

Annual Performance Report (APR)

Reference Number: (FP001)

***Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañon,
Peru
Profonanpe***

***Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
(From 01-01-2019 to 31-12-2019)***

Sections in this report:

- Section 1: General Information
- Section 2: Implementation Progress
- Section 4: Report on Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender

Please submit the APR to opm@gcfund.org

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Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity (Yes/No)	Date of submission to NDA: March 2nd, 2020

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION	
This section provides general information on the funded activity.	
1. Funded Activity Title:	Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañon, Peru
2. Funding Proposal Number:	FP001
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	6/11/2015 B.11/11
4. Accredited Entity:	Profonanpe
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	Claudia Godfrey Ruiz / cgodfrey@Profonanpe.org.pe /
6. Executing Entity(ies):	Profonanpe
7. Implementation Period:	From: 6/6/2017 To: 5/31/2022
8. Current year of Implementation:	Year 2 semester II – Year 3 semester I
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	3/2/2020
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	From: 1/1/2019 To: 12/31/2019
11. Total Project Budget¹:	Grant: USD 9,110,0000
12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	Grant: USD 6,240,000
13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:	Grant: USD 2,322,186.00

¹ Total project budget including co-financing as reflected in the relevant Funded Activity Agreement.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS *(less than one (1) page²)*.

During the reported period, PROFONANPE's links with native communities have been strengthened, thanks to a greater presence in the field. This translates into a greater knowledge of the territory and the socio-cultural context of the area, as well as the creation of a closer relationship with the beneficiaries of the Project.

In the first component, the registration processes for the population's identity documents continue to be developed within the scope of the project. This is in order to provide the indigenous population with access to basic social services, such as health and education, as well as to contribute to the reduction of social and gender gaps and equal access to the benefits of bio-business.

During this period, links were established with the new local and regional authorities, which began their management at the beginning of 2019. An important commitment achieved in this period was to continue with the elaboration of the Provincial Climate Change Strategy, which will provide a valuable contribution to the Regional Strategy.

Work has also been carried out in collaboration with representatives of indigenous organizations such as the Regional Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples of San Lorenzo (CORPI-SL) and the Federation of Achuar Nationalities of Peru (FENAP), among others, in processes of territorial planning and conflict resolution.

Another important development was the creation of the Project's Spatial Database, which will facilitate the planning of intervention strategies in the area.

In the second component, an emphasis was made on updating and participatory development of Management Declarations (DEMA) and Fishery Management Programs (PROMAPE). In addition, technical assistance was provided and the project-beneficiaries' skills were strengthened in the sustainable management of resources and the development of value added from bio-businesses. The Project has formalized ten associations so that they can manage their resources legally, through DEMAS and/or PROMAPES, and thus become part of the bio-business.

In regards to the creation of a new Environmental Conservation Area (ACA), coordination has begun for the hiring of a consultant entity who will conduct a background analysis related to the existing ACAs, as well as a legal and social analysis of the conditions to ensure their sustainability and the possibility of creating an additional one or other conservation alternatives.

In the third component, seven bio-business plans have been developed and validated, which collectively benefit 7,901 inhabitants of the Kandozi, Awajún, Quechuas, and Achuar ethnic groups. In addition, during this period, the articulation of bio-businesses has begun with the signing of conservation agreements between Profonanpe and associations linked to bio-businesses.

The generated bio-businesses have innovative technology for the improvement of productive processes. In this line, a fruit crushing machine was delivered to the association APUAPISEM, in the native community of Chapis, for aguaje (*Mauritia flexuosa*) fruit processing.

Another important innovation includes the use of sustainable energy. In this context, two ice plants in the native communities Musa Karusha and San Fernando (ethnic group Kandozi) are in the process of implementation. These directly benefit 3,017 people. Another significant achievement has been the raising of funds from the Peruvian Government for the implementation of an innovation and training project in aquaculture management for the indigenous population of the ethnic group Awajún.

In addition, the process of organic re-certification of the APUAPISEM association for the sale of aguaje oil and ungurahui was achieved. Finally, two commercialization agreements were established with the companies CANDELA PERU and AJEPER, which will allow a connection to the national and international market.

In the fourth component, the Social and Gender Safeguard Guide was designed, within the framework of the GCF and Profonanpe policies, which served to train the Project team. In addition, the documents "Methodological design for the elaboration of the Actor Involvement Plan (PIA)" and the "Gender Action Plan - Roadmap" were developed. These will serve as inputs for the development of future instruments described in activity 4.4.1 (section 2.3).

On the other hand, the preliminary version of the Project's Communications Plan was prepared, which will facilitate the design of the Project's Communications Strategy.

The GCF made a monitoring visit to the Project, to verify the progress of the Project and conformity with the social and environmental safeguards.

Finally, Profonanpe underwent institutional restructuring in 2019, where a new Executive Director was appointed. Subsequently, the Monitoring and Evaluation Department was created, which provides technical assistance to the project teams of the

² Please remove text below to fit report to one page. Additional reports can be provided as other attachment to the APR.

Profonanpe portfolio, with emphasis on the Datem Wetlands Project. There was also a total renewal of the Project team, in order to fulfil Profonanpe's commitments to the Project's objectives.

2.2 Performance against the GCF Investment Criteria (summary)

The project seeks to contribute to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, through the improvement of the resilience capacity and livelihood of the indigenous communities living in the wetland ecosystem in the Province of Datem del Marañón. Based on the GCF Investment Criteria approved in the funding proposal, the following advances are presented:

In respect to the investment criteria of Impact Potential, coordination actions have been started for the measurement of carbon biomass in the wetlands (soil carbon reservoir). These studies will be developed by researchers of the National Major San Marcos University (UNMSM), using complementary information provided by the Ministry of Environment (MINAM). In relation to the beneficiaries of the project, during 2019, interventions were developed with population of more than 60 communities, annexes and small villages. It is expected to continue working to increase the intervention scope.

Regarding the Paradigm shift potential, the project continues developing strategies for the development of bio-businesses, based on a value chain and ecosystem approach. As a first step, registration campaigns were developed to promote associativity, necessary for the correct functioning and sustainability of the bio-businesses, and to access to social services. Moreover, alliances have been generated with different private-sector, national and sub-national entities, to promote the sustainable use of non-timber products and strengthen capacities of the beneficiaries. In addition, interventions have been developed to establish consensus among stakeholders, especially in the delimitation of territory. Links were established with new local and regional government authorities to create synergies for the development of land-use plan (POT) and the territorial indigenous zoning, to generate legal instruments for conservation of the wetlands, and to continue the planned activities of the project.

In relation to the progress in the Sustainable development potential investment criteria, the project proposes environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact. Environmental benefits will be achieved with the establishment and implementation of management plans for natural resources, and consensus over land use. Profonanpe is working directly with organizations of indigenous communities such as the Regional Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples (CORPI) and Federation of the Achuar Nationality of Peru (FENAP), among other indigenous organizations, to consolidate territorial planning processes with the indigenous approach.

Social benefits will be also provided through the profitability and sustainability of the bio-businesses. To achieve this, the following criteria has been prioritized: (i) value chain approach; (ii) good practices related to the use and conservation of biodiversity, (iii) equitable distribution of economic, social and environmental benefits; and iv) gender-sensitive social analysis. In addition, the project is advocating for the incorporation of national and sub-national sectoral governmental entities in the territory, that guarantee the population better access to the various services offered by the State. For instance, alliances have been established with the national authority for identity registration to support the implementation of social programs oriented to the granting of identity documents. This is a prerequisite for partnership and the creation and sustainability of bio-businesses.

Finally, in relation to the investment criteria Country Ownership, the project coordinated with the Provincial Municipality of Datem del Marañón and its Natural Resources Management officials, to accompany the process for the development of the Provincial Regional Climate Change Strategy. In the province level, this document will go through participatory process, involving the indigenous groups, as well as MINAM and the Regional Government of Loreto. This in order to complement the Regional Climate Change Strategy of Loreto.

2.2.1 Impact Potential

The project has the challenge of contributing to mitigation and adaptation goals. Thus, it focusses its efforts to promote the sustainable management of natural resources, which will reduce pressure on the wetlands, and improve the resilience of the communities of the Province of Datem del Marañón.

In respect to the mitigation indicator (expected tonnes of CO2 to be reduced or avoided), beside the calculations of aerial biomass for the province of Datem del Marañón, the need to include in the methodology the measurement of the soil carbon reservoir has been identified, given that specialized studies developed in similar contexts determine that the soil capture capacity is much greater than the aerial capture. Therefore, studies will be developed by the UNMSM to make these calculations, using complementary information generated by MINAM.

Regarding the adaptation indicator (expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries), during 2019, 7,901 beneficiaries from more than 60 communities, annexes and small villages were involved in the project activities. During the next reporting period, the intervention scope will increase.

During 2019, 01 Management Declaration (DEMA) and 03 Program of Fisheries Management (PROMAPEs) were completed, increasing the coverage of ecosystems protected in the area.

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential

The project presents an innovative value-chain and ecosystem approach for the reduction of GHG emissions and the improvement of the livelihoods of the indigenous peoples, the most vulnerable population of Peru. The implementation of bio-businesses is a strategy to achieve the later. However, to achieve the implementation and profitability of bio-businesses, associativity is a key component. To accomplish the later, registration campaigns have been developed, in direct coordination with the national authority for identity registration (RENIEC). In addition, regular coordination with national and subnational authorities is taking place to fulfil the project objectives and create synergies.

To increase the potential for knowledge and learning of the beneficiaries, the project has focused in the development of capacity-building events and technical accompaniment, in the framework of the bio-businesses. In addition, Profonanpe raised a fund of \$38,000 of the Ministry of Production, through the Innovation Program for Fisheries and Aquaculture (PNIPA). The later, to strengthen capacities of the Awajún indigenous population in the Manseriche Corridor, in aquaculture management.

In regard to the sub-national instance, coordination has been initiated with the new authorities of the Municipality of Datem del Marañón Province and the Regional Government of Loreto, to establish the conditions for the promotion of planning process and sustainable management of the territory. This includes the participatory development of the land-use plan (POT), and its articulation with the territorial indigenous zoning methodology. It is important to mention that the indigenous zoning is being built in consensus with the communities' representative organizations (CORPI-SL and FENAP). In addition, there is a drive from local authorities to create the Provincial Regional Climate Change Strategy, which will complement the Regional Strategy of Loreto.

Finally, there is an interest of the Regional authority in the generation of legal instruments that contribute to conservation and sustainable use of natural resources of the wetlands.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential

Environmental benefits

Environmental benefits such as biodiversity improvement will be achieved through the adequate use of the territory. This is obtained through the development of a consensual proposal for territorial planning. The land-use plan (POT) of the province and the indigenous zoning are participative processes that will contribute to limit the irrational exploitation of resources, and preserve flora and fauna. Spaces of consensus are necessary to converge and create synergies in the construction of both proposals. For instance, Profonanpe supported the process for the delimitation of the territory of Chapra and Wampis indigenous people, in coordination with CORPI-SL. As a result, agreements for the territorial limitation were achieved. The project will continue supporting these processes, in coordination with the indigenous communities' representatives.

A specialized technical study on the feasibility of the establishment of an Environmental Conservation Areas (ACA) is planned for the next period, taking into account their structure, management challenges and sustainability mechanisms. To this end, an analysis of the background of the existing ACAs will be carried out, as well as a legal and social analysis of the conditions of the project's area of intervention, to ensure its sustainability and the possibility of creating an additional ACA. Likewise, conservation agreements have been generated with the associations where bio-businesses are being implemented, as a compromise to develop control and surveillance and control deforestation in the area. This approach will cut across all the bio-businesses.

Social and economic benefits

The project states in its formulation that there will be an increase in expenses in social services (health and education), due to the income generated through the bio-businesses. Thus, it is expected that these economic benefits will contribute to the life quality of the beneficiaries. To achieve the bio-businesses profitability, the project established the following criteria: (i) value chain approach to facilitate the articulation of the actors; (ii) implementation and development of strategies for the sustainability of conservation agreements of biodiversity, (iii) establishing bases and organizational structures that respect the indigenous organization and that guarantee an equitable distribution of economic, social and environmental benefits. The consideration of these criteria has allowed the project to: (a) generate strategies of intervention, according to the identified necessities and particularities of the indigenous communities; (b) support actions that encourage the incorporation of national and sub-national sectoral entities, in order to create conditions that improve access to services offered by the State; (c) continue supporting the development of registration campaigns to obtain identity certificates (DNI), as a necessary condition for accessing services and social programs, as well as for the implementation of bio-businesses.

Gender-sensitive development

In 2019, a tool was developed (Social Safeguards and Gender Focus Implementation Guide) for the collection of information within the framework of environmental and social safeguards, based on the policies of the GCF. This instrument will be validated and applied in the next period to have an approximation for social and gender analysis in the scope of intervention of the project. Likewise, during this period, a Roadmap was developed to obtain a Gender Action Plan, as a first step to design actions that promote women's equal participation in the project, and strengthen their capacities to address effects of climate change. This document will be the basis for the elaboration of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. Through the later, participation of women in bio-businesses will be incorporated and monitored.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient

Considering that Datem de Maraón is one of the poorest provinces of Peru, and that the government has limited institutional capacity to have presence in the territory, it is necessary to address basic services provision through the project. In this context, the project has supported specific actions to increase access to social services, and promote associativity for the implementation of the bio-businesses. Coordination is maintained with the national authority for identity registration (RENIEC) for the emission of identity certificates (DNI). Moreover, it is projected in the middle term that the bio-businesses will become food suppliers of the social programs of the Ministry of Social Inclusion (MIDIS).

On the other hand, the project seeks to continue processes that improve the resilience of the communities located in the area. Complementary funding of the Ministry of Production has been obtained to strengthen capacities of the Awajún indigenous population in the Manseriche Corridor, in aquaculture management (PNIPA).

2.2.5 Country Ownership

The project is aligned with the national policies and strategies of Climate Change and REDD+. The new authorities of the Province of Datem del Maraón are interested and have shown commitment in the continuing this process for the consolidation of the Climate Change Strategy of the province. At the regional level, the authorities of the Regional Government of Loreto have expressed their interest in updating their Regional Strategy on Climate Change, with special emphasis on the conservation of wetlands. This process will also involve MINAM, as the competent authority.

In the province level, the Climate Change Strategy will go through a participatory process involving the districts and indigenous groups of the province.

On the other hand, through the calculation of carbon reservoir, the project will provide important data regarding the role of wetlands of the province in the reduction of GHG emissions. This information will contribute to the accomplishment of the mitigation and adaptation targets established in Peru's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and honour Peru's international commitments in the Paris Agreement. The NDCs constitute a global effort to hold the increase in the average temperature to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C, recognising that this will reduce the reduce risks and impacts of climate change.

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness

It is necessary and convenient to initiate, in coordination with the competent authority MINAM, and the UNMSM, the complementary studies for the measurement of the carbon reservoir of the wetlands of the province Datem del Maraón.

In parallel, information will be requested to the National Forest Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation Program (PNCBMCC) to have updated data of carbon sequestered in the province. On the other hand, during the reporting period, the conditions to implement the management plans are being consolidated; without them it would not be possible to implement the bio-businesses.

Likewise, the Project Management Unit has been strengthened, as well as Profonampe's Monitoring and Evaluation Department, which together will facilitate the effective fulfilment of the project's objectives and adequate financial execution.

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS³	
Project Output	Project Activity
1.1. Indigenous people registered	1.1.1. Registration campaigns
	In Peru, in order to obtain the National Identity Card (DNI), first, it is necessary to have a birth certificate. Two campaigns were carried out to register birth certificates for the communities in the districts of Andoas, Morona and Pastaza in 2019.
	1.1.2. Indigenous registrations
	It was possible to register people so as to obtain 1105 national identity cards (DNI) in 2019. This activity is carried out in close coordination with the National Office for Identity and Civil Status Registration (RENIEC - https://www.reniec.gob.pe/portal/intro.htm) and with the local government (Provincial Municipality of Datem del Marañón). With a view to the sustainability of the project's activities in the field, the registration of citizens is carried out not only for adults but also for children and young people, which will allow the continuity of actions over time Two registration campaigns are planned for 2020 in the districts of Cahuapanas and Pastaza.
1.2. Land-use plan (POT) approved	1.2.1. Develop POT for the province
	Thanks to the close coordination of the project team with the Provincial Municipality of Datem del Marañón and CORPI- SL, an organization that represents more than 60 indigenous communities located on the banks of the Marañón and Huallaga rivers, commitments have been established to accompany the process of territorial indigenous zoning that is framed in Municipal Ordinance 012-2008-MPDM-A, a norm that establishes the Autonomous Procedure of Territorial Ordinance and Zoning of the Indigenous Peoples of the aforementioned province. As part of the procedure for drawing up the POT, conditions were created to reach the agreements on territorial consolidation, dispute resolution, geo-referencing, placement of landmarks, etc., between the Wampis and Chapra peoples. Other indigenous organizations such as FENAP are aware of Profonampe's intervention and its future joint work in the territorial planning of the area of intervention.
	1.2.2. Perform territorial diagnostic at provincial level
	As the first step for the development of the POT and according to the commitments made by Profonampe, the consultancy will be carried out to elaborate a diagnosis of potentialities and limitations from the physical, biological, social, economic and cultural points of view, so that the territories can take advantage of their comparative advantages. The terms of reference are ready and the contracting process will be carried out during the first quarter of 2020.
1.3. New ACA established	1.3.1. Develop technical study
	To ensure that the process of establishing a new ACA will not violate ancestral rights over indigenous territories, an independent legal and social study will be conducted to analyse the social and legal implications of this instrument. To this end, interviews will be conducted with the main actors, public officials and indigenous leaders, and an analysis will be made of the current situation of the two existing ACAs, their functioning and the challenges they have faced. In that sense and in order to analyse the challenges for an effective management and to identify the potentialities of the biodiversity resources vis-à-vis every community that forms a part of the ACA Bajo Marañón Pastaza (ACA - BMP), an assembly of the committee of management was conducted in the Native Community Campo Verde. This meeting was attended by 11 communities that are part of the ACA. This activity is connected to 2.3.1 where more detailed information can be found.
1.4. Conflict⁴-resolution authority granted to	1.4.1. Legal analysis and interpretation of transfer of conflict-resolution rights on natural resources to ACAs

³ Outputs and Activities reported here should be aligned with the Activities in the Logic Framework and Implementation Timetable of the project.

⁴ The conflicts in the ACA's already created have different typologies, being two predominant topics, conflicts related to the territory (invasions of land, title of ownership and delimitation of communal and indigenous area) and rights over the use of the territory (uses over the hunting and fishing area, and over the area of exploitation of non-timber products, mainly Aguaje).

On the capacities and competences, it is necessary that, based on the specific review of the conflicts found, the project takes as a priority to strengthen the capacities of the actors involved in the resolution of the conflict, which based on the review are the Directives (APUS and leaders) of the communities. It is sought that communities and District and Provincial Municipalities, actively contribute, based on their experiences, on conflict resolution mechanisms, and that these are then validated by the communities. Following, it is necessary to link each type of conflict with the governing entity at the national level to develop

<p>ACAs</p>	<p>In January 2019 new sub national and local officials began their mandate for the period 2019 - 2022. For this reason, it was necessary to invest time in involving and sensitizing the new authorities on the importance and need to assume a leading role as facilitator for the resolution of the conflicts mentioned. This change of authorities made it necessary to implement a new strategy that would give priority to re-establishing relations with the new authorities in office, which generated delays in relation to what was initially planned.</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that the sub-national and local governments do not have specific areas to deal with these issues, so this initiative will focus mainly at the local level with the MPDM.</p> <p>As reported last year, there is an evidence of a lack of capacities and competencies, at all levels, to facilitate conflict mediation processes. For this reason, maximum efforts will continue to be made to work with the MPDM to define and establish its role in relation to the management and operations of the ACAs.</p>
	<p>1.4.2. Train staff in the legal powers of ACAs to deal with conflicts over the management of natural resources</p>
	<p>As mentioned in the previous activity, due to the change of public officials, the greatest efforts were made to raise awareness among the new authorities. In this regard in 2019, and as reported last year, there is a preliminary version of a Training Program for conflict resolution in natural resource management in the ACAs; however, to be implemented, it is necessary to first have a clear understanding of the roles and competencies of all actors involved, especially the MPDM.</p>
<p>1.5. Provincial climate change strategy adopted</p>	<p>1.5.1. Develop a climate change strategy</p>
	<p>As reported last year, a first version of the provincial Climate Change Strategy was developed with an emphasis on wetlands; however, the process of validating the approach of this strategy with the new management is in progress. It should be noted that the MPDM, through its Municipal Management of Natural Resources area, which is leading this process, has shown its interest and acceptance to work on this issue with the support of the project.</p> <p>The final version of this strategy is expected to appear in 2020.</p>
	<p>1.5.2. Disseminate a climate change strategy at the provincial level</p>
	<p>As soon as the approval process has been completed, the documents will be disseminated in the 6 districts of the province and will be officially shared with the Local Governments and the Regional Government, as well as with the Ministry of Environment (MINAM).</p>
<p>1.6. Climate monitoring system in operation</p>	<p>1.6.1. Consolidate information based on communities' observations</p>
	<p>Information gathering sheets were designed to collect the communities' perceptions of forest loss and climate change, productive activities, as well as socio-economic and demographic information. These will be evaluated and used in the Climate Change and Gender consultancies to be developed in 2020.</p> <p>In the following period, coordination with SENAMHI will be resumed in order to draw up a joint work plan for the implementation of the climate monitoring stations. It should be noted that SENAMHI's initial commitment has been delayed by continuous changes in institutional management. The relationship is being built up again.</p> <p>Similarly, in coordination with the Faculty of Biological Sciences of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (UNMSM), a research agenda will be developed which will include topics such as measuring carbon in peatlands.</p> <p>The implementation of community climate monitoring systems with community participation will be carried out respecting the organizational and communication systems of each of the seven (7) indigenous peoples involves in the project. Community mechanisms for the registration of information by these populations have to be identified and implemented. The monitoring and reporting mechanisms of the ESS (Environmental and Social Safeguards) will be articulated to this mechanism.</p>
	<p>1.6.2. Manage, systemize, process and analyse data collected, including weather-station information</p>
	<p>SENAMHI's initial commitment has been delayed by changes in institutional management; however, as reported in activity 1.6.1, it already has the instruments for collecting information on the communities' perceptions, which will be validated, on the one hand, with the communities that will participate in this activity and, on the other, with SENAMHI to homogenize criteria that will facilitate their analysis.</p>
<p>1.7. ZEE concluded for</p>	<p>1.7.1. Facilitate the process to develop the ZEE</p>

specific mechanisms and based on existing instruments (which in most cases, specifically address native communities), provide long-term solutions to the conflicts found.

<p>the province</p>	<p>In the 2018 report, it was reported that there were incompatibilities between the zoning approaches of MINAM and CORPI -the latter is working on an alternative methodological proposal for the development of the ZEE and this was the reason why the project could not start with this activity.</p> <p>At the beginning of 2019, the competencies for Territorial Planning were transferred from MINAM to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), which generated greater uncertainty regarding to the approach, methodology and procedure. For this reason, and as reported in 1.2.1, work will be done with the approach of the local government, respecting the processes with the populations and making maximum efforts to generate synergies with the PCM.</p>
<p>1.8. Region's climate change strategy updated</p>	<p>1.8.1. Facilitate the process to update the strategy</p> <p>The new authorities of the Regional Government of Loreto have expressed their interest in updating the Regional Strategy for Climate Change. In that sense, it is planned to resume this commitment in 2020.</p> <p>1.8.2. Disseminate the strategy at the regional level</p> <p>This activity will begin after the process of updating the regional strategy on Climate Change has been completed.</p>
<p>1.9. White papers on legislation for communities' land resources management produced</p>	<p>1.9.1. Draft documents with specialized lawyers and experts to develop legislation proposals aimed at regulating natural resources management at the international Ramsar site</p> <p>This activity could not continue in 2019 due to changes in the Project team, as well as the beginning of the activities of the new regional and municipal authorities.</p> <p>Despite this, within the framework of coordination with the new authorities of the Regional Government of Loreto (GOREL), there is a commitment to declare, through an ordinance, that the sustainable use of water as a forest resource is of regional interest.</p> <p>The GOREL has also shown interest in generating an incentive mechanism to promote the sustainable use of palm trees. Since the Project's intervention area has been recognized as a RAMSAR site, these activities will be closely coordinated with MINAM.</p>
<p>1.10. GIS-based information for environmental monitoring system in operation</p>	<p>1.10.1. Compile and share information related to GIS environmental monitoring with National Program Forest Conservation</p> <p>The spatial database is available together with 30 thematic maps of the Marañon Datem Province within the framework of the project. This information has been worked on based on official information, which has facilitated, among other things, the design of intervention strategies, the planning of field operations and the grouping of development clusters.</p> <p>In relation to the methodology for the measurement of below-the-soil carbon stock, the UNMSM will carry out a measurement of the biomass in the following period.</p>
<p>2.1. Climate change observatory in operation</p>	<p>2.1.1. Provide logistical support and access</p> <p>As part of the assessment for the location of the climate observatories, reconnaissance trips continued to be made in order to evaluate potential logistical support needs. The final definition of the location of the sites will take into account, among other things, meteorological criteria, accessibility, and approval of the populations to become part of this initiative.</p> <p>2.1.2. Organize community-level groups to collect information on indigenous knowledge about climate observations</p> <p>In 2018, 36 watchdog committees were identified which had been created within the framework of natural resource management plans. These committees have been created for the management and conservation of resources such as aguaje and fish. In 2019, in order to ensure the achievement of the Gender Plan, a consultancy was hired to characterize the gender profiles of the 7 villages that are part of the project, and to analyse the relationship of women with the climate in order to have a Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. This will allow the identification of gaps for later planning of capacity building in indigenous women populations so that they can play an important role in data collection.</p> <p>This activity is related to 1.6.1, as the information gathering sheets will also serve to gather information regarding changes in climate and productivity of forests and aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>A series of workshops have been scheduled for 2020 to strengthen the capacity of indigenous women.</p>
<p>2.2. Natural resources</p>	<p>2.2.1. Conduct inventory and evaluation of natural resources</p>

<p>management plans under implementation</p>	<p>At the beginning of the second half of 2019, a diagnosis of the aquaculture potential in the Manseriche Corridor was carried out. This document presents the current situation of “Sugkas” Association’s fish farming and proposes a strategy for the development of fish farming in these communities. It should be noted that the project focuses on these activities because this area has been affected by oil spills, so fisheries management through PROMAPES is not viable. Fish farming development is an alternative for maintaining traditional fish consumption as one of the main sources of protein. Four management tools for sustainable natural resource management were generated and/or updated during the reporting period. These include 3 Fisheries Management Programs (PROMAPE): Lake Rimachi, Loboyacu lakes, and Huitoyacu lakes, respectively; and 1 Management Declaration (DEMA) for the sustainable management of palm trees of the APUAPISEM association in the Chapis native community of the Awajun ethnic group. The development of these instruments involved the evaluation of the resources under management. In the case of the fishing resource, evaluations were developed in floods and droughts periods in both areas destined for management. In the case of the palm trees, a census of this resource was made in the native community of Chapis. In the first quarter of 2020, a scientific visit from the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (UNMSM) will be carried out to the project’s area, in order to prepare a research agenda. Among the prioritized topics will be the identification of potential non-timber natural resources for future bio-businesses and new exploitation areas.</p>
	<p>2.2.2. Develop management plans for natural resources</p>
	<p>As mentioned in the previous point, 03 PROMAPE were elaborated for the Rimachi, Loboyacu, and Huitoyacu lakes, for the management of fishing resources for a period of 5 years. The communities living in these areas had PROMAPEs from previous periods, but they had expired. In this sense, the elaboration of new PROMAPEs will contribute to the sustainable management of the hydro biological resources of the indigenous peoples. The PROMAPE was prepared in a participatory manner involving the associations of artisanal fishermen: 12 associations of the Kandozi ethnic group from the Rimachi sector, 3 associations of the Quechua ethnic group from the Loboyacu sector and 1 Kandozi association from the Huitoyacu sector. The process of elaborating the documents included the following actions: the constitution or renewal of management and surveillance committees, equipment provision and training of brigades in fishing evaluation, development of resource evaluations, elaboration of internal management regulations agreed upon by the actors involved, and the participatory elaboration of PROMAPE. Likewise, work has been done on the renovation of the DEMA for the sustainable management of palm trees of the APUAPISEM association in the Chapis native community (use of ungurahui and aguaje). The elaboration of DEMA included the census of palm trees, the development of training and equipment of organized groups for the sustainable use of the resource, and the elaboration/updating of the management plan. Support for the formalization of indigenous groups for the use of natural resources will continue. Likewise, we will continue to strengthen the capacities of the associations for the management and sustainability of these resources.</p>
	<p>2.2.3. Management plan approval process</p>
	<p>The PROMAPE of the Loboyacu lakes was approved by the three artisanal fishing associations (CHALLWA ANKA, ALLYKUYRANA and YACURUNAS) during their assembly in the second half of 2019. The Lake Rimachi PROMAPE was approved by the associations during an assembly on December 5, 2019 in the Musa Karusha native community. Representatives of the 12 artisanal fishing associations participated in the event: TXANXA, AANSHA, SHARARA, WIKU, KUYANCHI, TSUNGUI, SANGUIRMA, TIYUYO, SHANITA, KANUPSHI, KHUSURO and KATINBASHI. A detailed description of PROMAPE was given to the authorities and attendees at the meetings. After the presentation, the attendees discussed and reached an agreement on its approval. The Huitoyacu Lakes PROMAPE will be approved by the association in the first quarter of the following reporting period. DEMA was presented to the Regional Management of Forest and Wildlife Development (GERFOR) in the second half of 2019. It is important to highlight at this point the openness and collaboration of subnational government officials, with whom there is continuous coordination.</p>
	<p>2.2.4. Implementation of management plans and management of local forests</p>
<p>The management tools developed/updated during 2019 will be implemented as soon as they are approved. Within the framework of capacity building for the implementation of DEMA for aguaje management in the Pastaza Corridor (Quechua people), the "Workshop on Socialization of Aguaje Harvesting Protocols and Induction of the Use of Equipment and Materials" was held. Twenty ASPROQUEPD partners participated in this event, as well as members of the NGO Nature and Culture International (NCI), the company AJE PER and the President of the management committee of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve⁵. During the workshop, a rapid diagnosis was carried out to gather information on harvesting techniques, verification of materials and equipment, and participatory mapping of harvesting areas. Likewise, the protocols for fruit harvesting and induction on the use of personal protection elements and tools were presented, to later develop, with the attendees, the manufacture of climbers for the harvest of the fruit of aguaje. Finally, a practice of climbing techniques for the harvest of the fruit of aguaje was carried out, where all the assistants participated (see activity 2.5.1). Also, a coordination meeting was held in the Puerto Industrial Native Community, for the implementation of new protocols for the extraction of aguaje pulp. This meeting was held between the project’s technical team and the members of the ASPROMAG association. On the other hand, training has been programmed for palm fruit producers in the development of management plans, which will contribute to the sustainability of the associations.</p>	

⁵ Natural Protected Area of direct use protected by the Peruvian state, where aguaje is used in a sustainable way.

	<p>Similarly, coordination with forestry and fisheries authorities will continue in order to facilitate the management of management plans and their implementation.</p> <p>It should be noted that conservation agreements are being signed with the members of the associations in the areas that have management plans and bio-businesses. The purpose is to prioritize the conservation of the wetlands and other primary forests of the community, contribute with actions of control and surveillance, and carry out productive activities compatible with the conservation of the forests and other ecosystems, avoiding deforestation.</p>
<p>2.3. Development and implementation of the management tools of ACAs</p>	<p>2.3.1. Feasibility study of new ACA</p>
	<p>The Terms of Reference for the development of a social and legal study related to the viability of Environmental Conservation Areas were elaborated, taking into account their structure, management challenges, the infringement of ancestral rights and territory and their sustainability. To this end, an analysis of the background related to the existing ACAs will be carried out, as well as a legal and social analysis of the conditions to ensure their sustainability and the possibility of creating an additional ACA.</p> <p>This consultancy will be developed by the NGO Law, Environment and Natural Resources (DAR) in the first quarter of 2020.</p>
	<p>2.3.2. Develop management tools</p>
	<p>At the assembly of the ACA Bajo Marañón y Pastaza (ACA BMP) management committee held in 2019 in the Campo Verde Native Community, control and surveillance actions for the wetlands were coordinated. Profonanpe provided logistical support for the development of this meeting. A document - Conservation Agreement - was shared with the authorities, which will be in turn shared with the communities involved and adjusted during 2020.</p> <p>The management committee shows interest and willingness in the conservation of natural resources. It proposes to strengthen the management committee for the coordinated development of actions and involvement of the population.</p>
	<p>2.3.3. Organize monitoring and evaluation activities</p> <p>As mentioned previously, the ACA BMP has an active management committee. Technical support and advice will continue to be provided to the management committee in order to strengthen it.</p> <p>Regular monitoring and evaluation activities will also be jointly scheduled.</p>
<p>2.4. Periodic updates of the monitoring management plans of ACAs</p>	<p>2.4.1. Design methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of specific conservation issues</p>
	<p>As mentioned in the two previous points, the ACA BMP has a management and monitoring committee for the 12 communities. In the assembly held, a document of conservation agreement was shared with the authorities involved in order to protect the wetlands, document which will be reviewed with the communities. Support will be provided for the participatory design of a culturally appropriate methodology for monitoring the area.</p>
	<p>2.4.2. Produce periodic reports on carbon storage conservation</p> <p>The National Program for Forest Conservation and Climate Change (PNCBCC) will be asked to provide an update on carbon stocks by the end of 2019 .</p>
<p>2.5. Associations in operation</p>	<p>2.5.1. Training programme on bio-business management</p>
	<p>Workshops were held for capacity building and management of bio-businesses. These are mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two theoretical and practical trainings were given on the establishment and management of native cocoa nurseries under agroforestry systems, through the methodology of the Farmer Field School (FFS). They also included cocoa tree pruning techniques, for which pruning kits were delivered to the 12 members of the association "Los Sugkas" in the Nuevo Progreso Native Community. - In this context, an agreement was signed between the partners of "Los Sugkas" and Profonanpe that includes a commitment to conservation and control and monitoring to avoid deforestation. - A training on financing mechanisms for the purchase of aguaje fruit was carried out at the ASPROQUEPD association, by the AJE PER company. It was carried out in the native communities of Puerto Díaz, Caimito and Santander (20 members). Training was also given in the management of this resource and its climbing techniques as indicated in 2.2.4. - A training on sustainable fishing techniques was carried out in Lake Rimachi, with the delivery of the fisherman's kit to the beneficiaries of the Katinbaschi association in the Musa Karusha Native Community. - A training on technological innovation in the use of aguaje was carried out, for which a crushing machine of this fruit was delivered to the association APUAISEM, in the Native Community of Chapis. The purpose of this is to reduce the hours of work in the crushing of the fruit, which is the previous process for the elaboration of the aguaje oil. <p>The subproject PNIPA is being implemented to strengthen capacities in aquaculture production for the association "Los Sugkas" and the native communities of the Manseriche corridor (Sinchi Roca, Pijuayal and Nuevo Progreso).</p> <p>In the following period, the strengthening of the associations' capacities and the exchange of experiences through internships will be continued.</p>

	<p>2.5.2. Promote the formation of producers' associations supporting legal incorporation and internal organization</p> <p>The following activities were carried out in the second half of 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order that the Association of Producers of Ungurawi and Aguaje of the Indigenous Peoples of the Marañón Sector - APUAPISEM (Awajun), is duly formalized to sign the contract for the supply of Aguaje oil with the CANDELA PERU Company, advice and logistical support was provided in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. activation of the Single Taxpayer Registry (RUC) at the National Superintendence of Tax Administration in the city of Yurimaguas, b. reopening of the organization's bank account at the National Bank, Yurimaguas branch, c. Update of the National Identity Card (DNI) of the Secretary of Economy of APUAPISEM in the RENIEC branch of San Lorenzo. - For the formalization of the new Board of Directors of the Katinbashi Artisan Fishermen's Association from the native community of Musa Karuscha (Kandozi), the notary's office was supported in the elaboration of the public deed and the registration of the new board of directors in the Yurimaguas Public Records. To date, the registration is in evaluation process. - The registration of the New Boards of Directors of the Native Communities of Wee (Awajun) and Puerto Diaz (Quechuas) was formalized, in Public Records Office (SUNARP). - Information has been provided and books of minutes and register of associates have been delivered to be filled for the registration of their respective Boards of Directors, to the following associations, federations and native communities: Association of Quechua Producers of Puerto Diaz (ASPROQUEPD), Association of Producers in the Management of Aguaje (ASPROMAG) of the Native Communities of Puerto Industrial (Quechua and mestizos), Native Communities of Ugarte (Awajun), Native Communities of Sinchi Roca (Awajun), Federation Ijunbau Chapi Shiwag of the Sinchi Roca sector (Awajun) - Saramiriza, Federation FECIDIB, among others.
<p>2.6. EMP</p>	<p>2.6.1. Delimit native peoples' geographic areas</p> <p>In December 2019, a meeting was held with CORPI to learn about the experience of autonomous territorial zoning in municipal ordinances, in order to accompany the process, adapting the methodology within the framework of the national standard for ZEE (see 1.2.1).</p> <p>In addition, joint working links have been established with other indigenous organizations such as FENAP, to work together in their territories.</p>
<p>3.1. Financially sustainable bio-businesses created</p>	<p>3.1.1. Technical and financial feasibility study</p> <p>Since November, two (2) technical files are being prepared under the "file-work" modality. The works started in December are the two ice-making plants: one for the Kachispani association of the Native Community San Fernando, and one for the Katinbaschi association of the Native Community Musa Karusha. They will supply artisanal fishermen with crushed ice and facilitate the marketing of fresh Amazonian fish. Currently, ice is purchased in Yurimaguas province and then transferred to the Musa Karusha community. From there the fish, accompanied by crushed ice, is marketed in isothermal boxes; however, this increases sales prices, so it is not profitable for the association. With the implementation of the plant the cost of ice will be significantly reduced.</p> <p>The ice-making plants will benefit 3,017 people linked to the bio – fishing business.</p> <p>3.1.2. Develop business plan</p> <p>In 2019, seven (7) bio-business plans have been developed (aguaje and ungurahui (2), Amazonian fish (3) and cocoa under agro-forestry systems (2)).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aguaje and ungurahui (fruit and pulp) Bio-Business Plan for the national market of the Association of Producers and Management of Aguaje (ASPROMAG) - San Lorenzo Corridor. The objective of this bio-business plan is to make an analysis and mapping of the value chain of aguaje and ungurahui in the area of intervention of the association, as well as to evaluate the economic, social, legal and environmental viability of the same. This bio-business plan is being validated by the population in February 2020. 2. Aguaje oil and ungurahui Bio-Business Plan: "Update of the Work Plan for the Bio-Business Plan to the Association of Producers of Ungurahui and Aguaje of Indigenous Peoples of the Marañon Sector - APUAPISEM". The objective of this consultancy is to update / make the bio-business plan of aguaje oil and ungurahui for the national and international market, as well as to analyze this value chain and its economic, social, legal and environmental viability. 3. Aquaculture Bio-Business Plan with native Amazonian fish for the local / regional market in the Association of Producers "Los Sugkas" - Manseriche Corridor. The objective of this consultancy is to make an analysis and mapping of the value chain of native Amazonian fish (paco, gamitana and boquichico) in the area of intervention of the association "Los Sugkas". It also seeks to evaluate the economic, social, legal and environmental viability of the bio-business of the value chain of this resource. <p>An updated version of this plan will be available in 2020 and is also being complemented by the PNIPA.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Bio-business Plan for the production and commercialization of native cocoa under agroforestry systems of the Producers' Association "Los Sugkas". This bio-business plan aims to produce, collect and commercialize dry cocoa beans from the native communities of Nuevo Progreso, Alfonso Ugarte and Chapis, mainly for the local market. This consultancy

	<p>in turn serves as the basis for the new consultancy on chocolate to be carried out in 2020.</p> <p>5. Bio-business Plan for the production and commercialization of cocoa under agroforestry systems and chocolate for the national and international market of the Achuar Shakaim Ltda. The objective of this plan is to make a proposal for the production, storage and marketing of dry cocoa beans, as well as pilot production of derivatives. This consultancy also indicates the background of the company, an overview of the current market and the operational and functional design for the organization.</p> <p>6. Bio-business Plan: "Marketing of fresh Amazonian fish "Musa Karusha" of the Katinbaschi Artisanal Fishermen's Association" (Kandozi ethnic group). This to implement a modern and competitive cooling system in the local market through the use of an ice producing machine, which facilitates its transport from the collection centres, its conditioning and reaching the point of marketing. The construction work of the ice plant began in December 2019. It is planned to finish the work in April 2020.</p> <p>7. Bio-business Plan: "Marketing of Amazon fish under the brand name "Kachispani", from the Association of Artisan Fishermen of Kachispani" - (Kandozi ethnic group). Its purpose is to commercialize fresh fish from the San Fernando Native Community, conditioned with ice to facilitate its handling and transportation from the point of collection to the point of sale. The construction of the ice plant began in December 2019. It is planned to finish the work in April 2020.</p> <p>3.1.3. Training (process, management, marketing)</p> <p>Seventy-five young Achuar from the Wijnt Native Community were trained to strengthen their math and communication skills, as well as to train young leaders to take on responsibilities in the direction and management of Achuar communities. This activity has covered an important demand in the development and capacity building of the indigenous youth of Datem del Marañón. (Same as 2.5.2).</p> <p>On the other hand, the APUAPISEM association received technical assistance for the organic re-certification of its (micro) aguaje oil processing plant. This was done in order to comply with the commercial commitments assumed this year, to give added value to their production and to obtain better economic income. In 2019, 108 kg. of certified organic aguaje oil were sold to CANDELA PERU. In addition, it has programmed the sale of 90 kg. of aguaje oil and 380 kg. unguahui oil for the first quarter of the 2020.</p> <p>In addition, training and technical assistance on issues related to fishing, cocoa and aguajales' ecosystems (where aguaje grows) were carried out in 4 associations (see 2.5.1).</p> <p>3.1.4. Start-up process</p> <p>As indicated in activity 3.1.2, in December the construction of the two ice plants in the Katinbaschi and Kachispani associations began, based on their bio-business plans.</p> <p>Likewise, the implementation of the Bio-Business Plan of the APUAPISEM association for the production and marketing of aguaje oil has begun. In this sense, the process for the renewal of organic certification for the commercialization of aguaje oil has begun, as well as the process for the election of a new board of directors for the association at the beginning of 2020. In addition, samples of guayusa have been sent to Andoas for the viability of its marketing. This plant is valuable for its economic benefits to those who produce it for use as an energy and antioxidant drink.</p>
<p>3.2. Bio-businesses using solar PV and ESS</p>	<p>3.2.1. Feasibility studies for the introduction of solar PV and ESS in bio-businesses' activities</p> <p>As indicated in 3.1.1, two feasibility studies (technical files) were prepared for the ice plants of the Katinbaschi and Kachispani associations, in order to improve the conditions for the marketing of Amazonian fish to the beneficiaries in the communities of Musa Karusha and San Fernando, as well as other communities in the area of influence.</p>
<p>3.3. Bio-business initiatives using innovations in production methods and tools</p>	<p>3.3.1. Feasibility studies for the introduction of innovations in methods and tools</p> <p>One of the main innovations in bio-business this year was the delivery and installation of a crushing machine for the improvement of the production process of aguaje oil in the APUAPISEM association, in the Chapis Native Community. With this innovation, the costs in the manual crushing process are significantly reduced, improving the operational performance. In this way, the competitiveness and utility of the bio-business is improved. It is worth mentioning that the introduction of this machine has generated greater efficiency in production and has allowed the redistribution of personnel in other activities such as washing, drying and adding value to the aguaje.</p> <p>In addition, the beneficiaries were trained in the use of this machine. This is also indicated in activity 2.5.1.</p> <p>In addition, a competitive fund of US\$38,000 was obtained from PNIPA for the marketing of native fish for the Asociacion Los Sugkas. This fund was obtained from the technical assistance provided by the project, to facilitate access to the innovation fund for bioregional businesses in the State.</p> <p>On the other hand, the installation of the ice plants in the Native Communities of Musa Karusha and San Fernando will supply crushed ice to the artisan fishermen and will facilitate the commercialization of fresh Amazonian fish from the Kandozi population. These plants will have innovative technology from the use of photovoltaic energy, which will make their use more efficient. In addition, it will have support and training for its implementation by the project.</p> <p>3.3.2. Purchase and install equipment</p> <p>Purchase and installation of a crushing machine in the APUAPISEM association, as well as two ice producing machines for the Katinbachi and Kachispani associations.</p>

	<p>3.3.3. Provide training and support implementation</p> <p>The members of the APUAPISEM association were trained in the use of the installed aguaje crushing machine. In the next period the trainings for the use of the ice plants will be carried out.</p>
3.4. Commercialization strategies developed	<p>3.4.1. Develop a commercialization strategy</p> <p>Within the bio-business plans, a first approximation of the marketing strategy to be followed is contemplated. Activities linked to marketing strategies are being planned for the next period.</p>
3.5. Certification programs introduced	<p>3.5.1. Perform a certification requirements study for bio-business' products</p> <p>The process of organic re-certification (National Organic Program - NOP and United States Department of Agriculture - USDA) of the APUAPISEM association for the production of aguaje oil and unguahui was initiated. Technical assistance and accompaniment was provided during the process. The company in charge of evaluating this process and providing organic certification is the Organic Crop Improvement Association - OCIA International. This certificate is necessary to maintain the commercial link with the company CANDELA PERU, as well as to open the possibility for this organization to expand its market.</p> <p>3.5.2. Access certification services</p> <p>The APUAPISEM association is in the process of accessing the re-certification.</p> <p>3.5.3. Implement processes and procedures to meet certification requirements</p> <p>The APUAPISEM association is in the process of accessing the re-certification.</p>
3.6. International commercial links in operation	<p>3.6.1. Access fairs, meetings and markets to establish linkages with potential buyers or investors</p> <p>The commercial link between APUAPISEM and the company CANDELA PERU for the export of aguaje oil is maintained. For this purpose, the contract for the purchase of 108 kg. of aguaje oil in 2019 was closed. It is expected to increase these marketing volumes once APUAPISEM receives its organic re-certification. In addition, contact has been established for marketing aguaje fruit in areas managed in the Puerto Diaz native community, by the ASPROQUEPD association and the AJE Peru company. To this end, Profonanpe will sign a Letter of understanding for the purchase of this fruit and use it in its beverages. In 2020, it will participate in trade fairs and business conferences with national and international projection.</p> <p>3.6.2. Communicate, coordinate visits and provide support to conclude agreements</p> <p>Visits were coordinated for marketing agreements with CANDELA PERU and AJEPER companies.</p>
4.1. Design of technology enhancement for productive bio-businesses	<p>4.1.1. Conduct studies on technology enhancements on bio-business' processes</p> <p>Purchase of an aguaje and unguahui crushing machine for the APUAPISEM association.</p>
4.2. Hydrological modelling	<p>4.2.1. Conduct studies to produce meteorological and hydrological models for the province</p> <p>Contact with SENAMHI will be reestablished to continue with the proposed Monitoring System at their weather stations.</p>
4.4. Anthropological, economic and management resource observations systemized	<p>4.4.1. Conduct studies to analyse changes in communities due to project activities</p> <p>As part of the analysis of changes and impacts in communities from the project intervention, the process of training the "Guide to Social and Gender Safeguards" to the project implementing team was designed and carried out.</p> <p>For the proper implementation of the project and in order to be more closely with the communities and beneficiaries of the project, the offices were implemented in the cities of Yurimaguas, San Lorenzo and Saramirza.</p> <p>In December, the GCF carried out a monitoring visit to the project, with the aim of observing the progress of the project and verifying in situ the proper application of social and environmental safeguards. For this purpose, the specialists Kayla Keenan - Monitoring specialist and Leonar Patt - Safeguards specialist were present. At the end of the visit, a working meeting was held with the technical team of Profonanpe, in which feedback was given on the application of safeguards. It was decided to implement a tool to evaluate the environmental and social aspects of the project. The later will be implemented by 2020.</p>

	<p>Similarly, and as already indicated in point 1.6.1, sheets were developed to collect socio-economic and demographic information on native communities, as well as on productive activities and community perceptions, with respect to forest loss and climate change.</p> <p>Likewise, the document "Methodological Design for the elaboration of the Plan of Involvement of Actors (PIA)" was developed. Its objective is to ensure the informed and effective participation of the actors involved in the project; to make a characterization of them, as well as to favour the processes of appropriation and consensus necessary for the objectives of the project. This instrument has been designed following the Policies for Indigenous Peoples and Environmental and Social Safeguards of the GCF.</p> <p>Finally, the Gender Action Plan - Roadmap was developed to favour the equal participation of women and develop their capacities to face the effects of climate change and take advantage of the benefits of actions to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>4.5. Project description and lessons learned prepared</p>	<p>4.5.1. Conduct studies to compile project activities and extract lessons</p>
	<p>This activity did not take place in 2019. The Project Monitoring and Evaluation System is scheduled for 2020. The progress reported corresponds to the 2018 activities.</p>
<p>4.6. Communication strategy implemented</p>	<p>4.6.1. Develop a communication strategy</p>
	<p>A first version of the Communications Plan and a basic outline of the project's website were developed, taking into account the cultural adaptation of the project to different types of audiences.</p> <p>In the next reporting period, a Communication Strategy for the project will be developed based on the Communication Plan and information gathered in the field with key actors. It will be used to prepare outreach materials in the native languages of the project's indigenous communities, as well as to train indigenous authorities and the media.</p>
<p>4.9. Project reports distributed</p>	<p>4.9.1. Produce reports</p>
	<p>The Project coordinator presented the technical and financial results for 2019 to the Board of Directors. Finally, the planning of the activities to be carried out in 2020 was presented and approved by the members of the Board of Directors.</p>

2.5 REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION (include actual and expected changes)

During the reporting period, four changes occurred which are worth mentioning:

- a) **Change of local and regional authorities:** At the beginning of 2019, new elected authorities began their efforts for a period of four years. This meant the need to establish new links and seek the involvement of these authorities in the Project.
- b) **Institutional changes at Profonanpe:** A new Executive Director was appointed in May. Similarly, in October a new Project team was formed and began activities in November. This team works in the district of San Lorenzo. In addition, a project office was opened in Saramiriza. Its staff is paid by the PNIPA project.
- c) **Different views on the creation of a new ACA:** They encouraged the generation of a consultancy to obtain technical and specialized opinion about the sustainability of the existing ACAs and a proposal of alternative conservation modalities.
- d) **Restructuring of Profonanpe's Monitoring and Evaluation Department:** It has favoured the strengthening of Profonanpe which has allowed a greater link and communication with the field team, providing continuous technical support.

2.6 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

<i>Challenge encountered</i>	<i>Type⁶</i>	<i>Measures adopted</i>	<i>Impact on the project implementation⁷</i>	<i>Lessons learned and Other Remarks</i>
Delays in the implementation of the 2019 Annual Operational Plan	<i>Implementation</i>	New technical team was constituted	<i>Moderate</i>	The new project team re-established contact and institutional confidence with the different participants in the intervention area, especially with the indigenous populations, in order to fulfil the commitments made. This has been achieved through a greater presence of the team in the area of influence.

⁶ Implementation; Legal; Financial; Environmental/Social; Political; Procurement; Other; AML/CFT; Sanctions; Prohibited Practices.

⁷ Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS (max 1 page)

Regarding progress on the implementation of environmental, social and gender safeguards:

Activities implemented	Outputs	Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed	Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues
<p>Environmental safeguards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tool for social and environmental safeguards. - Two training sessions for the Project team on the Social and Environmental Safeguards Guide. - Support for the development and approval of DEMAs and PROMAPEs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of a tool for the collection of information on social, environmental and gender safeguards. • The construction company of the ice plants in the Native communities “Musa Karusha” and “San Fernando” has an environmental specialist. • One Management Declaration (DEMA) and three Fisheries Management Programs (PROMAPE) as a result of the project management in 2019. 	<p>A first version of the tool for the collection of information from the Social, Environmental and Gender Safeguards has been designed to identify and mitigate the risks and impacts from the intervention of the Project. This tool will be validated and applied in the next period.</p> <p>One of the main requirements in the construction of the two ice plants involved the participation of an environmental specialist, in order to have an adequate management of the risks in this aspect. This is important due to the fragility of the ecosystem in the Kandozi territory.</p> <p>The DEMAs and PROMAPE approved in this period minimize and mitigate environmental risks in resource management, in terms of overexploitation and natural disasters.</p>	None
<p>Social safeguards and gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the Project team in the social dimension. - Two registration campaigns for the delivery of national identification documents. - Associations formally registered in Public Records - SUNARP. - Capacity building for indigenous people. - Training Achuar youth in mathematics and communications for generational change. - A Gender Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A social specialist within the Project team. • Management of 1105 National Identity Document (DNI) for indigenous populations. • Seven associations supported for the registration with the national authority for public records, including the minutes and register of associates. • Three training sessions were held to strengthen capacities in different intervention areas of the Project. 	<p>The project team has a social scientist with extensive experience in conflict and dispute resolution in indigenous communities.</p> <p>1105 DNI were managed for the population of the districts of Andoas, Morona and Pastaza. This process is important to ensure the legal viability of the bio-businesses and the equal access to opportunities and social services of the State (health and education).</p> <p>The process of formalization and registration of associations in the Public Registry has been accompanied by the project's social specialist to facilitate the effective participation of the native communities involved.</p> <p>The three trainings to beneficiaries of the Project will contribute to the reduction of gender gaps by allowing greater participation of women in the bio-businesses.</p>	None

Roadmap document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of the Gender Action Plan-Roadmap. 	<p>They will also allow greater access to economic resources to reduce poverty levels.</p> <p>The Gender Action Plan-Roadmap document was developed to promote the equal participation of women in project activities. It will serve as an input for the elaboration of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan scheduled for the next period. These documents, in turn, seek to promote an intercultural approach to the management of the project.</p>	
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The project has a Methodological Design Document for the elaboration of the Actor Involvement Plan (PIA) as well as a Roadmap for the Gender Action Plan. These initial documents will serve as inputs for the elaboration of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as well as for the Gender and Climate Change Plan to be developed in the next period. These Plans are relevant, in turn, for the efficient management of current and future management plans at the territorial and social levels. Likewise, these documents complement the actions foreseen in the Guide for the implementation of Social Safeguards and the Gender Approach of the project.

Implementation of management plans and programmes

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	(ii) outputs during the reporting period	(iii) key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	(iv) any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention
Design of a methodology for the Actor Involvement Plan (PIA).	Methodological Design Document for the elaboration of the Actor Involvement Plan (PIA).	This document serves as input for the Actor Involvement Plan (PIA) to be developed in the next period. It will seek to make the processes and development of the Project activities more participatory.	Actor Involvement Plan (PIA).
Design of a Gender Action Plan Document-Roadmap.	Gender Action Plan Document - Roadmap	This document serves as input for the Project's Gender Action Plan, which seeks to reduce gender gaps among involved actors, and achieve equal participation of women as well as strengthen their resilience to the effects of climate change.	Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.
One (1) DEMA and three (3) PROMAPEs have been approved.	One (1) DEMA and three (3) PROMAPEs	One (1) DEMA and three (3) PROMAPEs have been approved with the technical assistance of the project. They seek to reduce the risks of resource overexploitation.	Consolidation of management plans in process.

The project did not reported grievances this year. Information below in this sub-section should be provided for all projects regardless of the Environmental & Social risk category for the project.

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period	(ii) dates and venues of engagement activities	(iii) information shared with stakeholders	(iv) outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period
Methodology for the Actor Involvement Plan (PIA).	Considering that this document will be the input for the elaboration of the Actors' Involvement Plan, it is planned to generate the participation commitments in the following period.	Plan for the Involvement of Actors (PIA) to be developed in the following period.	None

Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism

(i) description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	(ii) status of addressing issues/complaints
None	---

4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

As already mentioned, this year the project developed the document "Gender Action Plan - Roadmap", as a first step to promote the equal participation of women and develop their capacities to face the effects of climate change. This document will serve as an input for the elaboration of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan scheduled for the next period. This will include a plan of implementation of actions based on the analysis of gender gaps and their relation to the impact of climate change on the seven indigenous populations that are part of the project.

4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The project team has a social specialist who will continue to provide support to mitigate and reduce potential conflicts and disputes in the indigenous communities in the project's area of intervention.

The information gathering tool of the Social Safeguards and Gender Focus Implementation Guide (or screening) will serve to identify and mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts from the Project intervention. This will be validated and applied in the next period.

Similarly, the cards for collecting socio-economic and demographic information in native communities, designed during this period will serve to incorporate the communities' perception of forest loss and changes in climate. This information will be useful for the elaboration of the Gender and Climate Change Plan in the next period, as well as for mitigation and resilience actions against the effects of climate change on the lives of women and men involved in the project. These documents seek to promote an intercultural approach in the management of the project.

Technical support is planned for the participatory preparation, validation and presentation of Management Plans (DEMAs and PROMAPE) for natural resources. These are necessary to avoid overexploitation of the resource, guarantee its sustainable use, and contribute to the provision of ecosystem services for future generations.

Likewise, more campaigns are planned for the delivery of identity documents (DNI) in the districts of Andoas, Morona and Pastaza in the area of intervention of the Project, in the following period. This seeks to promote the right to citizenship of these populations, access to basic services such as health and education, as well as the reduction of social gaps. In addition, the identity documents will encourage associations in the communities, and their participation in bio-business.

Support is planned for the management of the registration in the Public Registry (SUNARP) of at least 10 associations, which will allow the formation of bio-businesses and management plans that guarantee their environmental and social sustainability. This process will continue to be accompanied by the Project's social specialist, to facilitate the effective participation of the native communities involved.

More capacity building interventions are planned in the different intervention areas of the Project that will contribute to the reduction and mitigation of environmental and social risks, as well as the reduction of gender gaps.

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

The sheets for collecting socioeconomic and demographic information will be useful tools in the elaboration of the Gender and Climate Change Plan, which will be carried out in the following period. Similarly, the Gender Action Plan - Roadmap document will serve as input for the Gender and Climate Change Plan. It is worth mentioning that this last document seeks to identify the differentiated effects of climate change on the lives of indigenous women and men, as well as to reassess their practices regarding natural resources and risk management in the face of climate change.

In addition, it seeks to strengthen the capacities of the Project team to manage and mitigate risks in the face of gender gaps, specifically to promote the gradual participation of women, incorporating their views and interests and ensuring the fair and equal distribution of benefits.