



2017

Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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PA Mgmt for BD Resilience

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5152
GEF ID	5080
Title	Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience
Country(ies)	Peru, Peru
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>1. The proposed project aims to transform the management of vulnerable ecosystems in Peru's mountain ecosystems to alleviate the direct and indirect impacts of climate change (CC) on globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. This will be achieved through a three-pronged approach: development of management systems (monitoring and early warning systems, management decision making tools and sustainable financing) in order to optimize readiness at national level to address the anticipated implications of CC on mountain ecosystems; expanding and strengthening PAs in landscapes that are particularly sensitive to climate change, in order to protect refugia and corridors and to build readiness to address specific CC impacts; and promoting sustainable land management in the landscape immediately surrounding these PAs in order to anticipate the increased threats that current land uses may pose to biodiversity and ecosystem functions. This is necessary to reduce pressures on the ecosystem, in order to render them more resilient to the expected impacts of climate change.</p>

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Other Partners	

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial

C. Development Progress

Objective or Outcome	Description				
Objective:	to enhance the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems to the impacts of climate change in PAs and surrounding landscapes , and thereby to secure their biodiversity and ecosystem functionality and derivative ecosystem services including greenhouse gas sequestration and emissions reduction				
	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>O1. Reductions in the rates of loss of principal habitat types (Peruvian yungas (PY), South Amazonian moist forest (SAMF), and Central Andean Puna (CAP), generating benefits for BD and avoiding the loss of carbon sinks</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>O1. Reductions in the rates of loss of principal habitat types in the landscapes (Peruvian yungas (PY), South Amazonian moist forest (SAMF), and Central Andean Puna (CAP), generating benefits for BD and avoiding the loss of carbon sinks</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>Habitat / Annual loss (ha) / Total loss over project period (without project)</p> <p>PY / 9,933 / 49,655</p> <p>SAMF / 21,280 / 106,400</p> <p>CAP / 33 / 165</p> <p>Total / 31,246 / 156,230</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>Habitat / Annual loss (ha) / Total loss over project period (without project)</p> <p>PY / 11,952 / 59,760</p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>Habitat / Total loss over project period (with project) / Net avoided loss due to project</p> <p>PY / 44,699 / 4,967 ha / 367,620 tC</p> <p>SAMF / 95,760 / 10,640 ha / 1,083,790 tC</p> <p>CAP/ 149 / 17 ha / 513 tC</p> <p>Total / 140,607 / 15,623 ha / 1,451,924 tC</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Habitat / Total loss over project period (with project) / Net</p>		<p>The baseline and targets of habitat loss for each habitat type were adjusted in both landscapes. The boundaries of both landscapes were redefined, to include the originally considered the buffer zones (Zonas de Amortiguamiento) [goo.gl/ANzkCF] of protected areas, areas needed to complete basins, areas needed to ensure connectivity between PAs, and areas with similar socioeconomic dynamics.</p> <p>The source of the data is now the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) [goo.gl/6i69Q2] and the Forestry Service (SERFOR) and the baseline uses data for 2015.</p> <p>The target still is to reduce habitat loss by 10%. But baseline data for carbon loss was adjusted through the use of official carbon data for 2015 [goo.gl/rz0cRL] (Annex 01).</p>

		<p>SAMF / 20,585 / 102,925</p> <p>CAP / 0 / 0</p> <p>Total / 32,537 / 162,685</p>	<p>avoided loss due to project</p> <p>PY / 53,784 / 5,976 ha 1,204,762 tC</p> <p>SAMF / 92,632 / 10,293 ha / 3,762,915 tC</p> <p>CAP/ 0 / 0 ha / 0 tC</p> <p>Total / 146,416 / 16,269 ha / 4,967,677 tC</p>		<p>The official estimates are lower than the estimates used in the ProDoc.</p> <p>The project has identified different strategies aimed to reduce the loss of principal habitats as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -oversight and control strategies in each PAs and other landscapes -community-based forest management (CBFM) -tree-based production systems (coffee and cocoa) in Oxapampa and La Convención -promoting new alternatives for conservation areas
	<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>O2. Increases in ecosystem connectivity within the landscapes and adjacent ecosystems, as measured by the number of hectares of ecosystems in good condition under a conservation regime, within the connectivity corridors of each landscape.</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>O2. Increases in ecosystem connectivity (measured by patch size, form and juxtaposition).</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>XX ha of ecosystems in good condition within the connectivity corridors of each landscape (data from 2015).</p> <p>42 conservation areas in the two landscapes.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>Values to be defined once capacities for</p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>Creation of at least 100,000 ha of new conservation areas that include ecosystems in good condition within the connectivity corridors of the two landscapes.</p> <p>Creation of at least 2 new conservation areas within the connectivity corridors in each landscape.</p>	<p>Project work in the field have just started with the support of the planning process for two district and one province in the project area. The finished plans will include considerations of how to address the impacts of climate change and other anthropic threats. One of the topics included in the support is the prioritization of areas for their conservation value, and how local and regional governments can establish protected areas which increase connectivity.</p>	<p>The indicator has been adjusted to reflect habitat connectivity in the two landscapes: Yanacha-EI Sira (YESI) y Purús-Manu (PUMA) [goo.gl/bP7uy4]</p> <p>However, we still are in the process of adapting the connectivity concept to SERNANP's strategies. Once we agree with SERNANP about what constitutes a connectivity corridor, we will be able to determine the % of newly protected areas inside these corridors and determinate the baseline of this indicator. (Annex 02)</p>

		analysis are developed	OLD TARGET: Values to be defined once capacities for analysis are developed		
	O3. Reductions in threat ratings for target PAs, as assessed in METTs	PA Rating PNYCH 19 RCY 23 BPSMSC 39 RCES 26 PNM 26 PNAP 19 RCP 14 RCA 23 SNM 18	MODIFIED TARGET: PA Rating PNYCH 14 RCY 19 BPSMSC 30 RCES 21 PNM 23 PNAP 14 RCP 12 RCA 19 SNM 16 Average 18.7 OLD TARGET: PA Rating PNYCH 14 RCY 17 BPSMSC 29 RCES 20	The project has supported the organization of two macroregional workshops organized by SERNANP, as well as a course on climate change for SERNANP personnel and a workshop on strategic planning for regional and provincial government officials. These workshop contribute to increase the awareness and the ability of officials and professionals to address climate impacts and other threats. Also, the finished plans for the two districts and one province will include considerations of how to ensure a regional and local support to general protected area management, while contributing to support climate smart production systems for small holders and communities.	The targets have been adjusted to better reflect the changes we realistically can effect with our strategies in each of the nine Protected Areas. As a result, the final average score is 18.7 (instead of 17.3) The project has identified the strategies for each PA for example: -conservation agreements -early warning systems (Annex 03)

		Average 23	PNM 20 PNAP 14 RCP 11 RCA 17 SNM 14 Average 17.3		
	<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>O4. Reduction in the probability of ecosystem affectation by anthropic threats, as assessed through standard SERNANP methodology</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>O4. Reductions in levels of ecosystem affectation by anthropic threats, as assessed through standard SERNANP methodology</p>	<p>PA Rating</p> <p>PNYCH 1.70 RCY 15.29 BPSMSC 13.36 RCES 2.69</p> <p>PNM 0.33 PNAP 7.55 RCP 2.84 RCA 5.38 SNM 0.58 Average 5.52</p>	<p>PA Rating</p> <p>PNYCH 1.28 RCY 11.47 BPSMSC 10.02 RCES 2.02</p> <p>PNM 0.25 PNAP 5.66 RCP 2.13 RCA 4.04 SNM 0.44 Average 4.15</p>	<p>The project has supported the organization of two macroregional workshops organized by SERNANP, as well as a course on climate change for SERNANP personnel and a workshop on strategic planning for regional and provincial government officials. These workshop contribute to increase the awareness and the ability of officials and professionals to address climate impacts and other threats. Also, the finished plans for the two districts and one province will include considerations of how to ensure a regional and local support to general protected area management, while contributing to support climate smart production systems for small holders and communities.</p>	<p>Indicator modified to reflect the true meaning, i.e. it measures the probability of being impacted by a threat.</p> <p>The measure of this indicator is based in SERNANP instrument "evaluación del estado de conservación de ecosistemas en ANP utilizando la metodología de efectos por actividades"</p> <p>[goo.gl/y3Tk4n]</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 1:	Core PAs with increased resilience to CC				

	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	1.1 Increase in PA management capacities, as assessed in METTs	PA Rating PNYCH 55 RCY 60 BPSMSC 47 RCES 57 PNM 75 PNAP 62 RCP 55 RCA 44 SNM 60 Average 57.2	MODIFIED TARGET: PA Rating PNYCH 69 RCY 71 BPSMSC 65 RCES 69 PNM 80 PNAP 68 RCP 66 RCA 60 SNM 71 Average 68.8 OLD TARGET: PA Rating PNYCH 69 RCY 75 BPSMSC 59 RCES 71 PNM 94 PNAP 78	So far four events were carried out targeting SERNANP personnel and other stakeholders, which were financially supported by the project. The first was a course about climate change and was held in April 2016 in Lima. A total of 32 persons participated, among others officials of the Ministry of Economy and Finances, Ministry of the Environment and personnel of SERNANP and UNDP. An international instructor taught about the concepts of CC, with study cases for the in course analysis. In May 2016, a macroregional workshop was organized by SERNANP to gather PA personnel and officials of regional and local governments (Madre de Dios, Cusco), personnel of the Ministry of the Environment of the southern	The target has been adjusted to better reflect the changes we realistically can effect with our strategies on the management of each of the nine Protected Areas. As a result, the final average score is 68.8 (instead of 71.7). The project has prepared a proposal of management capacities according to METT for each PA which is been validated with headquarters of each PA (Annex 04)

			<p>RCP 69</p> <p>RCA 55</p> <p>SNM 75</p> <p>Average 71.7</p>	<p>region of Peru. The representative of the ECA from the Amarakaere Communal Reserve as well as from NOGs also attended. A total of 15 participants assisted to this workshop.</p> <p>During the second week of May a similar workshop was held in Oxapampa to present and coordinate among programmes and projects operating in the Yanachaga El Srta landscape (our Central Amazon landscape). Personnel of SERNANP, Ministry of the Environment, Forest Service (SERFOR), the National Forest Conservation Program, regional officials and PNUD as well as representatives of indigenous organizations.</p> <p>Finally, in May 2016 a workshop jointly organized by SERNANP and CEPLAN (National Center for Strategic Planning) with the goal of increasing planning capacities and incorporate CC and Biodiversity considerations into</p>	
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				<p>the provincial and local government plans. The participants were regional and provincial officials of the provinces of Chanchamayo, Oxapampa and Satipo.</p> <p>Starting July 2016, a capacity building strategy will be designed and implemented.</p>	
	<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>1.2 Effectiveness of oversight and control in target PAs, as measured by the enforcement of oversight and control strategies that incorporate climate change context and landscape-level actions (at least PAs and buffer zones).</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR:</p> <p>1.2 Effectiveness of oversight and control in target PAs, as measured by numbers of personnel per unit area.</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>No PAs have an oversight and control strategy that incorporates climate change context and landscape-level actions (at least PAs and buffer zones).</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>150 PA staff covering 9 PAs with a total area of 5,966,203ha</p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>9 PAs have an oversight and control strategy, covering 5,966,203 ha, that includes climate change context and landscape-level actions (at least PAs and buffer zones). At least 4 PAs implement it.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>195 staff covering 5,966,203ha of PAs and 100,000ha under alternative</p>	<p>This indicator has not been addressed directly. However the project intends to improve the effectiveness of control in critical areas, such as close to Indigenous reserves for isolated indigenous peoples as well as potentially problematic areas, such as along the Manu road. Needs for more personnel will be established in an explicit evaluation together with SERNANP.</p>	<p>This indicator has been modified considering that the difficulties in implementing oversight and control strategies are not necessarily addressed by the temporary hiring of personnel. The proposal is to improve oversight and control strategies and their implementation in each PA and their buffer zones. These strategies will include at least the 9 PAs (5'966,203 ha).</p> <p>The project has implemented regional workshops to strengthen oversight and control strategies geared to the personnel of the 09 ANP: Pasco-Oxapampa (26 persons, 15% women), San Ramón (14, 20% women), Cusco (14, 7%</p>

			conservation modalities		women), Ucayali-Pucallpa (24, 29% women) (Annex 05a, b, c, d)
	1.3 Level of local participation in oversight and control of PAs, as measured by the existence of conservation agreements whereby local communities complement SERNANP in actions of oversight and governance PA governance	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>Two conservation agreements are currently active in the target PAs (PNYCH and RCY).</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>No conservation agreements are currently active in the target PAs</p>	At least one conservation agreement functioning in each target PA, resulting in increased participation by local communities in PA oversight and governance	<p>Initial talks with representatives of the ECAs (Indigenous organization co-managing the communal reserves) held during workshops of Oxapampa and Cusco, a visit to Pucallpa, and during the Inception Workshop. The ECAs contacted were from the following communal reserves:</p> <p>- Purús Communal Reserve: with the president of Ecopurús (ECA for the Purús Communal Reserve) we explored the possibility to support their initiative of sustainable harvest and sale of mahogany seeds from their communities and the communal reserve. Up until now, the NGO APECO has provided technical and financial support.</p> <p>- El Sira Communal Reserve: with several members of Ecosira (ECA for the El Sira Communal Reserve) we explored the possibility to</p>	<p>The project has used 2015 data for the baseline. Since the Prodoc (2013) SERNANP implemented two conservation agreements, both in our YESI landscape, one in PN Yanachaga-Chemillén and one in RC Yanasha, both running through november 2016. The target is the same.</p> <p>The project has coordinated with SERNANP and prioritized the implementation of 4 conservation agreements for YESI landscape and 1 conservation agreement for the PUMA landscape</p>

				<p>support their initiative to sustainably harvest and sale of copaiba (native tree) oil from their communities and the communal reserve. Up until now, the German cooperation agency (GIZ) has provided technical and financial support.</p> <p>- Yanesha Communal Reserve: with SERNANP personnel we agreed to pursue the continuation of PRODERN projects, including one of sustainable harvest and sale of wild honey.</p> <p>The plan of SERNANP is to organize the technical and financial support for these economic activities while the indigenous organizations agree to participate and strengthen their oversight activities for the communal reserves. Indirectly, the income from these activities strengthen the indigenous organizations.</p>	
	<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR: 1.4 Degree of incorporation of CC resilience considerations into management instruments</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET: All target PAs, conservation areas</p>	<p>Coordination and evaluation of the status of planning documents for the 9 protected</p>	<p>The project has defined this indicator considering the management documents of all</p>

	<p>of PAs, conservation areas and territorial/indigenous reserves.</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR: 1.4 Degree of incorporation of CC resilience considerations into management instruments.</p>	<p>None of the target PAs, conservation areas nor territorial/indigenous reserves have specific analyses or master plans that incorporate CC considerations.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE: None of the target PAs have specific analyses or master plans that incorporate CC considerations</p>	<p>and territorial/indigenous reserves have specific analyses and master plans that incorporate considerations of CC and are reflected in PA management decisions.</p> <p>OLD TARGET: All target PAs have specific analyses and master plans that incorporate considerations of CC and are reflected in PA management decisions.</p>	<p>areas in the project area programmed for third quarter of 2016</p>	<p>conservation areas, i.e. not only the 09 PA, but also the other types of conservation areas. Baseline remains the same.</p> <p>The project is supporting the update of master plans of three PA: CR Purus, NP Alto Purús, NP Manu. [goo.gl/e5oZgE]</p> <p>Additionally, the project is supporting the process of "consulta previa" for zoning of CR Yanesha.</p> <p>Technical and financial assistance has been developed by project for the CR El Sira Management Committee reactivation in Oventeni, Atalaya, Iparía y Pucallpa sectors. (Annex 06)</p>
	<p>1.5 Increase in the coverage of areas under conservation, to protect key ecosystems</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE: 9 Natural Protected Areas (5,966,203ha), 08 private conservation areas (22,612 ha), 02 municipal conservation areas (15,238 ha), 9 conservation concessions (195,035 ha), 10</p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET: 100,000 new hectares are managed for the conservation of key ecosystems, through alternative modalities (other than SINANPE PAs).</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p>	<p>Initial talks with indigenous organizations and regional government of Ucayali, point to the feasibility of creating a regional conservation area in the Yurua area, which would serve as a buffer to the Alto Purus National Park. The consortium led by WWF has done the groundwork in previous years and the project could continue with this initiative. Other potential</p>	<p>The project used 2016 data as the baseline (only two private conservation areas have increased with respect to 2015). The project has adjusted surface data and added data about the different types of non-national conservation areas existing in the two landscapes. It has been included municipal conservation areas, conservation concessions, ecotourism concessions and indigenous reserves for non-contacted</p>

		<p>ecotourism concessions (25,744 ha) and 4 territorial/indigenous reserves (2,620,423 ha) in the two landscapes.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>9 Natural Protected Areas (5,966,203ha), 2 Regional Conservation Areas (239,552ha) and 20 Private Conservation Areas (23,958ha) in the 10 target provinces.</p>	<p>100,000ha are managed for the conservation of key ecosystems, through alternative modalities (other than SINANPE PAs).</p>	<p>regional areas or private areas could be created using the prioritization carried out by the regional government of Cusco and Pasco.</p>	<p>indigenous people, while eliminating the data for regional conservation areas because they are not inside the prioritized landscapes. (Annex 07)</p> <p>The project has identified potential conservation areas in potential connectivity corridors.</p> <p>- YESI Landscape: 09 new areas (Regional Conservation Areas, Municipal Conservation Areas, Private Conservation Areas) for a total of 45,650 ha [goo.gl/1hV8zL]</p> <p>- PUMA Landscape: 07 new areas (Regional Conservation Areas, Private Conservation Areas, Conservation Concession) for a total of 249,561 ha [goo.gl/LFo9SM]</p> <p>- 03 NGOs (IBC, ACC and ProPurús) have signed agreements with us (UNDP and SERNANP) to further the establishment of the new conservation areas mentioned before (Annex 08)</p>
	<p>1.6 Availability of financial resources (US\$) for the management of the target PAs, taking into account the implications of climate change</p>	<p>Income (2014) 2,396,512</p> <p>Budget needs (basic management scenario) 4,398,771</p>	<p>Income from existing sources 2,396,512</p> <p>Income from additional financial strategies 5,400,000</p> <p>Total income 7,796,512</p>	<p>No actions were taking to reach the target level of this indicator</p>	<p>The project has identified existing initiatives which aim at increasing financial resources for the national protected areas system:</p> <p>i. "Patrimonio del Perú" (SERNANP, WWF, Moore, SPDA, Profonanpe, SPDA project)</p>

		Budget needs (optimum management scenario) 7,541,958	Budget needs (basic management scenario), incorporating CC considerations 5,718,403		ii. The biodiversity finance initiative - BIOFIN
		Balance (basic management scenario) -2,002,259	Budget needs (optimum management scenario), incorporating CC considerations 9,804,545		
		Balance (optimum management scenario) -5,145,445	Balance (basic management scenario) incorporating CC considerations +2,078,109		
			Balance (optimum management scenario) incorporating CC considerations - 2,008,033		
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 2:	CC-resilient production landscapes buffering PAs				
	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2016	Cumulative progress since project start
	MODIFIED INDICATOR: 2.1 Degree of incorporation of considerations of CC resilience in planning	MODIFIED BASELINE:	MODIFIED TARGET: At least one province in two target	The project is in the process of hiring consultants to support two target districts and one province to conform to the	The indicator, the baseline and the target were modified to better reflect existing planning processes, such that the processes of provincial and

	<p>instruments linked at national and subnational levels in the target provinces bordering PAs.</p> <p>OLD INDICATOR: 2.1 Degree of incorporation of considerations of CC resilience in planning instruments in the target provinces bordering PAs</p>	<p>No target province, nor their districts in the landscapes, incorporates CC resilience in their planning instruments, nor is it articulated between the three governmental levels.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE: 64% of the area of the 5 target regions is covered by ZEE, none of which make specific provision for CC resilience</p>	<p>regions, and one district in each, have regional and local planning instruments that make specific provision for CC resilience and are articulated between the three governmental levels.</p> <p>OLD TARGET: Two of the target regions, and one province and one district in each, have ZEE instruments that make specific provision for CC resilience.</p>	<p>national planning standards, while incorporating specific provisions for CC resilience and PA support. This process is led by CEPLAN (National Center for Strategic Planning).</p>	<p>municipal planning levels are linked and include the resilience to CC approach and considerations.</p> <p>The main advances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 229 persons of the districts of Oxapampa, Puerto Bermúdez, Constitución and Palcazu have contributed to the preparation of the Local Development Plan for the Oxapampa province. - Two strategies to increase resilience to CC (connectivity and conservation of ecosystems providing ecosystem services) were included in the Local Development Plan for the Oxapampa province (Annex 09) - The National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), SERNANP and UNDP agreed to include the districts of Palcazu, Puerto Bermúdez as pilot initiatives to prepare their Local Development Plans which include climate change considerations. - The Ministry of Culture (MINCUL) and the project will collaborate in the support of communities preparing their communal plans (Planes de Vida), which will be linked to higher level plans (municipal and provincial)
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					<p>- the project has obtained information and data to elaborate our communications strategy through an assessment identifying perceptions and communication needs of different interest groups, related to priority conservation areas and indigenous protection areas. (Annex 10)</p> <p>- the project has completed a stakeholder and power analysis in both landscapes. (Annex 11)</p> <p>- the project has collaborated with the local Municipality of Oxapampa for several activities and initiatives, such as supporting meetings of the Oxapampa-Asháninka-Yanesha Biosphere Reserve.</p>
	2.2 Increase in the potential of tree-based production systems (coffee and cocoa) to buffer PAs against the direct and indirect implications of CC, in the target provinces bordering PAs	49,914ha of coffee and 14,500ha of cocoa under shade in La Convención target province; 7,804ha of coffee under shade in Oxapampa target province.	Areas remain stable, but in 10% of the area (7,222ha, including 5,771ha of coffee and 1,450ha of cocoa) management systems are applied that promote resilience to CC and the buffering of PAs, while contributing to the sustainability of local livelihoods and to gender equity, directly benefiting 18,050 poor people (of which 8,123 are	Initial talks with an NGO (Rainforest alliance) allowed us to evaluate the feasibility and potential areas to implement the activities to address this indicator. This NGO collected the information of more than 1000 small holders (coffee and/or cacao) currently working on improving their practices.	<p>The project has identified potential organizations with experience in coffee and cocoa production: DESCO, DRIS, Rainforest Alliance.</p> <p>The project has approached local authorities and indigenous representatives to agree on adequate roll out of this activity:</p> <p>-Local federation of Puerto Inca - FECONAPIA y URPIA</p> <p>-Regional federation of Ucayali - ORAU.</p>

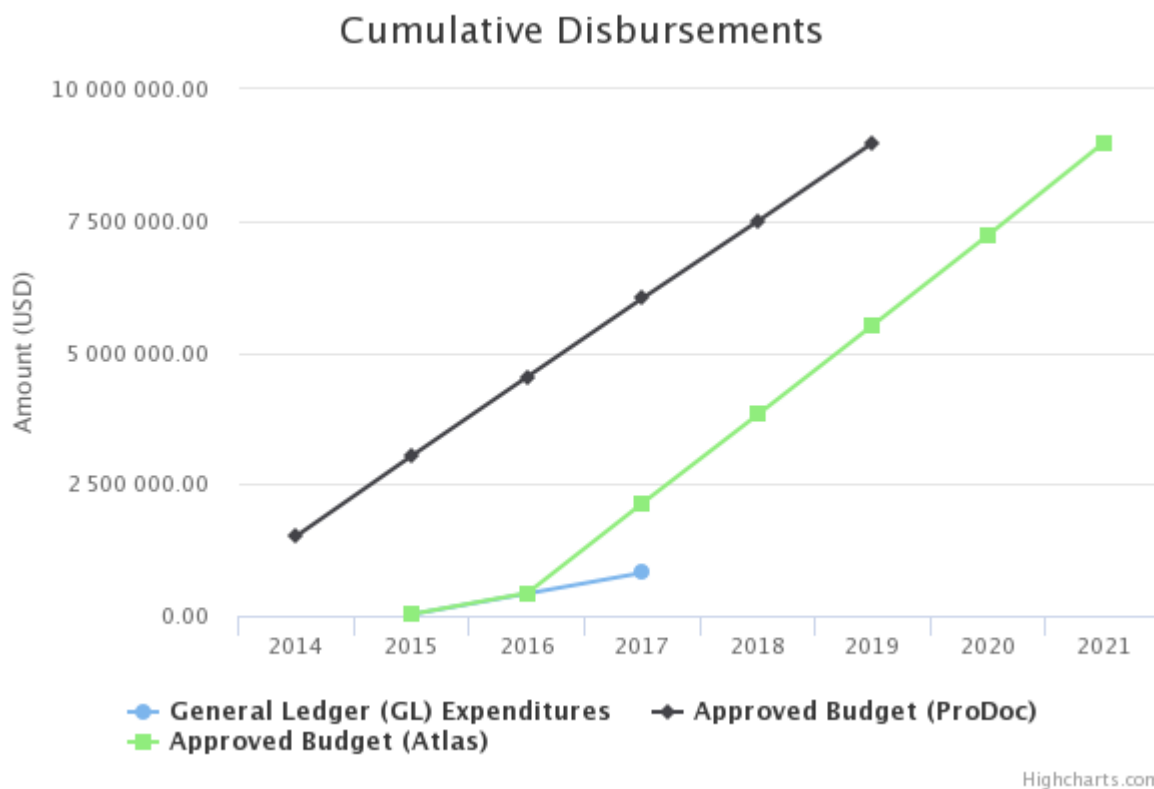
			women and 80% are indigenous)		
	2.3 Increase in the role of community-based forest management (CBFM) in motivating the protection of forests under conditions of CC, and reinforcing occupancy rights of local communities	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>The community-based forest management plans that motivate the protection of forests do not incorporate CC resilience considerations.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>15,833ha of forest under CBFM, of which 4,500ha are covered by tourism plans and 6,900ha are included in a conservation concession, without specific consideration to the generation of global environmental benefits or resilience to CC</p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>The community-based forest management plans of least two non-forest products motivates the protection of forests incorporate CC resilience considerations and reinforce occupancy rights of local communities.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Considerations of CC resilience are incorporated into management over 50% of the area covered by tourism plans (2,250ha) and included in the conservation concession (3,450ha)</p>	Talks with potential partners still have to be scheduled.	<p>Baseline was modified, because originally it only represented data for the Queros community. To strengthen communal forestry management the project established a target of promoting at least two value chains for non timber forest products</p> <p>The main advances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 non timber forest products identified by regional governments, SERNANP officials, indigenous federations as having sufficient development and external demand to warrant support by the project: <p>1.Aguaje, 2.Asái, 3.Bolaina, 4.Camu camu, 5.Castaña, 6. Copaiba, 7.Copoazú, 8.Palmas, 9.Sangre de grado, 10.Semillas de Caoba, 11.Semillas para artesanías, 12.Shiringa 13. Unguragui, y 14.Uña de gato</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - final selection is in progress.
	2.4 Increase in the contribution of agroforestry systems in buffer zones to the generation of GEBs, the stabilization of landscapes and resilience to CC	20,685 ha of agroforestry systems in buffer zones, containing a total of 3,092,200tC and with	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>2,000ha additional area of agroforestry systems in buffer</p>	Initial talks with an NGO (Rainforest alliance) allowed us to evaluate the feasibility and potential areas to implement the activities to address this	The 80% of indigenous participation has not been validated. The project will expect to achieve a majority participation.

		average soil erosion rates of 2.64t/ha/year	<p>zones, resulting in a net total increase in carbon sinks of 176,920tC and a net total reduction in erosion of 208,000t, benefiting 20,000 poor people (mostly indigenous and 9,000 are women) in 4,000 families, through increased productivity and sustainability of production systems</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>2,000ha additional area of agroforestry systems in buffer zones, resulting in a net total increase in carbon sinks of 176,920tC and a net total reduction in erosion of 208,000t, benefiting 20,000 poor people (80% are indigenous and 9,000 are women) in 4,000 families, through increased productivity and sustainability of production systems</p>	indicator. This NGO collected the information of more than 1000 small holders (coffee and/or cacao) currently working on improving their practices.	
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	<p>MODIFIED INDICATOR:</p> <p>2.5 Increased participation by local communities promoting gender equality in environmental governance in landscapes.</p> <p>2.5 Increased participation by local communities in environmental governance in buffer zones.</p>	<p>MODIFIED BASELINE:</p> <p>No ECAs (Executor of Administration Contracts of Communal Reserves) of the 04 RC, nor any regional indigenous federations or federations representing indigenous communities in the buffer zones of the communal reserves participate in environmental governance spaces.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>Community-based forestry oversight bodies (Veedurías Forestales Comunitarias) are operating in Ucayali, Atalaya and Oxapampa, and “Indigenous REDD+” platforms in Ucayali, Atalaya and Madre de Dios provinces, but do not</p>	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>The 4 ECAs (Executor of Administration Contracts of Communal Reserves), and at least 01 regional indigenous federation and the federations representing indigenous communities in the buffer zones of the communal reserves participate in at least one space that promote environmental governance.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Existing Veedurías Forestales Comunitarias and “Indigenous REDD+” platforms make specific provisions for addressing CC issues</p>	<p>Initial talks with the national indigenous organization AIDSESEP programmed for the third quarter of 2016 to seek synergies and potential common activities for the forestry oversight committees (veedurias forestales) and potential RIA initiatives.</p>	<p>Indicator, baseline and target were modified to better harbor indigenous institutions (federations and the Implementor of the Administration Contract of Communal Reserves ECA), which reach beyond the more specific role of communal oversight bodies (Veedurías Forestales Comunitarias). This will be a more effective way of strengthening environmental governance in both landscapes. We also highlighted gender in the indicator.</p> <p>The main advances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Representatives of the national indigenous organizations - AIDSESEP and CONAP are part of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee, as well as regional authorities. (Annex 12) <p>This coordinating space, will allow to address issues related to production of food and other goods.</p>
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		addressing CC issues			
	2.6 Degree of incorporation of CC resilience and BD considerations in rural extension programmes	No rural agriculture or forestry extension agencies currently address considerations of CC resilience and BD.	<p>MODIFIED TARGET:</p> <p>18 extension agencies throughout the target areas incorporate considerations of CC resilience and BD conservation.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>18 extension agencies (ECAs/NGOs) throughout the target areas incorporate considerations of CC resilience and BD conservation</p>	Initial talks with ECAs and NGOs underway, including the potential to strengthen or design capacity building programmes with emphasis on CC resilience and BD	The target has been modified in order to specify the extension agencies, and to include other agencies involved in local development
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	9.1%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	13.56%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	818,321.36

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	99,475
GEF Grant Amount	8991434
Co-financing	50,712,678

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Oct 12, 2012
CEO Endorsement Date	Jun 2, 2014
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Apr 20, 2015
Date of Inception Workshop	May 31, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 1, 2018

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	(not set or not applicable)
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 1, 2021
Original Planned Closing Date	Apr 20, 2021
Revised Planned Closing Date	(not set or not applicable)

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2016 to 1 July 2017)
2017-03-01

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Political	<p>The Project National Director (SERNANP) has been removed three times, which affected the planned execution.</p> <p>The project has involved each ND and their teams in reporting about project objectives, strategies and results. Current ND is in charge of the PA Direction in SERNANP which is an advantage to contribute to project implementation.</p>
Environmental	<p>Seasonal weather conditions could delay the implementation of workshops to gather information about Ecosystem Services. The Coastal El Niño in 2017 impeded a couple of trips to the YESI landscape during march and april 2017.</p> <p>The only option to avoid weather disruption was to reduce the number of meetings, postpone them or try to travel during days when roads were open.</p>

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.</p>
<p>Inception workshop was held in May 2016, but was originally planned for January 2016. The delay had several reasons, among others delays in hiring the team, as well as difficulties in finding a date where attendance of key invitees was guaranteed. (Annex 13)</p> <p>Midterm review is planned to be finished by april 2018.</p>
<p>Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.</p>
<p>The inception workshop was completed with a slight delay, but it achieve the relevant stakeholders that contributed to the preliminary Project Results Framework revision. The report was prepared by project team and was approved by National Direction.</p> <p>The Mid term evaluation is planned for early 2018.</p>
<p>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.</p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>This second year, the emphasis has been on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating enabling conditions for the proper functioning of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - finishing the hiring process of the core team in Lima - choosing the field offices in Oxapampa, Cusco and Pucallpa [goo.gl/be636D] - hiring the field teams, - arrangements for joint work with SERNANP; among others the National Director changed three times during the last year - coordinating with other UNDP projects, allies and strategic partners 2. Update, adapt and provide more details to the project plan, which also included a review of the Strategic Result Framework of the project, and elaborate the 5 year plan, the Yearly Operative Plan and the acquisition plan. 3. Support the implementation of activities programmed by SERNANP and other partners. <p>The third meeting of the Consejo Directivo was held, to 1.) inform about the progress of the project, 2.) present the 2017 yearly plan, 3.) present the new members from MINAM and SERNANP and 4.) present the modified Strategic Result Framework. (Annex 19).</p> <p>The Ad-hoc Advisory Committee was created in February with the following members: six regional governments whose boundaries overlap with the project area (Cusco, Huánuco, Junín, Pasco, Madre de Dios and Ucayali) and the two national indigenous organizations (AIDSEP and CONAP), guidelines were approved, and several recommendations were handed in for the rollout of Component 2 of the project.</p> <p>The project has identified partners in both landscapes, to work on the creation of new conservation areas. Therefore we sign Agreements of Responsible Parties (Acuerdos de Partes Responsables) with the following institutions:</p> <p>i.) IBC, ii.) ProPurús, and iii.) ACCA</p> <p>The first will work in the YESI landscape, and other two in the PUMA landscape. The total area potentially to be created by the three organizations is</p>	

	<p>295,000 has. The conservation options to be used are: Regional Conservation Areas, Municipal Conservation Areas, Private Conservation Areas and Conservation Concessions. The diverse objectives, institutional arrangements and scopes of these areas are challenging by itself, much more so, considering that they need to work under the overarching logic of our project.</p> <p>In May, SERNANP and PNUD personnel participated in workshop for a south-south exchange to strengthen protected area systems of México, Peru and Cuba, organized by the Mexican CONANP in Mexico City. The exchange addressed following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring ecosystem services, key species and priority ecosystems - Climate change strategies - Co-management, oversight and control - Legal framework for Climate Change Adaptation <p>The process of elaboration of the Local Development Plan for the Oxapampa province has been finished and is awaiting the final approval by the Oxapampa provincial municipality. The process included the presentation and dissemination of the advances in three districts (Puerto Bermúdez, Constitución and Palcazu (Annex 09). One result of these on site presentations is that CEPLAN has now agreed to include Puerto Bermúdez and Palcazu as part of their pilot efforts. The Ministry of Culture committed support for the elaboration of Indigenous Community Plans (Planes de Vida) and for the integration of these plans to the district and provincial development plans.</p> <p>As for communications, the project developed together with SERNANP and the Protected Area offices a series of materials, with key messages, and conceptual definitions, always keeping in mind to properly reflect the visibility needs of each institution.</p>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>While the project suffered low levels of execution during this reporting period, this can largely be explained by the team's focusing efforts on refined planning, the definition of strategies and their preparation for execution, including through joint identification and prioritization with the national counterpart and local stakeholders; and the establishment of partnerships for execution. As such, while the project is well positioned to meet its end-of-project results (therefore the DO Satisfactory rating), it deserves an IP rating of Moderately Satisfactory because of its level of execution continues to be off-track.</p> <p>While the project has mainly concentrated on reviewing the conceptual framework and ensuring appropriate ownership by national counterparts and local stakeholders of its objectives and strategies, at the same time it has also logically begun to support planning processes at the territorial and NPA</p>	

	<p>system-wide levels, as a natural roll-out of its conceptual thesis to external contexts. In effect, this is setting the stage for the project's execution of on-the-ground interventions. Specifically, the project is supporting local development planning in the selected landscapes, with technical and financial assistance to incorporate resilience and climate change approaches in the management local instruments.</p> <p>With regards to the IP rating, the last annual work plan was implemented with some delays, considering the need to review and adjust the conceptual and multiannual planning, the hiring of key personnel, the need to update knowledge about the extended and diverse geographic area, the multitude and diversity of local, regional and national stakeholders with whom the project needs to interact and the initial agreements that are required to implement activities with local municipalities and regional governments, rural communities, civil society organizations, and indigenous peoples (communities and representative organizations at multiple levels), among others.</p> <p>To address delays in implementation and ensure the end-of-project results will be achieved, the project team has developed a multi-year planning instrument, an AWP and procurement plan, all of which that have been reviewed and validated with UNDP and SERNANP. In addition, the project identified key CSO partners with extensive experience in the priority landscapes. SERNANP has recently signed contracts with each of them to initiate execution of activities on the ground.</p> <p>UNDP will continue to support the project in consolidating key partnerships, particularly at the national level. In light of the change in national government in mid 2016, the Ministry of Environment changed its representative in the Project Board. The new representative happens to be the same director who is the government lead on the GEF Sustainable Productive Landscapes project. This will facilitate articulation and synergies - already promoted by UNDP - between both GEF initiatives, which have complementary objectives and adjacent priority landscapes in the Amazon. Doing so will facilitate each other's efforts to replicate and scale up interventions.</p> <p>Another important emerging partnership that UNDP is supporting is between the project and the CEPLAN, the national planning agency, and its parent entity, the Prime Minister's Office (PCM). In addition to the project's ongoing support to local development planning, also supported by CEPLAN, there is the potential for the project to support CEPLAN and PCM in its intensive technical support to the recently created district of Megantoni, a newly created political jurisdiction within the project's MANU landscape. The governance of this area will be a significant factor in the sustainability of the broader high conservation value landscape.</p>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating

GEF Operational Focal point		<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment		
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The implementation of the project during the past year has shown to be a challenge and an important experience in the implementation of synergies, not only with local stakeholders but also with national actors such as the Ministry of the Environment, with the National Forest Conservation Program for Mitigation of Climate Change and with the own equipment of the SERNANP, its Line Directions and the Functional Operative Units.</p> <p>In a Participatory Management framework, the third meeting of the Steering Committee and the conformation of the Ad-hoc Advisory Committee were held.</p> <p>During 2017, the strategic results of the project were reviewed and a multi-year plan was elaborated, which is concretized in the annual operational plan under implementation.</p> <p>Some processes developed and in implementation to highlight are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements were signed with non-governmental organizations such as IBC, ProPurús and ACCA with which the creation and consolidation of Conservation Areas are promoted. • The exchange of five professionals of the Project and SERNANP with professionals from Mexico and Cuba, held in Mexico City, to strengthen knowledge and skills regarding Conservation, Climate Change and Resilience. • Support to capacity building processes for SERNANP specialist in Monitoring and Control and Ecosystem Services. • Support of the process of elaboration of the Local Development Plan for the province of Oxapampa. • Support for processes to update master plans for Protected Natural Areas and consolidation of participation spaces through Management Committees. <p>Regarding the challenges presented to us in the implementation of the project, we understand that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Outcome 1, that considers Increase Resilience to Climate Change in Conservation Areas, We have many processes in progress and to consolidate this year which are in implementation. 2. In Outcome 2, that considers Productive Landscapes Resilient to climate change dampen Protected Natural Areas we have a delay, which we have in 	

	<p>mind and we have prioritized their attention with various actions from this Direction.</p> <p>Transforming the Management of Complexes of Protected Natural Areas and Landscapes to strengthen ecosystem resilience is a task that, together with the local and national actors, shows from the project with SERNANP and UNDP is a strategy that consolidates the interventions of the Government and the coordination with populations from which we learn every day about conservation and sustainable development.</p>	
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners		- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment		
Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This project was designed to transform the management of vulnerable ecosystems in Peru to alleviate the direct and indirect impacts of climate change (CC) on globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functionality, through a three-pronged approach: (i) development of management systems (monitoring and early warning systems, management decision making tools and sustainable financing) in order to optimize national readiness to address the implications of CC on ecosystems; (ii) expanding and strengthening PAs in landscapes that are particularly sensitive to CC, in order to protect refugia and corridors and build readiness to address specific CC impacts; and (iii) promoting sustainable land management in landscapes surrounding PAs in order to anticipate increased threats from current land uses for BD and ecosystem functions.</p> <p>In order to achieve this , the project identified the following barriers to address in priority: (i) CC risks are not taken adequately into account in PA planning and management (ii) Inadequate PA coverage (existing PAs not likely to be sufficient to ensure conservation of priority BD and ecosystem services with increased CC related risks) (iii) Inadequate provision in PA management instruments for the modified conditions and threat levels that are likely to result from climate change (iv) Organizational, structural and market constraints for sustainable production systems (v) Insufficient capacities to address the specific challenges posed by the incorporation of CC adaptation into the SINANPE (vi) Limited access to reliable information (vii) Inadequate funding to allow the incorporation of climate change considerations into PA design and management</p> <p>This is the second PIR of the project and the overall rating is set at Moderately Satisfactory. As reported earlier, the project started its operations with considerable delays. Since the inception phase, the project team has had to</p>	

work under high pressure to compensate for the time lost between CEO endorsement and actual project start-up. The project team was also faced with a considerable challenge to review and redefine key indicators and baseline information that the PRODOC had not managed to reflect accurately. The RTA witnessed the careful and serious work that was invested to review indicators and targets based on field observations and negotiations with multiple institutional partners. The results of the modifications that were operated is reflected in this year's PIR under the DO Tab. These modifications were extensively discussed with the CO and were also subject to a common review with the Panama based team for final clearance.

As it can be seen under the DO progress tab, the project strategy was maintained and the overall logic in terms of achieving long term GEBs has not been altered. In fact, as an RTA, I consider that the project framework has been strengthened and we have a clearer theory of change to work around. Should the project team receive the right institutional and technical support from the national owners of this initiative (SERNANP, MINAM), it should be possible to achieve satisfactory results within the established lifetime of this initiative. This will require, however, heavy support during year three from national and local authorities as well as from the CO in Lima to move from a planning phase from where the project still hasn't really moved away from to a full implementation modality.

It should be clarified that this initiative isn't a regular PA project. While it has a strong focus on improving national capacities to address new threat profiles from CC affecting the national PA system, it also combines a strong dimension of mainstreaming BD conservation into productive landscapes where a wide range of actors intervene. In that context the RTA is less concerned with the delays accumulated under component 1 (strict PA component) than under component 2 which is where the project needs to trigger sectorial practice changes and generate an impact on complex socioeconomic dynamics in the landscapes between and around PAs.

Until now the project has worked hard on securing buy-in from key stakeholders including indigenous populations. It has also made substantial progress on the development of important development planning instruments that will help local authorities (both municipal and indigenous) as well as decentralized entities of SERNANP, MINAM and MINAG in particular to address drivers of land use change and increased vulnerability from CC. This work that largely consists on mainstreaming CC management into existing local planning structure and promoting ecosystem based adaptation strategies will have to continue in year 3 and the progress made in the Oxapampa province will have to be scaled up. The project has also started to experiment with an interesting blend of technical assistance with micro capital grants targeting local CBOs and NGOs to support community work. This work targeting coffee and cacao producers as well as indigenous groups interested in developing agroforestry schemes will have to continue under year 3. It is clear that the project team is feeling the tension between the importance of securing full buy-in through extensive dialogue processes and the need to make progress and operationalize activities under component 2. In that sense, the RTA suggests that careful attention is paid to the 2018 AWP to make sure that sufficient provision has been taken to support the project team with procurement and political dialogue that can contribute to accelerate the work on the ground.

Under component 1, the RTA is satisfied to see that most of the vulnerability assessments combining elements of GIS and ecosystem status reviews are underway. As learnt from earlier EBA initiatives in Peru (refer for example to the UNDP/UNEP/IUCN supported EBA project in high mountain ecosystems/ Nor Yayos Cochabamba project funded by BMUB) these vulnerability assessments provide with very useful tools to guide the identification of adequate no-regret measures to implement at the level of PAs to address impacts from CC. Special emphasis was also put on strengthening and equip local fire brigades in priority areas of the project. Not much progress is reported on the expansion of the PA network, this will have to be looked at carefully during year 3, but it is positive to note that the project has mapped out carefully the new areas that need to be established. We hope that the project and SERNANP will be able to report on substantial progress next year.

In terms of the progress on implementation, as mentioned earlier the project continues to struggle with delays accumulated from the beginning of this initiative. This is of course having a direct impact on the cumulative delivery of this initiative which has not even passed the 10% threshold. If the RTA would only look at numbers and percentages, the IP rating would have been set at Unsatisfactory but based on a big picture review it is set at moderately satisfactory taking into account the number of obstacles that this initiative has had to face. Having said this, delivery is an area of great concern where the project team, together with the national authorities and the UNDP CO will have to put full attention during this reporting period. In particular a very clear strategy to increase delivery must be discussed with the project team and the project steering committee and reflected in the 2018 AWP. Some important measures have been taken that should help the project accelerate and operationalize activities in the field which in turn should reflect positively on the delivery. For example, the project has strengthened its execution capacities in the field by installing three local subnational project offices in Pucallpa, Oxapampa and Cuzco. This should allow the project to work more closely with local stakeholders as well as with the decentralized offices of SERNANP, MINAM and MINAG. Also the CO has recruited a gender and IP specialist who is providing support to the project team. This should not only help the project to adjust its complex work with women, youth and IPs but it should also help to accelerate the work under component 2.

The RTA recommends that the CO, the project team and the national counterparts discuss the possibility to launch a Mid Term review on time during this new reporting period and before the next years PIR. This would give us valuable recommendations that will support the acceleration of project disbursements and the delivery of concrete impacts during the second half of this initiative. Before that MTR is launched, a carefully designed plan outlining where the project accelerators are and identifying the major issues to address in priority to get the project well on track should be prepared.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.

<p>Has a gender analysis been carried out this reporting period? Please note that all projects approved in GEF-6 (1 July 2014 through 30 June 2018) are required to carry out a gender analysis.</p>
<p>No</p>
<p>If a gender analysis was carried out what were the findings?</p>
<p>No gender analysis was carried out. However, since April 2017 the project has partially hired a specialist on gender and intercultural issues. With her, we are incorporating cross-cutting strategies into the execution of the project, in order to promote the gender approach.</p>
<p>Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?</p>
<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>Results reported can include site-level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. 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>Yes, the project targets vulnerable populations (indigenous peoples) as well as vulnerable groups (women, kids, and elderly). We consider gender issues during the vulnerability assessment, the identification of ecosystem services, productive activities, the creation of new conservation areas, and management of the areas.</p> <p>The target specifically mentions that improved coffee and cacao production should benefit 8000 women and agroforestry systems should benefit 9000 women, thus the project is identifying measures to involve women as target groups in this activities.</p> <p>We have include variables highlighting the gender approach, age related roles, intercultural issues, disaster risk management. (Annex 14a, b)</p> <p>In the identification of ecosystem services the methodologies ask specifically for a separated assessment between women and men (Annex 15)</p>

As part of the initiative to establish new conservation areas, the project has considered the gender approach in a cross-cutting manner for the data gathering, decision making and capacity strengthening. To get our partner organizations to adopt the same approach we are organizing a workshop on gender approach and intercultural issues (to facilitate inclusion in the workplans of the 3 NGOs, requested by the project).(Annex 16a, b, c)

The design and elaboration of communication materials are permeated with the gender approach, to highlight participation of women and men (brochures, video, radio spots, among others).

The following files were uploaded:

- A 2D animation includes women participation in the explanation of resilient strategies to address climate change [goo.gl/viusdU]
- the radio piece for the RBOAY anniversary includes the voice of a women who during the conversation acknowledges the importance of different gender roles [goo.gl/tsDDJh]

I. Communicating Impact

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

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

So far the project has operated in several provincial and district capitals, thus the people impacted by the project are SERNANP officials, and municipal government officials. However, now that we have hired the teams for three regional offices (Pucallpa, Oxapampa and Cusco), our project will also have impact on a diverse set of stakeholders: indigenous communities, small producers, associations, among others.

The impact we have achieved is a better understanding on climate change risks and consequences, a better understanding about the needed responses and a better understanding of how these responses can be implemented. People also better understand the potential contributions of climate change related initiatives at an international and national level to improve livelihoods at a subnational and local level.

Thus, the threat of climate change is perceived as being accompanied by hope for a breakthrough in how peasant families achieve decent living standards and indigenous communities cope with the deep cultural, social and economic transformations affected by the penetration of the globalized markets and strengthened state institutions. The key elements for this hope are two: i.) the realization that human welfare in areas surrounding protected areas (much more so than in cities) critically depend on ecosystem services produced, harbored or enabled by the wilderness in the protected areas, and ii.) the improved potential for SERNANP (and other government and non-government institutions) to successfully implement plans that while addressing climate change impacts also serve as catalyzers and enablers of productive activities for small farms and indigenous communities.

These concepts were then discussed and included in the elaboration of the local development plan for Oxapampa. We provided technical support, as part of an agreement between SERNANP and CEPLAN (the national planning agency) to implement planning pilots in rural areas of Peru to complement the national and regional planning processes. Thus, the local development plan for Oxapampa acknowledges the existence of protected areas in its jurisdiction, includes provisions to protect them, includes climate change considerations and disaster risk management while furthering local development.

This thinking has also rekindled the interest of the Oxapampa municipality in the Oxapampa Asháninka Yánesha Biosphere Reserve, including discussions about a better integration of institutions to allow an improved governance.

Furthermore, at least three municipalities at the district level have asked the project to provide a similar support in elaborating their local development plans. Since we will also collaborate with the Ministry of Culture to link indigenous community plans with these district level plans, there will be less room for contradicting objectives or one planning level undermining the other level.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)

The project is one step closer to establish a continuous (gapless) and effective barrier of officially sanctioned protective land uses along the more than 400 km long western boundary of the Purus Manu complex, a block of three contiguous strictly protected areas (Alto Purús National Park, Manu National Park and Megantoni National Sanctuary) as well as two communal reserves (Purus and Amarakaeri Communal Reserves). This has two large implications: i. the potential for permanent protection of the western boundary of the largest wilderness area in the Western Amazon (hailed as one of the most or even the most biodiverse area of the world), ii. the guarantee for continuing PiACI (Peruvian acronym for "indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and first contact") migrations, through the connection of three already established indigenous reserves for PIACI and improved connectivity with similar areas in Brazil. The change that allowed this was affected by a proposal by our partner Propurús, who successfully submitted to the forestry authority, changes in the land use from "productive forest" to "conservation", in an area where abandoned forest concessions were an entry point for illegal loggers and drug transport to the Purus Manu Complex. The plan is to create two conservation concessions, one in a "free" area (formerly a proposal for a communal reserve) and the other to substitute abandoned forest concessions with a conservation concession.

Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)

Between May 3 and May 5, Mexico's protected area agency CONANP organized the workshop "Strengthening the Protected Area Systems through the design and implementation of climate change strategies", attended by experts and protected area system officials of Mexico, Cuba and Peru. Our project contributed to allow for the participation of the Alternate National Director of the project, the national coordinator and three Directors of protected areas included in the project. (Annex 17)

As a result of this exchange, each country chose which successful experiences from other countries it would try to adopt. For example, Cuban and Mexican officials were very keen on learning from Peru how to successfully implement REDD+ projects based on forest conservation in protected areas. Peruvians on the other hand are interested in implementing system-wide monitoring of connectivity, conservation status of key species and climate change impacts.

The visit to Mexico allowed the Alternate National Director of the project and the national coordinator to exchange information and experiences with the officials of Mexico's Protected Area Resilience project, also a GEF-funded project, which is a year ahead of us in implementation. Among others, both teams learned about each other's efforts of adapting the Prodoc to changes happening between the design of the project and the start of the project, as well as the need to establish fluency in the processes with the implementing partners.

Both countries are now committed to prepare a proposal to the Green Climate Fund to complement the Resilience approach, or to fund the needs for system-wide monitoring, considering the fact that both countries are members of the Alianza del Pacífico (which includes Mexico, Colombia, Peru and

Chile) and there is a preliminary agreement on collaboration for biodiversity and climate change monitoring between the members.

Link: [goo.gl/Hsn6Jb]

Project Links and Social Media

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

With SERNANP input we elaborate an animated Powerpoint Presentation about Ecosystem Services and how they contribute to development and human welfare. This presentation will be initially used in a series of workshops to be held in the next quarter. It will be later used throughout the implementation of the projects, as a capacity building tool and to disseminate the concept of Ecosystem Services among stakeholders and beneficiaries. (Annex 18)

Link of a web piece in SERNANP about Oversight and Control Workshop: [goo.gl/8TxjSq]

The following files have been uploaded:

Powerpoint presentation of the project aimed at different audiences (Lima and landscapes)

Flyers for the anniversaries of the different protected areas in the landscapes (RCY, PNM, RCA, RCES) [goo.gl/sb8T9a] [goo.gl/aCbX9A] [goo.gl/CWGXMq]

Final version of the Working Document with a longer description of the project.

Radio piece for the anniversary of the Oxapampa Asháninka Yánesha Biodiversity Reserve [goo.gl/tsDDJh]

2D Animation about the objectives of the project and to explain the concept of resilience. [goo.gl/viusdU]

Designs for merchandizing pieces: brochure, folder, notebook, grocery bag, banner [goo.gl/V9PHGS]

J. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters).
 This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
<p>Partners to establish new conservation areas in both landscapes:</p> <p>Asociación ProPurus: a non-profit Peruvian NGO, whose goals are biodiversity and cultural conservation in the Amazonian headwaters of Ucayali and Madre de Dios. End of June they signed an agreement to create conservation areas in Ucayali (113,920 ha) [goo.gl/oyk62d]</p> <p>Instituto del Bien Común (IBC): a non-profit Peruvian NGO, founded in 1998, works with rural communities to promote adequate management of common good, such as communal lands, bodies of water, forests, protected areas. End of June 2017 they signed an agreement for the creation of different types of conservation areas in Huánuco and Pasco (45,650 ha). [goo.gl/AxHJz]</p> <p>Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica (ACCA): a Peruvian non-profit NGO, working to conserve biodiversity in the Andean amazon region of Peru. End of June they signed an agreement to create different types of conservacion areas in Cusco (135,641 ha) [goo.gl/osp2Rv]</p>
Indigenous Peoples
<p>In the project area four communal reserves are included: Yanasha, El Sira, Purus and Amarakaeri. All have an Administrative Contract Implementer (ECA=Ejecutor de Contrato de Administración), an entity representing indigenous communities surrounding the communal reserve and formally co-managing the reserves with SERNANP. We plan to strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of these ECAs: AMARCY, ECOSIRA, AMARAKAERI and ECOPURUS, through the implementation of microgrants with each one.</p> <p>Also, both national indigenous organizations are represented in the Project Steering Committee and the Ad-Hoc Advisory Committee: Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESP) [goo.gl/mbIHL] and Confederación de Nacionalidades del Perú (CONAP).</p>
Private Sector
N/A

GEF Small Grants Programme
N/A
Other Partners
<p>UNDP Projects and initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystem Based Adaptation Amazonia: we coincide in the geographical range and in several activities, such as strengthening the ECA from Amaraeri, conservation agreements with communities, financial sustainability for PA and climate change vulnerability analysis. The project is funded by Germany. - Green Commodities Programme: project promoting sustainable and competitive production of Peruvian coffee, which also includes an improvement of livelihoods - Disaster risk management: technical support to adopt strategies for socioenvironmental disaster risk management involving governments and civil society <p>Other projects or programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques (PNCB), an office in the Ministry of the Environment. Implements conservation strategies for forest communities, in partnership with regional governments, mainly in buffer zone of protected areas. SERNANP and the PNCB have signed an agreement and work together in three discussion tables. [goo.gl/UziQc1] - Ministry of Culture (MINCUL), the government agency in charge of indigenous people issues, consultation processes, and people living in isolation or initial contact, indigenous and territorial reserves of indigenous peoples living in isolation. [goo.gl/hZHMl] - National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), the institution in charge of planning processes at different government levels. [goo.gl/JLBjhv] - Municipalidad provincial de Oxapampa, currently finishing its local territorial development plan.

K. Grievances

Environmental or Social Grievance

This section must be completed by the UNDP Country Office if a grievance related to the environmental or social impacts of this project was addressed this reporting period. It is very important that the questions are answered fully and in detail. If no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period then please do not answer the following questions. If more than one grievance was addressed, please answer the following questions for the most significant grievance only and explain the other grievance(s) in the comment box below. The RTA should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. RTAs are not expected to answer these questions separately.

What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?
How would you rate the significance of the grievance?
Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here.
- No grievances reported on this period

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.