



2019
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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Integrated Water Resources management of TDPS

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	4383
GEF ID	5748
Title	Integrated Water Resources Management in the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopó-Salar de Coipasa System (TDPS)
Country(ies)	Bolivia, Bolivia, Peru, Regional - LAC
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Water and Oceans
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

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Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To promote the conservation and sustainable use of water resources in the Titicaca - Desaguadero – Poopó - Salar de Coipasa (TDPS) transboundary system, through the updating the Global Binational Master Plan					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Number specific of binational commitments to address critical aspects of conservation and sustainable use of water resources and advance of IWRM in TDPS	0	n/a	> 3 commitments 1. Water quality standards harmonized 2. Agreement to reduce the polluting load of domestic and industrial sewage 3. Agreement for optimizing the TDPS monitoring system	<p>Prior to the approval of the project, both countries have developed three (3) binational commitments on several themes, related to address critical aspects of conservation and sustainable use of water resources and advance of IWRM at TDPS.</p> <p>1. At 2015, the Isla Esteves agreement was signed by both countries. It includes commitments that establish an agenda on several themes, including harmonization of water quality standards, reduction of water pollution, and monitoring system. (goo.gl/7UFSXH)</p> <p>2. On December 2015, both countries signed the agreement "Lineamientos y Acciones para la Recuperación Ambiental del Lago Titicaca y su Diversidad Biológica" (Guidelines and Actions for the Environmental Recovery of Titicaca Lake and its Biological Diversity). This document includes a strategic binational approach to recover the integrity of Titicaca Lake by 2025. This includes a group of commitments in several themes, including 1) reduction of pressures, 2) Enhancement of ecosystem resilience, 3) Improvement of public</p>	<p>Given that this is an end of project target, the project has not made concrete progress. While the project has not been involved directly in the definition of concrete plans for these commitments, the development of specific studies and the SAP will incorporate these aspects.</p> <p>In addition, two binational commitments associated with the project have been developed in the current PIR period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recently signed “Declaration of Ilo” has included the update of the Strategic Action Plan (“Plan Director”) – a key objective of the project – as an urgent element for the integrated water management of the TDPS system. As a result, one of the project’s main outputs has become a key commitment for both countries. See Annex 1 – Ilo Declaration The project has supported the development of a new commitment document - the “Binational Plan for the Conservation of the Giant Frog of the Titicaca and the Zambullidor” - through financial assistance of meetings. It’s worth mentioning that some of the actions included in this commitment are part of project activities such as the development of specific biological studies for this species. For further details see attached Annex 2. <p>Finally, it is worth mentioning that while these indicators will be addressed as part of the TDA/SAP process, achieving the end-of-project targets will also require certain assumptions (i.e Expedite approval of SAP by both countries, agreement on specific issue as part of SAP, etc.) and requirements outside defined activities of the project.</p>

				<p>health, 4) Climate change adaptation, 5) Information, investigation and monitoring, 6) Sensitization, education and participation.</p> <p>Both countries are working on the mandates of Isla Esteves Agreement, this includes themes as binational water quality monitoring policy, biodiversity, and others.</p> <p>In the context of the implementation of the project, twelve (12) bi national coordination meetings have been held to determine the scope of the complementary studies for the TDA, including proposals on water quality and monitoring system.</p> <p>It is expected to have the final definition of all complementary studies by July 2018. (http://www.minam.gob.pe/puno/wp-content/uploads/sites/55/2016/02/Documento-Lineamientos-y-Acciones.pdf)</p> <p>The project has facilitated operational matters to conduce these 12 meetings in the binational group framework.</p>	
Number of organizations for watershed management/ councils for basin water resources	1	n/a	>3	<p>There are two (2) organisations for watershed management established at the TDPS System:</p> <p>The baseline identifies one (1) of these organisations: Plataforma Interinstitucional de la Cuenca Katari.</p> <p>After the baseline, Bolivia created one (1) additional organisation for watershed management: Plataforma Interinstitucional de la Cuenca Poopó.</p>	<p>The three (3) watershed management organizations identified in previous PIR are still in similar conditions (Plataforma Interinstitucional de la Cuenca Katari (Bol), Plataforma Interinstitucional de la Cuenca Poopó (Bol) full established, and Basin Council for the Titicaca Lake (Pe) in development. Given that this is an end of project target, the project has not made specific progress towards this targets, however certain activities that are currently under development for the project, such as the IWRM course, will strengthen the members of these organizations.</p> <p>Finally, it is worth mentioning that while these indicators will be addressed as part of the TDA/SAP process, achieving the end-of-project targets will also require certain assumptions (i.e Expedite approval of SAP by both countries, agreement on specific issue as part of SAP, etc.) and requirements outside defined activities of the project, which might not be in</p>

				<p>The regional government of Puno with National Authority of Water in Peru (AAA Titicaca) are in process to create a Basin Council for the Titicaca Lake. This Council will reunite all Peruvian municipalities of TDPS System. The project team had a meeting with the authorities responsible for the implementation of the Council, on the short term we will have a technical meeting in this context.</p> <p>(http://www.ana.gob.pe/noticia/crearan-consejo-de-recursos-hidricos-del-titicaca); Annex a.</p>	place when needed and create certain gaps in the project's final evaluation.
Government investment to control and mitigate major environmental pressures in the TDPS (USD)	To be calculated at the start of the project	n/a	Increase of >50%	<p>The Binational Project Coordination Unit (BPCU) made an information requirement to the Parties, in order to update the baseline of the project.</p> <p>1) The government of Peru has initiated a process for the implementation of a "Residual Water Treatment System at Titicaca Basin". This project seeks to develop a solution for the treatment and final disposal of municipal residual waters at the Titicaca Basin municipalities of Puno.</p> <p>The Peruvian government has begun the process to implement 10 sewage treatment plants worth a total of US\$ 254.8 million in six years.</p> <p>http://www.proinversion.gob.pe/titicaca/</p> <p>http://www.proinversion.gob.pe/titicaca/docs/Declaratoria-Interes-IPC-TITICACA.pdf</p>	<p>As an end of the project target, the baseline calculation will be carried out during the TDA/SAP process, particularly since this increase in investment will be defined along the SAP process. However, in line with the previous PIR and with the co-financing commitments made for this project, Peru has recently launched a wastewater management investment for \$254.8 Million as well as having \$ 7.5 Million for waste management in the area of influence of the project.</p> <p>See https://www.gob.pe/institucion/vivienda/noticias/27945-se-adjudico-planta-de-tratamiento-para-descontaminar-lago-titicaca.</p> <p>Similarly Bolivia is currently developing technical studies for the construction of municipal wastewater plants and solid waste in Bolivia. In 2019, investments in water wastewater treatment and solid waste management will be deployed in the Katari watershed, Copacabana and Tiahuanacu for an amount of approximately 15 Million dollars.</p> <p>Finally, it is worth mentioning that while these indicators will be addressed as part of the TDA/SAP process, achieving the end-of-project targets will also require certain assumptions (i.e Expedite approval of SAP by both countries, agreement on specific issue as part of SAP, etc.) and requirements outside defined activities of the project.</p>

			<p>This initiative of the country is not a direct consequence of the project; however the project took account of this progress, and had a meeting with the responsible staff of this Project to assure their participation at the preparation of the SAP.</p> <p>2) In October 2016, the government of Bolivia and the Interamerican Development Bank approved the Titicaca Lake Sanitation Program, that will invest US\$ 85.73 million to contribute to the decontamination of Katari river, and Titicaca Minor Lake through the implementation of a resilient integral management model, increase in sanitation coverage and integral solid wastes management.</p> <p>Several projects are being developed at pre investment, and investment phases, but the country did not update new information about these processes.</p> <p>Under this program, Bolivia initiated the process for the improvement of the Residual Water Treatment Plant at Puchukollo (El Alto), with a budget of US\$ 35 million.</p> <p>goo.gl/3Mpth5</p> <p>The Environmental Ministry of Peru has initiated four investment projects for the integral management of municipal solid waste Landfills Projects which will be installed in four provinces</p>	
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				(Puno, Azángaro, Collao and Juliaca) of Puno, with a budget of US\$ 15 MM.	
				These initiatives are not a direct consequence of the project, however the project is taking into account these progress, for the preparation of the TDA and the SAP.	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 1					
Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the TDPS have been formulated and adopted.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Approval of TDA and SAP. The SAP is based on IWRM and watershed management	The original PDGB does not include the IWRM perspective. Both countries have adopted the concept of watershed management.	TDA formally approved by both governments.	SAP formally approved by both governments. SAP incorporates IWRM strategies for each hydrographic unit, (levels 3 and 4) in the TDPS (14 units)	The process for the development of the TDA has begun. This Outcome is off track because a combination of causes: 1) The binational articulation process has not been very fluent. The lack of involvement of high level authorities at Bolivia has directly impacted this result. 2) The lack of trust among Parties is a main threat for the implementation of the Project. Both Parties have not established yet the complementary studies to the TDA. This was supposed to happen on March 2018. This delay of 4 months lead to not implement near US\$ 600 000 this year.	In October 2018, the training course on the TDA / SAP methodology of the GEF was provided, and the workshop to start the TDA process, with the assistance of the representatives of Institutions such as the Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Relations Foreign of Bolivia, Museum of Natural History of Bolivia, Technical University of Oruro, Greater University of San Andrés, Binational Authority of the Lake Titicaca, Ministry of the Environment of Peru, Special Project Binational Lake Titicaca, National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology, National Institute of Research in Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems, Regional Production Management Puno, Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management Puno, among others. In this workshop, the Core Group TDA / SAP was formed with professionals from both countries, and a roadmap for the development of the TDA was developed. (Annex 3: Minute of agreement) The process for the formulation of the TDA is underway with the Compilation, Analysis and Systematization of relevant information (Water

			<p>3) The process of binational articulation and synergies is still at an initial level. The project has been the most important space for enhancing this process, but this has not been enough.</p> <p>Even though the difficulties stated above, the process has begun. Both countries are establishing their TDA Nucleus teams, the systematization of available information process in both countries will start on July 2018, and the processes to develop the first binational workshops for the development of the TDA will start at August 2018.</p> <p>The following activities are in process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the first meeting of the Technical Committee (February 2018) both countries started to evaluate and negotiate the content of the complementary studies for the TDA. (Annex I) <p>The complementary studies comprehend a variety of themes, such as: Hydric Balance, Climate Change, Biodiversity, Water Quality and Monitoring System.</p> <p>It is expected to have the definition of the scope and contents approved for the binational authorities of all the complementary studies by the third</p>	<p>Resources, Biodiversity, Sociocultural, Binational Global Management Plan TDPS, others) by a Consultant for the Peruvian side and soon for the Bolivian side, due to the need of a new contract. Currently, the Project Unit has culminated in the formulation of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the hiring of the consulting firm that will develop the TDA and it is expected to have the ToR agreed and approved by the Binational Technical Committee (BTC) and the Binational Steering Committee (CDB) at the end of July of this year.</p> <p>(Annex 4: Proposed TOR).</p> <p>Finally, there is a list of 22 complementary studies to the process of elaboration of Cross-Border Diagnosis Analysis (TDA), 80% with Terms of Reference and / or Work Plans agreed upon and approved, it is expected that in the month of August they can be approved by the technical delegates of both countries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling in the slope of Lake Titicaca, Peru. 2) Hydroclimatic update and hydrological modeling on the slope of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. 3) Estimation of the multisector water demand of the TDPS system. 4) Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. 5) Dynamic regionalization. Development of climate scenarios in the TDPS Water System. Statistical regionalization. 6) Preparation of a methodological guide for risk studies of aquatic and terrestrial systems in the face of the effects of climate change in the TDPS system and its validation at the pilot level in the Ramis, Desaguadero and Poopó hydrographic units 7) Inventory and characterization of sources of natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the TDPS system. 8) Systematization and analysis of water quality information in the TDPS System.
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			<p>trimester of 2018, and will be conducted during the fourth trimester of 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>(Annex 2,Annex 3)</p> <p>Both countries have reached agreements for the technical content of four (4) Biodiversity complementary studies:</p> <p>Evaluation of the state of the population and conservation of indicator species: [1] Titicaca Giant Frog: characterization of the type of underwater habitat and diagnosis of threats; Genetic evaluation, preparation of the binational conservation plan for the Giant Frog of Titicaca.</p> <p>[2] Titicaca rollandia microptera: diagnosis of rollandia microptera populations, Binational Conservation Action Plan.</p> <p>[3] Conservation Strategy for the sustainable use of the Orestias species. Finally, [4] Binational diagnostic of the Totora situation in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru.</p> <p>- Both countries have made their designations to the TDA Development Team.</p> <p>- The process for the development of the TDA/SAP course has begun. The first workshop on TDA is expected to be in August 2018. goo.gl/apCVaj</p> <p>(Annex 4)</p>	<p>9) Evaluation of water monitoring initiatives and design of a monitoring program in the TDPS system.</p> <p>10) Evaluation of the conservation status and proposal of Strategy and Binational Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of the species of the genus Orestias spp in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes.</p> <p>11) Hydroacoustic monitoring and evaluation of the giant frog (<i>Telmatobius culeus</i>) in Lake Titicaca.</p> <p>12) Characterization of underwater habitats, diagnosis of threats and assessment of the population status of the giant frog of the Titicaca through the technique of transects with snorkel, in shallow areas of Lake Titicaca.</p> <p>13) Genetic evaluation of populations of the genus <i>Telmatobius</i> in Lake Titicaca and adjacent bodies of water and preparation of a guide and field protocol for the identification and management of the giant frog of the Titicaca.</p> <p>14) Proposal of actions for the conservation of indicator species: the Titicaca (<i>Rollandia microptera</i>) diver in the TDPS system, which includes Lake Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru.</p> <p>15) Binational diagnosis of the state of the totora reeds <i>Schoenoplectus totora</i> in the Titicaca, Poopó and Uru Uru lakes.</p> <p>16) Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Titicaca.</p> <p>17) Analysis of the situation of aquaculture in Lake Titicaca.</p> <p>18) Analysis of the fisheries situation in Lake Poopó</p> <p>19) Preparation of a Binational Management Strategy proposal for fisheries in Lake Titicaca.</p> <p>20) Preparation of Fisheries Management Strategy proposal in Lake Poopo</p> <p>21) Availability of groundwater in the TDPS system.</p>
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				The process for the definition of complementary studies is enhancing the binational coordination processes.	22) Comprehensive Analysis of Supply and Water Demand in the Lake Titicaca basin (Incorporates the results of studies 1, 2 and 3). The detail is seen in the Annex 5.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			
Outcome 2					
Improved institutional capacity to implement IWRM in the TDPS system in both countries.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of officials of national, regional, and local governments trained on IWRM (people/hydrographic unit of levels 3 and 4)	0	>10 staff/hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4	> 25 officials / hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4	<p>The following results are in process of being achieved:</p> <p>- The project has begun a process for the design of one integrated water resources management course for 350 public officials, with focus on gender and interculturality.</p> <p>It is expected that this course will be designed on November 2018.</p> <p>It is expected that the course will be carried out by December 2018, this includes the capacity building of 42 training leaders who will spread the contents of the courses at the 14 hydrological units of the TDPS.</p>	<p>Due to delays in the agreement of ToRs and hiring process, the design of the Integrated Water Resource Management courses for national, regional and local government officials begun in March of 2019 through the consulting firm "Practical Action"</p> <p>After an initial binational workshop and technical review of Peru's and Bolivia's specialists, the thematic content and structure of both courses has been defined, including a course for trainers in IWRM. Course for trainers is to be delivered in third trimester of 2019, and courses to national, regional and local government officials are expected to begin in late 2019. Project expects to train 280 authorities at a local, regional and national levels.</p> <p>For further details see Annex 6: ToRs and Course Structures</p>

<p>Number of social and productive organizations trained in IWRM (people / hydrographic unit of levels 3 and 4)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>> 20 persons/ hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4</p>	<p>> 50 persons/ hydrographic unit, levels 3 and 4</p>	<p>The following results are in process of being achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project has begun a process for the design of one integrated water resources management course for 700 representatives of social and productive organisations, with focus on gender and interculturality. <p>It is expected that this course will be designed on November 2018.</p> <p>It is expected that the course will be carried out by December 2018, this includes the capacity building of 42 training leaders (the same ones on Outcome #2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On June 2018, an exchange of experiences and learnings with the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR) with representatives of these institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign Affairs Ministry of Peru. - Foreign Affairs Ministry of Bolivia. - Ministry of Environment of Peru. - Ministry of Environment and Water of Bolivia. - Binational Authority of Titicaca Lake. - Project BRIDGE Andes. - IUCN. 	<p>Due to delays in the agreement of ToRs and hiring process, the design of Integrated Water Resource Management courses productive organizations begun in March of 2019 through the consulting firm "Practical Action"</p> <p>After an initial binational workshop and technical review of Peru's and Bolivia's specialists, the thematic content and structure of both courses has been defined, including a course for trainers in IWRM. Course for trainers is to be delivered in third trimester of 2019, and courses to productive organizations are expected to begin in late 2019. Project expects to train 560 members of social organizations and communities</p> <p>For further details see Annex 6: ToRs and Course Structures.</p>
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			<p>This activity was organized by BRIDGE Andes and our project. Several meetings on Governance models, international water agreements analysis, water monitoring, and biodiversity were held.</p> <p>As a result, both countries agreed to establish a binational agenda to address critical aspects of the governance model of the TDPS System, with the support of our project, and the IUCN.</p> <p>(Annex b, Annex c, Annex d).</p> <p>This exchange of experiences has initiated the beginning of a binational negotiation process to enhance trust between Parties and to improve the binational governance model through the support of our Project and IUCN, through the Environmental Law Centre.</p> <p>Both Foreign Affairs Ministries are working on the beginning of this commitment, in coordination with ALT.</p>	
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>	<p>On track</p>			
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Practical learning generated in pilot experiences contribute to the development of the SAP and to decision making.</p>				

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of municipal, regional and national policies based on the outcomes of pilot projects	0	> 2	> 10	<p>This Outcome is off track for Bolivia, since the national PRODOC has not yet been approved by Planning Ministry.</p> <p>At Peru, the coordination process had important delays. For example the Ministry of Environment has appointed their representatives in June 2018, and the coordination for the development of the Work Plan is offtrack, as well as two pilot Projects of ANA, who have not developed a Work Plan neither.</p> <p>Three pilot projects are on track. Minor changes are needed to approve their Work Plans, these projects are being implemented by the National Water Authority.</p> <p>The Project had some coordination meetings with local authorities at Puno, in order to present the approach of the pilot projects, and to provide important information for local authorities for the development of public policies. On July 2018, the Project will have a technical meeting with the Regional Government of Puno to enhance the baseline and to present the pilot projects for their consideration within the local planning of policies.</p> <p>At Bolivia, the process did not start yet because the new version of the national PRODOC has not been</p>	<p>Currently no policies have been based in pilot project outcomes since most of these projects have started implementation in 2019.</p> <p>1) In Peru, the pilot project "Strengthening citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the micro-basin of the Chacas lagoon - Juliaca" 10-P-05, is being executed by the ONGD SUMA MARKA. Currently project is underway, working in the establishment a community-based organization for IWRM, as well and preparing a training program in applied IWRM for this organization, which will be delivered in third trimester of 2019. For further details see Annex 5: 2nd quarterly report.</p> <p>2) In Peru, the project "Implementation of management activities and technologies and reduction of the use of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining areas towards a more integrated basin management" 11-P-06, is being executed by the Ministry of the Environment since May 2nd, 2019. Currently, the pilot is starting its activities and preparing a diagnosis of the area of influence and mapping key actors involved in small scale and artisanal mining in the area.</p> <p>3) In Bolivia, the Permanent Observatory of Lake Titicaca, 05-B-05 is being executed by the Research Institute for Development (IRD) France, after signing the micro-capital agreement with UNDP Bolivia, since November 29, 2018. In June of this year, a hydrometeorological buoy profiler was installed between the sectors of Huatajata and Puerto Perez, Bolivia. (Annex 6: 1st quarterly report)</p> <p>The following Project Pilots have their worked plans approved and have just started implementation. They are currently in the definition of specific equipment and started the hiring process for the professionals that will be in charge of their implementation.</p>

			<p>approved by national authorities. This represents the most important risk for the Project.</p> <p>The following preliminary results have been achieved:</p> <p>- The pilot project 10-P-05 "Strengthening of citizens' capacities in integrated management of water resources through community-based environmental surveillance and monitoring of the micro-basin of Chacas – Juliaca lagoon", went through the capacity assessment developed by UNDP. The project's annual work plan is approved. It is expected to sign the micro capital contract to start the implementation at July 2018.</p> <p>(Annex 5)</p> <p>The objective of this pilot project is to: Prevent, mitigate or remedy negative environmental impacts caused by anthropogenic activities at Chacas lagoon and its area, starting from environmental monitoring as a mechanism for citizen participation with emphasis on water resources, with an special focus on gender and interculturality.</p> <p>- Four (4) pilot projects are going to be implemented by the National Water Authority:</p> <p>06-P-01, 07-P-02,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the water resource management system in the Ilave-Titicaca river basin of the Puno Region, 08-P-03. • Monitoring of the impact on water quality in areas of high pressure Piscícola using automatic stations, 09-P-04. • Phytoremediation techniques in bodies of water affected by domestic wastewater. Bahía Interior of Puno, 07-P-02 • Sediment and mercury load reduction techniques generated by mining activities in the headwaters of the Ramis river basin, 06-P-01 • Water quality monitoring system in the Suches river basin - Bolivia Part, 04-B-04. • Application of ancestral technologies for the control of sedimentation in source, San Andrés de Machaca, 01-B-01. • Revitalization of bofedales contributing to the availability of water, Municipio de Charaña, 02-B-02. • Bioremediation of the Huatajata and Cohana Bay areas of Lake Titicaca and economic revaluation of the totora, 03-B-03. <p>Finally, it is worth mentioning that there is an identified gap between the expected targets from this outcome and the specific indicators that were defined as part of the project for component such as the translation of the key findings of the pilot projects to specific public policy documents, or the need to make specific incidence for the approval of specific instruments.</p>
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				<p>08-P-03 and 09-P-04</p> <p>These projects are developing their Annual Work Plans in order to have the approval of the Directive Committee.</p> <p>The pilot project 11-P -06 will be implemented by the Peruvian Ministry of Environment. The annual work plan for this project is been developed, prior to its execution.</p> <p>The Bolivian national PRODOC, has been updated. This document needs the approval of the Viceministry of Public Investment and Foreign Finance.</p> <p>The pilot projects, need this approval for their implementation. It is expected to have this approval on July 2018.</p>	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			
Outcome 4					
Updated, accurate, and relevant information on TDPS management is available and accessible to allow implementation of the SAP with an adaptively approach, including attention to social and gender variables.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start

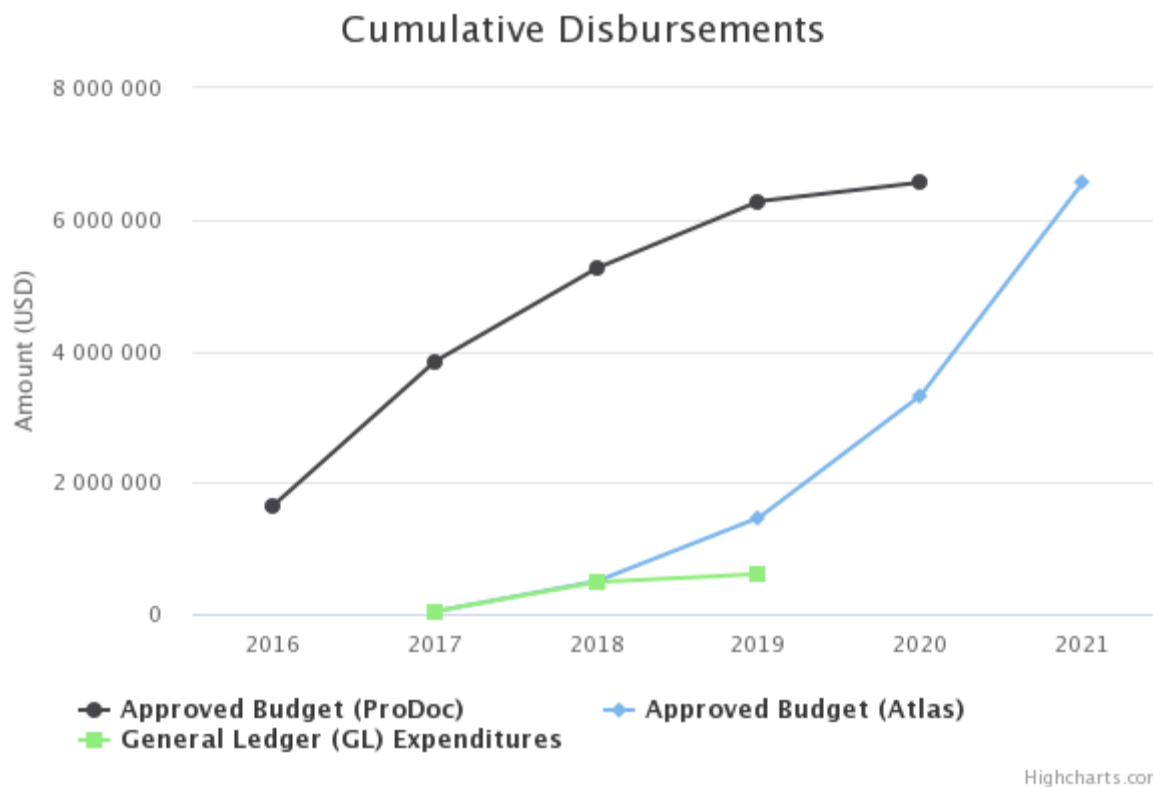
Level of satisfaction with the quality of information and accessibility for national, regional and local authorities, and social and productive organizations.	0	> 50% satisfied	> 80% satisfied.	<p>Progress made on this result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The BPCU developed a proposal for the conformation of a Binational Working Group on Monitoring (GTBM), (Annex 6). - A binational workshop on analysis and prioritization of monitoring indicators for TDPS has been planned for October 2018. 	<p>Currently no direct progress has been made on this specific indicator, including its monitoring mechanisms (Representative surveys). The project is working on defining the ToR for the development of the "Evaluation of monitoring initiatives and design of monitoring program in the TDPS system" which will be agreed by early third semester of 2019 by the CTB. This program will incorporate different elements relevant to the TDPS system such as water quality, sediment, biological indicators and others.</p> <p>In addition, its worth mentioning that the Monitoring Working Group has not made progress on this outcome, because the parties prioritize the work in other aspects such as the one associated with complementary studies or the TDA/SAP. The project will re-engage in efforts to develop this group during the third trimester of 2019.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:	Off track				
Outcome 5					
Key stakeholders know the core issues of the TDPS, become empowered and act in the context of IWRM to advance workable solutions.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Level of knowledge of public authorities and social and productive leaders about the issues in the	60%	= >70%	= >80%	<p>The project has to design and implement a binational IWRM course. This year we expect to contract the design and the capacitation of local leaders that will be the teachers at the second year.</p> <p>Progress made on this result:</p>	<p>Currently no direct progress has been made on this specific indicator, including its monitoring mechanisms (Representative surveys), given that the main outputs to deliver this capacity – the IWRM courses - are still under development and expected to be delivered later this year. In addition, this indicator is also impacted by the implementation of the educational program for the project which is expected to begin its design in third trimester of 2019 and implementation in early 2020.</p> <p>Similarly, the Project is currently developing a digital communication platform that will allow for further engagement of relevant actors of the</p>

<p>TDPS and on existing instruments for binational management of the system.</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process for the design, implementation and maintenance of a web portal, 11 blogs, and social networks accounts is on track. It is expected to be concreted by November 2018. - The Project has a preliminary facebook account, that is not yet available for the public. https://www.facebook.com/Proyecto-GIRH-TDPS-909873885837233/ - The process for the design of a Strategy for environmental education and communication, is on track. This process involves the active participation of the Project's National Direction. It is expected to have the strategy designed by November 2018. - The process of coordinating the participation of the Project on the GEF International Waters conference, to be held on November 2018 has initiated. <p>The expected result of this participation is to present the project's progress and learn about other Transboundary Water Systems management experiences. It is expected the participation of seven country officials, including the project manager.</p>	<p>TDPS with information on IRWM and the issues of the system, which will be fully deployed by late 2019. In this line, the project has a Facebook account, which is available to the public and that shares information about the TDPS system and the project activities. In addition, there are binational bulletins that are shared bimonthly with project actors (Annex 9)</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/GIRHTDPS/?eid=ARDLBmhhCoGrui-i4xf2Wh4WrJWyQ6wS52rKDu0BjzcWS6GXj8yuclW2MU0GcOlpXjl2AzDtB2JAi1Tm</p> <p>Finally, in an effort to gain more knowledge on transboundary systems, the representatives of the Ministry of Environment of Peru and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, as well as of UNDP Peru and the Binational Project Coordinator participated in the 9th International Waters Conference (IWC9) of the GEF, held in Marrakech - Morocco, between the November 3 and 9, 2018.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as:	Off track				
Outcome 6 Key stakeholders actively participate in a coordinated manner to address the core problems in the TDPS system.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of platforms with active involvement from public authorities and social and productive leaders.	2	> 4	> 8	<p>The Project is continuously working on the identification of key actors at multiple levels. We participate at most of the events related to water management, at Puno, and some at Bolivia also.</p> <p>The Project always makes the effort to articulate the work of key stakeholders at both countries through the activities of the Project.</p> <p>Progress made on this result:</p> <p>- The process for the design of a Strategy for citizen participation and key stakeholders articulation is on track. This process involves the active participation of the Project's National Direction. It is expected to have the strategy designed by November 2018.</p> <p>This strategy will include the active participation of public authorities and social and productive leaders.</p>	<p>During the period of reporting, the project has not been made specific progress in this indicator. However, some of the activities of the project such as the education program, the IWRM course, and the digital platform, will strengthen these instances.</p> <p>Having said that it is important to mention that, while the project has not directly work on this topic, both parties have developed the following platforms associated with the TDPS system with consistent involvement from relevant actors of the TDPS system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organismo de gestión de cuenca del río Katari [Bolivia] • Plataforma de la cuenca del Poopó [Bolivia] • Comisión Multisectorial para la Prevención y Recuperación Ambiental de la Cuenca del Lago Titicaca y sus Afluentes [Perú], • Consejo de recursos hídricos de la cuenca Titicaca [Perú] • Comisión Técnica Binacional del Río Suches, • Comisión Técnica Binacional Perú - Bolivia sobre el río Maure – Mauri, • Comisiones Nacionales para Asuntos de la ALT (CONALT Perú y CONALT Bolivia).

			<p>We have identified and coordinated with several key actors from public institutions, academia, private sector, and social organizations at both countries.</p> <p>We are documenting successful experiences that counted with significant participation of people. We are in contact with this initiatives and will contemplate them at the formulation of the Strategies.</p>	<p>In addition, the project has linked with IW Learn Platform during the last reporting period through the bimonthly newsletters that have been submitted and are awaiting publication. In addition, a video “The soul of the Water” was developed as part of the material to be presented at IW Conference in Marrakesh and will be submitted to the IW Learn Platform after some additional comments are incorporated.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>	<p>On track</p>			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	9.26%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	9.69%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	608,105

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	150,000
GEF Grant Amount	6,563,750
Co-financing	33,875,000

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	May 27, 2014
CEO Endorsement Date	Feb 10, 2016
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Nov 22, 2016
Date of Inception Workshop	Nov 22, 2017
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 1, 2019

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Aug 22, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 22, 2020
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)
2019-02-21
2019-04-25

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Operational	<p>As a binational project, both Peruvian and Bolivian institutions are required to provide feedback and agree on specific documents that are key requirements for the implementation of certain activities, such as the Terms of Reference for specific studies or services, or the revision of deliverables by contractors, on issues that have not been discussed in a bilateral setting before. However, the revision and consensus process has become very lengthy, taking longer than expected and creating significant delays in the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The delay on these complex revisions is aggravated by the heavy workload of some technical specialists of both delegations, as well as some level of inattention from some of the delegations to certain project activities such as meeting and established deadlines. As a result of this issue, project delivery and expenditure has been affected significantly, causing a relatively low implementation of the project activities, because we are missing starting documents to deploy most studies. In addition, the project is concerned with similar delays that might come from the revision of documents developed as part of some studies and activities, which will further delay the progress of the project and might cause contractual problems with the organizations that will be hired to develop the studies.</p> <p>As a response, during this period, the Project Management Team, and Project's National Direction have taken some steps to enhance the coordination between institutions from Peru and Bolivia including: (1) the definition of a new procedure that provides clear information on timelines, responsibilities and roles for the definition, revision and approval of ToR and deliverables from studies and project activities, (2) Identification of near border facilities that will facilitate the development of binational workshops and meetings reducing permits and costs, (3) Incorporating two additional project specialists that serve as liaison of national institutions to the project in La Paz (Bolivia) and Lima (Peru) and (4) an overall increase in the engagement with implementing agencies to address this issues.</p>
Operational	<p>Delays in definition of Bolivia's PRODOC contents were reported on previous PIR as relevant risk. During this reporting period, PRODOC for the implementation of Bolivia's pilots was signed on October 2018. However, while this has allowed the implementation of some projects, and are limiting the implementation of some of the pilots in Bolivia.</p> <p>Similarly, in the case of the complementary studies that are in development, while technical progress has been made in the definitions on the Working Plans, the institutional arrangements to implement such studies have not been defined and establish for both Perú and Bolivia, given that unlike other cases, many studies will be undertaken directly by public institutions. As a result of this issue, project delivery and expenditure has been affected, causing a relatively low implementation of the project activities.</p> <p>As a response, during this period, the CO, Project Management Team, and Project's National Direction have defined some administrative instruments to enable the financial support of these public institutions to execute the plans and develop the studies as intended. It is expected that this work will continue during this period and before third trimester of this year, we will have most arrangement in place.</p>

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>Since inception workshop was delayed – an issue mentioned in 2018 PIR – the next key milestone of the project the MTR process was also moved forward so it can be performed closer to the two year of actual implementation of the project. As a result, the MTR was planned to be performed on August 2019 (20 months after Inception workshop).</p> <p>Currently, the hiring process for the MTR evaluation has finished, and process is scheduled to begin in July 2019. Both delegations have been briefed on the relevance of this evaluation and will be engage in the process.</p>
<p>Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>Delayed start of the MTR initially planned according to the date of signature of prodoc. However, currently it is already in execution.</p>
<p>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>This is a binational project shared between Peru and Bolivia. The inception workshop for this project was carried out in November 2017 (a year after Peru signed the prodoc). Bolivia faced some issues for prodoc signature and it was finally signed in October 2018. This translated into an important delay on key project results, as well as key milestones such as the midterm review. The midterm review was expected to be finalized by November 2018, however it will be finished by the third quarter of 2019. The results of this MTR as well as its management response will be critical to assess the timeline of achievement of project's key results, mitigation actions and adaptive management will need to be clear, time bound, and fully implemented by PMU, as well as approved by the PSC. The projec end date is expected to be in October 2020, the results and recommendations of the MTR should be closely followed up during the next reporting period.</p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>As an Overall assessment, in the second year of implementation of the project, the progress has been Moderately Satisfactory. While its true that 2018 AWP was not fully met – because of some of the issues identified in the critical risks section – and that some of the overall targets that were intended to be accomplished by this milestone have not been fulfilled. We believe that the project is on track on meeting its end goal objective, particularly as many of the enabling tasks for the TDA/SAP process will be agreed and implemented during this year. Having said that, in order to be able to meet the goals set in each result, it is necessary to reinforce the active participation of the Binational Coordination Project Unit (UBCP in Spanish), the implementing partners (MINAM and ANA in Peru, MMAyA and MRE in Bolivia), and a greater commitment by the delegates to agree and approve the complementary studies, service agreements, and other required documents needed to start proper project implementation. its also important to recognize that many of the issues discussed as part of this project – and that are been agreed upon – were never discussed in a bilateral setting and have required careful consideration from both delegations and a strong facilitation by the project, given the implications of such agreements. Finally, it is also necessary to indicate that in the first trimester of 2019, there were significant changes to the UBCP including of the Binational Coordinator of the Project, a position that at the time of this report has been filled and that has affected the project management during this year.</p> <p>More details can be seen in 2018 Report (Annex 10) and 2019 Q1 Report (Annex 11)</p> <p>Specific comments by Results can be seen below:</p> <p>Result 1:</p> <p>Progress has been made in the compilation and systematization of relevant information and diagnostics linked for the process of developing TDA.</p> <p>There is a list of 22 complementary studies to the process of elaboration of Cross-Border Diagnosis Analysis (TDA), 80% with Terms of Reference and / or Work Plans are agreed upon and approved, it is expected that in the month of August they can be approved by the technical delegates of both countries.</p> <p>The Transboundary Diagnosis Analysis (TDA) will be developed by a consulting company, for which the UBCP prepared the Terms of Reference, a document that was sent to the CTB delegates for their review, which must be agreed upon and approved on July 9, in order to start with the selection and hiring process.</p> <p>Result 2:</p> <p>The GIHR courses for officials, social and productive organizations, are in development and expected to end in September. The training will be based on the minimum technical content proposed by the company "Practical Action" and</p>	

approved by the technical delegates of both countries. It should be specified that the content of the course will be based on a gender and intercultural approach.

Result 3:

Out of 11 pilot projects proposed in the PRODOC, four pilot projects are in the process of being implemented, which will generate practical lessons for the GIHR in the TDPS system.

1) Permanent Observatory of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia.

2) Water quality monitoring system in the Suches river basin.

3) Strengthening of citizen capacities in the integrated management of water resources through community environmental monitoring and monitoring in the microbasin of the Chacas lagoon - Juliaca, Peru.

4) Implementation of management activities and technologies and reduction of the use of mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining areas towards more integrated watershed management.

The National Water Authority of Peru will implement four additional (4) pilot projects, with the support of the UBCP, with their work plans agreed and approved. Currently, the project is in the process of hiring the professionals to start with the implementation, and the acquisition of assets such as hydrometeorological buoy and a Zodiac boat.

In relation to three (3) pilot projects in Bolivia, they are in the process of formulation, consensus and transfer of financial resources for their implementation, this delay is mainly due to the late approval of the PRODOC of Bolivia.

Result 4:

This result is based in the complementary study 9 (Result 1) that corresponds to the "Evaluation of water monitoring initiatives and design of monitoring program in the TDPS system. The UBCP proposed a list of specialists that would form the Technical Binational Monitoring Group of the TDPS, who will analyze and define the proposal.

In the coming months, the validation and approval workshop of the Technical Group and the design of the monitoring design should be carried out.

Result 5:

The Communication Strategies and Citizen Participation service will begin with the service in the month of July,

The design, development, online service and management of a digital communication network system is underdevelopment and will finish by the last trimester of this year.

The project has a Facebook account, which is available to the public.

The representatives of the Ministry of Environment of Peru and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, as well as the UNDP Peru and the Binational Coordinator of the Participation Project of the International Waters Conference (IWC9) of the GEF, developed in Marrakech - Morocco, between the 3 and November 9, 2018.

The Project has developed a short documentary video "TDPS: The Soul of Water", a request from the delegation of Bolivia, some complements are made, to be disseminated by social networks, among others. In addition, other

	<p>informative materials of the Project have been developed such as Informative banner, folders, files, and stickers of biodiversity of the TDPS System.</p> <p>Results 6:</p> <p>The Communication Strategies and Citizen Participation service was awarded in June to the company "DATA NOSTRUM EIR" and will start in July. This strategy will include the active participation of public authorities and social and productive leaders.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The TDPS Project in this period has provided support to move forward with the Ilo Declaration, which is key to finalizing the Strategic Ecosystem Action Plan (PAE, for its acronym in Spanish).</p> <p>It has also been defined that the main impact indicators will be addressed as part of the EA, however, the achievement of approval of the EAP during the implementation of the Project, depends on many external factors so it is desirable that, during the following steering committee meetings, commitments are made with dates that help reduce gaps at the end of the project</p> <p>With regard to investment targets to mitigate pressures in the TDPS, it is necessary to have accurate information on the current investment in such actions/interventions and to clearly identify what is the direct contribution of the Project or technical assistance it is providing to achieve the expected goals, as well as identifying what is the contribution as a co-financing of other stakeholders.</p> <p>In relation to the capacity building process for SAP preparation, the development of the TDA Course has been an important step, to standardize the roadmap in the preparation of SAP and TDA.</p> <p>However, it is necessary for the Project to ensure follow-up and update with key actors in the TDA Process, so that each effectively performs roles and responsibilities established in the planning (which includes having a detailed work plan and budget) and in the following phases of the process until the strategic analysis is reached towards the development of the final TDA. It will be important in the process to reflect on the actors, promote a broad participation of them and maintain the gender approach for the process.</p> <p>On the implementation of the Pilots, progress has been made, however, their monitoring and systematization should be strengthened.</p>	

	<p>The Project has provided technical support to prepare work plans as well as budgets, ensuring that the gender approach is also included if possible.</p> <p>However, efforts should focus on this stage in analysing the results achieved, in order to raise the progress of each pilot directly contributing to the better management of the TDPS water resource at the policy level.</p> <p>With regard to working with stakeholders, the Project should prepare a strategy that would allow not only to disseminate, but to raise awareness, and to seek the appropriation of stakeholders about the instruments and what they seek to improve the management of the water resource.</p> <p>Finally, it is key that there is the appropriateness and commitment of binational actors to reach agreements, support the implementation of pilots and see how they are elevated at the level of policies that contribute to the efficient and sustainable management of the water resource, which in addition incorporate gender and interculturality issues.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Moderately Unsatisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>During the implementation of the IWRM-TDPS project during the period of August 2018 and June 2019, actors have gained deeper knowledge on the management and implementation of transboundary projects. These processes required additional efforts to achieve the demanded consensus.</p> <p>It is important to mention that during the implementation of the project, there have been some limitations on bilateral participation. It was not as fluid as needed, due to valid concerns and interests; but that were outside the scope of the project. (This was occasionally present within the Bolivian Delegation). Also, time limitations existed, as some of the specialists could not undertake some of the project commitments. In addition, the need to discuss and make consultations within both delegations was required.</p> <p>State of Project Components:</p> <p>Component 1:</p> <p>The agreement of Terms of Reference (ToR) for complementary studies took a longer time than expected, because some studies increased their scope from</p>	

the one defined by the PRODOC. These did not consider the time and financial limitations originally established by this agreed instrument. This has caused the studies to have a significant higher budget than initially defined by the PRODOC, later requiring some restructuring. Furthermore, the lack of time availability of some of the professionals from both delegations caused a delay in the review and approval of the ToR, which caused further delay in the beginning of some of the studies.

Moreover, other delays have been associated with the complexity of the topics which have limited the availability of potential contractors and caused longer procurement times. To date, two complementary studies: the systematization of the TDA data for Peru; and the design of the IWRM course are under development.

Finally, it's worth mentioning that after the TDA Initial Workshop, the project had to reconcile the way in which the TDA will be performed: from a consultant supported process lead by the binational core group, to a process done almost entirely by a consulting firm. Hence, this issue affected the proposed schedule.

Component 2:

Regarding the implementation of the pilot Projects in Peru, the delay has stemmed from the need to establish an appropriate mechanism to monitor and evaluate these projects. This required that the implementing partners revisited the initially proposed Work Plans, particularly for two pilots in Peru. Currently, all of Peru's six pilots have an approved Work Plan and are in different levels of implementation.

In Bolivia's case, the pilots required the definition and signature of a specific PRODOC, according to the request of the Bolivian delegation. This agreed instrument was signed in October 2018. Currently, two pilot projects are under implementation; and the remaining three are waiting for administrative arrangements in order to begin implementation.

Component 3:

In relation to the definition of the monitoring framework for the TDPS system, the project has a proposal for the Monitoring Group. However, the activities of this group are associated with the definition of the complementary study of "Evaluation of Monitoring Initiatives and Design of the Monitoring Program for the TDPS System" which is still under review.

Component 4:

In relation to communication, participation and education of key actors in the TDPS system, the project expects to develop a web portal for these purposes. Thus, in order to provide long term sustainability to this aspect, it should be connected to Peru's National Environmental Information System (SINIA). In addition, the design of an Educational and Citizen Engagement Strategy, and the elaboration of an Inventory of Traditional Practices in IWRM, are in the administrative process for their implementation, which have taken longer than expected as discussed previously.

In relation to project management, there have been some issues within the project team. These derived from a different understanding of some of the roles and responsibilities within the project coordination unit. Consequently, there have been significant changes in the team composition during this reporting period including the Binational Coordinator and the Project Administrator.

Conclusions:

	<p>Of the 22 complementary studies to be developed, 2 are under development, 11 are about to begin their development, and 7 are finalizing their consensus to define final ToR. In addition, by the end of July 2019, it is expected that the TDA ToR will be agreed upon for immediate call for applications from consulting firms. Additionally, four pilots are in process of hiring professionals in charge as part of the project execution.</p> <p>Similarly, one of the binational activities (Digital Platform) is under development, and the other two (Educational Strategy and Inventory of Traditional Practices) are going through the administrative process from UNDP to start their development during the third trimester of 2019.</p> <p>In conclusion, taking into account the stage of implementation of the project, and the steps taken to address the identified problems, the project is considered to be Moderately Unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>It is important to highlight that in order to meet the project's objectives, trust must be built amongst countries and delegations. Also, make sure that the objectives of the project are embraced and internalized by relevant actors of both countries. Moreover, it is necessary for the specialists to participate, for the benefit of the TDPS System. In addition, it is necessary that the specialists involved from both countries prioritize the execution of the project as part of their activities; and that the administration of the project accelerates the recruitment processes, by selecting the most suitable consultants.</p> <p>The particularity of the discussions and the context in which they take place also requires a trusting atmosphere between both delegations. It has been built within the framework of the project discussions and has allowed for a more effective exchange in order to achieve consensus for the execution of activities. In conclusion, the project has presented certain limitations during its implementation, which are being progressively overcome.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	The TDPS project is of great importance to demonstrate the shared vision of how joint-ecosystem based management of water bodies can contribute to maintain their life supporting ecosystems goods and services, improve	

governance, and assess and manage linkages among the water systems that compose the TDPS, and other shared water systems.

The project is on its second year of implementation, and has been able to move forward the achievement of some of its main objectives, however there are still many pending tasks to be on track and achieve its main development objective which is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of water resources in the TDPS transboundary system.

For Outcome 1, the process of developing a transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) for the TDPS system is underway, a training course on the development of a TDA/SAP was carried out with participation of all levels stakeholders, the working group for the TDA/SAP development was formed and a roadmap designed with participants from both countries. Other complimentary studies (22) are defined and to be initiated in the coming months.

The project aims to improve institutional capacity to implement IWRM in the TDPS in Outcome 2. The project defined the thematic content and structure of two courses on IWRM, in which it is expected that about 280 persons, at local, national and regional governments will be trained. Even though the definition of these courses is finished, the project did not achieve to start the courses during the reporting previous as it was stated in the previous PIR.

On Component 3, the project shows an uneven progress where only 4 out of 11 pilot projects are under implementation during this reporting period. In Peru, the projects pending to start have workplans already agreed, on the Bolivia side, there are still 3 pilot projects under formulation, mainly due to the delays on Prodoc signatures. For this component, remedial actions are imperative, as mentioned in previous PIR, to ensure that pilot interventions from both countries are implemented to achieve practical learning from these experiences and include them in the SAP and decision making instances.

Progress in Components 4 and 5 show very slow progress, as they are off track on achieving expected results for the reporting period. A monitoring strategy for the TDPS system is a pending issue, TORs for the evaluation of monitoring initiatives and design of a monitoring program under definition, however the Monitoring Working Group has not been able to move forward since actions are prioritized towards the TDA/SAP development activities. The level of knowledge of stakeholders on the issues in the TDPS and on existing instruments for binational management of the system is also facing several delays given that they are dependent the IWRM courses mentioned in outcome 2. In component 6, although not from the project, platforms were created by parties both in Bolivia and Peru. The project also joined the IW Learn Platform through bimonthly newsletters.

The project has already suffered an important delay, and this has affected almost all activities to be implemented, specially the pilot projects. Since not all project outcomes are on track to reach targets by project closure, the rating for development progress is Moderately Unsatisfactory.

IMPLEMENTING PROGRESS

The project delivery is extremely low with an overall delivery rate of 9.26% due to the challenges and delays experienced in starting the development of some critical outputs such as those from the Outcome 3 (pilot interventions).

The quality of project governance has shown some better results since parties are more involved and have taken steps to enhance coordination between institutions.

On the quality of risk management, the project has managed the operational risk of reaching consensus on technical documents (TORs, studies, services),

this process has been proved to be lengthy and creating significant delays in the implementation. The team managed to implement procedure with clear information on timelines, revisions, as well as facilitation of communication between regional and local stakeholders. With regards to the organizational risk, where implementing arrangements were not met to fulfil the implementation of some of pilot projects, the team (PCU, COs, and National Directions) worked together to define ways forward and administrative instruments to be able to implement in a timely manner.

The MTR for the project is going to be ready for the next reporting period, and it is expected that the recommendations and management responses will be considered in order to move forward and achieve project objectives.

Since overall delivery rate is low and annual implementation progress for four critical components is not in compliance with the work-plan, including some outputs requiring remedial actions by starting as soon as possible their development, a Moderately Unsatisfactory rating has been provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Project should closely monitor critical risks, to avoid any more delays on project implementation and ensure proper appropriation of stakeholders.
- Carefully analyze if any other remedial actions are necessary to avoid more delays. The country office of the GEF implementing agency and the Bolivian implementing partner should meet and agree on the steps forward to ensure project activities are carried on a timely manner, and also to ensure that adaptive measures are implemented.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No
Not applicable: No
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: gender equality as significant objective
Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.
NA
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
The stakeholder engagement component of the Project will be primarily through the TDA/SAP process which will have a gender and intercultural focus. Thus, the project has not fully engaged in specific activities exclusively associated with gender equality. However, as part of the implementation of the project activities, a focus on gender has been incorporated such as the case of the Integrated Water Resources Management courses - aimed at public administration officials and social and

productive organizations - and the Educational and Citizen Participation Strategy which consider a gender focus as a key element of IWRM.

Similarly, the pilot projects have incorporated aspects around gender equality in their Work Plans. For instance the pilot project "Fortification of Citizen Capacities"; in the Chacas Lagoon promotes the leadership of women – Currently two women are community leaders in the Local Watershed Council, and the University Council, that helps in the monitoring of the Chacas Lagoon, is also lead by a women. In addition, 23 women are been trained as leaders that will train their communities in participatory water monitoring initiatives to contribute with the measurement of water quality in the Chacas Lagoon.

On the other hand, the pilot project Permanent Observatory of Lake Titicaca Minor which will measure the quality of the waters of the sector, contributes to improve the wellbeing of, among other beneficiaries, women who are in the greatest contact with water for their daily tasks, have greater access to information about the water quality in their area.

Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

Related to the impact of empowering women to enhance the project's outcomes, this impact can be seen primarily in the Pilot Project "Fortification of Citizen Capacities in the Chacas Lagoon" where women are leading the efforts to both organize their communities and train them in participatory water monitoring initiatives. These efforts are significant as they will allow the pilot project to achieve its goals, serve as a significant example of participatory monitoring in the system, and to be considered as a relevant strategy for the Action Plan for the system.

Other activities of the project, will have incorporate a gender focus through their implementation, such as the IWRM course and the educational strategy, that incorporate a gender and intercultural focus, but that will also be delivered in a way in which representation and parity are taken into account. For instance, effort will be placed in having a gender balance in the public authorities and community members that will receive the courses, as well as in the selection of the individuals who will be tasked with training them. Similarly, the educational strategy also incorporates a gender an intercultural focus that will manifest in the design of the strategies and initiatives, aiming to focus women and vulnerable groups on the TDPS system.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

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

1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
NA
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
NA
SESP: not available
Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: not available
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
NA
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No

If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
NA

J. Communicating Impact

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

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

NA

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

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

The Integrated Water Resources Management courses is one of the main educational outcomes generated by the project. The courses are under development and will be deployed in later 2019 to public officers and social organizations. In addition, Environmental Education, Communication and Citizen Participation Strategy will also develop materials and delivery mechanisms of information and educational efforts with the different actors of the TDPS System.

In addition, the digital platform, currently under development, is one of the fundamental instruments for the integration of the key actors of the IWRM TDPS Project around the construction of the ADT and the PAE, and the delivery of information of the TDPS system. This platform will include a specific website as well as other social media tools, however the project currently has an active Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/GIRHTDPS>) and twitter pages (<https://twitter.com/GIRHTDPS>), as well as submitting bimonthly briefs on specific issue of the TDPS to relevant actors.

Finally, an inventory of traditional practices in the TDPS system will also soon be developed – through a survey of good practices. The results of this process will serve as a basis for educational effort in order to protect and gain further knowledge about the ancestral practices for adequate management of water management and the rearing of small animals in the TDPS system.

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

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

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
No
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
No
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
No
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
Yes
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
No
CEO Endorsement Request: <i>not available</i>
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
<p>Project's stakeholder engagement during this PIR period has been limited, because as explained in the project document, stakeholder engagement will happen primarily during the development of the SAP process which will require an outreach effort in the 14 watershed units of the TDPS system. Currently, the projects direct stakeholder engagement – related to the actors of this questionnaire - is with the NGO Suma Marka which is implementing a pilot project for participatory water resource monitoring with local stakeholders, and with the UN Volunteer Program because the project has an active UNV assigned to the project, with the potential to incorporate more UNVs in other pilot projects.</p> <p>In relation to the internal stakeholders of the project, while both delegations and its members have been actively involved in the project and are providing important feedback and contributions to the project's activities, there have been some issues with their involvement, availability and time commitment – mentioned as Operational risks – which has caused some delays in the review and agreement on specific documents of the project. The project team has taken some steps to address</p>

this issue, however overcoming this issue also relies on increasing the level of commitment to the project of the implementing partners and achieving an internalization of the project's objective to the key actors.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.