipal Management run by the Ministry of the Economy, which municipalities would have to meet in order to receive a budgetary incentive. To date, there is a proposed commitment to the conservation of ecosystems and work has been done to improve the visibility of provincial municipalities in PP0144. If the proposed commitment is approved by the Ministry of Economy, USD 4.1 million dollars per year of public budget (PEN 15 million soles) could be channeled to the conservation of ecosystems. • At the same time, technical assistance has been provided to the Huánuco Regional Government in formulating its additional budget request for 2022, linked to Budget Programme 0130, with the aim of optimizing links with the production line "Forests with effective control and monitoring" and other production lines of PP 0130. Although it was not possible to obtain the additional budget, in the first half of 2023 the cost of the additional demand and the multi-year budget 2024 – 2026 were updated to request the
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					<p>2023 budget increase of USD 1.3 million (PEN 5 million soles), which will be evaluated by the Ministry of Economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, support will be provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MIDAGRI) in preparing a proposal for a commitment entitled “Strengthening municipal services for the adoption of improved practices by producers of transitional and permanent crops”, to be submitted to the Incentive Programme for the Improvement of Municipal Management, with a view to providing budgetary incentives for the promotion of good agricultural practices. • Adaptation of two operational models of PP 0144 “Conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems for the provision of ecosystem services” and its subsequent territorial articulation with Huánuco and Ucayali, as well as Padre Abad and Puerto Inca and their respective districts. • Adaptation of Budget Program 121 (PP 121): “Improvement of the linkage of small agricultural producers to the market”, so that public entities in the Amazonian regions invest their allocated budget with environmental sustainability criteria. The proposal to adjust PP 121 is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Finance for subsequent approval by MIDAGRI. • With regard to the process of approving the theory of change of PP130, due to changes at the level of the Executive Directorate of SERFOR, coordination is under way with that entity to resume this activity. <p>To measure the potential of the activities mentioned above to meet this indicator, we can point out that the budget for the year 2023 allocated to the regional and local governments of the target landscape through the</p>
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					<p>budget programs that the project strengthens amounts to USD 11.5 million (PEN 41.8 million soles). As a result of the activities of this indicator, the public budget for supporting the sustainable management of landscapes, which is channeled through the supported PPs, could be increased by an estimated 10% to 50%, which could reach USD 13 to USD 17 million per year in the project's landscape. If all the processes promoted related to Public Budgets were approved, they would mobilize public budgets for the sustainable management of landscapes throughout the Peruvian Amazon for an amount that could exceed USD 50 million annually, which would represent 25% of the target, each year.</p> <p>Part of the technical assistance to meet the additional demand of the 2023 budget could have been implemented, however, this was not implemented due to delays in hiring the public budget specialist for this process following the migration from Atlas to Quantum. However, technical assistance will be provided at an appropriate cost to support additional 2024 budget demands for regional and local governments of the prioritized landscape.</p> <p>In addition, technical assistance is being provided to the Local Governments of Alexander Von Humboldt, Puerto Inca and Honorita to ensure proper alignment between their PDLC and their Institutional Strategic Plans (ISPs) and Operational Plans (OPPs). This will allow these subnational governments to allocate resources for sustainable territorial management.</p> <p>Public investment instruments:</p> <p>As a result of the support to the Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali (ARAU), the execution of the Public Investment Project "Improvement of land management capacities in the 4 provinces of the Department of Ucayali" has begun,</p>
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					<p>for US\$ 2.6 million (PEN 9,799,411 soles).</p> <p>Additionally, as a result of the training program on Public Investment in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (see indicator 9), the officials of the Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali (ARAU) who participated in the course prepared the Public Investment Project "Recovery of the high hill forest ecosystem in the Yuracyacu sub-basin of the Velo de la Novia Regional Conservation Area, district of Padre Abad, province of Padre Abad, Department of Ucayali", which was approved for USD\$4.1 million (PEN 15,498,719 soles).</p> <p>On the other hand, various methodological instruments (technical sheets, guidelines, etc.) have been selected with MINAM and MIDAGRI to help local governments formulate investment projects as a channel to facilitate the mobilization of public resources for sustainable investments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological guidelines for the formulation of investment projects to support the sustainable use of biodiversity in native species of Amazonian palm trees of aguaje, ungurahui and huasai, and technical instrument for public investment projects in the recovery of ecosystems in the tropical rainforest region and the yunga region of MINAM. • Guidelines for livestock intervention for the cattle chain in the Peruvian Amazon with environmental sustainability criteria of MIDAGRI. <p>Progress is expected in the development of these instruments identified in the next report.</p> <p>An extension of the Project would allow that, with the technical assistance of the Project, the improvements to the budgetary programs as well as the municipal incentive program could be adequately implemented</p>
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					<p>by the Regional and Local Governments, contributing directly to the sustainable management of the target landscape and being a management pilot for other Amazonian regions that projects such as ASL2 and FOLUR can capitalize on in their areas of intervention.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND10_12_Aditional Budget request to Ministry of Economy.pdf • IND12 PP 121 Adequacy report operational models.pdf • IND9_12 PP Public budget advisory to regional and local governments.pdf
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 2022	Cumulative progress since project start
13. Volume of products marketed	- Sustainability criteria not yet agreed upon.	- 10% of cocoa, oil	- 20% of cocoa, oil	Although the project addresses the livestock, cocoa and oil palm value chains,	This indicator shows an overall progress of 70% of the end-of-project goal.

<p>in the focused landscapes that meet sustainable production criteria, measured by compliance with sustainability criteria agreed by sectoral platforms and/or third party certification</p>	<p>- 191 farms (1.2% of the total) with organic certification in 2012 (Cenagro)</p>	<p>palm and coffee production in the focused landscape meets the platform criteria.</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>palm and coffee production in the focused landscape meets the platform criteria.</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>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 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>30% of the cocoa, oil palm, and livestock producers in the Project landscape receive technical assistance to incorporate sustainable criteria in their production processes (3,380 producers: 2,417 men and 963 women). The sustainability criteria focus on agroforestry and silvopastoral practices that are effective for the local features of the landscape, agreed with local organizations representatives and/or supported by third party certifications.</p> <p>The project is fostering the RSPO certification of 100 oil palm farmers for stage II of the certification and 200 for stage I. Since there were 191 certified (organic) farms at the baseline, achieving RSPO certification could surpass the goal (end-of project target: 50% increase in current certified production).</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>On the process to increase the number of certified growers, the project continues to provide technical assistance with a view to obtaining RSPO certification for 100 palm growers, the standard certification for Small Independent Producers (PPI), which is aimed at growers with less than 50 ha of palm. Thus, through a Grant signed with COCEPU (December 2021), 526 palm growers (353 men and 173 women) continue to receive technical assistance in order to achieve their RSPO-PPI certification and it is expected that at least 100 growers will reach stage II ("intermediate requirements-milestone A") of RSPO certification with the project. In addition, during this reporting period, a new Grant was signed with the Shambillo Valley Palm Growers Association (ASPASH) to provide technical assistance to an additional 405 palm growers (252 men and 153 women) for the same purpose, of which at least 200 growers are expected to meet stage I</p>
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				<p>Thus, through a grant signed with COCEPU in December 2021, 526 palm growers have been receiving technical assistance in order to 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</p>	<p>(eligibility criteria) of the RSPO certification.</p> <p>Other processes supported by the project that seek to strengthen organizations to maintain their current certifications or prepare them to access sustainable markets in the future are:</p> <p>Cocoa: In the case of cocoa, the project has continued to support 2 landscape organizations (Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná and Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Paros) that face challenges in maintaining their organic production certificates due to the new regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament on organic/organic production, which incorporates best practices in the areas of environment, climate, biodiversity and conservation of natural resources.</p> <p>In the case of the Central Committee with Development for the Future of Curimaná, support continued to be provided for capacity-building in 172 of its partners (141 men and 31 women) and the adoption of sustainable practices to maintain its organic certification: fertilization or fertilization, use of logs for the recording of cocoa data, among others, which will allow an increase in productivity and consequently a higher certified volume.</p> <p>In addition, during the second half of 2022, a Grant was signed with the Colpa de Loros Aromatic Cocoa Agricultural Cooperative with the aim of increasing the exportable supply of certified aromatic cocoa by broadening its social and productive base by identifying new producers (pre-members) who manage to develop their technical capacities and meet the conditions to move towards sustainable organic farming, which is part of the three certifications held by the Cooperative: i) organic</p>
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				<p>productive, social and environmental gaps, an agreement will be signed 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 Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros to increase the exportable supply of certified aromatic cocoa by</p>	<p>production of the European Union, ii) fair trade and iii) fair for life. producers (190 men and 50 women).</p> <p>Moreover, the project has been supporting the Cooperativa Colpa de Loros in the development of a traceability system that allows it to demonstrate that its production is deforestation-free in line with the requirements of the organic certification of the European Union, the Cooperative's main market. Based on this model, it is hoped to have a case study to design an incentive within the Public Program AGROIDEAS to finance similar initiatives. This will help to comply with the European Union's new regulatory considerations for the import of deforestation-free products, adopted in April 2023.</p> <p>In parallel, the project has signed a Grant with the Rainforest Alliance in April 2023, through which it will provide technical assistance to 100 producers (88 men and 12 women) from conventional cocoa producing organizations (CCN51) in Padre Abad and Puerto Inca, for sustainable agriculture, resilient to climate change and free of deforestation, to help them access sustainable markets. The organisations with which this work has been initiated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroindustrial Ecological Cooperative of Curimaná • Agricultural Cooperative Cacaotera Codo del Pozuzo • Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera Puerto Inca • Alexander von Humboldt Agricultural Cooperative • Agricultural Cooperative of Cocoa Growers of Curimaná
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			<p>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 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</p>	<p>Livestock: While the project addresses the livestock value chain, no certification has been identified to encourage livestock farmers to adopt more sustainable practices. However, the PPS project has been promoting the implementation of silvopastoral systems for more sustainable livestock production and the identification of national markets that encourage the changes that are being implemented, through the training of 590 farmers (468 men and 122 women), based on the Field Schools (ECAS).</p> <p>In addition, it is important to mention that in July 2022, the Ucayali Regional Competitiveness and Productivity Plan was approved, which was drawn up with the technical support and facilitation of the project to involve all stakeholders, through Ordinance No. 014-2022-GRU-CR of 3 July 2022. The Plan was presented in November 2022 to the board of directors of the Regional Competitiveness and Productivity Council of Ucayali. It is worth mentioning that the PRCP Ucayali develops nine priority objectives that seek to influence the components of the potential growth of our economy: infrastructure, human capital, innovation, financing, labour market, business environment, foreign trade, institutionality and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogue</p> <p>The project has finalized the elaboration of the Regional Competitiveness and Productivity Plans</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND13 Competitiveness Regional Plan
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				<p>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>	<p>Ucayali FV.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IND13 PPS_Traceability system design_Colpa de Loros organization.pdf IND13_16_17 Grant__ASPASH.docx.pdf IND13_16_17 Grant_COLPA_DE_LOROS.docx.pdf IND13_16_17 Grant_Rainforest_Aliance.pdf
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>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 "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 indicator shows an overall progress of 80% of the end-of-project goal.</p> <p>The project is providing technical assistance to elaborate and implement business plans to 8 organizations from 4 different value chains (livestock, ecotourism, cocoa-chocolate, and handicrafts).</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>To achieve this indicator, the UNDP Prosperity and Poverty Reduction Programme continues to work on the "Growing with your Business" – CNSC methodology, which will enable producers' organizations to strengthen their entrepreneurial capacities for 9 months, delving into the challenges and opportunities of supply and demand, identifying markets and finally developing and implementing their business plan.</p> <p>By the end of the first half of 2023, this methodology has been used to define improvement plans that have been implemented in 8 organizations in the territory, as a pre-production exercise for future business plans: 2 livestock organizations, 1 chocolate women organization, 3 cocoa organizations (2 of them</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>	<p>indigenous producers), 1 ecotourism organization (CCNN Yamino) and 1 artisan organization (CCNN Yamino).</p> <p>In all cases, in the second half of 2023, business plans will be defined that will serve as a guide for defining the strategy of the organizations, as well as their participation in future calls for competitive funds to finance their growth plans. It should be noted that the implementation of the methodology has taken longer than planned due to the very incipient state of development of the organizations, thus requiring more time to strengthen it.</p> <p>Details of the beneficiary organizations are shown below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asociación Agropecuaria Pueblo Libre Codo del Pozuzo (milk) - Puerto Inca 2. Association of Agricultural Producers The Entrepreneurs of Codo de Pozuzo (meat - Puerto Inca) 3. Ecotourism Organization - CCNN Yamino - Padre Abad 4. Craft Organization - CCNN Yamino - Padre Abad 5. Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaoteros de Codo del Pozuzo - Puerto Inca. 6. Association of Women Chocolate Makers Chocolate Heart of Nolberth Alto Uruya - Padre Abad 7. Cacao Organization CCNN Huacamayo -
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					<p>Puerto Inca.</p> <p>8. Cocoa Organization CCNN Santa Isabel - Puerto Inca</p> <p>Also, during the first half of 2023, work was done on 3 production chains (cocoa, banana and livestock) so that they could be enhanced, with a value chain approach. In this sense, through participatory workshops held in February 2023, with key actors of the chains (producer organizations, district municipalities, agrarian agencies, among others), analyses of the Future or Desired Productive Chains of cocoa, bananas and livestock were developed, under a value chain approach. The value chain analysis concludes with a proposal for roadmaps to close the gaps identified in each of the chains and territories, prioritizing aspects such as institutionality and territorial governance, organizational strengthening, sustainable production systems and commercial articulation.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND14 Vale chain analysis_Procompite indigena.pdf • IND14_17 Growing with your business progress report Stage N°4_group 1.pdf • IND14_17 Growing with your business progress report Stage N°4_group 2.pdf • IND9_14 Growing with you busines_Advisory report N°2 cocoa and chocolate.pdf • IND9_14 Growing with you busines_Advisory
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					<p>report N°2 ecotourism.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IND9_14 Growing with you busines_Training of trainers Course.pdf
15. Volume of credit, incentives and insurance, by number of farmers and area of coverage, disbursed for the benefit of sustainable resource management practices or subject to environmental sustainability criteria	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 at the start of the project	USD 40 million in the Peruvian Amazon as a whole; number of farmers and gender breakdown to be determined at the beginning of the project	<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, 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</p>	<p>This indicator shows an overall progress of 70% of the end-of-project goal. US\$2.66 million has been disbursed to producers and 70% progress has been made in improving MIDAGRI's financing programs, including incentives for more sustainable production, with a potential of US\$94 million.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>The financing reached by the project is shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 cocoa cooperatives have obtained loans totalling USD\$ 2. 48 million. This amount is broken down into: (Cooperativa Alto Huallaga) for USD 1. 7 million (2021) and Central Committee with Development to the Future of Curimaná for USD 786 thousand, through Root Capital (2022). 2 cocoa cooperatives (Curimana Curicoop Agricultural Cooperative and Alexander Von Humboldt Agricultural Cooperative) for USD 82,000 (PEN 318,000 soles), through the PROCOMPITE mechanism (2022). The Chocolate Heart Women's Association of Nolberth Alto Uruya Chocolate for USD 44,000 (PEN 162,391 soles) through the Agroideas fund (2023). Credits provided by 20 UNICAS in the amount of USD 54 thousand (PEN 196,200 soles). <p>In addition, the strategies for access to financing for producers with sustainability criteria, explained below</p>

			<p>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 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</p>	<p>(assisted credit, financial inclusion and public funds and credits), currently under way, have the potential to promote USD 19.5 million with sustainability criteria for the remainder of 2023, and USD 74.5 million annually in the following years in funds or credits with sustainability criteria (credits with Agro Peru and incentives from the Agroideas Fund).</p> <p>This progress is explained in the following paragraphs:</p> <p>Assisted credit for organized producers:</p> <p>As previously reported through the Responsible Party Agreement signed with Root Capital (December, 2020), the internal management capacities of 5 cocoa producing organisations were strengthened, thus improving their profile as potential borrowers and promoting their access to credit. As a result, the following credits have been granted to organizations of small producers producing with sustainability criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.7 million in support of a participating organization (Cooperativa Alto Huallaga), for the marketing of cocoa, benefiting 165 women and 341 men organic producers), reported in the previous period. • An additional USD 786,000 in favor of the Central Committee with Development for the Future of Curimaná, in the current reporting period, to strengthen its process of collecting and marketing cocoa, benefiting 49 women and 177 men partners. <p>Thus, a cumulative total of USD\$ 2.48 million in credits was achieved. This process has been completed by the project in 2022.</p> <p>In addition, PPS has been providing technical</p>
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				<p>(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 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>	<p>assistance in applying for competitive funds to 7 organizations of producers of the prioritized landscape. As a result, the following were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two cocoa producer organizations (Curimaná Curicoop and Alexander Von Humboldt Agrarian Cooperative) each received USD 41 thousand (PEN 159 thousand) in non-reimbursable financing from Procompite, benefiting 67 producers (57 men and 10 women) in the first half of 2022. • In addition, during the current reporting period, the Asociación de Mujeres Chocolateras Chocolate Chocolate Corazón de Nolberth Alto Uruya received non-reimbursable financing of US\$44,000 (PEN 162,391) through the Agroideas fund (2023), which will benefit its 22 members (17 women and 5 men). <p>Financial inclusion of small producers and native communities:</p> <p>Within the framework of a work with COFIDE, 20 UNICAS (Uniones de Crédito y Ahorro) have been formed within the scope of intervention of the Project (10 in Puerto Inca and 10 in Padre Abad and Nueva Requena), as part of the concrete initiatives in financial inclusion for CCNN and producers. At the end of the first half of 2023, the 20 UNICAS have been formalized, have growing share capital and all have been managing credits within their organizations.</p> <p>UNICAS has 323 members, of whom 161 are women (50 per cent), 81 of whom are indigenous (28 men and 53 women). In leadership positions, 6 out of 20 presidents are women, and there has been a significant increase in the participation of women. At</p>
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					<p>the end of the first half of 2023, they have an accumulated capital of USD 25,000 (PEN 51,400 for Puerto Inca and PEN 41,360 for Padre Abad), registering an increase of 420% compared to the previous semester. This capital has made it possible to grant loans worth approximately USD 54,000 (PEN 196,200), mainly linked to the promotion of productive improvements and with a focus on environmental sustainability. According to the current growth, the share capital has the potential to reach USD 50,000 (PEN 180,000) at the close of the project, which could at least double the value of the loans to its partners. It should be noted that regardless of the financial results (increase in share capital, loans granted, interest generated, etc), the methodology allows financial knowledge and a culture of payment to be incorporated in an experiential way, thus achieving the mission of education and financial inclusion.</p> <p>Public funds and credits that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria (Agroideas, AgroPerú):</p> <p>The project continues to provide technical assistance to MIDAGRI to incorporate environmental sustainability criteria into its funds and to design new financial products with the same objective. Among the most outstanding results are:</p> <p>The elaboration of the new criteria of environmental ineligibility and environmental management indicators in the Instruction of business plans to access the incentive to adopt AGROIDEAS technology (2022). As of June 2023, the above-mentioned guidelines are in the final stage of approval by that entity. This Fund will mobilize approximately USD 19.5 million (PEN 71 million) for the remainder of 2023, and for the following years around USD 47 million (PEN 172</p>
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					<p>million) annually, through the co-financing of business plans, which may be invested following a vision that reconciles production with environmental protection.</p> <p>On the other hand, during 2023, in coordination with AGROIDEAS, technical assistance has been provided in the design of an incentive for the implementation of traceability systems (by agricultural organizations) and within the framework of the new normative considerations of the European Union regarding non-deforestation.</p> <p>In addition, within the MIDAGRI funds, with the AGROPERU Fund, work has been carried out during the current six-month period on the design of two proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of agroforestry systems (AFS) in coffee and cocoa renewal credits through financial incentives. • Design of a financing programme for the collection and marketing of commodities (coffee, cocoa, among others) that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria. <p>It is expected that both proposals will be approved in July 2023 and start the implementation process, supporting the organizations in the implementation of the appropriations. The potential of loans granted in the Amazon region of both products is USD 22 million (PEN 80 million) per year.</p> <p>Lastly, efforts are being made to strengthen the programme for financing non-timber forest products of the AGROPERU Fund in the Amazon, through the adaptation of the instruments of the AGROBANCO (in line with the reality of this type of chain); and to train bank staff who evaluate this type of credit application in the branches where the financing programme will</p>
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					<p>have the greatest impact. It is estimated that in a first year, the Program will be able to mobilize at least USD 5.5 million (PEN 20 million) in credits.</p> <p>Although the current execution period is expected to conclude with all the improvements to the public financing programs mentioned above, an extension of the project would allow technical assistance to MIDAGRI and producers to place and access these "greened" sources of financing. In addition, these advances can be transferred for capitalization by the GEF ASL2 and FOLUR initiatives.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND15 Agroideas Technology Fund Manual_incorporation of sustainability criteria.pdf DOWNLOAD • IND15 AgroPeru Agroforestry credits proposal for coffee cocoa renewals.pdf DOWNLOAD • IND15 AgroPeru Financing programme to organizations trading adjustment.pdf DOWNLOAD • IND15 AgroPeru ToR Non-timber forestry program.pdf DOWNLOAD • IND15_17 Procompite Fund 2 organizations achieved funds.pdf DOWNLOAD • IND15_17 UNICAS Organizations training report Padre Abad.pdf DOWNLOAD • IND15_17 UNICAS Organizations training report Puerto Inca.pdf DOWNLOAD • IND15_17 UNICAS Progress report product 07 HUÁNUCO.pdf DOWNLOAD • IND15_17 UNICAS Progress report product
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					07 UCAYALI.pdf
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 2022	Cumulative progress since project start
16. Number of stakeholders learning about sustainable management practices and their benefits through the pilots	0	Demonstration of pilot experiences (including experiences developed by women) for 500 actors with the potential to replicate and/or disseminate them	Demonstration of pilot experiences (including experiences developed by women) for 1,500 actors with the potential to replicate and/or disseminate them	Reached 1,317 actors, including producers, technical assistance providers and other actors with capacity for replication and/or dissemination, who are learning from sustainable management practices based on the pilots (335 in livestock, 240 in cocoa and 742 in palm in total). 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	This indicator has reached 109% of its end-of-project indicator goal. A total of 1,637 stakeholders (1,175 men and 462 women) including producers, technical assistance providers and other stakeholders with capacity for replication and/or dissemination, have been trained in sustainable management practices based on the pilots (360 in livestock, 400 in cocoa and 877 in oil palm). This represents an increase of 320 actors compared to the previous period. The results shown surpass the midterm goal and represent 109% of fulfillment of the end-of-project indicator target. It should be noted that, although the number of actors learning from the sustainable management practices

			<p>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 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 	<p>implemented has increased, the covid pandemic caused delays in field implementation activities. Agroforestry, silvopastoral and other practices promoted by the project require time to consolidate, due to, among others, the growth time of forest species used in these practices. This consolidation time would help to achieve greater results on the farms, which would in turn contribute to the dissemination of the experiences to other producers, with a view to achieving a larger scale.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>Cocoa (400 learning actors)</p> <p>Within the framework of the Responsible Party Agreement signed with ICRAF (2020), which promotes the adoption of sustainable practices of cocoa production in agroforestry that are friendly with biodiversity, by June 2023, three generic agroforestry practices have been achieved, each with variations in species composition in response to the heterogeneity of biophysical and socioeconomic conditions and the profiles of producers, as well as their implementation in the field. In this process, 76 producers and professionals (54 men and 22 women) have learned, making it possible to establish 22 diversified models (prototypes) with different learning components (fertilization and management of biomass, management of invasive species and weeds, management of trees according to production objectives and complementary objectives). The prototypes have been established in their entirety involving 4 cocoa organizations, which are the following:</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puerto Inca Cocoa Farming Cooperative • Alexander Von Humboldt Agrarian Cooperative • Codo del Pozuzo Cocoa Farming Cooperative • Ecological Agroindustrial Cooperative of Curimaná <p>In addition, at the end of 2021, a collaboration agreement was signed with the Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná-CCC for capacity building of its members and the adoption of sustainable practices in their organic production systems: fertilization, foliar application, pruning, integrated pest control and the use of logbooks for recording cocoa data in 30 pilot units of 1 ha each, in which 112 actors (91 men and 21 women) are learning. This agreement also promotes deforestation-free production agreements for sustainable crop management.</p> <p>In the second half of 2022, a Grant was signed with the Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros with the purpose of providing technical assistance to improve the technical capacities of cocoa producers (non-affiliated) with a focus on environmental sustainability and to broaden the social base of the Cooperative, with the purpose of increasing the exportable supply of aromatic cocoa free of deforestation, linking it to differentiated markets of high value in the portfolio of allied clients of the Cooperative. It is in this context that the establishment of 28 demonstration plots of 1 hectare</p>
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			<p>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 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</p>	<p>each, i. e. 28 hectares from which 212 farmers (168 men and 4 women) will learn from the province of Padre Abad.</p> <p>Oil Palm (877 learning actors)</p> <p>Continuing with the agreement signed with ICRAF (at the end of 2020), which aims to generate evidence on the potential for innovation behind the introduction of agroforestry practices, 10 pilot units have been implemented on 5.8 ha. As with cocoa, ICRAF has achieved the participatory construction of four generic agroforestry practices with oil palm, as well as their implementation or installation in the field. This process involved 59 producers and professionals (45 men and 14 women) allowing the establishment of 10 diversified models (prototypes) with different learning components (fertilization and management of biomass, management of invasive species and weeds, management of trees according to production objectives and complementary objectives). The oil palm organization with which we have been working is the Central Committee of Palm Growers of Ucayali (COCEPU) and five of its grassroots associations.</p> <p>Additionally, through a grant signed with COCEPU in December 2021, technical assistance is provided on good practices in agronomic work and on the application of the principles and criteria of the standard for small independent producers of the RSPO. Thus, we have been working with 100 pilots whose goal is for the 100 producers to reach stage II (Milestone A) of the RSPO certification. These pilot units demonstrate the experience of 426 other</p>
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			<p>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 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</p>	<p>producers (286 men and 140 women).</p> <p>In addition to the above, in the second half of 2022, a Grant was signed with the Association of Palm Growers of the Shambillo Valley (ASPASH), with the purpose of improving the technical-productive capacities of the oil palm producing families that are members of the ASPASH, within the framework of the process of implementing the RSPO certification. It is within this framework that the establishment of 13 demonstration plots of 1 hectare each, i. e. 13 hectares of which 392 palm growers will learn (244 men and 148 women).</p> <p>Livestock - silvopastoral systems (360 learning stakeholders)</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, technological packages were designed with different silvopastoral technologies and participatory management practices that have been gradually implemented, as well as training and knowledge transfer through field schools. Thus, within the framework of this agreement, by the end of the first half of 2023, there were 15 prototype farms on 90 ha from which 360 livestock farmers (288 men and 72 women) associated and non-associated, learn and apply practices related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of silvopastoral systems in livestock
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			<p>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 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</p>	<p>holdings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranch planning • Arborization of ranches • Production of seedlings in nurseries • Preparation of mineral salts • Health calendar • Nutritional blocks • Establishment and management of pastures • Rotational grazing and animal loading • Water settlement system in pastures • Weight gain and production • Selection and body condition of breeders <p>The livestock organizations selected for the implementation of prototype farms were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federico Basadre Highway Dairy Producers Association • Association of future timber producers of Alto Yanayacu • Asociación de productores agropecuarios los luchadores Nuevo San Juan (New San Juan Agricultural Producers' Association) • Empresa comunal de servicios agropecuarios - ECOMUSA unión y trabajo (Community agricultural and livestock services company - ECOMUSA union
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				<p>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 technical team and partners.</p>	<p>and work)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroforestry Association of the Province of Puerto Inca • Yuyapichis Cattle Raisers' Association • Association of agricultural services arco iris la colmena • Codo del Pozuzo Cattlemen's Association • Pueblo Libre Cattlemen's Association • Association of agricultural and livestock producers and entrepreneurs of Codo del Pozuzo - La Florida • Alexander Von Humboldt Dairy Producers Association - APROLEVOH <p>It should be noted that during the diagnostic phase of the process of elaborating the life plans of the native communities supported by the project, livestock farming was identified as one of the main activities carried out in three communal territories. Because of this, within the framework of the agreement with CATIE, in the second half of 2022 prototype funds were launched from which indigenous producers from the following communities learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huacamayo native community (20 community members, 17 men, 3 women) • Santa Isabel native community (13 community members, 7 men, 6 women) • Santa Teresa native community (26
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					<p>community members, 23 men, 3 women)</p> <p>Finally, within the framework of the Responsible Party Agreement signed with the Earthworm Foundation-EF, comprehensive farm plans (PIFs) have been drawn up for cocoa, oil palm and livestock. PIFs are tools for the management of areas of high conservation value and carbon stocks, which make it possible to differentiate between natural areas that need to be conserved and degraded land that can potentially be developed at bottom level. The project has generated 10 estate plans in livestock ranches, 10 estate plans with cocoa producers and 14 estate plans with palm producers. It should be noted that the farm plans are developed in a complementary way on plots that already receive technical assistance in good agricultural practices through the project.</p> <p>Native communities</p> <p>As part of the work with native communities, through the indigenous federations that represent them, five grants were signed in the first half of 2023 to support the implementation of the life plan of 12 communities, specifically prioritized productive activities. The purpose of this support is to improve production through the application of good practices in the management of the growing-age and/or productive plots or units of the families of the communities, in compliance with social and environmental standards; and to strengthen the technical capacities of indigenous producers through training using methodologies for adults such as field schools and the provision of timely technical assistance. In this regard, it is planned to implement 367 pilots or production demonstration units covering 345.25</p>
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					<p>hectares. The communities supported by the indigenous federation and the productive activities to be improved are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FECONAPIA, Nueva Alianza de Baños native community - cacao • FECONAPIA, Dos Unidos native community - plantain • FECONAPIA, Santa Teresa native community - cacao • FECONAYA, Santa Isabel native community - cacao • FECONAYA, Huacamayo native community - cacao • UNAY, Nuevo Unidos Tahuantinsuyo native community - cacao • ORNAU, Santa Rosa native community - handicrafts • ORNAU, Santa Rosita de Apua native community - plantain • FECONAU, Shambo Porvenir native community - maize and handicrafts • FENACOKA: Puerto Azul native community - yucca • FENACOKA, Puerto Nuevo native community - plantain • FENACOKA, Sinchi Roca II native community - plantain
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					<p>In the case of the communities that form the base of FENACOKA, support will be provided directly by the project team, because the Federation had difficulty registering its board of directors with public records, which is a requirement for signing the grant.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND13_16_17 Grant__ASPASH.docx.pdf • IND13_16_17 Grant_COLPA_DE_LOROS.docx.pdf • IND13_16_17 Grant_Rainforest_Aliance.pdf • IND16_17 CENIPALMA Responsible_Party_Agreement.pdf • IND16_17 PIF CEFERINO LINO ARELLANO.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF CONDE DELGADO ANA ARACELI.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF FELIX TORRES GIL.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF LOPEZ TRIGOZO HUGO.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF NORITH RAMIREZ TUANAMA.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF_ALDER HOMERO SILVA VASQUEZ.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF_MAXIMINANO TORRES MESA.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF_MOTES VDA. DE ELESCANO GLORIA.xlsx
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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 organisational development	- 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 organisational	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 business management. Progress in the	This indicator has reached: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74% of fulfillment rate of the end-of-project target, in terms of technical assistance. • 38% of fulfillment rate of the end-of-project goal, in terms of financial support. • 218% of fulfillment rate of the end-of-project goal, in terms of implementation of business plans. The indicator the project has reached: a) 3,380 producers received technical assistance (2,417 men and 963 women) to adopt agroforestry, silvopastoral practices and best practices related to sustainability certification. This result implies an increase of 1,711 people over the previous report. The result reached overcomes the midterm indicator target (2,000 farmers) and represents 74% of the end-of-project target (4,550 farmers). b) Finance support to 1,144 producers (402 women and 742 men), of whom 53 are indigenous women and 28 indigenous men, an increase of 782 over the previous report. This indicator has overcome its midterm goal (1,000 farmers) and shows a 38% progress towards its end-of-project goal (3,000 farmers). These producers have access to financing for a total of USD 2.6 million, which represents an

		plans	development plans	<p>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. - Expand the social base of the cooperative with producers who show interest and vocation for sustainable production and identify with the 	<p>increase of approximately USD 900 thousand, compared to the previous period.</p> <p>c) 2,184 producers (718 women and 1,310 men) implementing business or organisational development plans or processes, an increase of 1,594 producers over the previous report. This indicator has surpassed its midterm goal (500 producers) and its end-of-project goal (1,000 producers) with a 218% fulfillment rate in the latter.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>Farmers receiving technical assistance (3,380 producers)</p> <p>The farmers that received technical assistance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 730 cocoa producers (155 women, 575 men), • 1,693 palm growers (526 women, 1167 men), • 590 livestock producers (122 women, 468 men); who are receiving technical assistance and, • 367 indigenous producers (207 men and 160 women), who are at the initial stage of the technical assistance. <p>This progress is explained in the following paragraphs:</p> <p>In accordance with the agreements signed with ICRAF, CATIE, COCEPU, ASPASH, EF, CCC,</p>
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			<p>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> <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.</p>	<p>Cooperativa Colpa de Loros and indigenous federations (detailed in indicator 16), packages and/or practices are being implemented for the sustainable production of cocoa, palm, livestock and other crops/productive activities carried out in the native communities (cocoa, maize, cassava, bananas and handicrafts), from which technical assistance has been provided to 3,380 producers (2,417 men and 963 women). with an increase of 1,711 persons compared to the previous report, according to the following detail:</p> <p>Cocoa</p> <p>The project provides technical assistance to 730 cocoa producers (155 women, 575 men), as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 151 farmers (99 men and 52 women) are assisted in agroforestry practices with ICRAF support. In addition, 172 producers (141 men and 31 women) of the Central Committee for Development to the Future of Curimaná-CCC received technical assistance on sustainable practices for organic production. Both processes with ICRAF and the Central Committee for Development for the Future of Curimaná are at an advanced stage of implementation. • 240 producers (190 men and 50 women) of the Colpa de Loros Aromatic Cocoa Agricultural Cooperative receive technical assistance for cocoa production with a focus on sustainability and crop rehabilitation to increase the exportable supply of aromatic cocoa free of deforestation. In addition, two producer organisations, Curicoop and Alexander Von Humboldt, received technical assistance from the PPS project to develop business plans. As a result of the plans drawn up, they were able to obtain financing
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			<p>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 women) - 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>from the Procompite Fund, and 67 producers (57 men and 10 women) are now receiving technical assistance in implementing the plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also, in the second quarter of 2023, a Grant was signed with Rainforest Alliance-RA to provide technical assistance to 100 producers (88 men and 12 women) from conventional cocoa producing organizations (CCN51) for sustainable, climate-resilient and deforestation-free agriculture. The organisations with which this work has been initiated are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological Agroindustrial Cooperative of Curimaná • Codo del Pozuzo Cocoa Farming Cooperative • Puerto Inca Cocoa Farming Cooperative • Alexander von Humboldt Agrarian Cooperative • Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaoteros de Curimaná (Curimaná Cocoa Growers Agrarian Cooperative) <p>It is worth mentioning that the first four organizations (Cooperativa Ecológica Agroindustrial de Curimaná, Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera Codo del Pozuzo, Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera Puerto Inca and Cooperativa Agraria Alexander Von Humboldt) have been receiving technical assistance for the adoption of sustainable cocoa production practices in agroforestry with which they have achieved the participatory construction of three generic agroforestry practices with cocoa, with different learning components (fertilization and management of biomass, management of invasive species, weeds,</p>
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			<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 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.</p>	<p>tree management according to production objectives and complementary objectives). In this context, and being at the stage of closing the agreement with ICRAF, the RA Grant seeks to complement the work by addressing the following topics: management, management and use of native vegetation, soil management, water resources management, agronomic management of the crop and enabling conditions.</p> <p>Oil Palm</p> <p>The project supports 1,693 palm farmers (526 women, 1,167 men), through technical assistance to incorporate good agricultural practices with sustainability criteria. The details of the support provided are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93 producers (67 men and 26 women) from COCEPU receive technical assistance from ICRAF to implement agroforestry practices. This technical assistance is at an advanced stage of implementation. • 526 producers (353 men and 173 women) in Cocepu, receive technical assistance through a grant, to apply the principles and criteria of the RSPO Small Independent Producers Standard. In addition, 405 Aspash growers (252 men and 153 women) receive technical assistance for the same purpose. Both technical assistance processes are at an intermediate stage of implementation. • Under the logic of "training of trainers" and providing technical support to the organizations COCEPU, ASPASH and the Monte Alegre Neshuya-APMAN Producers Association, in the last quarter of
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					<p>2022, a Responsible Party Agreement was signed with the Colombian Oil Palm Research Center (CENIPALMA) to provide technical assistance to the three organizations, thus contributing to closing gaps in sustainable productivity. As a result, 50 technical professionals from the palm-growing conglomerate are being trained, who in turn are providing technical assistance to 1,600 oil palm growers (1,100 men and 500 women), including the COCEPU and ASPASH growers mentioned above and a new group of 669 growers (495 men and 174 women) belonging to the Monte Alegre Neshuya-APMAN Producers Association, who are benefiting from strengthened technical assistance schemes.</p> <p>Livestock</p> <p>The Project provides technical assistance to 590 livestock producers (122 women, 468 men) from 11 producer organizations (see list of organizations in indicator 16) for the implementation of biodiversity-friendly silvopastoral systems through a Responsible Party Agreement with CATIE. This technical assistance process is at an advanced stage of implementation. These producers include 59 indigenous ranchers (47 men and 12 women) from three native communities (Huacamayo, Santa Isabel and Santa Teresa).</p> <p>Indigenous Federations</p>
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					<p>Within the framework of work with indigenous federations, five low-value grant agreements (Grants) have been signed with Feconaya, Feconapia, Feconau, Ornau and Unay. It should be noted that the project provides direct technical assistance to another federation (Fenacoka). Under these agreements, technical assistance is currently being provided to 367 indigenous producers (160 women, 207 men). Communities supported by federation and strengthened products are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FECONAU: CCNN Shambo Porvenir (corn and handicrafts). 2. UNAY: CCNN Nuevo Unidos de Tahuantinsuyo (cocoa). 3. FECONAPIA: CCNNN Dos Unidos (banana), CCNNN Nueva Alianza de baños (cocoa), Santa Teresa (cocoa). (cocoa). 4. FENACOKA: CCNNN Puerto Azul (cassava), CCNNN Puerto Nuevo (plantain), CCNNN Sinchi Roca II (cassava). 5. FECONAYA: CCNNN Santa Isabel (cocoa), CCNNN Huacamayo (cocoa). 6. ORNAU: CCNNN Santa Rosa (handicrafts), CCNNN Santa Rosita de Apua (bananas). <p>Farmers receive financial assistance (1,144 producers)</p> <p>The number of farmers that received financial assistance is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Alto Huallaga Cooperative made up of
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					<p>506 producers (165 women and 341 men) accessed USD 1.7 million for sustainable practices (2021) and the Central Committee for Development to the Future of Curimaná made up of 226 producers (49 women and 177 men) accessed USD 786,000 (2022) (both with financing from Root Capital).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two cocoa producer organizations (Curimana Curicoop Agricultural Cooperative and Alexander von Humboldt Agricultural Cooperative) received a total of USD 82,000 in non-repayable financing from the Procompite fund (2022), benefiting 67 producers (57 men and 10 women). • The Chocolate Heart Women's Association of Nolberth Alto Uruya for USD 44,000 through the Agroideas fund (2023) that benefits its 22 members (17 women and 5 men). • In addition, 323 producers (162 men and 161 women of whom 53 are indigenous women and 28 indigenous men) have access to a total of USD 54,000 in loans (2023). <p>This progress is explained in the following paragraphs:</p> <p>Cocoa:</p> <p>Under the Responsible Party Agreement with Root Capital, 5 producer organisations have received, during 2021, advice to improve access to financing for the implementation of good agricultural practices once the training cycle has been completed. As a result of this work, the Alto Huallaga cooperative has access to financing of US\$ 1.7 million (benefiting 165 women and 341 men). Similarly, during the last half of 2022, the producers' organization Comité Central con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná accessed USD</p>
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					<p>786,920 (benefiting 49 women and 177 men) for cocoa harvesting and marketing (see indicator 15).</p> <p>In addition, the project supported the elaboration of 7 files on access to financing with a focus on environmental sustainability, to 7 associations: Association of Women Chocolateras Chocolate Heart of Nolberth Alto Uruya, Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera de San Alejandro LTDA – CACSA, Cooperativa Agraria Alexander von Humboldt Ltda, Codo del Pozuzo Livestock and Farmers Association AGACOP, Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaoteros de Codo del Pozuzo, Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaot Curimaná-CURICOOP and the Nuevo Ucayali Agricultural Association of Cocoa Producers) to access public funds from the Procompite mechanism. As of June 2023, of these 7 producer organisations, 2 managed to access financing, CURICOOP (31 men and 4 women) and Cooperativa Agraria Alexander von Humboldt Ltda (26 men and 6 women), each having access to 159,000 soles of non-repayable financing (approx. USD 82,000).</p> <p>Also, in the current reporting period, with the technical advice of the project, the Association of Women Chocolateras Chocolate Corazón de Nolberth Alto Uruya agreed to non-repayable financing of USD 44,000 (PEN 162,391) through the Agroideas fund (2023) which benefits its 22 members (17 women and 5 men).</p> <p>In addition, as indicated in indicator 15, during the second half of 2022 and the first half of 2023, 20 UNICAS (Uniones de Crédito y Ahorro) were formed</p>
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					<p>in collaboration with COFIDE, involving 323 producers (161 women and 162 men), 81 of whom are indigenous (28 men and 53 women), who receive technical assistance from the project so that they can conform. These partners have a total accumulated capital of USD 25,511 (PEN 92,760), which has enabled these producers to have access to credit or loans worth PEN 196,200 (approx. USD 54,000), for the implementation of improvements in their productive activities such as cocoa, livestock, among others, in accordance with the good practices promoted by the project.</p> <p>In addition, other processes to promote access to finance for small producers are shown below:</p> <p>Oil palm: in process</p> <p>In the first quarter of 2023, support was given to ASPASH (regularization of the land tenure of its partners for access to RSPO certification) and COCEPU (internal control system based on the RSPO certification standard) in the preparation of their proposals for access to financing to the RSPO Support Fund for Small Farmers 2023, which were submitted according to the schedule established by the Fund. These initiatives are expected to benefit 1,209 oil palm producers (653 men and 556 women). As of the date of this report, the RSPO has not yet announced the results of the competition.</p> <p>Livestock: in process</p> <p>Also, during the reporting period, support has been given to the preparation of a file on access to</p>
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					<p>financing for the Agricultural Association of the Free People of Codo del Pozuzo (cheese processing) for access to public funds from the Agroideas mechanism (benefiting 16 farmers, 9 men and 7 women) and the Association of Agricultural Producers the Entrepreneurs of Codo del Pozuzo (implementation of the silvopastoral and genetic management plan) for access to financing from the public fund Procompite Huánuco (benefiting 27 ranchers, 26 men and 1 woman).</p> <p>During the second half of 2023, support will continue to be provided for the preparation of dossiers for access to financing for cocoa, oil palm and livestock organisations that have been receiving technical assistance from the project, for the implementation of good practices and technology packages in which they have been trained.</p> <p>Business development plans (2,184 producers)</p> <p>The project has promoted the following business or organizational strengthening processes:</p> <p>The project has been promoting business and organizational development through the following processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the support of Root Capital, during 2021, the project strengthened the management capacities of 5 cocoa cooperatives, benefiting 590 producers (174 women and 416 men) by developing business diagnostics, financial and organizational management plans, and other advice tailored to the organization, to improve their business management, improvements that the organizations implemented according to their priorities, for the benefit of their partners. This process
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					<p>was reported in the previous period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As indicated in component 2 (indicator 14), the CNSC methodology, which seeks to strengthen organizations in the areas of trade, market access and financial management with a market vision, has been promoting the business and organizational development of two livestock organizations, two non-indigenous cocoa producers' organizations (one of them women), two indigenous cocoa producers' organizations, one ecotourism organization (CCNN Yamino) and one artisans' organization (CCNN Yamino), benefiting a total of 302 producers (88 women and 214 men), including 100 producers from indigenous populations (61 men and 39 women). • Also, in 2023, strategic planning and business development support is being given to two organizations, one for oil palm (COCEPU) and one for cocoa (Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros), involving 1,292 producers (484 women and 808 men). The aim is to strengthen the management of these organizations to successfully access differentiated markets. <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND13_16_17 Grant__ASPASH.docx.pdf • IND13_16_17 Grant_COLPA_DE_LOROS.docx.pdf • IND13_16_17 Grant_Rainforest_Aliance.pdf • IND14_17 Growing with your business progress report Stage N°4_group 1.pdf • IND14_17 Growing with your business progress report Stage N°4_group 2.pdf
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND15_17 Procompite Fund 2 organizations achieved funds.pdf • IND15_17 UNICAS Organizations training report Padre Abad.pdf • IND15_17 UNICAS Organizations training report Puerto Inca.pdf • IND15_17 UNICAS Progress report product 07 HUÁNUCO.pdf • IND15_17 UNICAS Progress report product 07 UCAYALI.pdf • IND16_17 CENIPALMA Responsible_Party_Agreement.pdf • IND16_17 PIF CEFERINO LINO ARELLANO.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF CONDE DELGADO ANA ARACELI.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF FELIX TORRES GIL.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF LOPEZ TRIGOZO HUGO.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF NORITH RAMIREZ TUANAMA.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF_ALDER HOMERO SILVA VASQUEZ.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF_MAXIMINANO TORRES MESA.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF_MOTES VDA. DE ELESCANO GLORIA.xlsx • IND16_17 PIF_NILDA TEODOLINDA CONTRERAS FLORES.xlsx
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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 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 for the approach to the actors, methodological design, identification of pilot units, planning and initiation of the</p>	<p>Progress on this indicator is dependent on progress on the previous indicator.</p> <p>The project is moving towards the implementation of technical assistance to producers, which will increase productivity as expected.</p> <p>To date, assistance has been provided to 3,380 producers (2,417 men and 963 women), of which 367 are indigenous producers (207 men and 160 women), in silvopastoral and agroforestry practices and practices related to sustainable certifications, among others. This implies 1,711 additional producers supported by the project since the last report.</p> <p>It is expected that the measurement of productivity per hectare of crops supported by livestock (CATIE) and palm (COCEPU and ASPASH) will begin during the second half of 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 and executed in 2022, years that have been key to strengthening links with stakeholders, refining methodological designs,</p>

				<p>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>	<p>identifying pilot units, planning and finally initiating the implementation of activities. However, it is important to take into account that the proposals for improving and applying good practices to production systems, as well as the conservation and ecological restoration initiatives addressed by the project are medium to long term, so that in an ideal scenario, at least 3 to 4 years of field monitoring is required to see the results of the consolidation of interventions, their replication and scaling up. This has to do, for example, with the growth time of forest species. The installation of silvopastoral and agroforestry systems requires the introduction of native forest species on the farms, and if a fast-growing forest species is used in a baseline scenario, it takes at least 3 to 4 years for the plant to be established and ensure its sustainability. It is important to note that the design of the project did contemplate this situation, however, the limitations for field work during 2 years of the pandemic have unbalanced the work schedule correctly proposed in the design since the implementation of the pilots should have started in mid-2020, but given the restrictions for field work resulting from the pandemic, they started in the first quarter of 2022.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <p>This indicator will be measured before the end of the project. For related evidence see indicator 17.</p>
19. Area of degraded landscapes subject to restoration and/or conservation in	<p>Rehabilitation: 0 ha</p> <p>Conservation:</p> <p>- 125,000 ha of PA</p> <p>- 25,000 ha of conservation</p>	<p>Rehabilitation: 1,500 ha</p> <p>Conservation: increase of</p>	<p>Rehabilitation: 4,000 ha</p> <p>Conservation: increase of</p>	<p>In terms of restoration, the project 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>122% of the restoration end-of-project goal, is currently ongoing.</p> <p>350% of the conservation end-of-project goal is currently ongoing.</p>

<p>order to rehabilitate ecosystem services with sustainability criteria</p>	<p>concessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 128 ha of private conservation areas - 9,000 ha of proposed regional conservation areas 	<p>1,500 ha</p>	<p>4,000 ha</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 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</p>	<p>The project is currently restoring 4894 hectares, when the restoring implementation is completed, the project will exceed both midterm and end-of-project goals, meeting 122% in the latter.</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 14,000 hectares, when this process finishes this will represent 350% of the end-of-project goal. During this reporting period, Protected Natural Areas National Service Agency (SERNANP), approved phase 1 of the process and the necessary contracting is underway to continue with phase 2 (the establishment process includes 3 phases).</p> <p>In addition, the project has been supporting the preparation of the Codo del Pozuzo RCA Master Plan. Due to changes in regional authorities between 2022 and 2023, the schedule of activities has been affected, which is why the preparation of the plan will be completed in the third quarter of 2023. The project is also supporting the implementation of the protection plan for the Kakataibo Norte and Sur Indigenous Reserve by setting up a control post.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>Restoration</p> <p>The restoration is being implemented in the following process:</p> <p>Based on the ecological connectivity analysis</p>
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			<p>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 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</p>	<p>conducted in the project's target landscape, priority areas have been identified based on their contribution to the ecological connectivity of the landscape. Based on this, and through an agreement with CIMA Cordillera Azul signed in the fourth quarter of 2021, the process of active ecological restoration of 1500 ha began, involving the native communities of Mariscal Cáceres, Santa Rosa de Aguaytía and Yamino, which in turn are part of the buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park. During 2023, field activities have continued for the restoration of the aforementioned areas, which consist of planting forest seedlings with species chosen in conjunction with the participating native communities.</p> <p>In this sense, complementary to the connectivity analysis, from late 2021 to early 2023 a spatial analysis has been conducted to identify areas of high conservation value and carbon stocks (HCSA) and importance as crossing points to promote connectivity, this study represents the beginning of the process for the passive restoration (through natural regeneration) of 3394 hectares in oil palm and cocoa production systems. Within the framework of the conservation and/or ecological restoration commitments of the oil palm and cacao organizations with which the project has signed a Grant (COCEPU, ASPASH and Cooperativa Colpa de Loros), the process of passive restoration of 2914 ha in oil palm production systems and 480 ha in cacao systems was initiated.</p> <p>Conservation</p>
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			<p>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 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</p>	<p>In 2021, with the assistance of the project, the Regional Environmental Authority of the Regional Government of Ucayali-ARAU submitted to SERNANP the file for the establishment of the "Bride Veil" ACR to be officially launched. At that time, however, SERNANP noted that the ACR proposal overlaps with a permanent production forest and that the overlap should be addressed before proceeding to the next phase. Also, during the process of reviewing the file, it became evident that the proposed area was not considered a fragile ecosystem. Thus, with the accompaniment of the competent national authority, SERFOR, in the second half of 2022, the process of inclusion in the sectoral list of fragile ecosystems was initiated, which was concluded and approved by SERFOR. As a result, the establishment of the "Bride Veil" ACR is expected to be completed by the end of 2023.</p> <p>In addition, the project continues to support the preparation of the master plan for the Codo del Pozuzo RCA, created in 2021. Due to the continuous changes in regional authorities between 2022 and 2023, the schedule of activities for this has been affected, which is why the plan is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2023.</p> <p>The project is also supporting the Ministry of Culture in the implementation of the protection plan for the Kakataibo North and South Indigenous Reserve. In particular, during the second half of 2023, the project will support the construction, implementation and start-up of 1 control post, for which it will seek to coordinate efforts with the Cordillera Azul-PNCAZ</p>
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				<p>assistance from the project.</p>	<p>National Park. Initially, it was planned to support the implementation of a Control and Surveillance Post (PCV) in the Santa Rosita de Apua CCNNN, in coordination with SERNANP. However, since there is a SERNANP-PNCAZ VCP less than 1 km from the proposed area, it was decided to redirect support to the implementation of a VCP in Yamino, a community adjacent to the indigenous reserve.</p> <p>These restoration and conservation initiatives will be complemented by conservation and/or restoration agreements that are in the process of being signed with agricultural producers and native communities that receive technical assistance from the project.</p> <p>In addition, in Ucayali, support was provided for the preparation of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan EPARDB 2022-2030, which was approved by Regional Ordinance in December 2022. It should be noted that the EPARDB is the main management instrument for promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides. This guiding document is aligned with regional planning and investment instruments within the framework of the modernization of the State, which allows the implementation of actions aimed at the sustainable management of biodiversity in Ucayali. The preparation of the EPARDB was led by the Regional Government of Ucayali through the Regional Environmental Authority. It had the technical assistance of the PPS project of the Ministry of Environment and the participation of the Regional Environmental Commission and the Regional Biodiversity Technical Group, through a strategic planning process that brought together representatives of the different institutions of the department of Ucayali.</p>
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<p>20. Number of institutions receiving publications and communication products that seek to improve knowledge and sustainable management practices of the Amazon landscape</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>40 institutions</p>	<p>100 institutions</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>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:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>174% compliance of the end-of-project goal has been met.</p> <p>Both midterm and final indicator's targets have been met: 174 institutions received communication products to improve knowledge and sustainable management practices for the Amazonian landscape (174% compliance of the end-of-project goal). These actors include: public entities at the national, regional and local levels, producer organizations, indigenous federations, implementing partners and other key actors in the territory.</p> <p>Detailed information of the reported progress:</p> <p>The information disseminated to these actors addresses the sustainable management of the Amazonian landscape, the contributions of the PPS project in processes developed in these themes and key testimonies collected about the processes promoted by the project.</p> <p>In addition, the project is concentrating efforts on the elaboration of technical and scientific documents in order to scale up the initiatives undertaken.</p> <p>Communication products</p> <p>Within the framework of the updated and validated communication strategy of the project, priority was given to the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The co-production of communication pieces that provide transversal support to the different lines of work of the PPS and partners, such as didactic material on strategic planning with a territorial focus in support of Ceplan, various videos and infographics on conservation areas and fragile ecosystems, synthesis
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			<p>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 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</p>	<p>of the PDRC Ucayali, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the production of the pavilions of the regional governments of Huánuco and Ucayali at the ExpoAmazónica, a meeting point between the public and private sectors and a showcase of the natural potential of the Amazon. This year, the PPS managed its own space within stands assigned to both GOREs, achieving greater visibility of its work in the territory. • Contribute content and graphics to UNDP awareness campaigns on commemorative dates such as 8M and International Environment Day. • Promote communication initiatives for development aimed at opening dialogue and consensus at the community level, such as the implementation of children's forests and guiding complex issues such as gender from the perspective of positive masculinities among young people. • The landing of the PPS project, includes the project's contributions to key processes of sustainable management of the Amazonian landscape as well as interviews with key actors and partners. Landing is a digital platform that serves as a repository for communication products developed during that period (https://paisajesproductivos. pe/). <p>Exchange of experiences and lessons learned</p> <p>In 2022, six in-person and virtual spaces were provided for the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, which were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 exchange of lessons between partners implementing the productive component for better coordination and synergy, in the first quarter of 2022. • 1 space for the exchange of experiences at the regional level between young people and children
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				<p>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> <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>participating in ASL projects, on the protection of the Amazon (June 2022).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 spaces on lessons learned on developing life plans for native communities (July 2022) • 2 spaces on the process of elaborating development plans agreed at regional and local level (August 2022). <p>From these collective learning spaces, lessons learned and conclusions disseminated through multimedia communication products were systematized.</p> <p>Spaces of meetings of the Steering Committee and other reports</p> <p>The Project Steering Committee met twice during this reporting period, in July 2022 and March 2023. During the above-mentioned sessions, information was provided on the progress of the project, proposals for micro-capital agreements were presented, the Annual Operational Plan 2023 was presented and approved, and it was approved to begin the process of applying for the extension of the PPS project.</p> <p>One progress report was prepared for UNDP, four reports to the Ministry of the Environment, one report to the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation APCI, three reports to ASL, and one report for the internal management of the project, with information on progress in indicators, results, lessons learned and risks of the project.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation:</p> <p>The project monitoring system has made it easier to</p>
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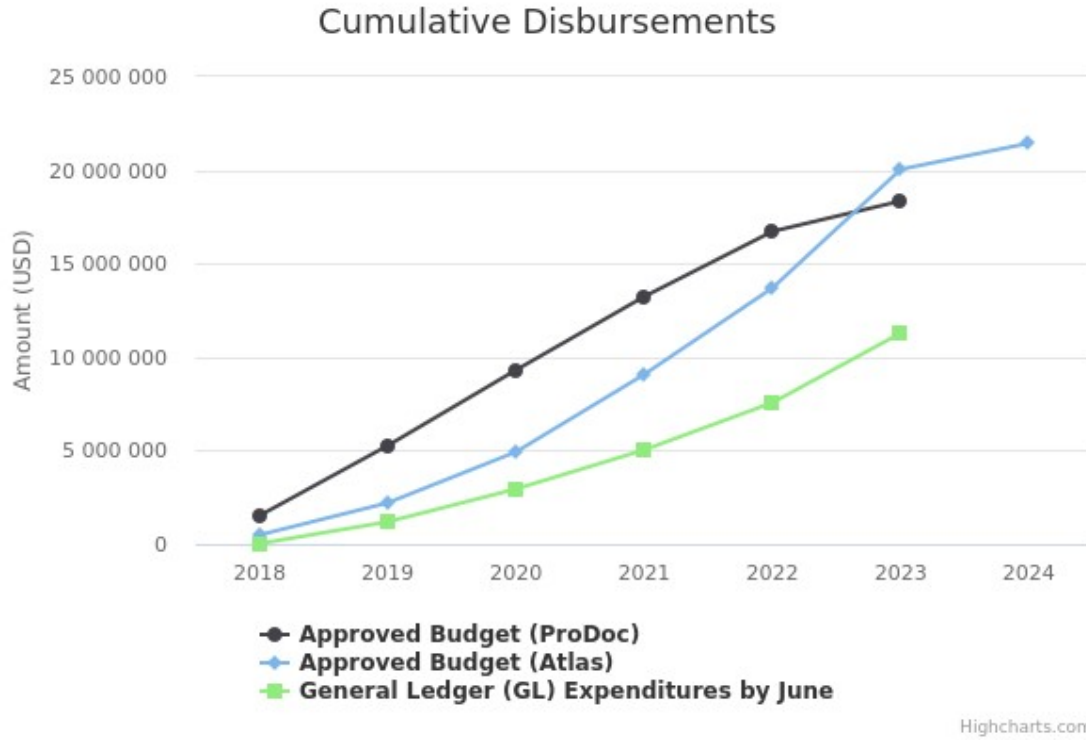
			<p>New simplified monitoring formats are being developed for the grants awarded by the project to Indigenous Federations, to collect relevant information on the implementation of the grants and facilitate their reporting.</p> <p>In terms of planning, the system map of land use change dynamics is being 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</p>	<p>follow up on progress in indicators, results and outputs, which makes it possible to know the progress of the project's implementation, to improve its strategy and to have information for the reports prepared on the current status of the project.</p> <p>In order to support the project's monitoring system, geospatial apps have been developed that will allow monitoring of cocoa, livestock and oil palm production units. These apps allow you to view and consult the geospatial database of productive farms that have an official digital rural cadastre. At the same time, online/offline forms have been developed in coordination with and validated by the grassroots associations of COCEPU, ASPASH and at the validation stage by Colpa de Loros. These forms will make it possible to feed the production, environmental and socio-economic data base of the productive farms, and at the same time to display them on dashboards or dashboards so that the project and the managers of these organizations can monitor the different variables contained in the forms. On the other hand, the acquisition of Maxar satellite images (Quickbird and WorldView 1 and 2) from the years 2005, 2019 and 2022 has a spatial resolution of 30 to 50 cm sideways, which will allow to have the baseline of the areas for conservation and restoration of these productive farms for subsequent monitoring.</p> <p>The project is currently evaluating open source or low-maintenance alternatives for the design of a comprehensive management platform as a pilot for a grassroots organization, allowing it to manage the information generated throughout the production and commercial processes in which it is involved, in order to validate a traceability mechanism that incorporates non-deforestation assurance schemes, in line with the new European Union regulation. This is how the online/offline forms and geospatial apps for</p>
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			<p>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> <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>	<p>monitoring the developed production systems will serve for this the design of the management platform mentioned.</p> <p>Another geospatial app developed is that of monitoring project activities** which allows to visualize and consult the different activities of the project from a geospatial point of view, thus it is possible to observe the location of the native communities indicating the activities that the project is or will carry out, the indigenous reserves, the NPAs, the ACRs, the populated centers, the administrative boundaries, the forest concessions, the checkpoints, the rural lands, the priority areas HCV and HCS, and the forest present in the landscape. All this allows to have an overview and integrated view of all the activities that are carried out in the project and the level of progress of these.</p> <p>Finally, work is under way on the project's GeoSite*** that will systematize all the geospatial apps, web maps, story maps, dashboards or dashboards, online/offline forms and geospatial data generated within the framework of the project so that they can be used and used in GIS environments. It is important to note that all geospatial apps are self-intuitive to use.</p> <p>Sustainable production systems</p> <p>Cocoa</p> <p>https://space4dev.undp.org/space4dev/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=501366584f8e4df1a8b5550679d80c0d</p> <p>Livestock</p> <p>https://space4dev.undp.org/space4dev/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2bdd458f610c464e9044c0a38995ad8c</p>
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					<p>Oil palm</p> <p>https://space4dev.undp.org/space4dev/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1dc6dff1618c412891b8dd28bc06be95</p> <p>** Monitoring of project activities</p> <p>https://space4dev.undp.org/space4dev/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3a8a110eb4b54a1db2b148788a7a85f6</p> <p>* GeoSitio - PPS</p> <p>https://space4dev.undp.org/space4dev/apps/sites/#/geoportal-pps</p> <p>With regard to evaluation issues, the Management Response Plan has been implemented, which has been developed to address the 16 recommendations made in the mid-term evaluation of the project. To date, action has been taken to respond to 14 of the 16 recommendations made, and two recommendations are under way. The actions in progress are the letters of commitment for co-financing currently being processed and the elaboration of result chains by component which will be elaborated for the extension period of the project, if approved.</p> <p>Evidence uploaded for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND20 Project board meeting minutes July 20th 2022.pdf • IND20 Project board meeting minutes March 29th 2023.pdf • IND20_Experiences lessons learned exchange_Gender NPA.pdf
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IND20_Experiences lessons learned exchange_Life Plans external webinar.pdf • IND20_Experiences lessons learned exchange_Life Plans workshop report.pdf • IND20_Experiences lessons learned exchange_PDRC workshop reports.pdf • IND20_Experiences lessons learned exchange_pilots implementing partners.pdf • IND20_Links communicational products.pdf • IND9_20 Territorial ordering national summit program.pdf
<p>The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:</p>	<p>On track</p>				
<p>Evidence uploaded:</p>	<p>YES</p>				

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	61.53%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	61.53%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June:	11,289,560

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	Jun 20, 2025
Original Planned Closing Date	Mar 20, 2024
Revised Planned Closing Date	Sep 19, 2025

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2022 to 1 July 2023)
2022-07-20
2023-03-29
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 past year, progress has been made in the implementation of the Project strategy. To date, it is already possible to show some of the results envisaged in the design, especially those related to planning for the sustainable management of the territory and the promotion of agricultural practices that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria. However, delays caused by the COVID 19 pandemic have affected the implementation logic cycle envisaged in the original design. In particular, the processes of implementing the national, territorial and communal plans started later than expected; and, the demonstration experiences of agriculture and livestock farming with environmental standards are recently maturing, so that the process of scaling up and designing strategies for the long-term sustainability of the intervention are at an early stage.</p> <p>In view of the above, and in coordination with the members of the Steering Committee, the need to extend the project implementation period (at no cost) for an additional 18 months, which will allow the expected impact to be achieved.</p> <p>Regarding the budget execution, as of June 30, 2023, the execution of the project reached US\$ 11,258,398.10, plus contractual commitments with POs, RPAs, and Grants for an approximate value of US\$ 2,359,399.06 (Source: own since the PIMS is not duly linked to Quantum).</p>
CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance
<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, 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</p>

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.

NCE RTA: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance.

1. Evaluate the applicability of project extension SOPs and determine whether an extension request is warranted. Timely decision-making and swift action are crucial in this regard, keeping in mind that extensions are not guaranteed.
2. Develop a comprehensive project sustainability plan and exit strategy as a standalone document. Establish this plan well in advance of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) to ensure the enduring viability of project outcomes and outputs post-closure.
3. Contemplate increasing the frequency of Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings to a minimum of biannual. This heightened engagement will facilitate consistent oversight, expedite decision-making, and enhance collaboration among stakeholders in the project's final phase.
4. Sustain the project's successful adoption of an adaptive management approach. Continue adjusting strategies based on real-time data and lessons learned, ensuring swift responses to evolving circumstances.

Note that these measures are also included in the RTA's overall assessment.

E. Project Governance

Dates of Project Board Meetings during reporting period (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023). Please also upload all meeting minutes using the FILE LIBRARY button.
2022-07-20
2023-03-29

F. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2023 Development Objective Progress Rating	2023 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Role	2023 Overall Assessment
UNDP-NCE Technical Adviser	<p>This report marks the fifth Project Implementation Report (PIR) for the project titled 'Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon'. The project aims to generate global environmental benefits through an integrated approach to Amazon landscape management. The project employs three strategies or Project Components: Component 1 focuses on improved planning and governance policies, Component 2 on financial mechanisms and market incentives, and Component 3 on building technical capacity for ecosystem services maintenance in prioritized landscapes.</p> <p>Despite challenges like the COVID-19 pandemic and political instability, the Project Management Unit (PMU), MINAM, project partners, beneficiaries, and UNDP CO demonstrated adaptability, showcasing the project's capability to navigate complexities and advance the project's development objectives. The project's management is robust and well-supported, with adaptive management and risk mitigation in place. Cumulatively, by June 2023, the project achieved a 59.8% financial delivery rate and co-financing materialization is at about 84% of the original co-financing commitments. While financial delivery has been moderate, key implementation milestones are mostly on track.</p> <p>Taking these factors into account and based on the rating criteria, the Implementation Progress (IP) rating for this PIR is Moderately Satisfactory (MS), which concurs with the CO ratings.</p> <p>The Project is making commendable progress towards realizing its development objective. According to evidence provided and the PMU's report, two out of five objective-level indicators have not only been achieved but exceeded their targets: namely, the Area of farming under improved practices (IO2) at an impressive 306% of the End of Project Target (EOPT), and the reduction in the rate of forest cover loss (IO3) at 130% of the EOPT. Additionally, the remaining three indicators are well on track for achievement, contingent on a potential project extension. These indicators include improved planning and governance frameworks (IO1) at 69% of the EOPT set at 80%, tCO₂eq net avoided GHG loss (IO4) at 60% of the EOPT set at 15,796,553 tCO₂eq, and the number of people deriving net livelihood benefits (IO5) with more than 3,000 producers supported via SLM capacities, surpassing the EOPT target of 2,000, of which 300 are IPs. It's noteworthy that the evaluation of actual livelihood benefits and the IP beneficiaries is ongoing.</p> <p>The evidence backing these objective-level indicators includes numerous</p>

	<p>ordinances, forest zoning resolutions, Institutional Strategic Plans, IPLC Life Plans, Economic Ecological Zoning modules, District-level Local Development Plans with biodiversity considerations, Low Value Grant Agreements, and estimations of tCO₂eq net reduction via FAO's EX-ACT tool.</p> <p>Significant progress is being achieved across project components, with the following accomplishments highlighted in this reporting period:</p> <p>Under Component 1, "Improved Planning and Governance for Sustainable Land Management," the project is making headway towards achieving its seven indicator targets. The project has been instrumental in fostering participatory and inclusive processes for policy and plan formulation and implementation at both national and subnational levels. A pivotal focus lies in integrating landscape approaches into land management, bolstering sustainable practices and safeguarding biodiversity.</p> <p>On the national front, led by the Ministry of Agriculture Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), a milestone was reached through the formulation of the "National Plan for the Development of the Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain by 2030." This landmark strategy, endorsed via Supreme Decree No. 017-2022-MIDAGRI, marks a pivotal shift in sustainable land management. Moreover, substantial strides have been made in the diagnostic phase for crafting a Management Instrument for tropical livestock. This tool underscores the incorporation of social and environmental sustainability criteria, enhancing the overarching landscape management framework.</p> <p>At regional and district levels, in collaboration with subnational governmental bodies, the project has effectively concluded Concerted Regional Development Plans for both Huánuco and Ucayali. The project has also facilitated the formulation of the Local Development Plan for the Puerto Inca province and multiple district-level plans. A significant upcoming achievement is the anticipated approval of the forest zoning plan for Puerto Inca.</p> <p>At the community level, a noteworthy accomplishment is the completion of life plans for several indigenous communities, facilitated through collaboration with Indigenous Federations. This holistic approach empowers communities to steer their sustainable development trajectory while nurturing environmental stewardship.</p> <p>Additionally, the project has extended crucial technical support to the Regional Government of Huánuco, resulting in the establishment of the Regional Control and Surveillance Board of Huánuco. This initiative reinforces forest protection measures and aligns with the broader conservation aims of the project. Simultaneously, the project's alignment with the public budget of the Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali (ARAU) has yielded approval for two significant public investment projects, totaling USD 6.7 million. These initiatives hold tangible implications for elevated territorial planning and the restoration of vital Amazonian ecosystems.</p>
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	<p>Regarding capacity-building efforts, the project has successfully augmented governance structures across diverse tiers, spanning national, regional, district, and community levels. Furthermore, the project's dedicated focus on reinforcing Regional Forest and Wildlife Management Units (UGFFS) is evident through the establishment of community monitoring committees and the accreditation of forest wardens. This comprehensive approach underscores the effective enforcement and protection of forested areas.</p> <p>The evidence backing the progress towards the component 1-level indicators is ample and includes multiple livestock, coffee, cacao and palm oil value chain assessments and analyses (i.e., TSA, root cause analysis, prices, market access, etc.), high conservation value and high carbon stock analyses, IPLC involvement guidelines, as well as protocols, guidelines and strategies, and governance mechanism proposals and regulations for these commodities and political and administrative structures in the selected landscapes.</p> <p>In summary, the project's strategic progress and unified endeavors underscore its commitment to advancing sustainable landscape management practices through participatory processes. By engaging governmental bodies, indigenous communities, and stakeholders at large, the project is poised to amplify its transformative impact in the realm of sustainable landscape management. To further solidify these gains, the project aims to institutionalize initiatives and efforts, a plan that should be documented through an exit strategy and sustainability plan for the extended period, should it be granted.</p> <p>Component 2 "Financial mechanisms and market incentives promote sustainable production practices," reflects a concerted effort to foster sustainable production through various strategies including enabling access to environmentally friendly markets, cultivate sustainable practices, and integrate ecological considerations into financial programs. The following achievements stand out:</p> <p>Technical support to enhance palm growers' environmental performance includes aiding 300 palm producers in attaining RSPO certification, with 100 reaching stage II and 200 adhering to stage I requirements. In the cocoa domain, capacities of two producer organizations are being fortified to uphold existing organic certifications and prepare for potential entry into sustainable markets, benefitting 412 cocoa farmers.</p> <p>Utilizing the UNDP's "Growing with Your Business" methodology, the project has bolstered entrepreneurial capacities. This approach delves into supply and demand dynamics, market identification, and business plan development for eight producer organizations encompassing diverse sectors, including livestock, women chocolatiers, indigenous and non-indigenous cocoa producers, ecotourism, and artisans.</p> <p>The financial landscape has witnessed significant changes. Notably, USD 2.6 million in credit and non-reimbursable funds have been managed to aid small cocoa producers within the project's intervention landscape. The integration of environmental sustainability criteria into agricultural funds and financing</p>
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programs is particularly impactful. This integration strives to drive deforestation-free agriculture and ecosystem conservation, with an expected estimated annual mobilization of USD 12.5 million in resources for sustainable investments in the Peruvian Amazon.

Furthermore, pivotal adjustments have been made to the AGROPERU Fund, encompassing agroforestry systems in coffee and cocoa renewal funds, and the redesign of the Collection and Marketing Program. This strategic maneuver has the potential to mobilize USD 32 million. The initiation of Agrobanco's Non-Timber Forest Products Fund also holds promise, with potential mobilization of USD 5.5 million.

Financial inclusion is another notable focus. The project has spearheaded the establishment of 20 Credit and Savings Unions (UNICA for its acronym in Spanish) to empower small producers and indigenous communities. As of mid-2023, these unions have facilitated loans totaling approximately USD 54,000. These loans predominantly target productive enhancements with an environmental sustainability orientation.

The evidence substantiating progress in relation to the three indicators at the Component 2 level indicates advancement ranging between 70% to 80% of the EOPTs. This evidence encompasses Low Value Grant Agreements, competitiveness plans, traceability system designs, value chain analyses, sustainable finance guidelines and manuals, agroforestry credit and financing programme proposals and reports of funds mobilized.

Within Component 3, titled "Installed Technical Capacity to Rehabilitate and Sustain Ecosystem Services in Prioritized Landscapes," the project has made substantial strides towards achieving its five targeted indicators. The project's endeavors are outlined below:

Pilot Initiatives for Agroforestry and Silvopasture: The project has allocated a significant area of 1,528 hectares to pilot programs. These initiatives encompass the integration of agroforestry systems and silvopasture practices within cocoa, oil palm, and livestock-producing farms. This includes a distinct focus on cultivating optimal agricultural practices tailored to support small palm growers on their path towards achieving RSPO certification.

Knowledge Dissemination and Replication: A comprehensive commitment has been made towards engaging a diverse group of 1,637 stakeholders, comprising 1,175 men and 462 women. These stakeholders play a pivotal role in actively participating in pilot initiatives, thereby gaining insights into sustainable land management practices. This engaged cohort encompasses producers, technical assistance providers, and other key actors poised to replicate and disseminate these sustainable practices. By fostering a network of informed practitioners, the project lays the groundwork for enduring and transformative change.

Technical Assistance for Conservation and Restoration: Central to the project's objectives is the provision of technical assistance to 3,380 producers, consisting of 2,417 men and 963 women. This guidance is meticulously

tailored to refine land management practices through the application of conservation and restoration agreements. This strategic support serves to enhance the ecological integrity of targeted landscapes while fostering sustainable land management practices.

Facilitating Enhanced Production through Financing: A pivotal avenue for progress has been established, empowering 1,144 producers (402 women and 742 men) to access financing totaling US\$ 2.6 million. These financial resources are strategically deployed to bolster production practices that align with sustainability criteria. This initiative simultaneously empowers producers economically and reinforces ecologically conscious practices.

Strengthening Organizational and Entrepreneurial Capacity: The project recognizes the multifaceted nature of development and, as such, is actively augmenting the organizational and entrepreneurial capabilities of 2,184 producers. This cohort, comprising 718 women and 1,310 men, gains the tools and knowledge necessary to effectively navigate the complexities of sustainable land management.

Restoration Efforts: The project's commitment to ecosystem restoration is evidenced through ongoing endeavors. A noteworthy effort involves the restoration of 1,500 hectares within indigenous territories. Additionally, passive restoration agreements span across 3,394 hectares within producer plots. These initiatives work in harmony to revive and sustain critical ecosystem functions.

Moreover, the project's influential role in establishing the "Velo de la Novia" regional conservation area, spanning 14,000 hectares, remains paramount. This initiative complements the support provided for the formulation of the Codo del Pozuzo ACR Master Plan. Also, the ongoing commitment to conservation and restoration agreements is a testament to the enduring impact of the project's technical assistance. Hopefully, this collaborative approach not only uplifts ecosystems but also empowers stakeholders to embrace sustainable practices for the long term.

The evidence backing the progress towards the component 3-level indicators includes the following: Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (RBSAPs), Regional Master Plans and strategic planning frameworks, Local Integrated Plans -10 at farm level-, Velo de la Novia PA gazette documentation, and multiple workshop and webinar reports.

In addition to the aforementioned results, it is important to recognize that the dynamic interplay between components reflects the project's holistic approach which, by definition involves deploying multiple mainstreaming approaches. With a focus on mainstreaming efforts, the project has made headway in the following areas:

The project's commitment to gender mainstreaming has yielded substantial achievements across various dimensions. Notable progress includes the

	<p>empowerment of 88 women through skill enhancement via the "Growing with your business" program. Moreover, the project has facilitated the inclusion of 161 women (comprising 50% of participants, including 53 indigenous women) into Credit and Savings Unions (UNICAS), a move that not only bolsters financial inclusion but also promotes economic agency. Financial empowerment has been a key aspect, with USD 2.6 million in financing extended to support 241 women within producer organizations, empowering them to take charge of their production activities. Additionally, 484 women have benefited from strategic planning support, aiding them in charting a clear course for their endeavors. Technical assistance has played a pivotal role, reaching 963 women engaged in agricultural practices. This assistance has enabled them to adopt improved approaches and techniques for more sustainable and productive farming. Beyond these direct interventions, gender awareness initiatives have engaged 130 women, fostering a deeper understanding of gender dynamics and roles. These efforts have further contributed to the strengthening of the Network of Women Entrepreneurs.</p> <p>The project's Knowledge Management (KM) and Communications Strategy has effectively facilitated collective learning and engagement among diverse stakeholders. This comprehensive approach involves the collaborative development of communication materials, including multimedia resources tailored for strategic planning and educational videos focused on Fragile Ecosystems. Workshops and webinars have provided platforms for knowledge exchange, involving representatives from key institutions and indigenous communities. The Communication for Development approach has proven successful, as evidenced by initiatives like "Children Forest," which imparts valuable natural area management skills to women, youth, and children. Collaborations with Amazon-focused projects and UNDP have amplified the project's impact, resulting in joint articles and social media reports that reach a wider audience and increase visibility. The multifaceted efforts of the strategy have significantly enriched project engagement and recognition.</p> <p>In terms of stakeholder engagement, the project has successfully fostered collaborations that extend its reach and influence. Close partnerships with the Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huanuco have validated strategies, enhancing the Steering Committee's role in project governance. Indigenous Peoples' Organizations have played a pivotal role in forging alliances that not only enable community monitoring but also promote sustainable activities. Strategic partnerships with organizations such as ICRAF, CATIE, CIMA Cordillera Azul, COCEPU, Earthworm, Root Capital, UNDP, Rainforest Alliance, and ASPASH have facilitated knowledge sharing and the implementation of sustainability initiatives. Additionally, ANIA's partnership has effectively enhanced forest conservation efforts among children and youth, further extending the project's positive impact. This dynamic network of stakeholders collectively contributes to the project's achievements, underscoring its holistic and collaborative approach to sustainable land management.</p> <p>Lastly, the Mid-Term Review generated 16 recommendations, out of which 14 have been successfully implemented. Regarding the two outstanding recommendations: first, concerning the results chains, the PMU intends to revise the version created a year ago if the project extension is granted. Second, as previously mentioned in the Implementation Progress narrative, notable progress has been made in terms of co-financing (about 84% of the</p>
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total committed at PPG); nevertheless, additional efforts should be made to fill the gap to complete the full co-financing committed at PPG.

Considering the progress made towards the development objectives of the project, the project is granted a DO rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS). This concurs with the CO ratings.

The RTA has the following recommendations for the project:

1. Sustain the project's successful adoption of an adaptive management approach. Continue adjusting strategies based on real-time data and lessons learned, ensuring timely responses to evolving circumstances.
2. Evaluate the applicability of project extension SOPs and determine whether an extension request is warranted. Timely decision-making and swift action are crucial in this regard, keeping in mind that extensions are not guaranteed.
3. Develop a comprehensive project sustainability plan and exit strategy as a standalone document. Establish this plan well in advance of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) to ensure the enduring viability of project outcomes and outputs post-closure.
4. Contemplate increasing the frequency of Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings to a minimum of biannual. This heightened engagement will facilitate consistent oversight, expedite decision-making, and enhance collaboration among stakeholders in the project's final phase.
5. Harness the efforts and progress achieved in knowledge management and communication by the project. Develop case studies for PANORAMA and create photo stories for EXPOSURE. Utilize platforms such as the UN biodiversity LAB and Google map stories to illustrate progress, lessons, and achievements. Leverage the ASL coordination project's opportunities for broader impact.
6. Prepare for the impending Terminal Evaluation (TE). Ensure that the monitoring and systematization of project outputs are finely tuned and current. Additionally, refine technical advisory discussions to ensure comprehensive readiness for the evaluation.

Conclusion:

The project's accomplishments, marked by their resilience and adaptability, truly reflect the unwavering dedication of all stakeholders involved. The RTA expresses sincere gratitude to MINAM, MIDAGRI, Local Governments, the PMU, the UNDP CO, Project Partners, and Beneficiaries for their exceptional contributions. The achieved milestones in sustainable landscape planning, market incentives, and ecosystem services restoration underscore a resolute commitment to both biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management.

Given the pandemic's impact and the imperative of sustainable growth,

	<p>seeking an extension emerges as a reasonable option. This would involve prudent cost considerations within GEF-approved limits, alongside well-defined work and procurement plans that align with UNDP's VF extension SOPs. As the project approaches its final implementation phase, it stands ready not only to consolidate gains and tackle challenges but also to establish a legacy of lasting and sustainable transformation. The integration of a robust exit strategy and sustainability plan, in conjunction with the recommended areas of improvement, will assume a pivotal role in ensuring the project's influence extends well beyond its formal conclusion.</p>
<p>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</p>	<p>Despite the fact that the project is ambitious and, likewise, the pandemic significantly impacted its execution since the previous reporting period, the project managed to adapt to the new context and to advance in its implementation. In this sense, it is considered that the reported progress during this period report is significant, however, a longer time horizon would be required to achieve the sustainability of the promoted development process. The following achievements stand out:</p> <p>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 Unsatisfactory since the estimated progress at meeting the impact objectives is still delayed and the increase of illegal activities can affect the project's impact goals. Nevertheless, in the last 12 months, the project has moved forward on contributing to the multi-year regional and local planning processes of almost 17 million ha of the project's landscapes (total area of Ucayali and Huánuco, the province of Puerto Inca, and 8 districts (Curimana, Neshuya, Irazola, Codo del Pozuzo, Yuyapichis, Honoria, Tournavista and Alexander Von Humboldt) through the culmination of the updating of the regional and local multi-annual Plans. Regarding the application of sustainable agricultural practices in the landscapes, the project is still in the process of implementing pilots that seek to demonstrate their benefits in 1,528 ha in cocoa, palm, livestock and priority crops in indigenous and non-indigenous communities and then replicate them in an additional 22,615 ha. Regarding the third and fourth objective goals, 62,940 ha of avoided deforestation (130% of the target) and 9,467,878 tCO₂eq of avoided net emission (60% of target) in the project landscape are being recorded during the reporting period.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Implementation Progress is rated as Moderately Satisfactory (MS) as the project advanced with the following achievements:</p> <p>Under Outcome 1, the project has contributed to achieve the formalization of 2 regional planning instruments (PDRs) for Ucayali and Huanuco regions and the conclusion of the formulation of 4 additional local planning instruments (PDLs) for Curimana, Honoria, Tournavista y Alexander Von Humboldt districts (adding up to date a total of 09 PDLs), incorporating and mainstreaming in this way environmental sustainability criteria in the landscapes planning processes. It is important to highlight that these processes were carried out with a highly participatory approach that promoted the empowerment of indigenous peoples and women. Regarding the sectoral land management instruments, the National Cocoa and Chocolate Plan was finally approved by Supreme Decree. It also began, with the participatory</p>

	<p>approach, the process of elaborating the management tool for tropical livestock, under the leadership of MIDAGRI. During this reporting period, assistance to the Permanent Multisectoral Commission on Coffee and the coffee-producing regions for the implementation of the National Coffee Plan was also continued, for example by designing the domestic coffee consumption strategy and facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue to strengthen the Cafés Brand of Peru. At community level, 7 additional life (community development) plans were elaborated with local indigenous communities; this process also resulted in a guide and methodological tools for the elaboration of life plans in Ucayali. In addition, the technical studies required for the zoning of Puerto Inca and micro-zoning continued, with the expectation to be completed during the next year.</p> <p>In relation to the improvement and generation of capacities for the sustainable management of landscapes, as reported in the previous PIR the target was achieved in terms of number, however, since the implementation phase of the different territorial planning instruments elaborated is now beginning, the capacities of GOREs and GOLOs will continue to be strengthened for this purpose. The project continues to support the strengthening of regional governments and specifically the Forest and Wildlife Management Units (UGFFS) of the provinces of Puerto Inca (Huánuco) and Padre Abad (Ucayali), due to their strategic role in regional forest management. For example, the project has supported the creation of community monitoring committees (CVCs) and the accreditation of forest wardens in Huanuco, in conjunction with UGFFS and UTMFC. Efforts are also being made to strengthen the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Control and Monitoring Board (MRCVFFS) in Huánuco, which has been made official by means of the Ordinance No. 098-2022-GRH-CR. In addition, five grants were signed with indigenous federations for the establishment and strengthening of community monitoring committees in Ucayali and Huánuco. On the other hand, to date, USD 6.7 million of public funds have been committed to the sustainable management of the Amazon, with the approval of two public investment projects thanks to the technical assistance provided by the project to support the Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali (ARAU).</p> <p>With regard to market incentives to promote sustainable production practices (Component 2), the project is still in process to achieve its targets. In the last 12 months, the project continued providing technical assistance to more than 500 oil palm producers to achieve certifications of environmental sustainability. A new grant also was signed in order to include another 405 producers in this process. In the case of cacao, the project signed a grant to provide assistance to at least 100 cacao producers to generate enabling capacities to access sustainable markets and possible future certifications. The project is also assisting 2 organizations (w/ more than 400 producers) that have challenges in maintaining their organic production certification. In the case of livestock farming, although the project addresses the livestock value chain, no certification has been identified that encourages livestock farmers to apply more sustainable practices, although the implementation of silvopastoral systems for more sustainable production has been promoted. The project is continuing to support the development of business plans with 8 indigenous and non-indigenous organizations that also help them participate in future competitive fund calls. 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. To date, the project succeeded in boosting financing for the promotion of sustainable production</p>
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	<p>by US\$ 2.6 million ((US\$ 900 thousand approx. additional, compared to the previous period)) thanks to 1) the strengthening of internal management capacities of five cocoa-producing organizations, allowing them to access credit and public/competitive funds; and 2) the conformation of 20 micro credit and savings associations (UNICAS).</p> <p>Under Component 3 (rehabilitate and sustain ecosystem services in prioritized landscapes) there has been significant progress in the last 12 months, having achieved, to date, more than 3,000 producers who are receiving technical assistance and another 1,600 landscape stakeholders who are learning about sustainable management practices through pilots in 1,528 hectares on cocoa, palm, livestock and priority crops in indigenous communities (maize, bananas, cassava, cocoa and handicrafts). As well, 2,184 producers have strengthened their conditions for business and organizational development through technical assistance.</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 indigenous 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 14,000 ha and has been supporting the preparation of the Codo del Pozuzo ACR Master Plan development. These restoration and conservation initiatives will be complemented by conservation and/or restoration agreements that are in the process of being signed with agricultural producers and indigenous communities that receive technical assistance from the project.</p> <p>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 170 institutions.</p> <p>Being the fourth year of implementation (of the six-year total), overall project budget execution as of June 30 stands at almost 60%, expecting to elevate the delivery rate by the end of the second half of the year. Although it is expected to elevate the delivery rate by the end of the second half of the year it will be necessary to present a request for a non-cost extension of 18 months to culminate with the implementation and execute the budget balance of the project due to the impact of COVID on the implementation during 2020-2021.</p>
<p>Project Manager/Coordinator</p>	<p>Despite the accumulated delays generated by COVID-19 and the political instability that has accompanied the entire implementation of the project, as of June 30, 2023, the following results have been achieved.</p> <p>Component 1: Improved planning and governance policies and tools to reduce deforestation and enhance sustainable production</p> <p>To guide participatory and inclusive processes for the elaboration of policies and plans at national and subnational levels, incorporating landscape approaches in land management, as well as their adequate implementation through the alignment of the public budget, the main results achieved are the following:</p> <p>At the national level: under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture Development and Irrigation MIDAGRI, the process of formulating the "National</p>

	<p>Plan for the Development of the Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain by 2030" has concluded, which has been approved on November 25, 2022 by Supreme Decree No. 017-2022-MIDAGRI and significant progress has been made with the diagnostic phase that will guide the participatory and multi-stakeholder development of a Management Instrument for livestock in the tropics, that incorporates criteria of social and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>At the regional and local levels: under the leadership of subnational governments and with the technical assistance of the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) and Ministry of Environment (MINAM), the Concerted Regional Development Plan (PDRC) for Huánuco and Ucayali have been concluded; the Local Development Plan (PDLC) of the province of Puerto Inca; and the PDLC of the districts of Yuyapichis, Codo del Pozuzo, Honoria, Tournavista, Neshuya, Irazola, Curimaná, and Alexander Von Humboldt. Likewise, there is an important advance in the forest zoning of Puerto Inca, with approval expected at the end of 2023.</p> <p>At the community level: under the leadership of the Indigenous Federations, the elaboration of the life plans of the native communities Huacamayo, Santa Isabel, Shambo Porvenir, Dos Unidos, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Puerto Azul, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca II, Nuevos Unidos Tahuantinsuyo, Santa Clara de Uchunya, and Tzirotzire has been completed.</p> <p>Technical support was provided to the Regional Government of Huánuco for the creation of the Regional Control and Surveillance Board of Huánuco, which already has instruments for its operation and strengthened capacities to initiate joint action processes in cases that affect the forest heritage. In terms of public budget alignment, under the leadership of the Regional Government of Ucayali, the approval of 2 public investment projects has been achieved for a total value of US\$ 6.7 million with the objective of "Improving the management capacities of territorial planning in the 4 provinces of the Department of Ucayali" for a value of US\$ 2.6 million (S/. 9,799,411) and for the "Recovery of the high hill forest ecosystem in the Yuracyacu sub-basin of the Velo de la Novia Regional Conservation Area, Padre Abad district, Padre Abad province, Ucayali Department" worth US\$ 4.1 million (S/ 15,498,719).</p> <p>Likewise, the MIDAGRI PP121 Budget Program has been adapted, which implies its improvement by incorporating the environmental sustainability component, specifically about productive practices.</p> <p>Through the leadership of the Ministry of Environment MINAM, a proposal for a "commitment to ecosystem conservation" was formulated for the Incentive Program for the improvement of Municipal Management, articulated to Budget Program 0144.</p> <p>All of the above has been worked on by strengthening governance structures (national, regional, local, and community) including an important capacity-building component that has reached more than 150 territorial actors.</p> <p>Component 2: Market incentives and financial mechanisms promote sustainable productive practices</p> <p>To encourage sustainable production with "zero deforestation", the project has been supporting producers to have access to markets that reward good environmental performance; assisting producers in the development of business plans that promote the application of environmentally sustainable productive practices; and promoting improvements in financing programs in the agricultural sector so that they incorporate environmental sustainability criteria into their placement strategy. In particular, the following main results</p>
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	<p>are available:</p> <p>Technical assistance to obtain RSPO certification for 300 palm growers, so that 100 of them reach stage II of certification (intermediate requirements-milestone A") and 200 producers comply with stage I (eligibility criteria). In the case of cocoa, the capacities of 02 producer organizations are being strengthened to maintain their current organic certifications or prepare them to access sustainable markets in the future, reaching 412 cocoa farmers.</p> <p>Through the UNDP methodology "growing with your business" entrepreneurial capacities have been strengthened, deepening the challenges and opportunities of supply and demand, identifying markets and finally developing and implementing its business plan of 8 producer organizations: 2 livestock organizations, 1 organization of women chocolatiers, 3 cocoa organizations (2 of them of indigenous producers), 1 ecotourism organization (CCNN Yamino) and 1 artisans' organization (CCNN Yamino).</p> <p>US\$ 2.6 million of credit and non-reimbursable funds were managed in favor of small cocoa producers in the landscape of intervention of the project.</p> <p>Incorporation of environmental sustainability criteria in funds and financing programs of the agricultural sector, to promote the development of deforestation-free agriculture and conservation of ecosystems. The estimated mobilization of resources that incorporate these environmental sustainability criteria for the Peruvian Amazon amounts to US\$ 12.5 million annually.</p> <p>Adjustments to the AGROPERÚ Fund: inclusion of agroforestry systems in coffee and cocoa renewal funds and the redesign of the Collection and Marketing Program for coffee and cocoa organizations. Potential mobilization of USD 32 million.</p> <p>Start-up of Agrobanco's Non-Timber Forest Products Fund. Potential mobilization of USD 5.5 million.</p> <p>Implementation of 20 UNICA (Credit and Savings Unions) to promote the financial inclusion of small producers and indigenous communities. At the end of the first semester of 2023, they have an accumulated capital of USD 25 thousand. This capital has allowed the granting of loans for a value of approximately USD 54,000 mainly linked to promoting productive improvements and with a focus on environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Component 3: Installed technical capacity to rehabilitate and maintain ecosystem services in prioritized landscapes</p> <p>Under this component, the project has been working to achieve 4 major results: a) from a systemic perspective, promote practices that combine productivity, environmental benefits, livelihood profitability, and socio-cultural conditions, with special emphasis on cocoa, oil palm, and livestock production systems; b) promote the restoration of degraded landscapes to ensure the provision of ecosystem services; (c) promotion of locally managed conservation initiatives; and (d) knowledge management for scaling up the intervention. In particular, the main developments are as follows:</p> <p>1,528 hectares installed with pilot experiences in a) agroforestry systems and silvopasture in cocoa, oil palm, and livestock-producing farms and b) best agricultural practices aimed at achieving RSPO certification for small palm growers.</p> <p>We have reached 1,637 actors (1,175 men and 462 women) who learn about sustainable management practices based on pilots (producers, technical</p>
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	<p>assistance providers, and other actors with replication and/or dissemination capacity).</p> <p>3,380 producers (2,417 men and 963 women) receive technical assistance to improve their practices under conservation and/or restoration agreements.</p> <p>1,144 producers (402 women and 742 men) have accessed financing worth US\$ 2.6 million to improve their production practices.</p> <p>2,184 producers (718 women and 1,310 men) are receiving support to improve their organizational and entrepreneurial capacity.</p> <p>Stage I of the process of creating the Velo de la Novia Regional Conservation Area (approximately 14 thousand hectares) has been approved.</p> <p>1,500 hectares in the process of active restoration in indigenous territories (3 native communities) and 3,394 hectares under passive restoration agreements in producer plots.</p> <p>Moreover, significant progress has been made in the areas of communication, knowledge management, and adaptive management. The project, together with its implementing partners, has been building messages in favor of sustainable land management to assist in the processes of behavior change 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. And to date, it is engaged in the generation of technical-scientific documents aimed at decision-makers to raise awareness about the need to move towards more sustainable management of the territory and agricultural producers to scale the best practices promoted by the project.</p> <p>It is important to highlight the commitment of the project team to incorporate the intercultural and gender approach throughout each of its activities. Thus, the Indigenous Federations have become co-creators and implementers of the strategies with the native communities and a significant number of women have strengthened their capacities both for their participation in dialogue processes and the implementation of activities in the field.</p> <p>Regarding the budget execution, as of June 30, 2023, the execution of the project reached US\$ 11,258,398.10, plus contractual commitments with POs, RPAs, and Grants for an approximate value of US\$ 2,359,399.06 (Source: own since the PIMS is not duly linked to Quantum).</p> <p>Finally, during the period covered by this report, the identified risks have remained.</p>
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Implementing Partner	<p>The project experienced a significant delay in the years 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19-related restrictions and isolation. However, after the relaxation of isolation measures, the project managed to schedule and execute its activities while adapting to a context that, although it had eased some restrictions, still presented some challenges. Additionally, during the pandemic, illicit activities in the area, such as coca cultivation and illegal mining, increased significantly. These were not foreseen in the original project design, but the project successfully responded to these new challenges by working with and incorporating these aspects into its collaboration with local authorities.</p> <p>In the last year, the project has achieved its goals and progressed at a good pace. Nevertheless, considering the accumulated delay, it is deemed</p>

	necessary to provide an additional timeframe to fulfill all the activities.
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
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Implementation schedule'
Given the delay in some activities due to the COVID-19 health emergency crisis as well as political instability, the project is requesting a no-cost extension of 18 months. This would effectively modify the project's closure date from 20 March 2024 to 20 September 2025. Such an extension will allow the Implementing Partner to successfully achieve all of the expected results of the project. A detailed account of outputs and results that require adjustments in their implementation schedule is provided in the extension request document.
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
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Risk Analysis'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
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.

<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Upload any supporting documentation related to responses in this section.
MINAM Support Letter 045-2023_ Spanish.pdf UNDP CO extension request_00094356.pdf

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>Gender approach incorporation Plan_updated.pdf</p>
<p>Quantum 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>The project has continued to promote the participation of women in different dialogue and capacity building processes promoted by the project, as well as in the implementation of productive activities in the field. The main achievements for this reporting period include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88 women (29% of the total number of trainees) of which 39 are indigenous women from the Yamino, Huacamayo and Santa Isabel native communities, who have strengthened their knowledge in business and organizational development through the Growing with your business methodology. • 161 women (50% of the total number of participants), of which 53 are indigenous women, were assisted, in coordination with COFIDE, to join a total of 20 Credit and Savings Unions (UNICAS) in the provinces of Padre Abad (Ucayali region) and Puerto Inca (Huánuco region), achieving to date an accumulated capital of USD 25,511 (PEN 92,760 soles) that has allowed the members to have access to credit or loans for a value of PEN 196,200 (approx. USD 54,000), for the implementation or improvements of their economic activities in accordance with the good practices promoted by the project. • 241 women from five producer organizations (Cooperativa Alto Huallaga and Comité Central

con Desarrollo al Futuro de Curimaná, Cooperativa Agraria de Cacaoteros Curimaná Curicoop, Cooperativa Agraria Alexander Von Humboldt and Asociación de Mujeres Chocolateras Chocolate Corazón de Nolberth Alto Uruya) received access to reimbursable and non-reimbursable financing (29% of the participants who received financing) for a total amount of US\$2.6 million, benefiting them through organizational strengthening (29% of the total members of their organizations).

- 484 women from 2 producer organizations, 1 of oil palm (COCEPU) and 1 of cocoa (Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros) receive support in strategic planning and business development (37% of the total number of participants advised).
- 963 women producers receive technical assistance for the implementation of good agricultural practices (44% of the total number of indigenous people trained): 155 cacao producers, 526 oil palm producers, 122 livestock producers, and 160 indigenous women producers in order to improve the sustainability of the production process and improve the quality of life of the producers.
- 462 women are learning from the experience based on the good agricultural practices pilots promoted by the project (28% of the total number of people learning from the pilots), with a view to replicating them.
- In terms of capacity building, 130 women (69 additional for this report) who are public servants and representatives of national, regional and local public entities, indigenous federations, among other institutional actors in the prioritized landscape have been trained in topics related to investment and public management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, methodologies for the development of thematic studies of forest zoning, the growing with your business methodology, training on forest and wildlife control and monitoring as part of the process of strengthening the regional control and monitoring board of Huánuco, among others.
- In addition, the PPS project is strengthening the Network of Women Entrepreneurs and Businesswomen of Huanuco (association of women entrepreneurs in the Huanuco region), with emphasis on the province of Puerto Inca, through the development of a diagnosis and capacity building plan for the Network on various issues such as business management, environmental sustainability of their enterprises, among others, and the implementation of this plan, which will allow them to improve the capabilities of its members and thus strengthen their businesses. In addition, the PPS project participated in the organization of the First Meeting of the Network, where the pillars of the project were socialized and how it will support the Network with a view to its organizational strengthening. In addition, technical assistance is being provided to the Women's Network to prepare its participation in the Amazon Expo 2023, which will be held in its region.
- Finally, it should be reported that the project is implementing an awareness-raising process on the gender approach, from a perspective of positive masculinities and co-responsibility in 4 pilot locations, with the objective of making visible how men and women, young people, boys and girls can play an important and complementary role in the care of the family, community and natural environment. Currently, 22 women are participating (59% of the total number of participants).

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

The promotion of the creation of UNICAS, with a special emphasis on the participation of women

(50% of its members) is allowing access to credit for its members and thus greater equity between men and women in access to resources. This facilitates women's entrepreneurship and the promotion of more equitable roles in their communities and the economic resilience of households.

I. Risk Management

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

CO Programme Officer: Has the Atlas/Quantum Risk Register been updated during this reporting period?
Yes
NCE RTA:
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+.
The project's management is robust and well-supported, with adaptive management and risk mitigation in place. The risk log in QUANTUM is up to date.

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 (GEF-6 projects only).
If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file below. Note that any change to the project's SESP categorization should be confirmed by the Project Board and by the NCEW PTA (and NCEW safeguards team).
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

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 have been oriented to promote collective learning among key stakeholders involved in the project's processes, as well as reaching other sector decision-makers, technicians, and professionals. The Strategy and Plan focused on the following actions and initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Together with partner institutions, during 2023 the project continued supporting the development of communication material based on a participatory process for building together knowledge products and tools that contribute to improve a common understanding around topics and approaches related to sustainable landscape management, e.g., the multimedia set on Strategic Planning with territorial approach (Ceplan), videos to sensitize on Fragile Ecosystems (Huánuco and Ucayali Regions), One Pager and synthesis of Ucayali's Regional Strategy on Biological Diversity and the Concerted Development Plan, provision of technical assistance in rebranding the National Directorate for Territorial Ordering, among others. 2. Conducted internal and external workshops to share lessons and experiences from key processes, such as webinars on Life Plans for indigenous communities, and workshops for collective learning on Concerted Development Plans elaboration. In these workshops participated representatives from the Ministry of Environment, National Forest Conservation Program, national indigenous organizations (AIDSESP, CONAP), regional indigenous federations (CODEPISAM, CORPI SL, ORAU, CORPIAA, URPIA, ORNAU), local indigenous federations (FECONAU, FENACOCA, FECONAPIA, UNAY, FECONAYA, Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huanuco, District Municipalities, among other actors. Knowledge products were elaborated and disseminated to share lessons learned and recommendations. 3. The last year's updated Communication Strategy is being implemented with the Communication for Development approach for supporting actions that involve women, youth, and children aimed at empowering these vulnerable groups, as well as reinforcing cultural identity within indigenous communities. In partnership with the NGO ANIA, and following a special methodology addressed to school children, the Children Forest initiative started in the first quarter of 2023 in 4 selected indigenous communities (Huacamayo, Santa Teresa, Puerto Azul y Shambo Porvenir at Padre Abad and Puerto Inca provinces) aimed at strengthening capacities among children and local school authorities and personnel for the management of a natural area as a strategy to cultivate and promote young people's connection to their territory and natural resources. Additionally, the project launched a specific initiative to promote gender equity among teenagers based on a perspective of positive masculinities and task co-responsibility in the domestic and community spheres regarding family and nature care. As a result, messages were elaborated by the teenagers and registered in clips to be shared at the community level. For more details please see indicator 19. 4. Continued with the systematization of project development during 2022, a new number of the e-bulleting and landing page was issued in May 2023. As in previous editions, content production was carried out with a participatory approach based on the project's team inputs as well as the conduct of in-depth interviews with partners and counterparts to receive feedback and key insights. In its third issue -disseminated among 174 sector actors- testimonies of more than 17 stakeholders (Ministry of Environment, Center for National Planning, Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huanuco, Producer organizations, and Indigenous Federations, among others) enriched with important insights from the

field.

5. In this reporting period, the project continued cross-collaboration with projects focusing on the Peruvian Amazon, as well as with “internal” partners, such as the UNDP-Peru communication division and ASL projects in Colombia, Brazil, and Ecuador. In specific, this collaboration consisted of the elaboration of Joint articles, press releases, and posts, which have been coordinated and issued. Starting in 2023, the project provided exposure and images from the field for two UNDP social media special reports: 8M and World Environment Day, using the opportunity to highlight the project’s work and integral strategy for strengthening indigenous governance.

6. At the national and regional institutional level, support has been provided to the Ministry of Environment and Ucayali and Huanuco Regional Governments in their participation in fairs and exhibitions, such as Cocoa and Chocolate and ExpoAmazónica Fairs to strengthen the project’s visibility.

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, etc.)

Inception Workshop:, November 2018

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

Preparation of Strategy for Indigenous People

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

Multiactor dialogue process

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

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

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

Cacao and Chocolate National Action Plan

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

Coffee National Action Plan

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

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

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

2020

World Environment Day 2020

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

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

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

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

Project launch in Huanuco Region in “Dialoguemos National Roundtable”

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

International Day of Cultural Diversity

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

Article about Forest during COVID-19 pandemic

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

International Forest Day

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

Participatory process for indigenous communities' selection

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

Participatory Process on Regional Development Concerted Plan

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

Working with different stakeholder to contribute with forest

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

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-producci%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>

2022-2023

1) Project's landing page

<https://paisajesproductivos.pe/>

2) Updated the project's video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RIkgOrmy5WE&t=4s>

3) Other Videos

Elaboration process of Development Concerted Plans. Lessons learned

https://youtu.be/rpy_-HWGgdQ

Elaboration process of Life Plans for Indigenous Communities. Lessons learned

<https://youtu.be/pPGyBdK0F7M>

Strategic Planning Process with territorial approach

<https://youtu.be/zlK54p9vEYY>

Fragile Ecosystems in Huanuco and Ucayali

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=74dD8vbk-gQ>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b-v_iMs1uqw

Environment-friendly Livestock in the Peruvian Amazon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mz3CO6pb3jM>

Initiative on positive masculinities

Santa Teresa: <https://youtu.be/fS8unX77rLM>

El Maronal: <https://youtu.be/FEVvsutdIEk>

Nueva York: <https://youtu.be/uhd6vKkddgk>

Puerto Azul: <https://youtu.be/p7O8bMrB4MU>

4) Social Media and digital platforms

High-level mission to the territory

<https://twitter.com/ukinperu/status/1640454824415076354>

<https://twitter.com/minamperu/status/1640371995509415936>

<https://twitter.com/pnudperu/status/1640395916996751360>

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1640395916996751360?cxt=HHwWgMC9uabZ7cMtAAAA>

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1649156909994328069>

Strengthening Community Control and Surveillance Committees

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/serfor/noticias/797497-serfor-fortalece-el-monitoreo-comunitario-de-los-bosques-como-herramienta-para-su-gestion-sostenible>

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid029oYMc4gzqrDpeuLUDvno6oewpqsXWTBjtqoS8bC5sGPNRMQfvbMJ9vf7TrhbFvGI&id=100071053265025&mibextid=ZbWKwL

Support to Chocolate Women Association

<https://pnudperu.medium.com/un-chocolate-que-agrega-valor-7c696ee03371>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CtLvLk5tMLW/?igshid=MzRIODBiNWFIZA%3D%3D>

Multi-media Special on International Environmental Day

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1666128199149842435>

Capacity building for sustainable entrepreneurship (CCSN)

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1649132957385342982?cxt=HHwWjIC-hf7r8ultAAAA>

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1649156909994328069>

8M Day Multi-media Special

Twitter

<https://twitter.com/PNUDperu/status/1633122085382889473/photo/1>

IG

https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cpfi2_RgXXU/?hl=es

Web

https://www.undp.org/es/peru/historias/mas-que-mujeres-empoderadas?fbclid=IwAR3GdKXPn9VmHmzrxXUj6hro9_9U_gVa23_iLjaspaGgxY3oN0mZpqWn5-I

Annual Planning

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=525727966394788&id=100068727683505&mibextid=uc01c0

Approval of National Cocoa and Chocolate Action Plan

Bit.ly/PlanCacao2030

Regional Competitiveness Plan

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

Launch of Regional Development Concerted Plan

https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=863097151708996&extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C&ref=sharing

Support to indigenous organizations

<https://www.facebook.com/510167489181880/posts/2259884720876806/?mibextid=UUgoR4>

Children's Forests in Indigenous Communities

<https://www.facebook.com/100079251841769/posts/268508799134180/?mibextid=cr9u03>

<https://www.facebook.com/reel/805252167715120>

Shambo Porvenir

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0dFVseozxWssRZG6rCSFqudbBZquzocnyzPRzqsy6G8tvDWm9S9WMxq7fRU5Ph7gl&id=100064649650912&mibextid=Nif5oz

Puerto Azul

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0K1ucaB9WdGgordZ7tWiEWSCfM39kMWfaPNPziX2ULXa2SXSldxYMNa1Yhd45xmaTI&id=100064649650912&mibextid=Nif5oz

Santa Teresa

<https://www.facebook.com/100064649650912/posts/pfbid02VKN4EM4tBHDip5AABCKkazErGVeDqgn78dGMA7JyMRpuZq5omLeKJZZHFuhSJPV6l/?mibextid=ceOks4>

Field Visit and Knowledge Exchange, Brazil

<https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2023/01/24/peruvian-smallholders-learn-agroforestry-practices-brazil>

<https://twitter.com/unbiodiversity/status/1623879429297696769?s=48&t=ANBFgVLj0BL2TtkWCEhOj>

g

Press Coverage

<https://www.inforegion.pe/304688/ucayali-shirley-mori-ingeniera-shipibo-konibo-que-trabaja-por-el-desarrollo-de-las-comunidades-amazonicas/>

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

Communications Plan PPS project 2022-2024.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.

Stakeholder engagement

The progress made with the project partners is described below:

Regional Governments: the project maintains fluid communication and coordination with the regional governments of Ucayali and Huanuco to validate strategies; which are vital for the execution of the project in addition to strengthening the Steering Committee. Currently, representatives of the Regional Governments are part of the Technical Committee of the Project. In this reporting period, 2 sessions of the Steering Committee have been held with the participation of the Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huánuco. The Regional Governments of Ucayali and Huánuco have been participating as key actors in different processes promoted by the project, such as the preparation of the PDRC, updating of the Institutional Strategic Plans (PEI), Institutional Operational Plans (POI), forest zoning, strengthening the Regional Control and Surveillance Board of Huánuco, among others.

Indigenous Peoples' Organizations: the project has strategic alliances with local, regional, and national indigenous organizations supporting the implementation of the project. For this period, new agreements have been signed with Indigenous Federations (FECONAYA, FECONAPIA FECONAU, ORNAU UNAY, and direct support to FENACOKA) for organizational strengthening, community monitoring, and sustainable productive activities.

ICRAF: the collaboration agreement with ICRAF is being implemented to promote sustainable agroforestry practices in cocoa and oil palm production in the landscape to promote ecological connectivity. As of June 2023, technical assistance has an advanced level of implementation in cocoa and palm (at 5.8 ha and 16.5 ha respectively), further details can be found in indicators 16 and 17.

CATIE: has been providing technical assistance to promote sustainable practices in livestock and silvopastoral systems, reaching 590 livestock producers (897.5 hectares) in this reporting period.

CIMA Cordillera Azul: Peruvian NGO that works to protect biological diversity with an emphasis on protected natural areas, with whom an agreement was signed in December 2021 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 buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul

National Park.

COCEPU: association of oil palm producers of Ucayali, with whom an agreement was signed in December 2021, 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 a further 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), and the design of a protocol, training, and 14 pilots of a comprehensive farm plan (PIF) covering an area of 512.59 ha from which 147 actors learn (81 men and 66 women). BIPs are instruments for the management of areas of high conservation value and carbon stocks in oil palm farms that have been implemented with COCEPU's technical team and partners. These farm plans have been developed in demonstration pilot units that had already been receiving technical assistance from the project (for example: in the prototype livestock farms).

Root Capital: this agreement strengthened the capacity of five cocoa producer organizations to access and manage credit (approximately 500 producers); Funding totaling USD 2 was secured. 48 million for two cooperatives of cocoa producers, benefiting a total of 214 women and 518 men). This agreement has been fully implemented and has therefore been declared concluded.

UNDP Project Integrated Climate Change Management in Communal Reserves in the Amazon-Peru; EbA Amazonia: The EbA Amazon Project used a territorial strategy called dynamic development nuclei (NDD) applying it in a Communal Reserve. This model has been adjusted to the prioritized landscape and the context of the PPS project taking into account the lessons learned from the experience of the Eba Amazonia project.

Joint Declaration of Intent JDI Phase II: the strategy used by the JDI Project for the elaboration of the Life Plans was developed by the PPS 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 the management of land within the landscape of the project, which complements the work done by the PPS project to develop forest zoning in the province of Puerta Inca (Huánuco). Likewise, in this process, the PPS complemented the work of the JDI project, in a coordinated manner between both projects, providing technical assistance to GORE Ucayali for the preparation of 1 of the studies (the forestry study) of the Forest Zoning of Ucayali.

Rainforest Alliance: a non-governmental entity with which a Micro Capital Agreement has been signed to provide technical assistance to members of producer organizations that produce conventional cocoa (CCN51) to close their gaps for sustainable agriculture free of deforestation.

Shambillo Valley Palm Growers Association (ASPASH): an association of oil palm producers, receives technical assistance from the PPS project through a grant to strengthen good agricultural practices and in the application of the principles and criteria of the RSPO standard for small independent producers. Through this grant, 13 pilots are promoted in 13 ha, providing technical assistance to 405 producers (252 men and 153 women).

Cooperativa Agraria de Cacao Aromático Colpa de Loros: organization of cocoa producers, whose alliance aims to increase the exportable supply of sustainable aromatic cocoa grown by cocoa-producing families, articulating it to high-value differentiated markets of the portfolio of allied clients of the Cooperative, improving the technical capacities of cocoa producing families for cocoa production with a focus on environmental sustainability and expanding the Social base of the cooperative. As of June 2023, technical assistance for the aforementioned objective has been provided to 240 producers (190 men and 50 women) on 28 hectares.

Central Committee with Future Development of Curimaná: organization of organic cocoa producers, which seeks to strengthen the technical capacities of its partners for the implementation of sustainable practices of integral management of cocoa, which allow for increasing productivity and the prevention and reduction of pest attacks and diseases of cocoa plots, as well as the sustainable self-generation of organic liquid fertilizers (biofertilizers and mineral broths).

CENIPALMA: Colombian entity dedicated to research, production of inputs, and guidelines for the implementation of best practices and leading voice in extension services in Latin America. We hope 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 panorama, such as ASPASH, COCEPU, and APMAN (Monte Alegre Neshuya Producers Association). With this initiative, we hope to reach 1,000 oil palm producers.

ANIA: the alliance for the implementation of 4 Forests of children and youth (BoNi) in the native communities of Huacamayo, Santa Teresa, Puerto Azul, and Shambo Porvenir of the PPS intervention area. This initiative seeks to promote the conservation, care, and protection of forests in the children and young people of the communities (involving 155 girls and 129 boys), being the main actors and those who in the future will be responsible for these spaces.

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.