SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

PERU

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Peru		
Year Started	1999		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	361	13	**374**
Grant amount committed	12,529,139	535,226	**13,064,365**
Project level co-financing in cash	2,251,224	30,820	**2,282,044**
Project level co-financing in kind	7,649,260	342,119	**7,991,379**
Total co-financing *			**10,808,650**

*** Source: SGP database as of July 2022**
Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**1**	**-**	**1**	**22**	**13**	**18**	**55**
Climate Change	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**
Total Projects Completed	**1**	**-**	**4**	**22**	**13**	**18**	**58**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams. *** Red indicates that there is duplicative data across years and final results aggregation across years is treated for it (i.e. all data duplications have been removed).							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	1	-	1	22	13	18	55
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	62,774	37,976	-	38,417
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	-	1,872,760	1,872,760
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	2	-	1	12	8	2	25
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	11	4	1	16
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	1	4	4	3	7
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	87	-	2,500	102,084	32,000	238	142,262
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	-	2

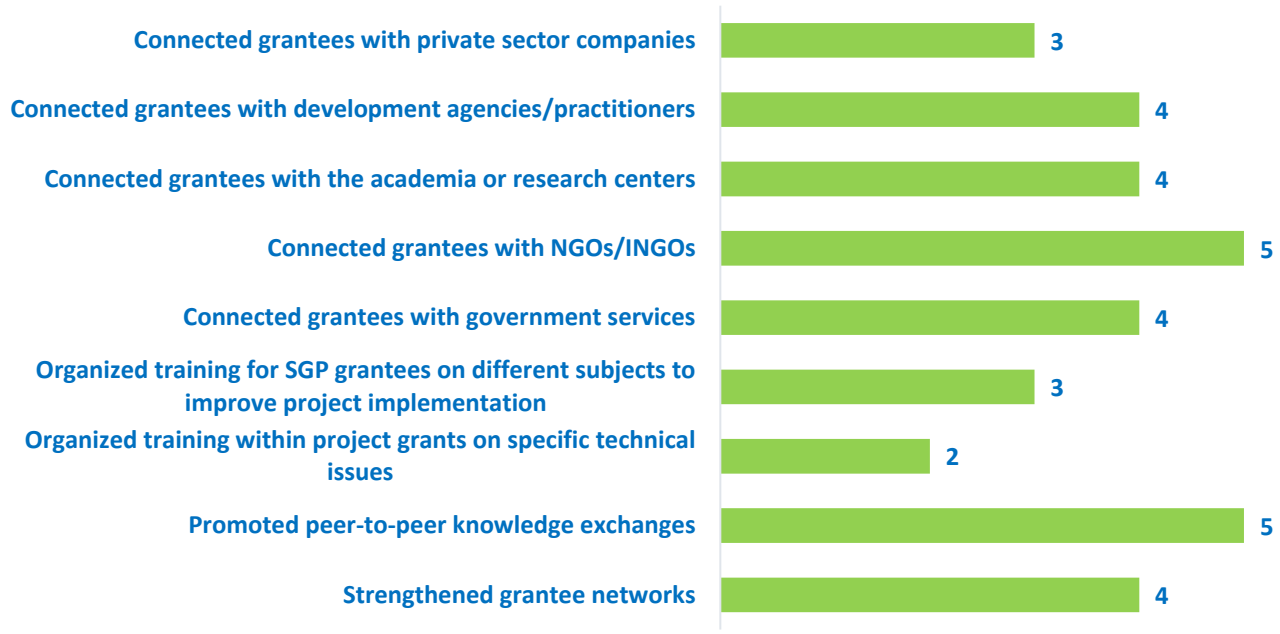
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	300	-	-	-	548
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	-	6	3	9
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	-	417	36	453
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	1	-	4	11	6	11	33
Number of completed projects led by women	1	-	2	11	5	9	28
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	1	-	2	22	11	22	58
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	4	770	40	375	88	65	1,342

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**5**
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	**1**	**-**	**4**	**22**	**5**	**9**	**41**
Number of youth organizations	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**3**
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**2**
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	**-**	**-**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**8**
Projects with policy influence	**-**	**-**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**-**	**6**
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	**1**	**-**	**4**	**28**	**13**	**22**	**68**
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	**2**	**n/a**	**4**	**12**	**6**	**4**	**28**
Community-level trainings conducted	**22**	**-**	**8**	**43**	**13**	**13**	**99**
Number of projects monitored through field visits	**-**	**17**	**40**	**40**	**13**	**9**	**119**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**3**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**27**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**7**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**7**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60**	**90**	**25**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

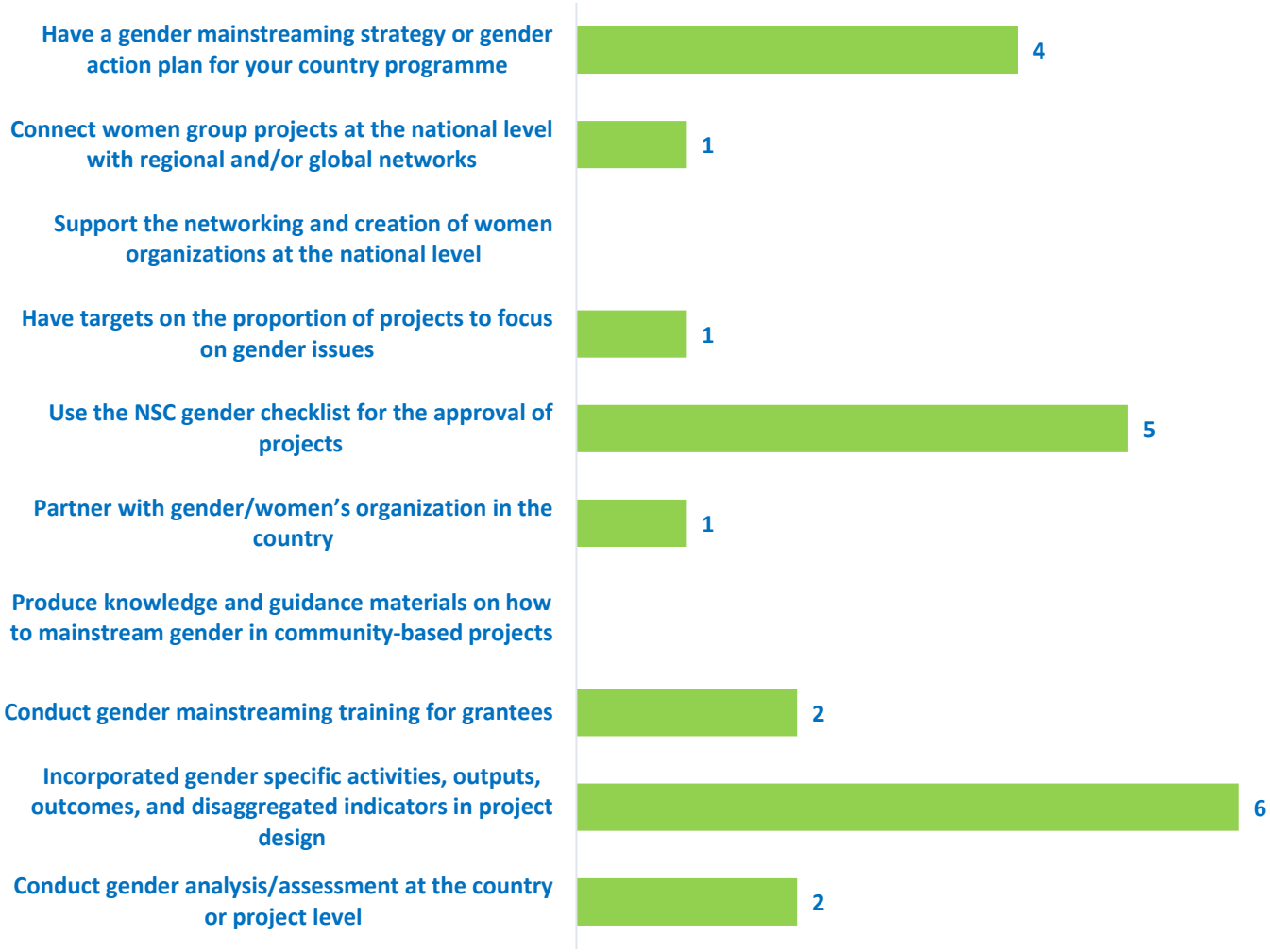
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



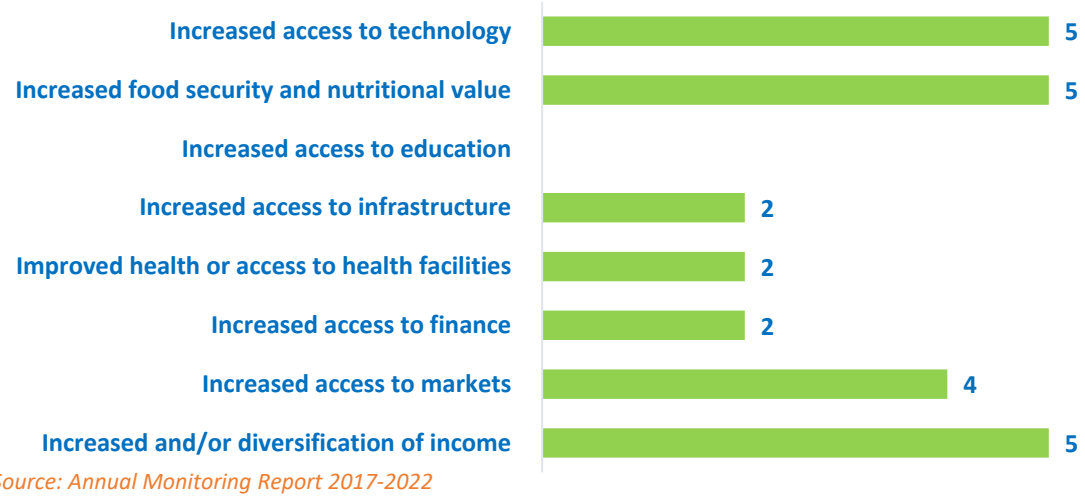
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



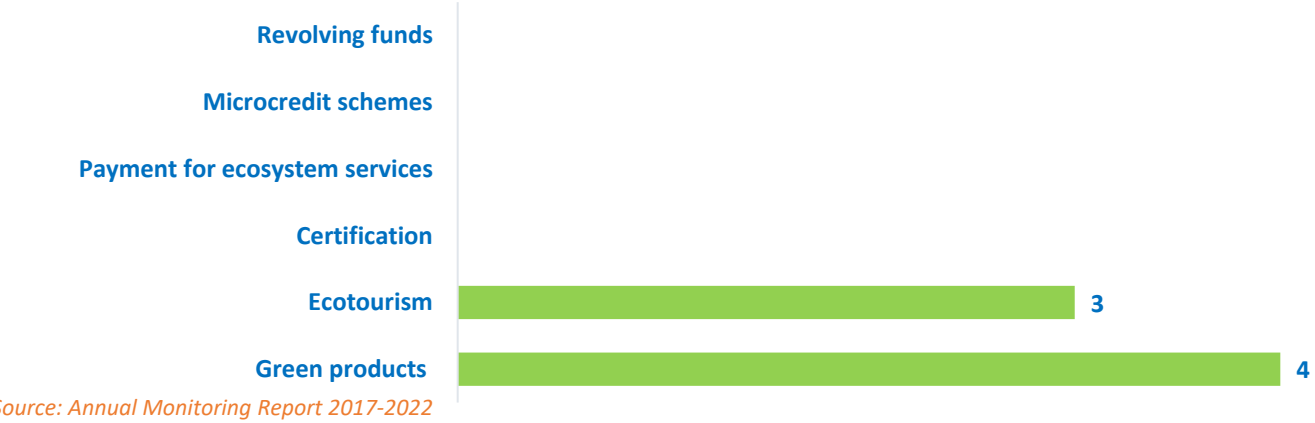
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



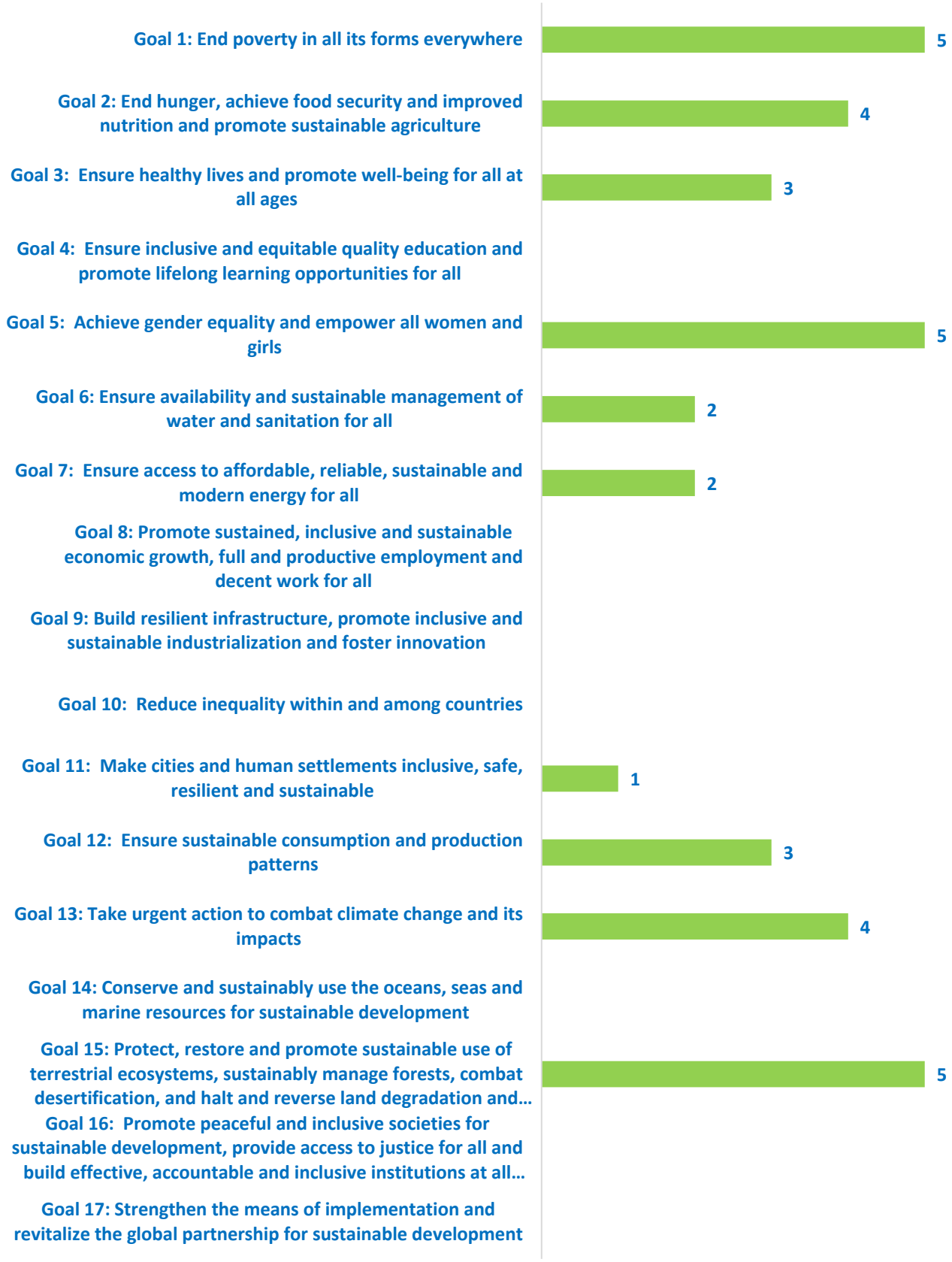
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Peru**, SGP supported project in Peru entitled 'Recovery and conservation of alpacas' germplasm to improve living conditions in *Caylloma*, Arequipa' implemented by the *Yurac Qori* special services cooperative has produced a series of "land plans" with adaptive practices to climate change. The SGP project supported the fertilization of 36 hectares of *Chilligua* grass (feather reed) grasslands, including the construction of 10 km of channels to manage water resource and expand the high-altitude network of *bofedales* (Andean wetlands). As part of the SGP project intervention, 51 hectares of *bofedale* grasslands were restored using a fencing technique, resulting in an increase in the number of birds, reptiles and amphibians observed in the area. A further 18 hectares were replanted with *Chilligua* grass and forage oats for feeding camelids, increasing the productivity of the pastures by 11,880 kg per year. Over the course of the SGP project, the fertility rates of alpacas increased from 64% to 72%; and the mortality rate in offspring was reduced from 19% to 10% -- leading the total population of alpacas and camelids in the area to increase from 7,080 to 10,793. Since approximately 99% of the 50 families in the area consume alpaca meat, the project contributed to improved diet and food security. (***Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

Climate Change

In **Peru**, the indigenous peoples living in the mountains of Ocuviri district in Puno face harsh conditions at 4000 meters above sea level with temperatures dropping to -10 degrees Celsius. While trying to preserve the unique landscape surrounding Chullpia lagoon, the communities rely on alpaca farming and fishing for their livelihood and are among 2 million Peruvians in rural areas without access to electricity.

Asociación Pesquera Real Chullpia with support from SGP worked with 30 small producers to develop an innovative solution - a floating device equipped with 34 solar panels that generates energy for the electric water pump to ensure irrigation of surrounding 30 hectares of pastures from 11 reservoirs, which led to the improvement of nutrition and productivity of alpacas and other animals during dry season. This innovative use of technology based on ancestral knowledge for natural resource management improved productivity of alpacas. In addition, the community members received training in animal husbandry and other agriculture techniques that combines modern technology and traditional knowledge. As a result, this combination of training and energy access allowed the families to improve their livelihoods and gain access to essential services by adopting low carbon energy sources. Building on this success, the community members are now pursuing other productive energy uses including trout cultivation and electric sharing. Ancestral knowledge combined with modern technological innovation has proven to be a winning strategy to increase community resilience and reduce poverty. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

South-South Exchange

A noteworthy **Global level result** includes, a strategic grant was provided to *Associación Andes* in **Peru**, working with the *International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)*, to consolidate the *International Network of Mountain Indigenous Peoples' (INMIP)* and global South-South exchange platform. The collaboration hosted the fourth INMIP Horizontal Learning Exchange in the Potato Park, near Cusco in Peru, April 2017, on the theme of '*Resilient Biocultural Landscapes'*. The learning exchange brought together over 100 participants: 2 indigenous people from 11 countries each, 1 facilitator/translator from each country, and 14 representatives from the state of Apurimac in the Peruvian Andes. Following the South-South exchange, an INMIP Secretariat has been established at the Potato Park, and a new INMIP website launched for network members to share mountain-related articles and links. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.