SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

PERU

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	**Peru**		
Year Started	1999		
	GEF	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	361	13	**374**
Grant amount committed	12,559,489	535,226	**13,094,715**
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 2023**
Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + non-GEF grant amount committed

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2023
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 (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 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.								
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	-	3	5
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	62,774	37,976	-	33,440	71,857
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	-	1,872,760	2,059,614	3,932,374
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	2	-	1	12	8	2	7	32
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	11	4	1	7	23
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	1	4	4	3	9	16
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	87	-	2,500	102,084	32,000	238	2,059,614	2,201,876
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)	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	2
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

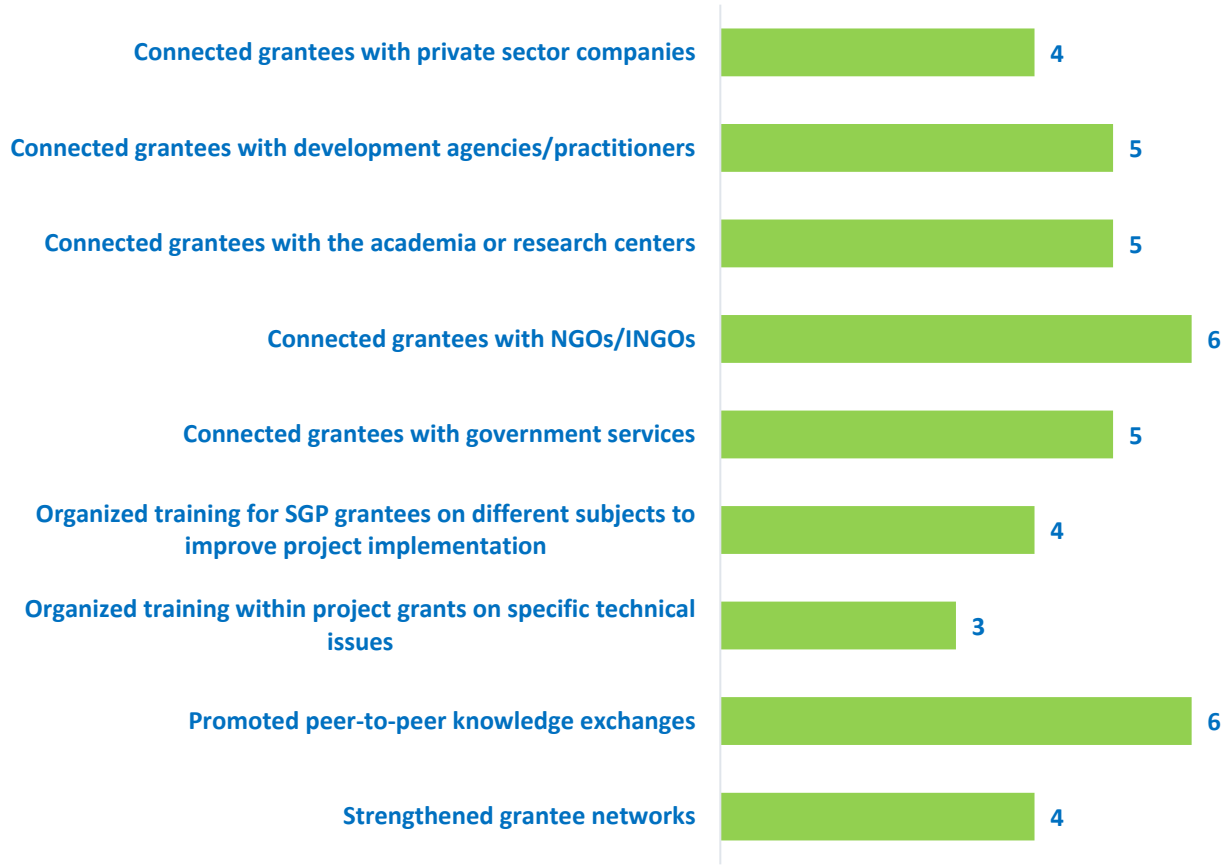
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication								
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (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	Yes	7
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	18	1,360
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	4	22	5	9	-	41
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	4
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	2
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	9
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	-	4	12	6	4	9	37
Community-level trainings conducted	22	-	8	43	13	13	9	108
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	17	40	40	13	9	28	147
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	7	3	4	6	4	4	31
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	6	7	8	7	8	9	7

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 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

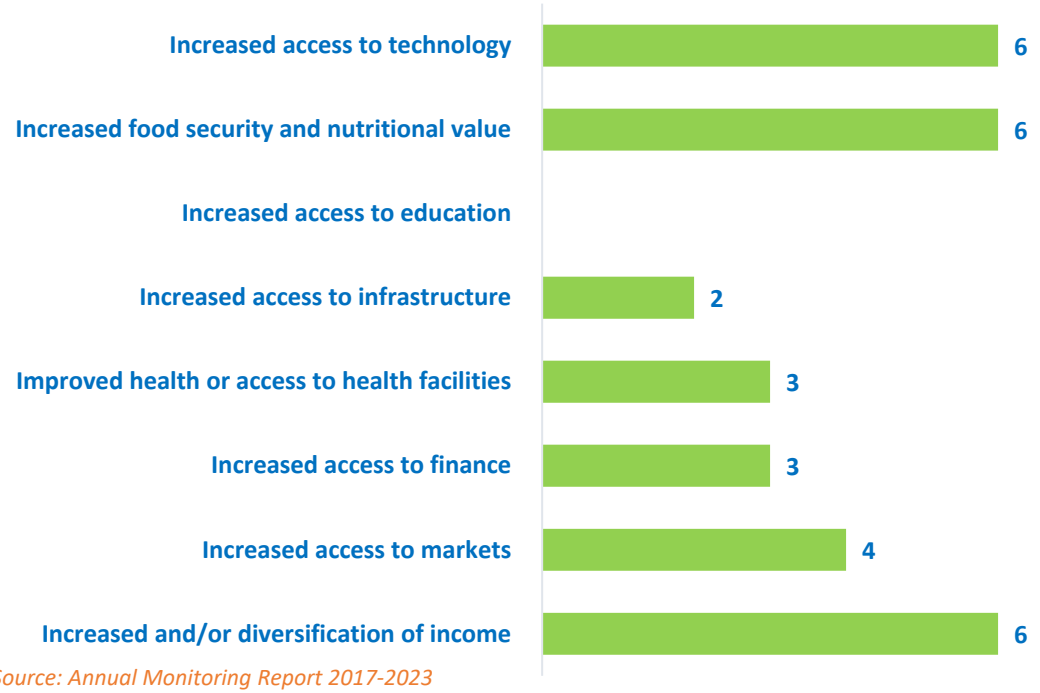


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

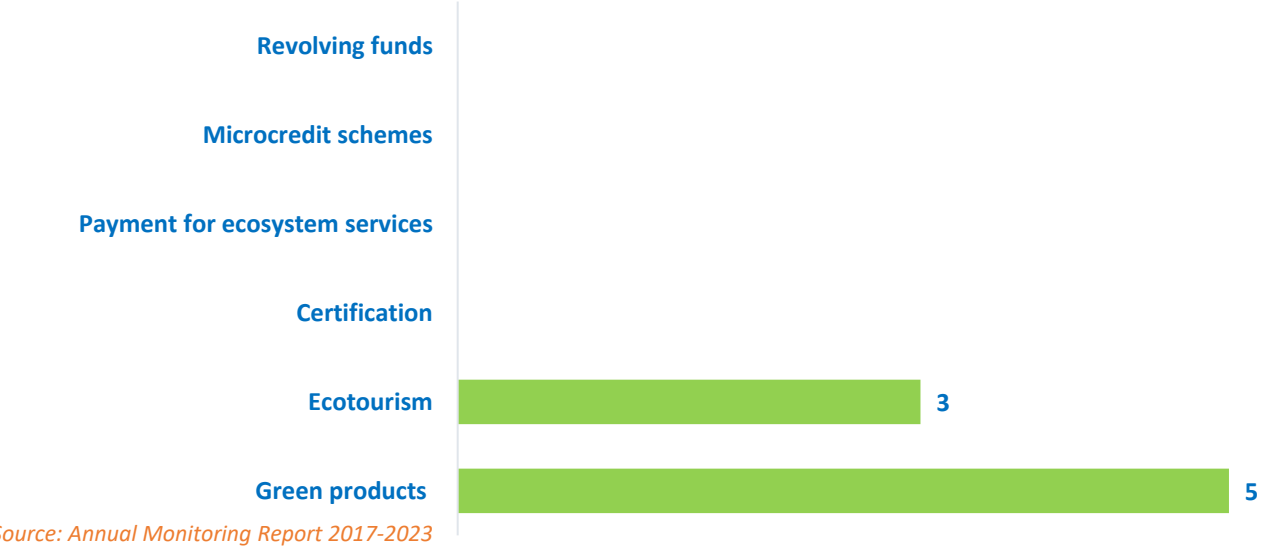
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



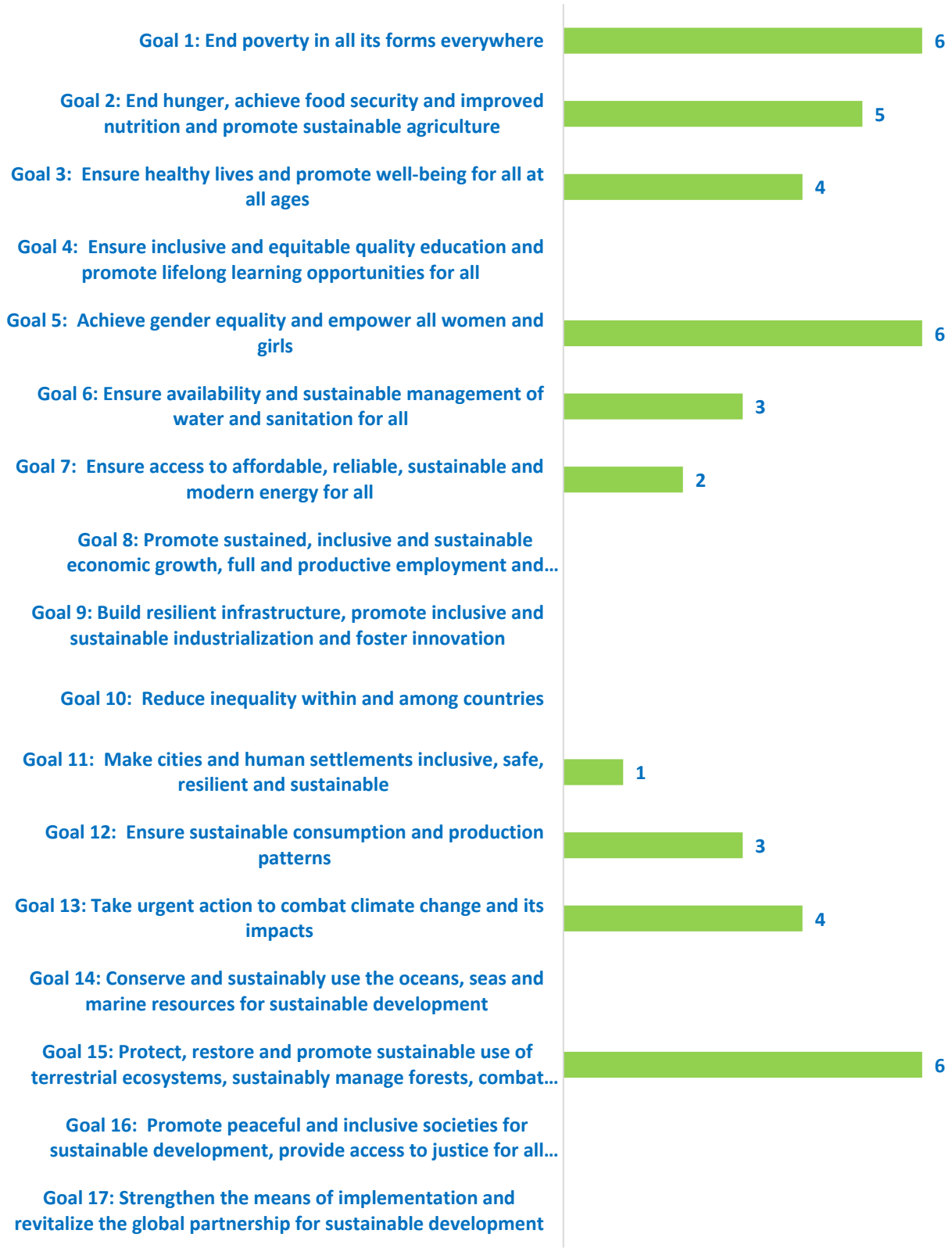
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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)***

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

National Development Plan. The National Development Plan of Peru for 2011 – 2021[1] sets the country's development objectives focusing on guaranteeing universal human rights, reducing poverty and inequality, and promoting human development and gender equality. The plan defines six broad strategies on (1) universal human rights, (2) access to basic services, (3) improved governance and government reform, (4) economic growth and competitiveness, (5) regional development and infrastructure, and (6) natural resources and environment. The SGP is consistent with the principles and strategies of the plan, and contributes to its objectives related to (i) human development and poverty reduction (strategy 1, objective 4), (ii) food security (strategy 2, objective 3), (iii) economic insertion of low-income groups (strategy 2, objective 7), (iv) economic diversification and competitiveness (strategy 4, objective 2), (v) conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources (strategy 6, objective 1), and, (vi) climate change adaptation of production systems (strategy 6, objective 4).

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Peru's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)[2] defines a vision and objectives for biodiversity conservation and management that are in line with the national development plan for 2011 - 2021. The strategy aims at ensuring that biodiversity in Peru is conserved and used in a manner that values traditional knowledge, contributes to meeting the needs from present and future generations, and upholds the values of sustainability, inclusion, and equity. The country has also adopted an action plan for the implementation of the biodiversity strategy during the period 2014 – 2018. The strategy defined six objectives to guide biodiversity management in Peru: (1) improve the status of biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services, (2) increase the contribution of biodiversity to national development, improving the country's competitiveness and the equitable sharing of benefits, (3) reduce the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity and ecosystem processes, (4) develop the national capacities for biodiversity management at different government levels, (5) improve the knowledge and technologies available for biodiversity management, including the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples, and (6) enhance cooperation and participation from all sector towards biodiversity conservation. The SGP is in line with NBSAP and will contribute to various objectives and targets of the strategy, principally to targets 10 to 12 on improving, maintaining, and protecting the knowledge on technologies and practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples. The programme will also contribute to target 4 on increasing the contribution of biodiversity to national development, including through the promotion of enterprises based on the sustainable use of biodiversity; and to target 13 on strengthening biodiversity governance through participatory processes that include local governments and communities.

National Climate Change Strategy. The National Climate Change Strategy of 2015 updates the policy initially adopted in 2003. The updated policy sets objectives on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The actions on climate change adaptation proposed by the strategy prioritize the generation of knowledge and the development of capacities required to understand and address climate-related risks. The proposed climate change mitigation actions seek to improve the coordination, incentives, and planning of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon sequestration.[3] The SGP will contribute to the strategy's actions on promoting the use of traditional knowledge and practices to adapt to climate change and increase food security. The programme will also contribute to climate change mitigation actions aimed at improving the management of forests and natural resources by engaging with local communities and indigenous groups. Peru's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted to UNFCCC on December 2020, sets a target to limit annual greenhouse gas emissions to 208.8 million tonnes of CO_2 by 2030. The NDC also sets objectives for climate change adaptation action in seven prioritized sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, tourism, transportation, and water).[4] The SGP will contribute to actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture, forestry and water sectors, especially by improving frameworks for community-based natural resources management that will contribute to restoring ecosystems, reducing climate change vulnerability and enhancing carbon removal by sinks. The process to update the National Climate Change Strategy was initiated in February 2021.

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[1] Government of Peru. 2011. *Plan Bicentenario. El Perú hacia el 2021.* Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico.
[2] Government of Peru. 2014. Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2021. Plan de Acción 2014 – 2018.
[3] Government of Peru. 2015. Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático 2015.
[4] Government of Peru. 2020. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) from the Republic of Peru.

National Land Degradation Strategy. The National Land Degradation Strategy of Peru sets a framework for action until 2030 that aims at preventing and reducing land degradation and the impacts of drought. The strategy defines objectives on prevention of land degradation, land restoration, carbon sequestration, and reducing the impacts from land degradation and drought on agricultural productivity and the wellbeing of individuals and communities affected by these environmental problems.[5] The SGP will contribute to the strategy´s goals on land restoration, agricultural productivity, and improved living conditions (including food security).

The SGP is also in line with and will contribute to the objectives of key national policies and plans, including the National Strategy on Food Safety 2013 - 2021[6], the Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture Sector 2012 – 2021[7], the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan[8], and the Forestry and Wildlife Law[9].

Sustainable Development Goals. The main contribution of the SGP to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Peru will be to SDG 1 (end poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), and SDG 15 (protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).

Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The SDG Peru will contribute to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Target 1 on increasing people´s awareness of the values of biodiversity; Target 4 on sustainable production and consumption; Target 5 on reducing the loss of natural habitats; Target 7 on the sustainable management of areas under agriculture and forestry; Target 13 on the conservation of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domesticated animals; Target 15 on the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the enhancement of carbon stocks; and, Target 18 on the respect to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.

United Nations strategy. During GEF-7, the SGP in Peru will be aligned to the U.N. Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Peru (2017-2021)[10], and will contribute to the framework´s objectives on improving the wellbeing, livelihoods and economic opportunities of individuals who are vulnerable or discriminated against, or who are living in poverty (UNDAF, direct impact 1). The SGP will also contribute to UNDP´s Country Programme Document (CPD) for Peru (2017 – 2021), specifically to outcome 1 on "inclusive and sustainable growth and development". The SGP is aligned with GEF´s biodiversity focal area under BD.1.1., on mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

[5] Government of Peru. 2016. Estrategia Nacional de Lucha Contra la Desertificación y la Sequía 2016 – 2030.
[6] Government of Peru. 2015. Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2013 – 2021.
[7] Government of Peru. n.d. Plan de Gestión de Riesgos y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Sector Agrario. Periodo 2012 – 2021 – PLANFRACC-A.
[8] Government of Peru. n.d. Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático.
[9] Government of Peru. 2011. Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. Ley no. 29763.
[10] United Nations. n.d. Marco de Cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo en Perú. UNDAF 2017 – 2021.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.

- 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 a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. 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 behavioural 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 behaviours 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.