

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**GEF 5: Fragile Lomas Ecosystems-Lima**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5845 |
| GEF ID | 5458 |
| Title | Conservation, management and rehabilitation of fragile lomas ecosystems in Lima. |
| Country(ies) | Peru, Peru |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Medium Size |

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Description** |
| The objective of the project is to protect, conserve and sustainably manage the lomas ecosystems in the Province of Lima. The project aims to promote improved conditions for the conservation of these rare and fragile ecosystems which support a number of globally significant species and to decrease the risks of their degradation. In doing this, the project will work with local stakeholders to formalize and strengthen successful local community ecosystem management efforts, as well as promoting the replication of these to other loma sites. To achieve these objectives, the project is structured along a series of strategic initiatives. An urgent first step is to establish protected areas for the core lomas ecosystems in the Municipality of Lima. The protected areas will be complemented by extensive buffer zones demarcation and the provision of low impact recreational facilities between urban fringes of the city and the protected areas, as well as investments in vegetation recovery in key areas of the lomasÂ area of influence. Finally a series of governance tools will be developed to further encourage a participatory approach to an integrated management of the lomas. These activities will be supplemented by a monitoring component. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Lyes Ferroukhi (lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Maria Lukina-Lebedeva (maria.lukina-lebedeva@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Ms. Edith Fernandez-Baca (edith.fernandez-baca@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. James Leslie (james.leslie@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Martha Cuba (martha.cuba@undp.org) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Marcos Pastor (mpastor@sernanp.gob.pe) |
| Other Partners | Mr. Roobert Jimenez (roobert.jimenez@undp.org) |

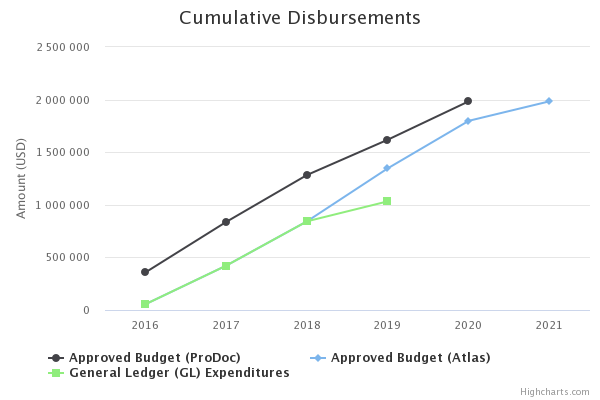
# Overall Ratings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Contribute to an integrated management and protection of fragile lomas ecosystems in the Province of Lima.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| IRRF Indicator 1: # of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level, disaggregated by partnership type | Key stakeholders in selected lomas identified  There are disperse/ separate conservation and/or restoration efforts | Each actor fulfills their role and responsibilities in the conservation and restoration of lomas | 1 Interinstitutional Alliance for the Conservation of Lomas with roles and responsibilities articulated and functioning | -The project has identified all relevant stakeholder from the different sectors (civil society, state and private sector and the existing relationships among them to develop strategies to bring them together around conservation efforts.    -Multiple meetings that bring together local governments, civil society and national government entities (such as National forest Service SERFOR, Program of the Regional government of metropolitan Lima PGRLM, Municipality of metropolitan Lima MML) who have shared responsibilities in protecting fragile ecosystems such as the lomas.    -Technical assistance has been provided to local governments to enable them to manage the Lomas ecosystems in Lima. Agreements have been reached, but all parties still need to present official commitment letters.    (ANNEX 1 and ANNEX 2). | In process.    -The project has given support to social organizations in Lomas in Lima Likewise, it has given support to the Peru Fog Oases Network, that brings together in its Steering Committee organizations that are committed with the protection of lomas the majority of which are also project partners.  - Work with local governments that have ended their mandates in December 2018, resulted in at least one approved local ordinance for the conservation of lomas ecosystems in their district (Carabayllo). Another ordinance was signed in 2019 (Villa Maria) and 2 proposals for similar local ordinances (in Rímac, San Juan de Lurigancho districts) are in progress.  - A series of meetings have taken place with new municipal authorities (Metropolitan Lima and local governments) elected for the 2019-2021 period. The objectives are presenting the project, updating on results and progress towards project goals as well as to offer technical assistance, facilitate processes and share information. The project has been invited to participate in the Municipal Environment Commission (CAM for its Spanish acronym), a space led by the Lima Municipal Government, that encompasses the provincial sphere as well as all local governments (ANNEX 1, ANNEX 2, ANNEX 3, ANNEX 4, ANNEX 5, ANNEX 6, ANNEX 7) |
| IRRF Indicator 2: # of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex, and rural and urban | NEW BASELINE:  74 CSO partners (53% women), 95 residents from nearby areas involved in the delivery of services and others and 23 tour operator groups  OLD BASELINE:  TBD in Yr 1 | NEW MID-TERM TARGET:  10% Increase of the total beneficiaries:  - 81 associates  - 104 beneficiaries for services or attentions  - 25 tour operators    OLD MID-TERM TARGET:  TBD in Yr 1 | NEW END OF PROJECT TARGET:  15% Increase of the total beneficiaries:  - 85 associates  - 110 beneficiaries for services or attentions  - 27 tour operators    OLD END OF PROJECT TARGET:  TBD in Yr 1 | -Jobs and livelihoods created or improved through the management of natural resources and ecosystem services benefit 5 civil society organizations (74 people), volunteers and service providers (95 people), and tourism operators (23 people) through temporary employment or tips, for a total of 192 people.  -There are 5 social organizations present in 5 lomas (Carabayllo, Amancaes, Mangomarca, Villa María, Lúcumo), 74 beneficiaries in total of which 52.7% are women and 47.3% men, representing gender distribution.  (ANNEX 3; ANNEX 4; ANNEX 5; ANNEX 6; ANNEX 7, ANNEX 8) | - A 27.6% increase in employment and livelihoods (earnings from temporary employments or tips) from the management of natural resources and ecosystem services for 6 civil society organizations (CSOs):  - 82 people belonging to the organizations (53.7 % women).  -140 beneficiaries from provision of tourism services.  -23 mapped tour operators.  - This adds to a total of 245 people in 6 CSO working in 5 lomas (Carabayllo, Amancaes, Mangomarca, Villa María, and Lúcumo).    (ANNEX 8, ANNEX 9, ANNEX 10) |
| Mandatory Indicator 3: # direct project beneficiaries :  - ecosystem restoration  - sustainable ranching/ agriculture  - sustainable tourism services | - 0: ecosystem restoration  - 0: sustainable ranching/ agriculture  - 310: sustainable tourism services | NEW TARGET:  - 21,000 persons: ecosystem restoration  - 25 families: sustainable ranching/ agriculture  - 310: sustainable tourism services strengthened and providing better quality services    OLD TARGET:  - 21,000: ecosystem restoration  - 25: sustainable ranching/ agriculture  - 310: sustainable tourism services strengthened and providing better quality services | NEW TARGET:  - 42,000 persons: ecosystem restoration  - 50 families: sustainable ranching/ agriculture  - 610: sustainable tourism services strengthened and providing better quality services    OLD TARGET:  - 42,000: ecosystem restoration  - 50: sustainable ranching/ agriculture  - 610: sustainable tourism services | - By 2017, there were 25,200 direct beneficiaries from the activities and sustainable management of the lomas ecosystems, representing a 20% increase over what was expected for year 1.  -In order to achieve this objective, useful information has been generated for the diagnostic phase (Characterization of biological diversity of group 1 and group 2, Updating of geographical information on lomas, generation of a geographic information bank of different sectors), to be able to define the referenced ecosystems for the elaboration of the restoration of degraded lomas Plan. (ANNEX 9, ANNEX 10, ANNEX 11)  - During the half of the second semester of 2018, livestock and agricultural production will be examined, seasonal grazing patterns and families benefiting from these activities will be identified. The project is coordinating with SERFOR, which already has a set of recommendations for such practices in fragile ecosystems. (ANNEX 12)  - Mapping of lomas tourism services , evaluation of tourism potential and the carrying capacity of each loma has been carried out. Currently the project is in the process of strengthening capacities of the social organizations that provide the tourism service, in order to improve their quality and promote the sustainability of ecosystems. The data will be recorded and validated from 2018 on-wards.  As new in-depth information has been collected by the project, it has become evident that the initial base-line of 310 is too high. Revision of this number will be done before the next reporting period.  (ANNEX 3; ANNEX 4; ANNEX 5; ANNEX 6; ANNEX 7, ANNEX 8) | -At least 28,214 people, have been directly benefited in 2018 by project activities aiming at sustainable management of the lomas ecosystems (for example restoration activities and capacity building to improve tourism services).  -By the third quarter of 2018, the project had identified and began jointly working with a pig farmer’s association (55 associate that are each heads of family) located in Mangomarca lomas (San Juan de Lurigancho) to improve their management practices. Work to identify families at community level, that engage in seasonal livestock grazing located south of Lima, began during the second quarter of 2019. This study, that will include a guideline to increase sustainability of current management practices will be ready by August 2019.  - Project beneficiaries increased their capacities to provide better quality tourism in the form of improved content of information of lomas provided during guided visits. For this the project programmed 26 capacity-building workshops during the last half of 2018 and the first half of 2019: A total 635 people benefited from the training sessions.    (ANNEX 8, ANNEX 11, ANNEX 12, ANNEX 13) |
| Indicator 4: Level of capacity to sustainably manage lomas ecosystems (as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard with emphasis on Indicators #2 “Existence of operational co-management mechanisms” and #9 “Extent of the environmental planning and strategy development process”) | Total: 19.5  I2:1  I9: 1 | Total: 22  I2:2  I9: 2 | Total: 25.5  I2:3  I9: 3 | The total score for this indicator is of 20.5 as of June 30, 2018, but the benchmark indicators remain at the same level I2: 1 and I9:1. There is evidence of an increase in the indicators:  I4: Social actors are aware of environmental activities and have increased their participation in these activities.  I12: the social actors are aware of needs and resources that are not yet attended in a permanent manner and at the same level. These actors will look for alternative sources of financial support.  (ANNEX 13)  In the second half of 2018, activities will be carried out to improve these indicators, including the renewal of commitments by the authorities at Metropolitan local level that will be elected this year to replace the current governments. | The total score calculated to measure the level of capacity to sustainably manage lomas ecosystem was 27.5, with an increase in I2: 1.5 and I9: 1.5. This is significantly higher than the expected total by the end of project target, This increase in scores is an evidence of the strengthening process the main CSOs in charge of environmental management have gone through and the recognition of their authority and legitimacy by relevant parties. Likewise the score also reflects how information and technical assistance provided by the project has become a key input for decision-making and the formulation of environmental policies at local and provincial level. Finally, during this period CSOs joined forces and formed a Fog Oases Network, that has been acknowledged by the Municipality of Lima and invited to participate in the Municipal Commission (CAM) as strategic partners.  It is expected that by the second half of 2019, these indicators will improve as a result of the joint strategic activities with the new Lima Municipal government and the local governments. (ANNEX 14) |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Conservation of lomas ecosystems** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 5: # hectares protected through the creation of Regional Lomas Conservation Area (or other figure/ modality/ institutionalized option of effective management) with revenue stream from selected lomas sites (as measured by the GEF Tracking Tool for BD) | 0    TT Score:  - 16 (ACR)  - 9 (ACP) | NEW TARGET:  10,540 ha (corresponding to the ACR planned for Group 1)    OLD TARGET:  10,540 (corresponding to the ACR planned for Group 1) | NEW TARGET:  21,000 ha (corresponding to Group 1 ACR + Group 2 comprised of lomas in the south conserved via Private AC or other modality for private land)  TT Score:  - 70 (ACR)  - 70 (ACP)    OLD TARGET:  21,000 (corresponding to Group 1 ACR + Group 2 comprised of lomas in the south conserved via Private AC or other modality for private land)  TT Score:  - 70 (ACR)  - 70 (ACP) | -In coordination with National Service of Natural Protected Areas SERNANP and PGRLM, technical assistance has been provided for the updating of the technical file of the proposal for the Regional Conservation Area ACR Lomas de Lima system, including 12,260 hectares of lomas are preliminarily proposed, which could be increased in the review and updating process by the end of 2018.  (ANNEX 14)  -Other conservation modalities (private conservation, Loma parks, cultural landscapes, etc.) that could be implemented in lomas that are not under the ACR modality are also being evaluated.  (ANNEX 15). | In process:  - The project is supporting the work done by National Service for Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) and the PGRLM (Programa de Gobierno Regional de Lima Metropolitana), to update the technical file of the Proposal for the Regional Conservation Area (ACR) Lomas de Lima System. In its final revision the proposal encompasses13,476.35 hectares of Lomas. This means that more areas of lomas will be protected through an institutionalized management modality. (ANNEX 15)  On the other hand, we are working in the identification and implementation of other type of conservation modalities for group 2 lomas. This action is directed towards meeting the end of project target. The project has initiated a process with the Ministry of Culture to recognize archeological sites in lomas such as Mangomarca, Paraíso and Cicazos. Likewise, joint collaboration has been initiated with communal authorities from Jicamarca towards achieving the conservation of the Collique lomas as well as with the peasant community of Cucuya (ANNEX 16, ANNEX 17, ANNEX 18). |
| Indicator 6: % lomas ecosystems impacted by activities and pressures originating in buffer zones | - 30-45% North Lomas  - 10-20% South Lomas | - 20% Reduction of degradation in North Lomas  - 10% Reduction in South Lomas | - 50% Reduction of degradation in North Lomas  - 50% Reduction of degradation in South Lomas | In order to have updated information, a geographical characterization study of lomas was carried out up to 2017. Where contractions or loss of lomas occurred in recent years due to urban expansion in the northern lomas (group 1) and southern lomas (group 2).    As of 2017, an estimated reduction of 817.44 hectares of the total area of the northern lomas and 1030.17 hectares of the southern lomas has occurred, representing an average of 9% of the total loss of lomas (It is worth noting that 2017 was an atypical year due to the presence of the climatic event NIÑO COSTERO).  The rate of reduction of lomas degradation will be more accurately reflected by the monitoring system which is under construction and will be the tool for determining changes in the impacted lomas ecosystems. | -The cartographic characterization from 2017 and reported in th previous PIR showed a loma coverage of 20,784 ha, resulting from the NIÑO COSTERO atypical climate event.  In 2018, this base line was analyzed and compared with existing cartography generated in previous years by other organizations (such as SERFOR) to adjust data. The result is a new corrected area of 20,498 ha of lomas. Adjustments will continue to be done with the analysis of existing information as well as generation of new one.  What is evident with results so far is that there has been a loss of lomas coverage due to urban expansion in the North (Group 1) of 4.5% (214 ha) and in the South (Group 2) of 0.4% (72 ha)  (ANNEX 19).  -A monitoring web portal (GeoLomas) designed by the project is currently being validated. Likewise, a pilot is being conducted in the Lomas de Ancon Reserve that will later on be scaled-up to the Regional Conservation Area (RCA) once it is officially recognized. This portal integrates and generates new spatial information of the lomas ecosystems in Lima. The platform provides intuitive cartographic tools that are user friendly, that will provide all relevant actors (SBN, SERFOR, SERNANP, MINAM, local municipalities, Lima municipality, the Police, the Attorney General and Ecotourism Associations) with key information for decision making, monitoring and management of territories that have lomas within Lima. This is the first such tool for lomas ecosystems created to integrate existing and generate new lomas spatial information.  https://bit.ly/2ItXShr  (ANNEX 19, ANNEX 20) |
| Indicator 7: # lomas sites included in BD inventory with studies and detailed characterization of biodiversity in Lomas ecosystems and potential use. | 10 sites have general information | 14 with detailed characterization (6 from ACR Group 1; 8 from AC Group 2) | 14 with detailed characterization (6 from ACR Group 1; 8 from AC Group 2) | - In 2017 a BD inventory was carried out for all lomas (100%): for Group 1 an update of existing information was carried out, while for Group 2, where little information existed, new information has been collected in the field and we now have BD inventories.  (ANNEX 9 and ANNEX 10)  The information from these studies is being considered in the preparation of Environmental Ministery MINAM's sixth National Report on Biological Diversity. | COMPLETED  -As previously reported in the 2018 PIR , a BD inventory was carried out for all lomas in 2017 (100%). And the information was included in MINAM’s 6th National Report on BD.  (ANNEX 21)    Currently at project level, this information is being capitalized in a single document and is also being progressively uploaded to on-line Story Maps. This process will be continued throughout 2019.  https://bit.ly/2XLKHkj  https://bit.ly/2ItXShr |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Land use management tools** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 8: # of planning instruments for lomas ecosystem established in participative manner | 0 Conservation Strategy for Lomas  (Metropolitan Environmental Agenda 2015-17 includes Strategic Action 2.2.4 which states the need of MLM to work in lomas) | 1 Draft of Lomas Conservation Strategy | 1 Lomas Conservation Strategy | -The project has generated technical inputs for a conservation strategy:  -Updating of lomas cartography.  -Biological characterization of lomas of group 1 and group 2  -Technical assistance to the Metropolitan Lima government to continue the process of updating the records of ACR and local governments aimed at recognizing lomas ecosystems in their territorial areas.  (ANNEX 1, ANNEX 16). | IN PROGRESS  A first version of the Conservation Strategy is under a review and validation process by the project team, before it is shares with SERNANP and later on with SERFOR and the Municipality of Lima. This working paper uses technical documents produced by the project as input. (ANNEX 22, ANNEX 5) |
| Indicator 9: # of local governments that include biodiversity & lomas ecosystem conservation and integrated natural resources management (INRM) criteria in their management policies, including land use zoning | 3 Local Governments  (Villa María el Triunfo, Comas and Carabayllo already have local ordinances but without the resources or roadmap to implement them adequately for conservation of BD and ecosystem services)  Local governments also have a Concerted Development Plan | 9 Local governments have developed ordinances with ecosystem conservation and INRM criteria in a participative and gender-sensitive manner | 9 Local governments implementing integrated land management tools (1 provincial and 8 districts) | The base-line in this project needs to be revised because Comas is not within the selected areas of influence of the project. Likewise at the time that the base-line  was identified, neither Villa Maria del Triunfo nor Carabayllo had approved their local ordinances. These ordinances were still only in form of drafts and/or proposals.  The project has provided technical assistance to 1 provincial government and 4 local governments (Carabayllo, Rímac, San Juan de Lurigancho), through the provision of technical reports on lomas and revision of proposed ordinances. Achieving 1 ACR file being updated, 1 ordinance approved in the local government of Carabayllo and 3 proposals for ordinances being revised (Rímac, Villa María, San Juan de Lurigancho).    https://bit.ly/2NjOs8I  (ANNEX 14, ANNEX 17; ANNEX 18; ANNEX 19; ANNEX 20; ANNEX 21; ANNEX 22; ANNEX 23; ANNEX 24). | IN PROCESS  -Technical assistance has been provided to: The Municipality of Lima and 4 local governments (Carabayllo, Rímac, San Juan de Lurigancho and Villa Maria del Triunfo), up to the end of their term in December 2018.  This same type of assistance is being provided to the entering authorities in 2019. During the first quarter of 2019, the project visited new authorities both at provincial and local level. Work agendas are already in place and being executed with Metropolitan Lima and the local governments of Carabayllo, Villa Maria, Rímac, Independencia, San Bartolo and Punta Hermosa.  - The project is providing information and technical assistance to the Metropolitan Environmental Commission (CAM), as well as participating in the local working groups focusing on the development of actions to manage, protect and recognize the value of the lomas ecosystems. The CAM is using as model some of the initiatives and actions the project has supported, to replicate in other districts. The most relevant is the local ordinance that recognized the importance and the need to protect the lomas ecosystem in the district of Carabayllo and that was approved by its district government. The aim is to replicate similar tools in all district that have lomas ecosystems in their territory. So far, in June 2019 Villa Maria del Triunfo has joined Carabayllo as a district with an ordinance for the protection lomas ecosystems. (ANNEX 23, ANNEX 24, ANNEX 25, ANNEX 26) |
| Indicator 10: # of public-private partnerships for lomas management implemented | 6 partnerships:  - 5 Ecotourism Services APP in Lomas  - 1 Private Protected Area | 6 existing partnerships evaluated and strengthened | 8 partnerships recognized | The project is evaluating the most favorable framework and platform to be used for the development of these possible partnerships. Some private organizations interested in collaborating have already been mapped. This indicator will be developed specifically during the second half of 2018. | OFF TRACK  -The project has postponed the execution of this indicator on request from MINAM to be implemented during the last half of the project. Nevertheless, as part of the natural process of implementation of the project, contacts with the private sector interested in investing in conservation or protection activities in the lomas have taken place. So far the project has explored collaboration with Samsung, Microsoft, Columbia, Constructora OHL, among others. The project has presented each of them a series of proposals for them to evaluate and consider investing in. We have also given technical advice to the CSO from Paraiso (Villa María del Triunfo) reviewing the collaboration framework agreement they have signed with UNACEM. (ANNEX 27 ) |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Economic diversification and low impact land use** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 11: # hectares of degraded lomas reforested with native species | NEW BASELINE:  3 hectares reforested  (Amancaes, Carabayllo, Lucumo, VMT -Paraiso – Mangomarca)    OLD BASELINE:  3 hectares reforested | NEW BASELINE:  500 ha total  50 ha with variable tree density carried out by the project  450 ha through alliances with public-private actors    OLD BASELINE:  500 ha | NEW BASELINE:  1000 ha total  100 ha with variable tree density carried out by the project  900 ha through alliances with public-private actors    OLD BASELINE:  1000 ha | The revision of the indicator and the decisions regarding the mid-term and end-of-project objectives have been made during the 2018 Steering Committee Meeting  (ANNEX 25).  During the first half of the year, progress has been made in the design of a restoration plan in which priority is given to the areas to be restored with the participation of the forestry sector (SERFOR). At the same time, the project is contributing to the actions that SERFOR has planned in the region, such as the validation of priority sites for restoration.  The project's contribution to this process is related to sharing the cartographic information of the lomas in Lima and technical assistance for the identification of priority sites.  (ANNEX 12 and ANNEX 26) | IN PROCESS  -In order to fulfill this indicator, the project evaluated potential sites where nurseries could be installed and managed by local communities. Four sites where evaluated (Lomas de Primavera, Lomas de Mangomarca, Lomas de Paraíso and lomas de Lúcumo) and 2 were selected: lomas de Paraiso and lomas de Primavera. Capacity building and implementation were done using a mixed approach of theory and learning by doing. By the end of the second quarter of 2019, both nurseries with capacity to produce 20,000 plants were installed. Both nurseries have a business plan drawn-out that looks at using around 10% of production for restoration activities (for an area of about 6ha), while the rest can be sold or used following the proposals found in the business plan (ANNEX28, ANNEX29, ANNEX 30, ANNEX31, ANNEX32).  It is important to note that this would be the first production campaign for both nurseries, and that these nurseries will continue to sustain production of new plants for reforestation every year. This way it is expected that the project will reach the project targets for this indicator at the end of its implementation period.  -Coordinated actions with SERFOR to validate the lomas restoration plan for both lomas where nurseries have been installed are taking place since the second quarter of 2019. (ANEXO 33)  Finally, as part of the restoration strategies, the project is evaluating the capacity to produce fog water to irrigate and sustain reforestation. In order to do this, sites within lomas are being evaluated for potential production of water. This work is being done with the community for them to learn how to decide/select sites that have best potential for movable fog catchers to be installed. (ANNEX 34,ANNEX 35).  Likewise, a call for innovators to present proposals for irrigation systems using a raspberry was organized by the project in association with the FabLab of ESAN University. The winning proposal will be implemented as part of the fog-catcher, water reservoir-irrigation system.  https: // bit .ly / 2S0yWkT  https: // bit .ly / 2LCShat |
| Indicator 12: # of hectares/zones where lomas-friendly production models are implemented:  - Sustainable ranching  - Low-impact mining | - 1,597 ha sustainable ranching  - 0 sites low-impact mining | - 5,343 ha sustainable ranching  - 2 sites low-impact mining | - 10,686 ha sustainable ranching  - 4 sites low-impact mining: | Actions to meet the objectives of the indicator will start in the second half of 2018. | IN PROCESS  - Environmentally friendly production models have been promoted during the 3rd quarter of 2018 in:  -Lomas de Mangomarca (516.1 ha), with the ”1ro de Mayo” Pig Farmer Association (55 associates, each a household head) in San Juan de Lurigancho. The activities with this association are directed towards better production practices. (ANNEX 11, ANNEX 36)  -Lomas de Lúcumo (1597.36 ha); Lomas de Lurín (1372.07 ha) and Pachacamac (4547.69 ha). During the second quarter of 2019 a specialist has undertaken the identification of peasant community family groups in these lomas, that engage in transhumant cattle farming in lomas. This adds to a total of 8013.23 ha. (ANNEX 12)    -With regards to the mining indicator, the project has provided guidelines to the environmental management of the mining company “Unión Andina de Cementos S.A.” (UNACEM) during the 3rd quarter of 2018. It is important to highlight that UNACEM's area of intervention includes several lomas in different districts: lomas de Villa Maria (691 Ha.) , Lomas de Lúcumo 1597.36 Ha.), Lomas de Pachacamac (4547.69 Ha.) and Lomas de Lurín (1372.07 Ha.)  The project has given technical advice to UNACEM so they can line-up their actions with the current sectorial list of fragile ecosystems regulatory framework. As a result, UNACEM has been able to take relevant actions such as requesting SERFOR's technical opinion in order to initiate operations in a new site located in the fragile ecosystem.Likewise SERFOR has given their nurseries credentials for cultivation of lomas' native species.  (ANNEX 37) |
| Indicator 13: Increase in tourism activity in selected lomas sites, as measured by:  - # of public and/or private projects that invest in improving tourism services (including proper waste management strategy) generated during the Project  - # of visitors in selected lomas sites  - # of direct beneficiaries (tourism service providers, restaurants, guides), disaggregated by gender  - $ generated by tourism activities | - 0 Investment Projects  - 21,000 Visitors in 2015  - 310 direct beneficiaries  - $23,000 (78,000 soles) generated (50-100% reinvested in maintaining infrastructure) | - 3 Investment Projects  - 10% Annual increase in visitors  - 310 direct beneficiaries strengthened  - 10% increase in income generated | - 6 Investment Projects  - 20% Annual increase in visitors  - 610 direct beneficiaries  - 20% increase in income generated | -The project plans to strengthen local organizations for the improvement of tourism services through the implementation of 3 microgrants and the study of tourism use potential will deliver a mapped project portfolio in each loma and beneficiary organization during the second half of 2018.  -20% annual increase in visitors by 2017: 25,200 visitors registered by the 5 social organizations present in 5 lomas (Carabayllo, Amancaes, Mangomarca, Villa María, Lúcumo)  -62% with respect to the expected target 192 direct beneficiaries, 5 social organizations (74 people) 52.7% women and 47.3% men, volunteers and service providers (95 people), tour operators (23 people).  - 69% estimated increase over the baseline with a total of approximately $38,769.2 dollars of tourism income in the lomas (25,200 visitors approximately 5 soles per service) | IN PROCESS  -The project’s 2019 Steering Committee approved granting of 2 microgrants to 2 CSOs: lomas de Paraíso and Lomas de Lúcumo. Grants will be invested in improving provision of tourism services. Lomas de Paraiso has already signed the grant and initiated activities. They will invest this grant on the installation of an interpretation center (site museum) for visitors. The grant is also helping them leverage additional funds from UNACEM to contribute to the construction of the center. In the case of Lomas de Lucumo, the association is in the process of completing al required paperwork and is expected to sign the grant by the end of July. They will be investing their funds to improve the route by adding rest areas and viewpoints.  (ANNEX 38). The project is also giving support to 4 CSOs (Lomas primavera, Lomas de Amancaes, Lomas de Mangomarca and Lomas de Primavera as well as the Fog Oases Network), to complete formalization processes and update their legal status in order to have opportunity to access a microgrant.  (ANNEX 39)  -An increase of 34.4% in annual visits to lomas has been registered for 2018: 28,214 visitors registered for the 6 CSOs present in 5 lomas (Carabayllo, Amancaes (Mirador), Mangomarca, Villa María and Lúcumo)  -245 direct beneficiaries, 6 social organizations (82 people of which 53.7% are women),140 volunteers (genero) and service providers and 23 tour operators. This represents a 79% of progress towards the expected mid-term goal.  - The total estimated income coming from tourism activities was US$ 42,748.5. This represents a 85% increase with regards to the project base line (28,214 visitors paying approximately 5 soles for services)  (ANNEX 8)  Though the project has not had a direct role in the increase of visitors or of income coming out of tourism, it has had an indirect impact. Capacity building processes have contributed for provision of better services as well as to how organizations "sells"the lomas to visitors via social media, has helped as well as a greater visibility within local and regional governments and other national entities (Ministries and the congress)  https://bit.ly/2RU9hKs |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Knowledge Management and M&E** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 14: # of permanent monitoring systems established with partnerships with local authorities, NGOs, and universities, to monitor the presence of endemic flora as well as annual populations of migratory birds | 0 systems– there are 9 individual factsheets on lomas flora and fauna (SERFOR).  -BD Indicator species Baseline TBD Yr 1 | -1 Monitoring System with information from 6 permanent monitoring sites  -BD indicator species maintained or increase | -1 Monitoring System with information from 14 permanent monitoring sites  -BD indicator species maintained or increase | -By the end of 2018, the project will have an initial version of the monitoring system that will be applied to the permanent monitoring sites.  -The project has completed a geographic characterization and database, as well as a geographic information bank of several sectors (Ministry of Culture MINCUL, Superintendency of National Assets SBN, Geological, mining and metallurgical institute INGEMMET, Informal property formalization body COFOPRI, SERFOR, MML) to be applied in the construction of the Monitoring System.  (ANNEX 27 and ANNEX 28) | IN PROCESS  - The project has engaged in the design and development of web mapping applications (geoportal, history maps and Mobile app) during the 4th quarter of 2018. Available primary (cartography, biological characterization among other data) and secondary information (Ministery of Culture, SBN, INGEMMET, COFOPRI, SERFOR, MML) collected by the project has been used as input. (ANNEX 20; ANNEX 40)  Monitoring tools are in process of validation. The first pilot area where the tool is being used in the Ancon Reserved zone (ZRLA). This pilot will be later replicated in the larger Regional Conservation Area (ANNEX 41, ANNEX 42, ANNEX 43, ANNEX 44) . https://bit.ly/2ItXShr |
| Indicator 15: Communication and citizen mobilization strategy with gender and youth focus:  - # schools involved in citizen conservation activities (adopt-a-tree, photo monitor of species, etc)  - # organized groups that are active  - # events (community cleanups, reforestation campaigns, parades) | (2) Schools  (5)Groups  (1)Events | (30) Schools  (7) Groups  (3)Events | (60) Schools  (14) Groups  (6)Events | It is expected that by the second half of 2018, an environmental education guide with a focus on the lomas ecosystems will be available for teachers, to be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education and the local educational management unit (UGEL) of East Lima that comprises over more than 100 schools.  - 71% of the expected mid-project target. 5 most active groups the Project has connected with: Make your world green (Lomas de Amancaes -SJL), Peruvian Association of Engineering in Ecotourism and Sustainable Development -APINED (Lomas de Mangomarca -SJL), Leaders of Sustainable Development -LIDES (Lomas de Amancaes -SJL), Green Seed - Universidad César Vallejo (Lomas de Primavera en Carabayllo); Ecological Command (Lomas de Villa María del Triunfo and Lomas de Lúcumo).  -4 environmental days of cleaning and maintenance of tourist trails supported by the project (Lomas de Villa María, Lomas de Carabayllo, Lomas de Mangomarca and Lomas de Amancaes).    https://bit.ly/2NiqquB https://bit.ly/2lMMUYf https://bit.ly/2KqobYw https://bit.ly/2IHXBo5    The project has participated in all the opening seasons of tourist circuits in Lomas de Lucumo, Lomas de Villa Maria, Lomas de Mangomarca, Lomas de Amancaes and includes reforestation activities. | IN PROCESS  - At the end of 2018, the Education Guide for Teachers, focusing on lomas ecosystems in Lima, and supporting material was finished (https://bit.ly/2L5Oxhv). It was reviewed by the Ministry of Education (Environmental Education Unit and Primary Education Direction). In April 2019, we started the pilot of the Guide that runs all through 2019 with 8 schools near the lomas, as well as with the Municipality of Metropolitan Lima and lomas associations. More than 200 participants were trained for this. Next year, it is going to be applied, in collaboration with the Municipality of Metropolitan Lima, in more than 100 schools in Lima. (ANNEX 45, ANNEX 46, ANNEX 47, ANNEX 48)  This year, the project has new civil society partners that add to the 5 active groups that connected to the project last year: Asociación Tecnológica Cultural Apu Ikiry Warmi (Lomas de Amancaes – Independencia), Lomas de Pamplona (San Juan de Miraflores), Jicamarca Community (SJL and Collique). Furthermore, the Peru Fog Oases Network was created last year, and we have been helping them with their branding, website (www.lomasdelima.com), social media and presentations. (ANNEX 49)  With this, the project has reached and surpassed the mid-project target.  The project gave support to 9 environmental days of cleaning and maintenance of tourist trails (3 Lomas de Paraíso, 2 Primavera, 3 Mangomarca, 1 Amancaes). We participated in reforestation activities and all the season openings of the Lomas associations in 2018.  https://bit.ly/328c3AC  https://bit.ly/2LFe9lJ  https://bit.ly/2RVP6Mt  https://bit.ly/2XLO9eN |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 52.08% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 63.8% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,033,161 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,983,799 |
| Co-financing | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jan 24, 2014 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 18, 2016 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Aug 22, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Dec 15, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | May 22, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Aug 22, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-05-16 |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Political | Political instability at local level during 2018 has resulted in slow response to an increased threat of urban sprawl in lomas. At national level, there has been a delay in the response from SEDAPAL, Superintendencia de Bienes Nacionales (SBN) and the Ministry of Culture regarding their no objection to recognition of the Regional Conservation Area. This is a required step needed for the RCA case file ready for the Ministry of Environment to review, approve and pass it over to the the Presidency of the Council of Ministers for final approval. It has been the main reason for the delay of tbe project in achieving the creation of the conservation area for group one.  In order to address these risks, the project and SERNANP have approached the elected Mayor of Lima and his team as soon as he was officially elected to make sure that lomas are among their priorities and to update them on the project’s actions. Alliances have also been strengthened between CSO that defend the lomas and key government actors, such as congress men and women who have helped them to put pressure over local governments in order to have swift and effective responses to invasions. Likewise, the Ministry of Environment has been giving the project support, giving follow-up and even facilitating meetings with SBN and SEDAPAL. An alliance has been formed between SERNANP, the Municipality of Lima and MINAM, with the project in the roll of technical advisor, that has set the goal of having the RCA recognized as such by the end of 2019. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| This year the project will go through its MTR. ToR are being prepared and the process to hire an evaluator will begin in July. Taking into account normal delays in the hiring process, the evaluation might not initiate until September in the best of cases.  As explained in the do process, delays with regards to the strengthening of public-private partnerships have had to do with MINAM's request to revisit this indicator by the last leg of the project and give more importance to the projects direct actions in field and with the local associations. This has taken us off-track with respect to this indicator. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| NA |

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| NA |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The current reporting period has been rated by the project as moderately satisfactory, the same as last year. Each component has shown considerable advances towards the midterm targets. In fact, there are targets that have been fully met, that are further detailed in the due progress report. Nevertheless, as reported in the previous PIR, we have had hurdles to overcome that have resulted in the need to reschedule activities to effectively implement the project’s annual work plan while at the same time address every-day need of information by social and state actors to respond to the threats on lomas ecosystems.  Political instability at all governmental levels continued to impact project activities during the first half of the current reporting period. The major impact has been on the fulfilment of all requirements needed for the presentation and approval of the RCA by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Lack of human resources at the Deputy management office of the Provincial Lima Government during the last half of 2018, as well as lack of committed actions by the former Mayor’s office to support their previously expressed interest in the RCA, added to this delayed in fulfilling the process of approval of the case file.  By the end of 2018 and beginning of 2019, there are more actors that are joining to push the process forward. The Deputy Management Office of the Provincial government gave solution to this problem by taking over the presentation of the letter of support and commitment to give economic sustainability to the RCA. After reviewing the norms, it was accepted as valid by SERNANP. Likewise, the new Mayor of Lima and his team are committed to the conservation of lomas ecosystems. The RCA process has reached 99% of fulfilment however there are still two more letters that are need: one by SEDAPAL and the other by the Ministry of Culture.  The Metropolitan Municipality of Lima, SERNANP, MINAM, Congress Representatives and Civil Society Organizations are, with the technical support of the project, jointly exercising pressure and giving constant follow-up to these two letters. This interinstitutional, multilevel collaboration was born out of the work the project has done to inform and engage each actor.  A relevant tool that has come out of this coordinated work has been the Interinstitutional protocol to prevent and respond to invasions that affect the lomas fragile ecosystems. This protocol gives guidelines on the roles and actions different actors to respond to events that affect lomas such as invasions or establishment of illegal human settlements. With this protocol, roles are clearly established and the end user can identify the steps that they should follow to report incidents and receive an effective response to them. The project had an active role, providing information and technical advice in the process of protocol formulation.  In terms of actions in the field encompassed in component 3, the project is on track, and is working in close collaboration with CSO to ensure that all that is implemented answers to existing needs, helps conserve and restore the ecosystem, provides economic benefit and is sustainable. Microgrants are being implemented, adjusting the number to 2 instead of 3 to the fact that all the remaining CSOs do not fulfill all required conditions at present. This was not diagnosed in the project formulation phase however the project is giving technical and legal advice to CSOs that are not yet in conditions to access a microgrant to increase their chances to fulfill requirements. Nevertheless, a thorough analysis of all partner CSOs shows that most likely a total of 4 microgrants will be implemented during the life of the project.  All other actions under component 3 are striving towards reaching the midterm target. In the case of component 4, the project is on target and is aiming at surpassing the target. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is working with communities to formalize and strengthen successful community initiatives for participatory management of the ecosystems of the hill, as well as with local governments giving them technical assistance in the first steps to the establishment of protected areas in the main ecosystems of the province of Lima and also providing technical assistance to the Regional Government of metropolitan Lima in updating the proposal for the creation of the Regional Conservation Area (ACR) Lomas which covers 13,476.35 hectares of Lomas. The project is framed in a context where there is political will, interest and active participation of new municipal authorities, public and private sector actors, as well as civil society.    Also, the project has shown progress in building tools to include biodiversity & lomas ecosystem conservation and integrated natural resources management (INRM) criteria in their management policies, such as the proposal of the Lomas Conservation Strategy with a focus in the conservation of biodiversity and the integral management of ecosystem services, which was approved by the National Service of Protected Natural Areas and National Forest and Wildlife Service and the Municipality of Lima can submit it to the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM).    In addition, the project was able to establish a participatory monitoring system in co-ordination with local district authorities and the MINAM, with information from 14 permanent monitoring points, to monitor the presence of endemic flora, change in use of soils, invasions as well as annual populations of migratory birds to determine whether new birds reach the Lomas as a result of restoration and conservation activities implemented in the project and the post-project stage. All this will allow the conservation and sustainable use of lomas ecosystems promoting the maintenance or improvement of biodiversity indicators (endemic flora and lomas fauna). In addition, the project has begun working with local associations of producers and tourist services so that they can adopt sustainable practices of low impact in the lime trees with a view to building lomas-friendly production models.    Regarding the work planned for the strengthening of private public partnerships for lomas management has been postponed later because the Ministry of the Environment prioritized taking steps to address possible invasions of the lomas and focusing more on field activities and actions that seek to generate more visibility of the State's presence in support of civil society organizations responsible for the protection of the lomas. However, in general, the project is on track to achieve its targets at the end of its timeline. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The work and activities developed from August 2018 to date, is overall assessed as moderately satisfactory. This is due to the bottlenecks faced by the project to achieve the proposed expected results for that period. Results depended on the existing capacities within the Regional Governmental Program for Metropolitan Lima (PGRLM) and those of the local governments which, during the reporting period, went through several changes in their heads making progress of activities go slow.  Nevertheless, this year the project has new actors engaged, mostly civil society organizations who have been continuously supporting the conservation of lomas, and that are successfully exercising social pressure over authorities, managing to attract more interest for the protection of lomas.  On the other hand, there is more participation and committment from the new Lima Metropolitan Municipality authorities and the Environmental Division, for the conservation of the lomas ecosystems through the Lomas System ACR proposal. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This project initially started as an IDB initiave. After struggling with the PRODOC development phase the Government of Peru and IDB requested UNDP to take over this initiative. Very little time was available to prepare the project but eventually it was submitted on time and endorsed by the GEF in July 2016.    The project seeks to address the threats on the Lomas ecosystems in the peri-urban areas of the greater Lima. The Lomas, also known as the “fog oasis”, are unique ecosystems which only exist in the desertic areas of Peru and Chile. These desertic mountain hills bloom and are covered by a lush green vegetation during the humid season when a dense fog rests over the city for several months. They host a wide range of species unique to the area and the GEF has agreed to support the Government of Peru´s effort to conserve them and to address a vast range of threats including land trafficking, the expansion of urban settlements, illegal mining, road construction, insecurity, agriculture development, livestock grazing among others. The strategy chosen by the Government is to include the lomas ecosystem in the current national system of protected areas while addressing at the same time the socioeconomic challenges specific to these areas. The project is unique in the sense that it addresses the expansion of the national PA network in urban and peri-urban areas.    This is the second PIR of this exciting project which is rated as Moderately Satisfactory. The RTA is glad to report that it is making progress overall, despite some challenges. Component 1, which focuses on creating the Lomas PA system and integrating it within the broader national PA system had the biggest achievement for this year. This achievement is the drafting of the regional conservation area (ACR) Lomas de Lima System. In its final revision the proposal encompasses13,476.35 hectares of Lomas. This full draft is almost ready and is expected to be presented by the Lima government to the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) in October. This is the culmination of a complex consultation and collaboration of national, provincial and local government entities. This has also been a challenge as political willingness to push this process is difficult to maintain, and all political instances need to engage (e.g. the lomas are located on state land, but will be managed by the provincial government and the approval of the conservation area rests with the national authority). The project is also working on the identification of other conservation modality types in other complementary locations. Another achievement has been working with civil society organizations to form the Peru Fog Oases Network for work in the lomas and also nationally.    At the national level, the project is benefitting from a fairly high profile and ownership. This could be explained by the fact that: (i) It is located in Lima and it is closely connected to some of the very strong socio economic pressures specific to a massive city of 10 million inhabitants; (ii) the Lomas ecosystems are home of the most marginalized population of the city and (iii) the area is particularly vulnerable to disaster risks (el niño phenomenon and earthquakes).    Component 2 is very much about land use planning and local governance. Basically, the project is looking at ways to integrate Lomas conservation priorities into land use planning tools under the mandate of local governments. This has proven to be challenging as the project has had to face a lot of turnover. Elections in Lima in October 2018 have led to changes in local authorities, but the good news is that the new officials are very interested in working in the lomas. Ultimately, the result that the project is looking for is a master management plan for the Lomas ecosystems that will include the new PAs and surrounding areas.    One key activity of the project is the support to local governments which should result in 9 ordinances with integrated ecosystem conservation and gender sensitive natural resource management criteria which should guide land use zoning decision as well as local management policies. Two ordinances have been approved in Carabayllilo and Maria del Triunfo, while 2 proposals for similar ordinances are in progress (in Rímac and San Juan de Lurigancho districts).  In terms of public-private partnerships, the activity has been postponed to be executed in the second half of the project at the request of MINAM. However, some initial engagement can be reported by exploring collaborations with Samsung, Microsoft, Columbia, Constructora OHL. It is highly recommended that this activity be taken forward in this coming year.    Under component 3, which essentially deals with economic diversification, progress has been slower, but this is normal as the project has needed to prioritize component 1 and 2 in the first stages of this initiative. Two nurseries with a capacity to produce 20 thousand seedlings have been installed, which will provide seedlings to the restoration activities. In terms of environmentally friendly production models, the project has started working with a pig farmer’s association to improve their management practice; started to identify families at community level, that engage in seasonal livestock grazing located south of Lima; and provided guidelines to the environmental management of the mining company “Unión Andina de Cementos S.A.” (UNACEM) which operated in several lomas in different districts. Finally, also under component 3, the granting of 2 microgrants to 2 CSOs has been approvedin lomas de Paraíso (signed and started activities) and Lomas de Lúcumo. Grants will be invested in improving provision of tourism services. It is recommended that Component 3 be a main focus of activities for the next year, as sustainability of these interventions also take time to prepare.    In terms of implementation, the project is generally on track and it rated Satisfactory. It has committed 63.8% of annual funds by June 30th and is on track to delivering 100% by the end of the year. Also, the project has so far executed 52.08% of total project funds and is currently hiring the mid-term evaluation. The MTE is expected to start in September, as planned. The project operates smoothly and is on target. It is a relatively small initiative in terms of resources but given the complexities of the tasks and the uniqueness of the project, it will have to be fairly efficient with the use of the funding. The project is fully UNDP executed and the team is located in the CO. It works closely with other initiatives including the GEF5 PA resilience project. Finally, it should be mentioned that the project has been effective at developing linkages with local NGOS and universities. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| not applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Following the exchange, the project had with women leaders to understand their different roles, common interests, challenges and needs, that took place during the last reporting period, follow-up steps are being taken since the beginning of 2019, to further strengthen them as individuals and as part of their own organizations, as well as for them to identify areas where conflict exists among them and how they can turn these weaknesses into strengths. This study is a contribution by a UNDP UNV who is implementing it as part of a specialization she is doing on gender. Her work is of interest for the project because so far it has been difficult to get all women led CSOs to establish an effective and continuous strategy of joint work/actions. The idea is to strengthen the collaboration between women leaders that defend lomas, identify where they need strengthening of their capacities, increase their knowledge and what new tools they might be needing or lacking to increase their success in the sustainable management of lomas. (ANNEX 50, ANNEX 51, ANNEX 52). |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| As reported in the previous PIR, a large number of actors at local level, academia and state institutions that are leading conservation efforts in lomas, are women. The role of women as CSO leaders has been crucial during the past year to achieve actions directed towards the conservation of lomas ecosystems. They have been the ones to directly seek congress members (who coincidently are also women) who have become their “champions” in the plight to conserve, restore and use in a sustainable manner, the lomas ecosystems. These same CSO leaders are part of the Fog Oases Network steering committee (which is gendered balanced), and are taking advantage of the relationship they have established with congress to support activities (both on the ground as well as political) to advance the network’s agenda.  During this reporting period, the project team has shifted from an 83% of women to a more balanced 62-38% (women-men) as more men have joined the team. This balance will probably shift again in the remaining years of the project as the team reduces its numbers and needs of specific specialists.  Given that the project field team is young and mostly composed of women, it has been challenging, they have had to work harder to be recognized and heard as specialists mostly by men in the communities and districts we work in. In fact, even some women would not validate or recognize their knowledge. This however has changed, mostly because our specialists have shown that they can work at the same pace as community members and at the same time have demonstrated the value of their knowledge. Before they were seen only as executors of instructions given by the project's senior technical expert, now they are seen as people with valid ideas and experience to whom they can directly consult. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** [PIMS\_5845\_PER\_Lomas\_SESP\_12June2016.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5845/214339/1699602/1699883/PIMS_5845_PER_Lomas_SESP_12June2016.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# 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.)** |
| Ascencio Vásquez’s agenda is full. He has meetings with congress members, Ministers, mayors from different districts and important authorities. He is not a politician, neither a business man. He is the President of the Peru Fog oases Network, an organization that for many years fought to be alive and today is full of energy and great projects. It had not been easy. There were at least three different attempts to bring together the fog oases associations in Peru. Today, all the fog oases associations agree they have to work together to protect and conserve them. This is the first year they had coordinate for each fog oasis season opening and all of them are working together and sharing their experiences. There are different profiles that complement each other in the organization: Ascencio is the one who manage, Yovita is in charge of public relationships, Trinidad is who conciliates, Geronimo is chasing the authorities to make sure they do their job, Jorman moves young people for volunteering. And none of them have an environmental career, they are just neighbors concerned with the fog oasis ecosystem. Examples of environmental citizenship. “I am happy and satisfied with our achievements this last years” said Ascencio. He is referring to the ‘Interinstitutional protocol against invasion in fog oases ecosystems’ by the Ministry of Justice, an initiative led by the congresswoman Indira Huilca; the partnership with University César Vallejo and the company UNACEM; the presence of the Vice Minister of Environment in their meetings; the support they are receiving by the Municipality of Lima and the invitations to forums. “The Regional Conservation Area is the only thing missing. To accomplish that, would mean that all our fights were worth it”. From the Lomas EbA project we are helping the Peru Fog oases Network to consolidate their actions, give them notoriety and strengthen their capacities. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| UNDP Blog (Medium)    Airs of innovation: Policy and Science in action: https://medium.com/@PNUDperu/airs-of-innovation-policy-and-science-in-action-7b2b36f42c22  Spanish version - https://medium.com/@PNUDperu/un-aire-de-innovaci%C3%B3n-ea3ffb396fff    UNDP Exposure  Protecting those who defend the lomas – English:  https://pnudperu.exposure.co/protecting-those-who-defend-the-lomas  Spanish version - https://pnudperu.exposure.co/proteger-a-quienes-defienden-las-lomas    Facebook  Lomas de Paraíso (Raspberry Jam) https://www.facebook.com/PNUDPe/videos/298329380857883/  Lomas de Amancaes (Apertura de lomas) https://www.facebook.com/PNUDPe/videos/182442779349210/  Lomas de Paraíso (Premios Latinoamérica Verde)  https://www.facebook.com/PNUDPe/videos/1327918594009526/  Global Landscape Heroes  https://www.facebook.com/PNUDPe/photos/a.247575495348548/1723712054401544/?type=3&theater  Escazu Agreement  https://www.facebook.com/PNUDPe/photos/a.247575495348548/1654823407957076/?type=3&theater  Lomas de Amancaes  https://www.facebook.com/PNUDPe/photos/a.247575495348548/1516549095117842/?type=3&theater    Global Lanscape Forum  https://events.globallandscapesforum.org/bonn-2018/landscape-heroes/entry/666/?fbclid=IwAR1gifM9cYe1BPOF97-ZDQiPod7WfG1RUPa\_yOCspnkrTM0G\_PTbEWxVT64    Red de lomas del Perú website  www.lomasdelima.com |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Request for MSP Approval:** [PIMS\_5845\_PER\_Lomas\_CEOER\_17June2016\_Submission.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5845/214339/1699604/1699885/PIMS_5845_PER_Lomas_CEOER_17June2016_Submission.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The Implementing Partner for this project, the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), has taken an active role in the task of completing all requirements for the technical file of the Proposal for the Regional Conservation Area (RCA) Lomas de Lima System. This job has not been easy given the delay in response from governmental entities as well as local governments in giving their no objection to the proposal during 2018. By 2019, with the entrance of new municipal authorities, and changes in heads of some ministries and other state actors that are key to the completion of the technical file, the project and SERNANP have held meeting with these new actors to quickly update them and gain their commitment to work towards the RCA.  Given the critical stage in which the process is, where the file is 99% finished, the Ministry of Environment-MINAM (the GEF focal point) as well as other actors that had not been previously mapped, such as Congress are participating in meetings and exercising political pressure to the institutions that still need to provide their opinion. MINAM has provided legal advice on the protection of the lomas ecosystems as well as in negotiating with institutions at national and provincial level.  Up to December 2018, the Metropolitan Lima Municipality (MLM) had null participation or interest in the protection of the lomas ecosystem. However, the Provincial Lima Government did participle in the preparation of the technical file, despite the lack of human resources and technical capacities to respond to the task at hand with the RCA file. This scenario changed with the entrance of the new Municipal government. Now there is a willingness to speed up the recognition of the RCA, as well as to find other forms for the conservation of the Lomas that do not fall in this category. The inclusion of lomas among the prioritized issues looked at by the Municipal Environment Commission is also prove of their interest and commitment. Likewise, the MLM is using lessons learned and successful experiences communing from the project, to apply with other districts for the conservation of the lomas ecosystem. The MLM is now part of the dialogues with other District governments and striving towards reaching the conditions for the co-management responsibilities over the lomas ecosystem areas. All this has been reported in the due progress section and is documented in the annexes included in this report.  The relationship with the previous governments of the 19 District Municipalities with management responsibilities over lomas ecosystems in their jurisdictions, has also been challenging. While we had districts, like Carabayllo, that achieved advances in their legal tools to protect lomas, there were other districts like Villa María del Triunfo and Rimac that did not respond to the support the project provided them to advance such tools. In the case of Villa Maria, political instability within the government resulted in three Mayors ousted and around 9 environmental managers being changed. Although in Rimac the Mayor completed his term on office, there were always delays reviewing the draft proposal of a legal framework and approve it.  Though local governments were initially thought to play key role in bringing together local stakeholders (citizen groups and private sector) to identify key needs and constraints for implementing local participatory mechanisms, it is civil society who has shown in all cases the ones that fulfilled the role of trying to engage local government in lomas ecosystem management and conservation as well as attracting the private sector towards investment in lomas conservation. Civil Society and Social organizations have been key partners in the successful implementation of project activities. |

# 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.