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NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR WATER SECURITY

FY2020 ANNUAL REPORT

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LIMA, PERU

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Natural Infrastructure for Water Security Project (NIWS) was designed to support extraordinary policy, technical, and financial advances of Peruvian leaders to operationalize a new, scaled system of investment in natural infrastructure that will effectively contribute to managing Peru's water and climatic risks while reducing gender gaps. Our vision is to break through the remaining institutional, regulatory, technical, and financial bottlenecks to get natural infrastructure investments to implementation across the country; to install a critical mass of capacity in public and private institutions across the country to continue the design and management of effective, sustainable, and equitable natural infrastructure investments; to link specific natural infrastructure investments with integrated, watershed-scale management of water resources that is led and informed by men and women across Peru; and to grow the field – expanding finance available for the full cycle of natural infrastructure project development at the scale needed by bringing in new investors from the public and private sectors.

In FY2020, NIWS continued important advances towards that vision in partnership with dozens of counterparts. Through our strategic advocacy and direct engagement of national leaders, we have secured institutional commitments from leading water and environmental authorities in Peru to prioritize gender equality and natural infrastructure in water governance, and we have translated this commitment into specific regulatory changes. We have generated greater clarity and credibility for decision-makers regarding the hydrological benefits of natural infrastructure interventions, and we have innovated to develop and launch new tools that support rapid identification and quantification of natural infrastructure for water security. We have built the capacity of 12700 professionals to design, manage, and communicate natural infrastructure investments. And we have leveraged those capacities, tools, and information to work with water users and government partners to build out a portfolio of natural infrastructure investments valued at USD 63 million (M).

We have made these advances despite an environment characterized by truly extraordinary complexity and uncertainty since the beginning of the Project, which has included scandals and political instability that have ended first in the resignation of the President of the Republic, the assumption of a new President, the dissolution of Congress, special elections, and 5 cabinet changes—including several changes in the leadership of key project partners (Ministers of Environment, Agriculture, Housing, and Women; Heads of ANA, SERFOR, RCC, among others). Additionally, several changes of partners at the water company level (Presidents of SEDAPAL and SEDACUSCO), and other regional and local partners have affected the continuity of NIWS work. And of course, we are now in one of the strangest moments in modern history, with the world virtually paralyzed by an unprecedented health, economic and social crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of this writing, Peru has registered over 900,000 cases and over 34,000 deaths and is consistently among the highest case and mortality counts per capita in the world. The pandemic has severely impacted the national economy: GDP has fallen by 30.3% and private investment by 60.2%.

Employment has dropped 40.2% and national disposable income by 26.1%.¹ Even as Peru is still suffering from the direct health impacts of COVID-19, there is an urgent need for economic reactivation across the country.

In the current context, the NIWS mission is more important than ever. Investing in the sustainability of our water resources through natural infrastructure restoration and conservation is fundamental to public health and resilience to shocks like the current pandemic. These investments can also serve as an important boost to rural economies in the context of a national economic reactivation underway. Supporting and incentivizing rural areas to effectively protect natural infrastructure – rather than to turn to it as a short-term economic resource in times of great economic need – is especially urgent. This report showcases NIWS achievements and advances in FY2020, which we are building on in FY2021 to deliver such necessary investments in nature-based solutions to address water challenges in Peru.

Objective I: Enabling Environment for Improved Natural Infrastructure

In FY2020, NIWS reached over 6 million Peruvians and over a thousand decision-makers through traditional and social media, targeted events, and direct outreach, thereby focusing public and political attention on urgent needs and specific solutions that could be implemented to protect and restore natural infrastructure for water security. In November 2019, we convened leading authorities from the water, environmental, sanitation, and agricultural sectors at the National Forum on Natural Infrastructure to commit to work together to breakthrough persistent bottlenecks preventing the required action. We also convened policymakers (MINAM, MIMP, ANA, SUNASS, MINAGRI, SERFOR, MVCS) at the December 2019 launch of the gender gaps publication, at the February 2020 Working Breakfast to ratify commitments to mainstream gender in ANA and SUNASS, and throughout the year through the NIWS Technical Platform.

Over the year and with additional focus in response to the pandemic, we ramped-up our online outreach -- expanding virtual content production, revamping and expanding the NIWS webinar series, and refining our outreach strategy utilizing NIWS participant databases and public listservs. As a result, we have more than tripled our regular outreach through online platforms, up to over 1.4 million people per quarter in the second half of FY2020. Additionally, our traditional media strategy continued with important results: throughout FY2020 we prepared and disseminated 130 press releases in major media outlets such as the La República, El Comercio, El Peruano, and El Trome newspapers, and we supported deep-dive investigative journalism, like the piece published by Ojo Público on illegal peatland extraction in Carampoma. In total we reached over 6 million Peruvians multiple times through this outreach, focusing public attention on key issues such as wetland degradation, the incorporation of natural infrastructure into Reconstrucción con Cambios, and women's leadership in water management.

Policymaker engagement also benefited from the publication of five new briefs in this year, which highlighted 1) gender gaps in water and natural infrastructure management, 2) the potential of amunas

¹ Ministry of Economy and Finance (2020), Multiyear Macroeconomic Framework 2021-2024. Published in the *El Diario El Peruano* newspaper on August 26th, 2020. (Link: https://www.mef.gob.pe/pol_econ/marco_macro/MMM_2021_2024.pdf)

(pre-Incan infiltration canals) to contribute to Lima's water supply at scale, 3) impacts of infiltration trenches on water and soils, 4) hydrological impacts of land use changes in Andean watersheds, and 5) guidance on applying the IOARR mechanism to accelerate public investments in natural infrastructure.

NIWS also contributed to the development of the OECD's recommendations to Peru on water governance, both through supporting the Water Policy and Governance Dialogues organized by MINAM and through developing and sharing technical analysis of 1) critical bottlenecks and policy recommendations to improve water governance as it relates to natural infrastructure and gender equality, submitted in Q1 FY2020, and 2) the draft recommendations prepared by the OECD. The OECD report [includes a number of NIWS key messages and recommendations](#), including an emphasis on the need to conserve upper watersheds, the key opportunity for investment in amunas, and the need to operationalize MERESE implementation mechanisms.

We have continued to leverage this increased public and political awareness on the importance of natural infrastructure and gender equality to water security, combined with technical contributions and strategic advocacy, to advance and enact critical policy changes. Major policy reforms adopted in FY2020 as a result of NIWS efforts include:

- **Guidelines for the Investments in Optimization, Marginal Expansion, Rehabilitation and Repositioning (IOARR) for Ecosystems investments:** NIWS helped MINAM prepare these guidelines, which were approved by Ministerial Resolution in December 2020. They enable a faster way to carry out specific investments for the protection and restoration of natural infrastructure.
- **SUNASS MERESE Directive:** clarified and supported streamlining MERESE investments by water utilities while also requiring utilities to use a gender approach in identifying and designing their MERESE projects – representing the first SUNASS regulatory instrument to explicitly include gender approach.
- **Supreme Decree for the Defense and Protection of Wetlands:** Prepared by SPDA and validated with MINAM, this Supreme Decree, General Provisions for Multisectoral and Decentralized Management of Wetlands, was presented for approval by MINAM. The Supreme Decree would clarify legal protections and promote improved management of wetlands.
- **Legal action to address wetland degradation in Carampoma (Lima):** MINAM's Public Prosecutor's Office filed a criminal complaint with the Criminal Prosecutor of Matucana regarding the illegal peat extraction in Carampoma. The complaint was prepared with technical and legal support of the NIWS team and complements positive investments in wetland management and restoration through the public investment project funded by SEDAPAL, also developed with NIWS support.

Additionally, several new policies, plans, and regulatory reforms are in development with NIWS support, including:

- **Andenes law:** NIWS supported the preparation of a bill that declares the restoration of Andean terraces a public necessity and national interest, and establishes promotional measures to accelerate investments in this type of natural infrastructure.
- **Regulatory proposal to simplify archeological requirements for NI investments,** prepared in coordination with the Ministry of Culture to support accelerated investments
- **Gender Action Plans in SUNASS and ANA:** NIWS consolidated political commitment and carried out institutional diagnostics to inform Gender Action Plans in SUNASS and ANA, a process that will continue in FY2021.
- **National Adaptation Plan:** We have contributed legal analysis and are developing additional technical analysis to clarify and systematize needs for enabling the adaptation measures that fall under the “nature-based solutions for water” umbrella.
- **National Sanitation Plan update:** We are developing analysis to support the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation to include an investment gap for the conservation of drinking water sources for the first time.

Finally, this year NIWS worked to strengthen institutional capacity with SUNASS, ANA, and SEDAPAL, including through an exchange with SEDAPAL and Latin America’s leading water utility investing in natural infrastructure (Quito’s EPMAPS and FONAG water fund), technical support for proposals to address personnel needs and transfer funds to a third-party administrator, and coordination with SUNASS to support smooth preparation of SEDAPAL’s new Optimized Master Plan.

Objective 2: Information Management Improved for Decision-Making on Natural Infrastructure

This year, NIWS generated greater clarity and credibility for decision-makers regarding the hydrological benefits of natural infrastructure interventions, and we have innovated to develop and launch new tools that support rapid identification and quantification of natural infrastructure for water security.

This clarity and credibility begin with understanding the state of scientific knowledge for a range of natural infrastructure investments. This year NIWS advanced a series of meta-analyses and policy briefs, publishing summaries for decision-makers on the impacts of infiltration trenches, amunas, and land use change on water and soils. We also advanced a series of meta-analyses and policy briefs that will be published in FY2021, addressing the impacts of natural infrastructure on disaster risk management as well as the impacts of *anden*es and highland grassland management on water and soils. The results of these meta-analyses are contributing directly to the preparation of Research Agendas for Natural Infrastructure, both at a national scale and in NIWS priority watershed ChiRiLuMa, which we also expect to finalize and publish in FY2021.

Clarity for decision-makers also depends on their ability to apply scientific knowledge in their own landscape, appropriately identifying and prioritizing natural infrastructure investments that respond to local water risks. To address this need, in FY2020 NIWS worked with SERFOR and MINAGRI to develop HIRO (the *Herramienta de Identificación Rápida de Oportunidades*) for Disaster Risk Management, and to publish

its User Guide. We worked closely with MINAGRI to develop and apply the tool in order to identify logical investments in natural infrastructure for Reconstrucción Con Cambios portfolios. Additionally, NIWS developed the initial version of HIRO-SEH (the version of the tool for hydrological ecosystem services) working closely with the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation (MVCS) to identify and prioritize investments in natural infrastructure that support water supply, to guide the establishment of a new investment gap in the National Sanitation Plan, which could represent hundreds of millions of soles in new investment in natural infrastructure from the sanitation sector in the coming years.

Once investments are identified – either through tools like HIRO or through proposals generated by local actors – decision-makers will ideally choose among potential investments based on objective, performance-based criteria. To address this need and in response to a key gap in the field, in FY2020 NIWS developed and launched the CUBHIC series of methods, which allows for rapid quantification of benefits of natural infrastructure interventions at the site level, addressing a critical gap for project developers and evaluators in Peru. The first series of CUBHIC methods addresses the five most common natural infrastructure interventions used in Peru. We began applications of CUBHIC to the most advanced projects in our NIWS project portfolio and, through sensitivity analyses based on these early applications, we have begun to identify adjustments that would improve the usability and accuracy of the tool that will improve broader applications in FY2021.

Hydrological models play a critical role in supporting estimates of the collective impact of interventions at the watershed scale. In FY2020, CONDESAN led the set-up and runs of SWAT and KINEROS in over a dozen watersheds, generating preliminary estimates of natural infrastructure intervention benefits for decision-makers such as Reconstrucción Con Cambios. We carried out multitemporal analysis of the change in vegetative cover in five prioritized basins (Chira-Piura, ChiRiLuMa, Mayo, Tambo-Moquegua and Quilca-Chili basins) that will enrich the broad application of HIRO-SEH, CUBHIC, SWAT and KINEROS in the coming fiscal year. In FY2020, NIWS also reflected on our experience to date applying hydrological models, with emphasis in the Chancay-Lambayeque pilot study carried out in 2019, to prepare a set of lessons learned and recommendations on using hydrological models to assess natural infrastructure. These recommendations center on how to design and frame the use of the hydrological model in a way that generates the most value for decision-making, while cognizant of the inherent limitations of hydrological models. The Lessons Learned are in final review for publication in early FY2021.

Finally, monitoring the hydrological impacts of natural infrastructure interventions in the Peruvian context is the critical ingredient for generating sufficient credibility for scaling-up. This year, we continued to support existing iMHEA monitoring sites associated with our priority watersheds, and we designed new local hydrological monitoring systems to respond to local information needs. We also continued to support the facilitation of the iMHEA monitoring network, and we began working with iMHEA leaders, SUNASS, and MINAM to update and expand the monitoring protocols that guide the network's practices, with a view to also generating protocols that can be consistently applied in Peruvian public investment projects.

Objective 3: Portfolios of NI Projects Designed, Financed, and Implemented

We have leveraged greater awareness, new tools, and improved information to expand, develop and advance a portfolio of natural infrastructure investments valued at USD 63 million (M), while strengthening capacities of project developers and evaluators across the country. Working this year with a focus on priority clients of SEDAPAL, Reconstrucción Con Cambios, and the private sector, while also advancing a series of investments with the key constituency of regional governments, we have expanded our portfolio of investments under development with NIWS support from USD 40 M at the beginning of the year, representing an increase of 57% -despite impacts of the pandemic on our project development efforts. Of these, approximately \$36M in investment is in the stage of project development, and about \$27M are in the final stages of detailed work planning, certifications, and approvals.

Among this portfolio, this year we secured the mobilization of SEDAPAL's first MERESE project (\$0.9M), with the approval of the Expediente Técnico of the Carampoma project, to restore wetlands in the headwaters of Lima's Rimac river. We also advanced a portfolio of 10 additional projects under development for SEDAPAL's MERESE portfolio, representing over \$8.6 M in additional investment. While two of these projects were developed by one of the few consulting firms currently available in the market to develop natural infrastructure investment projects, the remainder are being developed by NGOs and one university, who represent significant expertise in conservation, research, and community engagement in the Lima region, but which had not previously carried the responsibility of developing a full public investment project. With this group, we have advanced new project profiles through to complete diagnostics and proposals for project interventions, while building capacities among this community of practitioners.

Likewise, our partnership with MINAGRI and Reconstrucción Con Cambios matured along the year, as our technical assistance served to train and support engineering consulting firms developing RCC Integrated Plans to incorporate natural infrastructure investments, as noted above. We expect to have profiles drafted for natural infrastructure investment by Reconstrucción con Cambios totaling over USD 15 million by the end of 2020, and that these profiles will be included in Integrated Plans presented for implementation with RCC funds, in at least 9 watersheds.

NIWS also supported a range of other public sector actors to advance key projects. With our Regional Government clients, we also recently celebrated the mobilization of a \$5.3M investment by GORE Lima in October 2020 (Chancay-Huaral, supported under the NIWS Incubator). Additionally, over the year we have moved two additional projects to the final stages of approval before also crossing the "mobilization" threshold: PIP Puzmalca and PIP El Faique with GORE Piura (together USD \$3.5 M). NIWS is supporting GOREs with additional developments for mobilization in FY2022 including the PIP Pichu Pichu (USD \$3.8 M) with GORE Arequipa; PIP Macará Quiroz (USD \$3.1 M) with GORE Piura; and the PIP Moquegua (USD \$8.8 M) with GORE Moquegua. We finalized the Expediente Técnico for the PIP Moyobamba, to be funded by the Moyobamba water utility in the Mayo watershed, and worked with local decision-makers to facilitate its final approval. And through the Virtual Investment Course we developed and implemented this year with the National Public Administration School (ENAP), NIWS supported the formulation of 13

Simplified Technical File so far adding up to a budget of approximately USD \$10 M – primarily supported by regional governments but also with formulating agencies from local governments and water utilities.

Our FY2020 efforts with the private sector focused largely on the Tambo-Moquegua watershed, where NIWS developed a significant partnership with Anglo American Quellaveco. In the framework of this collaboration, we worked with Anglo American to develop the Tumilaca pilot for reforestation with species that are appropriate for local conditions, as a strategy for demonstrating the viability of NI in Tambo-Moquegua as a pathway toward water-secure, sustainable development. Similarly, we developed a USD 1M project proposal for the Mitsubishi Foundation for the Americas to support additional piloting and capacity-building activities which would prove the viability of the business model for community-based restoration of NI. We also began coordinating with GORE Moquegua, reviewing the regional NI project portfolio and establishing a partnership for developing a sizable NI investment mentioned above, as well as additional investments in the region (PIP Torata, PIP Carumas) that would contribute to a regional vision for water-secure sustainable development. Our partnership with Anglo American has likewise helped us to refine and focus our private sector strategy, which in FY2021 will focus on a range of blended finance opportunities for the private sector to accelerate, improve and complement public-led investments in natural infrastructure that contribute to a multi-sectoral vision for development.

Finally, we have begun to develop pilot applications of new implementation mechanisms to shorten the path from the idea to the execution of investments. After we secured the approval of new guidelines that allow the application of IOARR to natural infrastructure investments, we consolidated partnerships with regional governments in Cusco and Lima to develop and implement the first pilots using this implementation mechanism. And we have engaged a world-class team of experts to work with SEDAPAL and our team to develop a pilot of a direct compensation contracts with local land users, which promises to offer a path to implementation that is not only more efficient, but also more equitable and sustainable.

Cross-Cutting Strategies and Administration

This year, NIWS' cross-cutting gender strategy produced important results to address gender gaps in the Peruvian water sector: we shined a light on the significant inequalities in access to decision-making on water resource management in Peru by publishing a national assessment of gender gaps in water and natural infrastructure management, and we partnered with Peru's leading water sector institutions -- ANA and SUNASS -- as well as with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, to begin preparing Gender Action Plans to systematically address these inequalities. We also launched the Women's Leadership Program in Water Resources Management, completing the first round of the Program with 72 graduates, complementing our institutional approach to addressing gender gaps in water management with bottom-up support to emerging leaders. Moreover, we made significant technical progress in mainstreaming gender into natural infrastructure investments, generating guidelines for explicitly considering gender in NI project design and applying them to projects in the NIWS portfolio. Finally, we supported MINAM to establish the National Interest Group "Women and Climate Change" as part of efforts to include diverse voices in the work of the National Commission on Climate Change. Section 4.2

of the full report summarizes activities and achievements across our cross-cutting gender strategy this year.

We have also made important strides in building capacities of technical specialists, journalists, and local leaders to design, manage, and communicate natural infrastructure investments – since the start of the Project, we have strengthened the capacity of 1270 professionals, including 535 designers, developers and evaluators of investment projects from 15 regional governments, 72 local and provincial governments, 34 water utilities, and 25 engineering consulting firms. For this critical segment of project developers and evaluators, this year, our capacity-building strategy focused on longer courses that offered each participant a deeper dive into material, accompanied by technical assistance to support the development of projects in a learn-by-doing approach in response to priority clients such as SEDAPAL, Reconstrucción Con Cambios, and regional governments. As a response to the pandemic, we converted much of our course material to online modules and launched the Natural Infrastructure Virtual Classroom (<https://aulainfraestructuranatural.org>). With this material and the course material developed with the National Public Administration School (ENAP) for the Specialization Course on Identification and Formulation of Public Investment Projects in Natural Infrastructure, we are contributing material that will be available to continue to build capacity into the future. Additionally, this year we launched the NIWS Project Design Toolbox (<https://www.forest-trends.org/caja-de-herramientas/>), which consolidates the range of tools and guidance available for project developers and evaluators, and which will continue to be improved and expanded next year.

This year we updated and received USAID technical concurrence and/or approval of our Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan; Environmental Mitigation and Management Plan; and our Gender Strategy and Action Plan. In response to the pandemic, in April 2020 we submitted and received approval for a revised FY2020 Work Plan and Budget, which gave our team the flexibility to focus on the areas of work we could continue while working from home and observing all restrictions on meetings and travel, while advancing NIWS objectives. Forest Trends has finalized our Peru office's COVID-19 Plan and Field Visit Protocol, both of which will be approved by the Peruvian Ministry of Health before implementation. The Plan and Protocol aim to protect our staff, partners, contractors, counterparts, and beneficiaries, especially vulnerable communities, as we continue to carry out this important work in the next fiscal year.

ACRONYMS

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
ANA	National Water Authority
ARCC	Authority for Reconstruction with Changes (“Autoridad para la Reconstrucción con Cambios”)
CEDEPAS	Centro Ecuménico de Promoción y Acción Social
ChiRiLu(Ma)	Chillon, Rimac and Lurin (watershed)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CNCC	National Commission on Climate Change (“Comisión Nacional sobre Cambio Climático”)
CONAMUCC	National Committee of Women and Climate Change (“Comité Nacional de Mujeres y Cambio Climático”)
CUBHIC	Cuantificación de Beneficios Hidrológicos de Intervenciones en Cuencas
DESCO	Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo
DESCOSUR	Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo del Sur
DHR	Rapid Hydrological Diagnosis
DIS	Development Information System
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EGASE	Environmental Management and Ecosystem Services Management department of SEDAPAL
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan
ENAP	National School of Public Administration
EPMAPS	Metropolitan Public Water and Sanitation Company of Quito
EPS	Water utilities
ET	Expediente técnico
FONAFE	National Fund for the Financing of State Entrepreneurial Activities

	(“Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento de la Actividad Empresarial del Estado”)
FONAG	Water Protection Fund (“Fondo para la Protección del Agua - Quito”)
FONAM	National Environmental Fund (“Fondo Nacional del Ambiente”)
FT	Ficha Técnica
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIRH	Integrated water resources management
GOP	Government of Peru
GORE	Regional government
GOLO	Local government
HIRO	NIWS Rapid-Focus GIS Tool (“Herramienta para Identificación Rápida de Oportunidades”)
HIRO-GRD	Version of HIRO for disaster risk management
HIRO-SEH	Version of HIRO for hydrological ecosystem services
HIRO-SH	Platform that integrates geoespacial data linked to natural infrastructure
ICP	Identification, Categorization, and Prioritization of Natural Infrastructure Investments Tool
IIAP	Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (“Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana”)
IMARPE	Peruvian Institute of the Sea (“Instituto del Mar del Perú”)
iMHEA	Regional Andean Ecosystem Hydrological Monitoring Initiative
INAIGEM	Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems Research National Institute (“Instituto Nacional de Investigación en Glaciares y Ecosistemas de Montaña”)
INCA GT	Technical Group for NI and Water Conservation of the Council of Water Resources of the ChiRiLuMa Basins
INEI	National Statistics and Information Institute
INGEMMET	Mining and Engineering Geological Institute
IOARR	Investments in Optimization, Marginal Expansion, Rehabilitation and Repositioning

JASS	Sanitation Management Board (“Junta Administradora de Servicios de Saneamiento”)
KINEROS	Kinematic Runoff and Erosion Model
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MIMP	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MINAM	Ministry of Environment
MINCUL	Ministry of culture
MERSE	Mecanismos de Retribución por Servicios Ecosistémicos
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
MVCS	Ministry of Housing Construction and Sanitation
NCI	Nature and Culture International
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NI	Natural infrastructure
NIWS	Natural infrastructure for Water Security Project
ODS	Decentralized Offices of SUNASS
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAGCC	Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change
PBG	Good Governance Platform
PEBPT	Proyecto Especial Binacional Puyango Tumbes
PEIHAP	Proyecto Especial de Irrigación e Hidroenergético del Alto Piura
PEJEZA	Proyecto Especial Jequetepeque - Zaña
PEOT	Proyecto Especial Olmos Tinajones
PIASAR	Integrated Rural Water Sanitation Program

PIP	Public Investment Project
PISCO	Peruvian Interpolated data of the SENAMHI's Climatological and hydrological Observations
PMO	Optimized Master Plan (of water utilities)
PNSR	National Rural Sanitation Program
PPR	Budgets by results ("Presupuestos por Resultados")
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production
PROFONANPE	Peruvian Fund for the Promotion of Natural Protected Areas ("Fondo de Promoción de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú")
PSI	Subsectorial Program on Irrigation
PUCP	Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
RCC	Reconstrucción con Cambios
RTI	Independent Nonprofit Research Institute
RUSLE	Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation
SEDACUSCO	Water utility servicing Cusco ("Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado de Cusco")
SEDAPAL	Water utility servicing Lima ("Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado de Lima")
SEDAPAR	Water utility servicing Arequipa ("Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado de Arequipa")
SENAMHI	National Hydrology and Meteorology Service ("Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología")
SERFOR	National Forest and Wildlife Service
SNIP	National System of Public Investment ("Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública")
SPDA	Peruvian Society of Environmental Law
SEE	Sustainability, Effectiveness and Equity Scale
SWAT	Soil and Water Assessment Tool

SUNASS	National Superintendence of Water and Sanitation Services
TOR	Terms of Reference
UPCII	Institutional Promotion, Training and Image Units
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRI	Water Retention Index

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Objective 1: Enabling Environment for Natural Infrastructure Improved

In FY2020, NIWS reached over 6 million Peruvians and over a thousand decision-makers through traditional and social media, targeted events, and direct outreach, thereby focusing public and political attention on urgent needs and specific solutions that could be implemented to protect and restore natural infrastructure for water security. In November 2019, we convened leading authorities from the water, environmental, sanitation, and agricultural sectors at the National Forum on Natural Infrastructure to commit to work together to breakthrough persistent bottlenecks preventing the required action. We also convened policymakers (MINAM, MIMP, ANA, SUNASS, MINAGRI, SERFOR, MVCS) at the December 2019 launch of the gender gaps publication, at the February 2020 Working Breakfast to ratify commitments to mainstream gender in ANA and SUNASS, and throughout the year through the NIWS Technical Platform.

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Policymaker engagement also benefited from the publication of five new briefs in this year, which highlighted 1) gender gaps in natural infrastructure and water management, 2) the potential of amunas (pre-Incan infiltration canals) to contribute to Lima's water supply at scale, 3) impacts of infiltration trenches on water and soils, 4) hydrological impacts of land use changes in Andean watersheds, and 5) guidance on applying the IOARR mechanism to accelerate public investments in natural infrastructure.

NIWS also contributed to the development of the OECD's recommendations to Peru on water governance, both through supporting the Water Policy and Governance Dialogues organized by MINAM and through developing and sharing technical analysis of 1) critical bottlenecks and policy recommendations to improve water governance as it relates to natural infrastructure and gender equality, submitted in Q1 FY2020, and 2) the draft recommendations prepared by the OECD. The draft OECD report includes a number of NIWS key messages and recommendations, including an emphasis on the need to conserve

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We have continued to leverage this increased public and political awareness on the importance of natural infrastructure and gender equality to water security, combined with technical contributions and strategic advocacy, to advance and enact critical policy changes. Major policy reforms adopted in FY2020 as a result of NIWS efforts include:

- **Guidelines for the Identification of Investments for Marginal Expansion, Replacement and Rehabilitation (IOARR) for Ecosystems investments:** NIWS helped MINAM prepare these guidelines, which were approved by Ministerial Resolution in December 2020. They enable a faster way to carry out specific investments for the protection and restoration of natural infrastructure.
- **SUNASS MERESE Directive:** clarified and supported streamlining MERESE investments by water utilities while also requiring utilities to use a gender approach in identifying and designing their MERESE projects – representing the first SUNASS regulatory instrument to explicitly include gender approach.
- **Supreme Decree for the Defense and Protection of Wetlands:** Prepared by SPDA and validated with MINAM, this Supreme Decree, General Provisions for Multisectoral and Decentralized Management of Wetlands, was presented for approval by MINAM. The Supreme Decree would clarify legal protections and promotes improved management of wetlands.
- **Legal action to address wetland degradation in Carampoma (Lima):** MINAM's Public Prosecutor's Office filed a criminal complaint with the Criminal Prosecutor of Matucana regarding the illegal peat extraction in Carampoma. The complaint was prepared with technical and legal support of the NIWS team and complements positive investments in wetland management and restoration through the public investment project funded by SEDAPAL, also developed with NIWS support.

Additionally, several new policies, plans, and regulatory reforms are in development with NIWS support, including:

- **Andenes law:** NIWS supported the preparation of a bill that declares the restoration of Andean terraces a public necessity and national interest, and establishes promotional measures to accelerate investments in this type of natural infrastructure.
- **Regulatory proposal to simplify archeological requirements for NI investments,** prepared in coordination with the Ministry of Culture to support accelerated investments
- **Gender Action Plans in SUNASS and ANA:** NIWS consolidated political commitment and carried out institutional diagnostics to inform Gender Action Plans in SUNASS and ANA, a process that will continue in FY2021.

- **National Adaptation Plan:** We have contributed legal analysis and are developing additional technical analysis to clarify and systematize needs for enabling the adaptation measures that fall under the “nature-based solutions for water” umbrella.
- **National Sanitation Plan update:** We are developing analysis to support the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation to include an investment gap for the conservation of drinking water sources for the first time.

Finally, this year NIWS worked to strengthen institutional capacity with SUNASS, ANA, and SEDAPAL, including through an exchange with SEDAPAL and Latin America’s leading water utility investing in natural infrastructure (Quito’s EPMAPS and FONAG water fund), technical support for proposals to address personnel needs and transfer funds to a third-party administrator, and coordination with SUNASS to support smooth preparation of SEDAPAL’s new Optimized Master Plan.

IR 1.1: Political and public awareness increased on the effectiveness of NI to secure water supply and increase resilience and the need for NI investments

1.1.1 Implement NIWS branding plan and project communications

This year, NIWS more than tripled our online reach through a consolidated social media strategy-- which disseminated a series of expanded virtual content and campaigns -- and an expanded and strengthened webinar series. While the fiscal year began with attention to improving social media outreach, social confinement required by the COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity to strengthen virtual outreach even more.

Social media & campaigns

We started off FY2020 building on previous year’s social media efforts, reaching approximately 380,000 people per quarter. By the second half of the year, however, through implementation of a new social media strategy and increased online emphasis beginning with quarantine in March, our efforts yielded a reach of over 1.4 million people per quarter through our online platforms (see Table 1). Content distributed online included over 745 social media posts, which disseminated NIWS technical products as well as messaging in-line with the following campaigns and “orchestras” we prioritized this year, all of which had national, regional and local impact:

- "Ecosystems: Caring for them is Caring for us (*Spanish: Ecosistemas: Cuidarlos es Cuidarnos*)": A campaign developed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it highlighted linkages between public health, water security, and ecosystem conservation.

- "From the *paramos* to your home (*Spanish: De los páramos a tu casa*)": In coordination with the ANA and the Chira-Piura watershed council, this campaign had a regional focus and promoted action to conserve and restore *paramo* grasslands.
- The potential for *amunas* (pre-Incan infiltration systems) to improve water availability
- Closing the gender gap for water management: this orchestra extended through the year, first disseminating findings from our gender gaps diagnostic (see Section 4.2), and then highlighting profiles of women leaders
- The new investment modality IOARR: key concepts and potential applications

Table 1. Social media and web engagement on NIWS partner platforms, FY2020

Platform	Posts	Audience Reached	Interactions
Web CONDESAN	06	3,435	-
Web Forest Trends	14	2,988	-
Web Actualidad Ambiental (SPDA)	12	1,424	13,419
Facebook CONDESAN	30	362,978	14,069
Facebook Forest Trends	44	686,168	38,369
Facebook SPDA	27	223,626	204,48
Twitter CONDESAN	20	11,620	815
Twitter SPDA	52	75,431	2,319
Twitter Forest Trends	38	42,191	1,688
MailChimp (mailings)	05	8,417	2,456
Instagram (SPDA)	13	17,319	2,256
TOTAL	261	1,435,597	95,839

Webinar series

We also adapted and expanded our webinar series this year, with very positive results. We carried out 12 webinars this year, in which a total of 6,441 attendees participated. At the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020, when strict restrictions on movement were implemented throughout the country, we adapted and expanded our webinar strategy as a core component of our adapted communications efforts. The response of our network was impressive: webinar participation increased from an average of 69 participants to webinar pre-quarantine to an average of 630 participants (range: 236-953) in the 10 webinars held after the beginning of the quarantine in March (see Figure 1). Participation among the genders was almost equal; the total represents 3,184 women and 3,257 men. The full list of webinars held in FY2021 are reported in Table 2.

Figure I. Participation in NIWS webinars (April 2018 - Sept 2020)

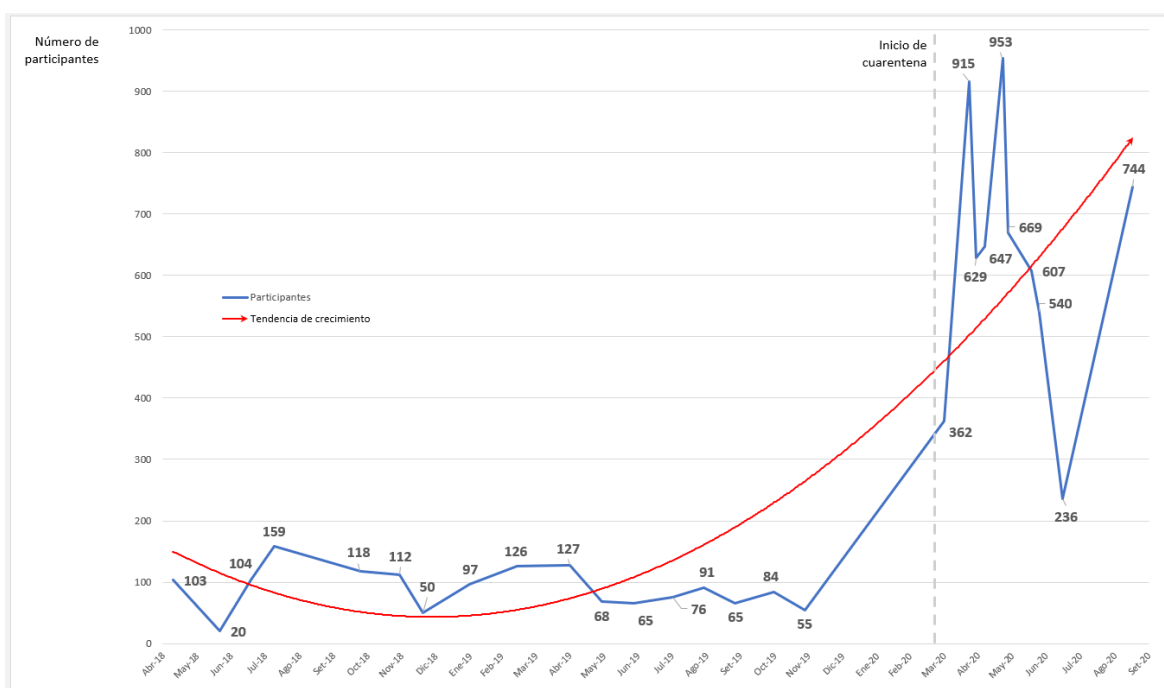


Table 2. NIWS Webinars during Q4 FY2020

N°	Name	Date	Women	Men	Total
1	Webinar: Potential of artificial wetlands for the protection of ecosystem services	30/10/2019	42	42	84
2	Webinar: Advances in the conservation and management of high Andean forests and wetlands	27/11/2019	29	26	55
3	Webinar: Webinar: Gender gaps in natural infrastructure and water management	31/03/2020	254	108	362
4	Webinar: Active role of young people for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems	28/04/2020	423	206	629

5	Webinar: IOARR investments as a measure of rapid impact on the ecosystem's recovery	6/05/2020	285	362	648
6	Webinar: Roadmap for investments in natural infrastructure	24/06/2020	246	294	540
7	Webinar: Rapid Identification Tool for Natural Infrastructure Opportunities in Disaster Risk Management (HIRO-GRD)	22/04/2020	352	563	915
8	Webinar: Impacts of infiltration ditches on water and soil - What do we know?	22/05/2020	409	544	953
9	Webinar: Sustainable solutions with natural infrastructure within the framework of RCC	27/05/2020	307	362	669
10	Webinar: COVID -19, What do ecosystems tell us?	17/06/2020	337	270	607
11	Webinar. Challenges for Environmental Journalism in the Face of Emergency and Water Security	15/07/2020	136	100	236
12	Webinar. Conservation and Restoration through Taxes: The Private Sector Bets on Ecosystems	16/09/2020	364	380	744
TOTAL			3,184	3,257	6,441

Toward the end of the year, we began to harvest webinar content and insights into other formats in order to reach an even wider audience. In this vein, beginning in Q4 we produced and published three blogs that provide summaries of three webinars from Q3, all available on Forest Trends' *Viewpoints* blog:

- How to apply the IOARR to protect the ecosystems
- HIRO: An innovative tool for prioritizing natural infrastructure interventions.
- Infiltration trenches: Evidence vs. Perceptions

Figure 2. Screenshots of the Three Blogs summarizing ecosystem webinars



We also published the first issue of the series "Questions and Answers: IOARR as a measure of rapid impact on the recovery of ecosystems" which includes answers to 86 questions from the webinar of the same name, which was attended by 645 specialists from 13 regions of Peru.

Figure 3. Questions and Answers: IOARR investments as a measure of rapid impact on ecosystem recovery



Quarterly newsletter and other online content

NIWS' Quarterly Newsletters issued its 7th, 8th and 9th edition, which were shared through NIWS' contact database and the Redinfor listserv, reaching a total of 37,567 people.

NIWS' website continues to be updated regularly. This quarter we identified opportunities to improve the site's usability including a updates section with scrolling, a section of virtual bulletins about the project, and the creation of a page with news and information; these changes are currently being implemented and will be completed in the month of October.

NIWS' Flickr page (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/>) has 142 new images this quarter (2761 in total) and has accumulated 167,610 visits since its creation to date. In order to facilitate the correct use of the photographs internally and externally, we started the process of updating the metadata within the most popular folders (including winning photos from the "Reflections of Equality (*Spanish: Reflejos de Igualdad*)" contest), including various descriptors (title, author, place and description) for 271 photographs.

I.1.2 Develop and implement communications strategies for raising public awareness, for national policymakers, and in new sectors.

Media outreach

Throughout the year, NIWS worked with print, radio, and television media (local and national outlets) to raise public and political awareness about key advances and needs in natural infrastructure for water security, reaching over 3 million Peruvians on multiple occasions. Overall, we issued 130 press releases, and we secured coverage through articles and programs.

Highlights from these efforts are summarized below, organized by theme:

- Natural Infrastructure Forum: 35 stories reached over 3.7 million people.
- Woman Leadership on Water Management Program: 15 stories reached over 3.6 million people.
- Inclusion of natural infrastructure in Reconstruccion Con Cambios investments: 20 stories reached over 4.4 million people
- Launch of the Women's Leadership Program for Water Management: 12 stories reached over 3.1 million people

Of particular note in this media strategy is the investigative journalism feature on illegal peat extraction published by the well-known national outlet, Ojo Publico, in July 2020. The report, developed with NIWS experts from SPDA, CONDESAN, and Forest Trends, as well as with contributions from members of the Carampoma community, over the previous six months, detailed the illegal extraction of peat in the Carampoma wetlands (see <https://bit.ly/TraficoBofedales>). The report reached over 184,000 people in social networks, including key decision-makers like the Vice Minister of Environment (see Figure 4). The

coordinated effort of this report and SPDA's legal efforts are generating public support for regulations that protect wetlands as important natural infrastructure elements.

For full details on FY2020 media coverage, see Annex 6.

Figure 4. MINAM's Vice Minister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources's retweet of the journalistic investigation on humedales



Training for Journalists and Journalist Fund

Journalists who were trained by NIWS in May 2019 published important pieces on natural infrastructure and water security throughout the fiscal year. We have tracked 13 such reports generated by journalists trained by NIWS; two of which were awarded the National Water Culture Award, an award given by ANA, for media and journalistic publications.

The 3rd edition of the Journalist Training Program, called "Training Program for Journalists: In search of water sustainability," had originally been planned for Q4 FY020 but was delayed to October 2020. However, in Q4, NIWS opened the call for participation in the program, which will be hosted with the support of the Gustavo Mohme Llona Foundation and will cover specialized subjects on water security and narrative journalism, featuring participation from the Argentine writer Leila Guerriero. At the end of the quarter, there were already 73 applications for the program.

The announcement for the program was made during the webinar "Challenges of environmental journalism in the face of water emergency and security", held on July 8th (see above, webinars). On September 30th, the talk "Radio Ambulante: the universe of podcasts" was given by Daniel Alarcón, renowned writer and founder of Radio Ambulante, the most important platform for narrative podcasts in Latin America, and journalist Mario Munive Morales, coordinator of the Journalism Specialty at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP). The talk, which targeted Peruvian journalists and communication students, received more than 100 live participants. In addition to sharing experiences from the Radio Ambulante project, the talk answered questions such as: What is the production cycle of a podcast? What is the key

to a successful journalistic story proposal? What difficulties have they encountered in the current context of the pandemic?

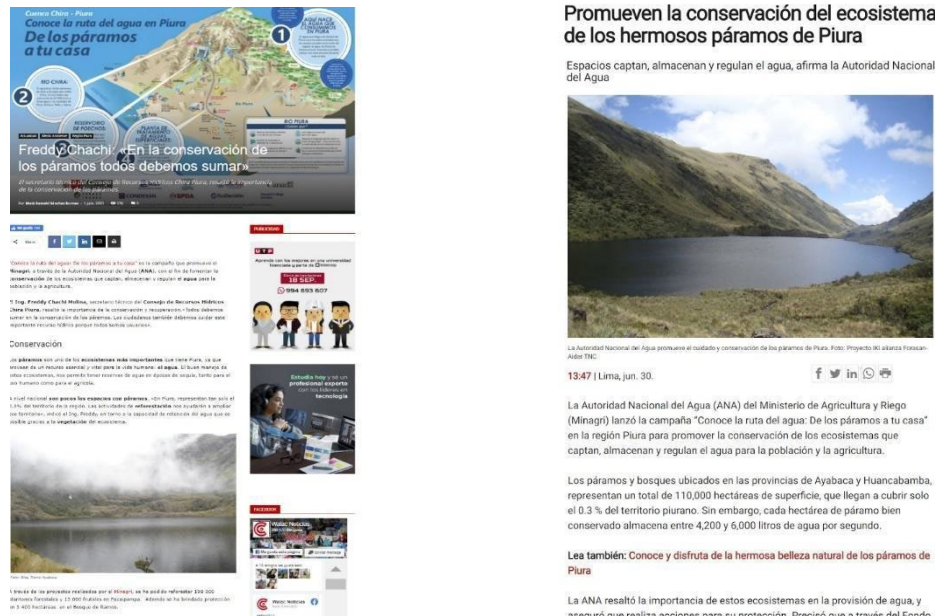
Figure 5. Social Media “Flyers” for the Training Program for Journalists and the Radio Ambulante Talk



I.1.3 Develop and deploy communications campaigns for upstream communities

In the Chira-Piura Watershed, NIWS implemented the campaign "Get to know the water route in Piura: from the páramo to your home," in alliance with the Chira-Piura watershed council and the Piura Regional Government (see Figure 5). The objective of the campaign was to inform residents of the Piura region of the importance of the conservation of the *paramos* ecosystem for the availability of water in the Chira-Piura watershed. This public education aims to support upcoming decisions on investments in the region, by the regional government, EPS Grau (Piura's water utility), and Reconstrucción con Cambios. This campaign reached at least 543,239 people, through a press release, an informative video, an animated video, radio spots, social networks and interviews in regional media. The campaign lasted one week and was reposted across NIWS' networks, the National Water Authority's channels, and more than 31 national and regional media outlets.

Figure 6. Media Coverage of the “From the paramos to your house” campaign



Based on the success of this campaign, NIWS has decided to replicate it in other priority watersheds, adapting its contents to give importance to other ecosystems which are critical to the regional water cycles. Since August, NIWS has been coordinating with ANA, the Water Resources Council of the inter-regional ChiRiLuMa watershed and the CRHC Quilca Chili to develop a campaign called "Understanding the importance of the Bofedales". This campaign is in the stage of approval by ANA and MINAGRI, and has the following products: Infographics, animated video, press release and radio spots. The objective of this campaign is to highlight the importance of water in these ecosystems and to raise awareness among the population about the problems caused by illegal extractors, who extract organic material to sell in nurseries in the city. This regional campaign will be focused on Lima and Arequipa, where these fragile ecosystems are most prevalent.

For the Huamantanga community in Lima, this year NIWS developed a brochure which summarized key information about the SEDAPAL-funded MERESE Project developed for implementation in Huamantanga. NIWS worked closely with SEDAPAL to develop and validate the materials before finalizing and disseminating them in Huamantanga. The brochures were disseminated to community members at meetings held in February and March to review the project design (for more information, see Section 3.1.1). NIWS also developed a map of the investment cycle, which shows the progress that has been made to date and what are the next steps to follow to achieve the implementation of the MERESE Project with Sedapal. The map is being displayed in the Municipality of Huamantanga.

In the Mayo Watershed, NIWS prepared a radio campaign that consists of three spots, based on the needs reported by the Management Committee of the Mechanisms of Retribution of Ecosystem Services in Moyobamba. This campaign aims to raise awareness of the importance of prioritizing forest conservation for the availability of clean water in Moyobamba, as well as highlight the water cycle and the main dangers

faced by the headwaters in recent months (forest fires, invasions, and deforestation). This campaign also promotes the payment of the MERESE fee by residents to contribute to the protection of their ecosystems. These spots have been broadcasted on local radio stations throughout the city of Moyobamba and Rioja.

NIWS also prepared a compendium of products with MINAM called the MERESE Kit, which educates about MERESE as a new way of investing in natural infrastructure. This communicational kit will be used to disseminate information about the benefits of the implementation of the Retribution Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services (MERESE) to payers, retributors and related actors in the watersheds of the Cañete, Jequetepeque and Ica rivers. It will be used by the Ministry of the Environment and the members of the MERESE promotion groups in the scope of the three identified watersheds, to inform and raise awareness about the MERESE and the benefits of its implementation.

1.1.4 Build champions and support informal institutional changes in key sectors

National Forum on Natural Infrastructure

MINAM, MIMPV, SUNASS, ANA, USAID, the Government of Canada, and the NIWS Consortium hosted the National Forum on Natural Infrastructure on November 13-14, 2019, which aimed to clarify and unify the national agenda for natural infrastructure and water security. The event was attended by more than 300 people representing the range of public entities involved in water and natural infrastructure management (including MINAM, ANA, SUNASS, MINAGRI, MEF, watershed councils, and water utilities); communities where interventions in natural infrastructure are being implemented; the private sector; and civil society.

Key high-level authorities participated and provided leadership during the event, including the Minister of the Environment Fabiola Muñoz, Vice Minister of Environment Gabriel Quijandria, Vice Minister of Women Carolina Garcés, General Manager of the National Water Authority Jorge Ganoza, President of the Board of Directors of SUNASS Ivan Lucich, Director of the USAID Mission in Lima Jene Thomas, and Brigitte D'Aoust, Associate Director for Canadian Development Programs in Peru and Bolivia of the Canadian Embassy. Expert speakers included in the event included Gonzalo Delacamara, advisor to 2030 Water Resources Group and one of the leading expert advisers to the OECD in the Peruvian Water Policy and Governance Dialogues (for more detail, see Section 1.2.3). NIWS captured the participation and takeaways of 5 of these leaders and others from the Peruvian water sector during the forum via strategic video interviews that were then published on their website and disseminated through NIWS social media channels, allowing the public to see and appreciate their support for acting urgently on natural infrastructure.

The Forum created a space for dialogue and debate around existing mechanisms and proposals for mobilizing funds for natural infrastructure interventions, helping to create momentum for policy decisions secured later on in the year, such as the approval of IOARR guidelines and SUNASS's MERESE Directive, the first regulatory instrument by SUNASS that includes a gender focus (see Section 1.3.5).

I.1.5 Strategically communicate benefits of natural infrastructure to priority audiences (briefs, web products).

Throughout FY2020, NIWS produced a range of publications that strategically communicate information and tools that address the benefits and needs of natural infrastructure and gender equality for water security to priority audiences (see Table 3). These publications contribute to the large collection of information available for download on our website: www.infraestructuranatural.pe. Select publications are described in greater detail below.

Table 3. FY 2020 NIWS Publications, Briefs, Videos and Web Products

Topic	NIWS Publications and Briefs
General	• Infographic on "Well managed and poorly managed natural infrastructure" (update) • Glossary of Natural Infrastructure Terms • Animated video and computer graphics about Páramos "From the moors to your home" • Infographic on "Natural Infrastructure in the Peruvian press"
Gender and Water	• Report Equals for Water: Summary of the Forum "Gender Equality and Water Security". • Brief "Gender gaps in natural infrastructure and water management" (complete and summary) • Infographic: The Water Gap • "Equals for Water" Calendar • Women of Water video testimonials (5)
IOARR	• Video Webinar: IOARR as a measure of rapid impact on the recovery of ecosystems • Infographic "What strategic assets to intervene with IOARR in ecosystems?" • Infographic: Roadmap for IOARR investments in ecosystems • Questions and Answers: IOARR investments as a measure of rapid impact on ecosystem recovery

MERESE	• KIT MERESE (flyer, posts, radio spot, cumbia song, dossier). • MERESE animated video: Learning about Retribution Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services (MERESE)
Meta-Analyses	• Impacts of Forestry on Water and Soils in the Andes: What do we know? (reprint) • Impacts of Infiltration Trenches on Water and Soil: What Do We Know? • Impacts of Land Use on the Hydrological Response of Andean Basins (Full study and policy brief)
Tools	• HIRO-GRD Guide - Tool for the rapid identification of opportunities for natural infrastructure in disaster risk management • CUBHIC methodological guides: - o Conservation and Restoration of High Andean Grasslands - o Infiltration trenches - o Forestry and forest conservation - o Wetland restoration and conservation - o Qochas (permeable micro-reservoirs) • Guide for the Evaluation of Interventions in Natural Infrastructure for Water Security: Effectiveness, Equity and Sustainability Scale (pending launch, scheduled for Q1 FY2021)

Potential Contributions of Amunas to Andean Water Security

In November 2019, NIWS published the policy brief, “Potential contributions of pre-Incan infrastructure to Andean water security.” ([Link](#)) The brief synthesizes key findings of the academic article published in Nature Sustainability in July 2019, emphasizing the potential for this indigenous technology to significantly reduce the water deficit for Lima and other water users on the dry Peruvian coast.

Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure and Water Management

In December 2019, NIWS published the policy brief, “Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure and Water Management in Peru.” The policy brief presents data and analysis prepared for the full diagnostic, prepared for NIWS in FY2019, organized by 5 key messages prepared for Peruvian policymakers:

- I. Women and men both contribute to maintaining natural infrastructure through their actions and knowledge.

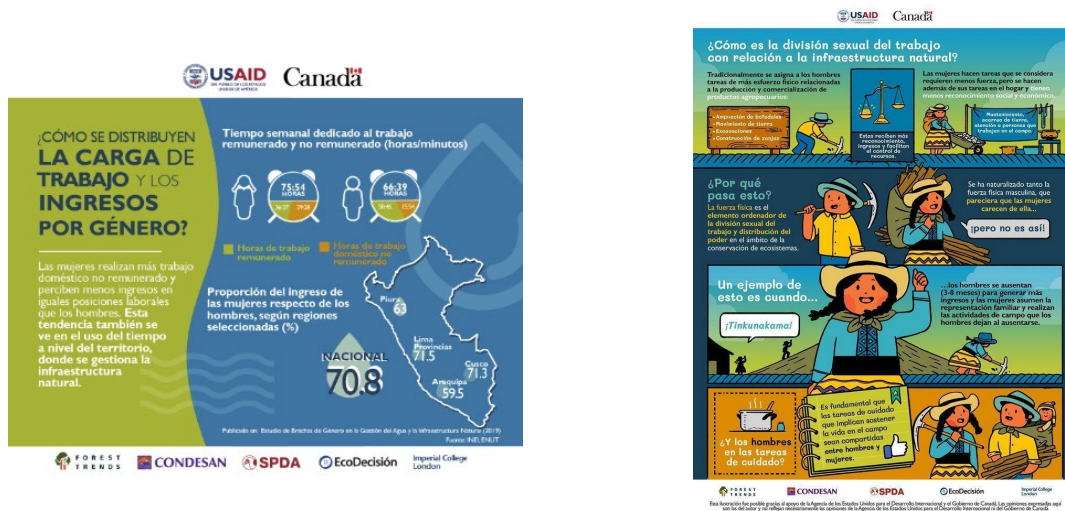
2. Certain socio-economic transformations are underway in high-Andean communities that are resulting in women assuming tasks previously reserved for men, representing new responsibilities in addition to their roles in the family.
3. Despite their contributions, women participate less than men in decision-making on natural infrastructure and water.
4. There are significant barriers to the participation of women in decision-making and in benefits related to natural infrastructure and water.
5. There are opportunities that can help to improve the participation of women in natural infrastructure and water management.

The policy brief also includes recommendations for decision-makers in the water sector, in MERESE programs and their supervisory bodies, and in other public entities (for more detail, see Section 4.2).

The brief was launched in December 2019, at an event hosted by NIWS and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations called, "Milestones and Challenges of Gender Equality for Water Security." A total of 130 participants (95 women and 35 men) represented Project partners and counterparts responsible for mainstreaming gender into national policies. Key project counterparts such as the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, SUNASS, ANA and MINAM attended with full participation and provided formal commentary to the final publications; USAID contributed to the opening remarks. ([See event photos here](#))

We also produced graphics for social media, elaborated from the "Water Gaps" infographic. The first chart addresses the issue of gender roles in decision making about natural infrastructure and water in communities. The second one addresses the distribution of labor and income by gender. The third chart was developed in a "pictoline" format and addressed the division of labor by gender in relation to natural infrastructure.

Figure 7. "NI Gender Gaps" charts



"Women of Water" videos

We produced three video testimonials from women leaders in our prioritized watersheds addressing issues of gender equality, leadership and gender gaps. The protagonists of these videos were Josefa Mesia Vasquez and Mery Terrones, who are leaders and promoters of MERESE in Moyobamba, and Teresa Aquino, an alpaquera leader from Arequipa.

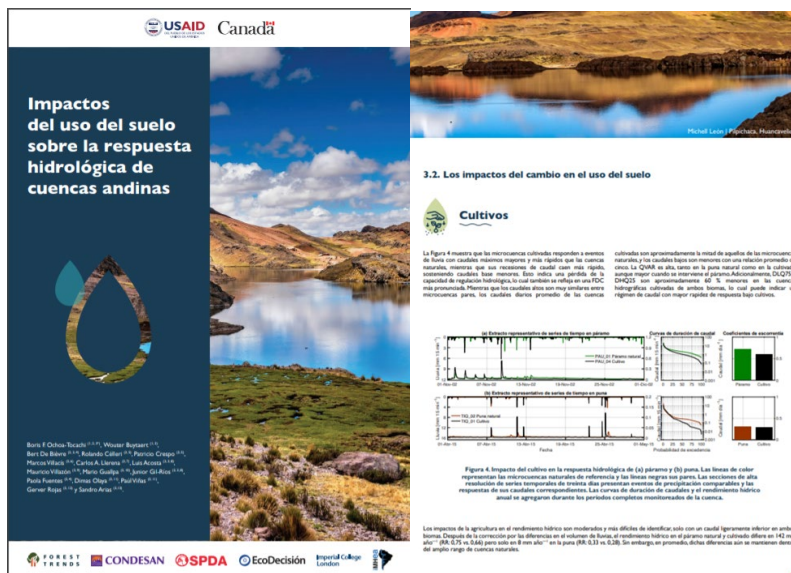
Figure 8. Screenshots from the "Women of Water" Videos



Brief: Impacts of land use on the hydrological response of Andean watersheds

This brief summarizes a study led by iMHEA that analyzes data generated from a participatory monitoring network of 25 watersheds covering three of the main Andean biomes (paramo, jalca and puna) and links the effects of human interventions (cultivation, forestation and grazing) on their hydrological functions.

Figure 9. Impacts of land use on the hydrological response of Andean watersheds

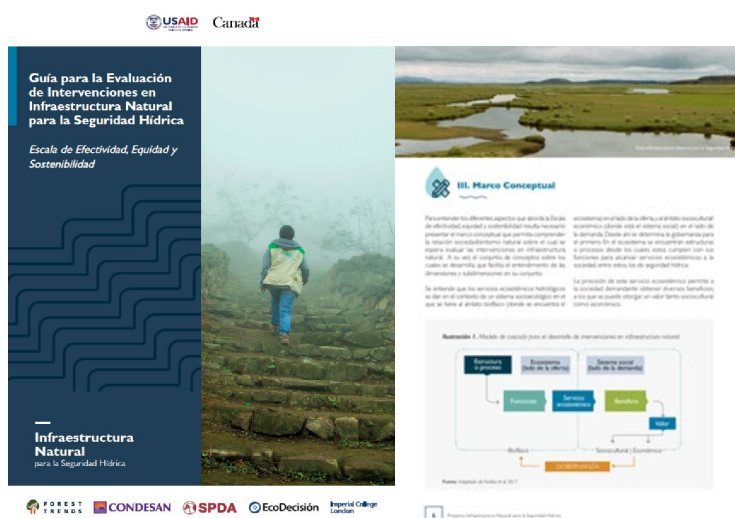


Guide to the Effectiveness, Equity and Sustainability Scale

This document guides the evaluation of natural infrastructure projects by project developers, evaluators and decision makers through use of the Effectiveness, Equity, and Sustainability Scale. The scale measures the gradual progress of natural infrastructure interventions in each of the three dimensions. The scale is based on the need to establish a balance between societies and their natural environment, focusing on a holistic approach and empowerment.

The guide explains each of the dimensions that make up the scale. Effectiveness considers factors influencing the achievement of the expected results; Equity considers factors that allow inclusiveness in social and cultural diversity; and Sustainability considers economic, social and ecological aspects that support the continuity of the intervention. Dissemination of the scale will include a webinar; presentations to SUNASS and ANA; and additional material for dissemination such as videos, social media posts, and press releases.

Figure 10. Guide to the Effectiveness, Equity and Sustainability Scale



NIWS reach of international stakeholders

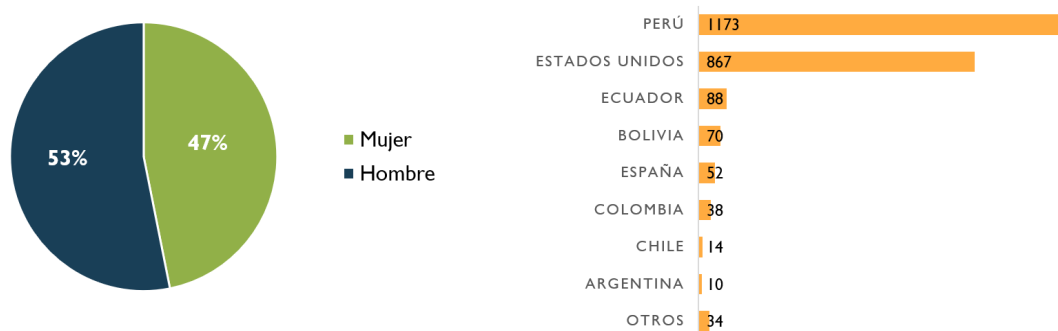
In August, Forest Trends published the English-language brief, “Why Gender Equality is at the Heart of Our Water Security Strategy in Peru”. The dissemination of the publication reached a total of 2,755 people in social networks and was shared with Forest Trends’ global contact list.

It is also worth noting that over 15% of our webinar participants during the FY 2020 were from international audiences; mainly participants from Colombia (Corporación Autónoma Regional de Caldas, Universidad Nacional de Colombia), Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, Fundación

Natura Bolivia and Universidad Mayor de San Andrés) and Ecuador (Empresa municipal de agua potable, Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar and Ministerio del Ambiente y Agua).

In addition, Quarterly Newsletter No. 9 has been read by audiences in other countries, with little difference between male and female readers, as can be seen in the following graph.

Figure 11. Breakdown of the NIWS Quarterly Newsletter No. 9 audience by Gender and Location



IR 1.2: High level roadmap to optimize use of natural infrastructure in Peru developed

1.2.1 Convene and charter Advisory Board

Technical Platform Meetings

Since FY2019, NIWS has regularly convened meetings of the NIWS Technical Platform, and this year the Technical Platform continued to meet with the regular participation of the institutions involved since the beginning, namely MINAM, SUNASS, ANA, MIMP, USAID, and Canada. In FY2020, NIWS bolstered the dynamic of the NIWS Technical Platform, incorporating new members such as SERFOR, MINAGRI, and MVCS, establishing a regular rhythm of meetings, and even ramping-up participation through virtual meetings during the pandemic (see summary of meetings in Table 4 below).

Table 4. Summary of NIWS Technical Platform Meetings held in FY2020

N°	Theme	Detail	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Place	Women	Men	Total
1	Economic reactivation	Virtual table in which the representatives of the institutions answered the question: What actions and/or proposals, in terms of investments in natural infrastructure are being prioritized from their sector for	14/09/2020	Virtual	09	12	21

		economic reactivation?					
2	Reflections on collaborative work	Collaborative work space to identify priorities and opportunities for collaboration in the new context we are living (COVID).	03/08/2020	Virtual	13	7	20
3	Capacity-building and webinars	Presentation of the analysis and results of participation in the use of virtual tools for awareness (Webinars) and capacity building (virtual classroom) that the Project is using.	06/07/2020	Virtual	11	8	19
4	Research agenda	Presentation of the main findings of systematic reviews on key natural infrastructure interventions: impacts of reforestation and infiltration trenches on water and soil. Construction of a research agenda on natural infrastructure for water security.	01/06/2020	Virtual	13	25	38
5	Advances under NIWS incubator	Identification of opportunities for natural infrastructure investment in Ica-Huancavelica and development of the Expediente Técnico for the Chancay-Huairal PIP	04/05/2020	Virtual	15	28	43
6	HIRO presentation	Presentation of the Rapid-Focus Tool for Identification of Natural Infrastructure Investment and opportunities for adaptation for new sectors.	06/04/2020	Virtual	12	19	31
7	Gender gap study	Presentation of the main results of Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure and Water Management Study.	02/03/2020	Lima	10	07	17
8	IOARR Guidelines and CUBHIC	MINAM presented the Guidelines for Optimization Investments, Marginal Expansion, Rehabilitation and Replacement (IOARR) that were approved in December 2019. Presentation of the CUBHIC methodology in which the theoretical and methodological foundations were explained.	10/02/2020	Lima	10	13	23
9	Technical Platform Annual Closing Event	To celebrate shared achievements and to confirm commitments across the membership to work together, with urgency, to resolve bottlenecks identified together in 2019.	17/12/2019	Lima	14	15	29
10	State of investments in NI in Peru	Presentation of the main findings of the study on the state of investments in natural infrastructure in Peru.	04/11/2019	Lima	15	5	10

I.2.3 Develop, publish and launch Common Vision on Natural Infrastructure report

State of Investments in Natural Infrastructure

The State of Investments in Natural Infrastructure for Water Security in Peru was prepared in 2019 and presented at the National Natural Infrastructure Forum. These preliminary results were then refined and updated to include 2019 data in 2020. The report is scheduled to be published in September 2020, and we will disseminate its findings in support of a Common Vision on Natural Infrastructure through Q1 FY2021.

Water Governance and Policy Dialogues

In FY2020, NIWS contributed to building a Common Vision for Natural Infrastructure by supporting MINAM to convene and facilitate the multi-sectoral Water Governance and Policy Dialogues with the OECD. Through the process of the Dialogues, the OECD prepares a series of recommendations for Peru; these recommendations offer a critical opportunity to develop a Common Vision and Roadmap for Natural Infrastructure in Peru that is linked to one of the most important political processes for the country, which will surely continue to be a priority even after the change of administration that will occur next year.

In addition to supporting the facilitation of the Dialogues, NIWS contributed to the process with our own analysis and direct advocacy. In Q1, we circulated a policy brief with a series of recommendations for consideration in the OECD report, and we incorporated key messaging from this brief in communications around the 2019 National Forum on Natural Infrastructure. The draft report issued by the OECD in February includes a number of NIWS key messages and recommendations, including an emphasis on the need to conserve upper watersheds, the key opportunity for investment in amunas, and the need to operationalize MERESE implementation mechanisms. NIWS then prepared a detailed review and set of recommendations in response to that draft report, which was delivered to MINAM and the OECD in May, focusing on: 1) updating and improving the framework for payments for ecosystem services in the report and in Peru's governance; 2) strengthening the gender focus in the report and in Peru's water governance; and 3) improving multi-sector governance of water in Peru through specific institutional and policy changes. Since delivering those recommendations, NIWS has been coordinating with MINAM to define how we can continue to support the process through its final stages, which includes socializing the recommendations and receiving feedback from key stakeholders in Peru, and developing a Roadmap to implement prioritized final recommendations that will be included in the final OECD report.

IR 1.3 GOP Planning Instruments Incorporate Natural Infrastructure

I.3.2 Support incorporation of natural infrastructure into priority planning instruments at national level

This year, NIWS continued to support partners in incorporating natural infrastructure into priority planning instruments. A legal proposal to protect and conserve fragile ecosystems was presented to

MINAM and a bill that declares a national interest in the rehabilitation and/or restoration of terraces was presented to Congress, both of which address legal issues.

Likewise, technical recommendations were provided to MINAM for the incorporation of natural infrastructure into the National Adaptation Plan, and a Roadmap for the Implementation of the National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan was developed within the framework of this point. NIWS supported MINAM to prepare the Internal Regulations of the National Interest Group "Women and Climate Change" (CONAMUCC), this group was officially installed in September.

Implement Legal Protection to Address Illegal Harms to Ecosystem Supported by MERESE

One of the obstacles in the maintenance and conservation of natural infrastructure is the undermining of ecosystems by illegal activities. NIWS and MINAM have collaborated in issuing an official complaint for crimes of illegal extraction of *bofedales* in the community of Santiago de Carampoma in Lima. This complaint, which exposed the depredation of flora in the Carampoma wetland, has been presented by the Public Prosecutor's Office of MINAM and filed with the Specialized Provincial Prosecutor's Office for Criminal Matters in Matucana on July 3, 2020.

Adding to this strategy of legal and institutional defense, NIWS, in coordination with the Vice-Ministry of Strategic Development of Natural Resources of MINAM, has developed a proposal for a supreme decree called "General dispositions for the multisectorial and decentralized management of wetlands", which seeks to discourage illegal practices against the country's wetlands, as well as to establish a punitive regime for these crimes. This proposal was presented to and approved by the National Committee of Wetlands, which is made up of MINAM, MINAGRI, SERFOR, PRODUCE, IMARPE and INAIGEM.

This normative proposal has been complemented by a communication strategy which aims to publicize the scope and benefits of the proposal through audiovisual products. NIWS' support throughout the processes of public consultation and evaluation for the approval of the regulation will be critical in the upcoming months, since it is a pioneering normative initiative aiming to solve legal gaps that are currently preventing authorities from acting against crimes on fragile ecosystems. The investigative journalism piece published in Ojo Público in July (see section 1.1.2) has been a critical component of this strategy. Additionally, the SPDA news portal, Actualidad Ambiental, published the article "Obstacles that hinder the protection of the wetlands and their precious peat (*Spanish: Los obstáculos que dificultan la protección de los bofedales y su tan preciada turba*)" was published, which develops the challenges and issues in addressing the degradation of wetlands.

Proposed Law to Declare Investment in the Restoration of Andean Terraces of National Interest

In order to promote investments in natural infrastructure, NIWS has prepared a bill that declares a national interest in the rehabilitation and/or restoration of *andenes* (terraces) and establishes incentives to accelerate investments in this type of natural infrastructure; which was prepared with contributions from SEDAPAL and has been presented to and supported by the office of Congressman Daniel Olivares. This

bill promotes interventions in *andenes* for water and food security, prioritizing investments that contribute to closing gaps in public investment and improving the country's water availability. Rehabilitation actions include not only the direct rehabilitation of platforms but also interventions such as:

- The improvement of water infrastructure that make up the *andenes* systems, such as canals, ponds, etc.
- Training in platform rehabilitation, management and maintenance through internships, workshops, platform schools, etc.
- Training on the different crops that can be produced on the *andenes*, for commercial purposes and for food security.
- Other aspects that contribute to the optimum operation and management of the *andenes*.

With this legislative initiative, NIWS intends to promote investments in natural infrastructure such as the *andenes*, through the implementation of investments in optimization, marginal expansion, replacement and rehabilitation (IOARR) or other public or private financing mechanisms. Likewise, it proposes to empower the EPSs to execute investments through core executing groups. The bill is expected to be discussed in Congress for approval in the upcoming quarters.

Support incorporation of performance-based natural infrastructure into the National Adaptation Plan

NIWS' overall objective of scaling-up investments in natural infrastructure as a strategy to manage water risks and increase resilience to climate change is very much aligned with Peru's National Adaptation Plan. To that end, through our activities NIWS contributes to generating the conditions, capacities, tools, information, financial mechanisms and projects that allow the implementation of natural infrastructure implementation measures included in Peru's National Adaptation Plan.

In addition, this year NIWS submitted contributions to the preliminary version of the National Adaptation Plan presented during the participatory workshop, "Let's Talk (*Spanish: Dialoguemos*)", organized by MINAM. These contributions were submitted through an online questionnaire and a legal report aimed at strengthening the water security and gender equality approach of the actions included in the plan. NIWS will continue to follow up on the evaluation process of the Plan, in order to ensure that our contributions are considered in its approval.

Develop a Roadmap for the Implementation of the National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan

The Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure and Water Management study, published this year, contributed directly to two priority activities of the water resources chapter of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan: (i) Identification of barriers limiting women's participation in integrated water resources management (action 1.1) and (ii) The identification of knowledge and practices of women and men associated with their roles in caring for natural infrastructure and useful for integrated water resources management in four areas of project intervention (action 2.1)

To continue to support a mainstreamed focus on gender equality in policymaking on climate in Peru, NIWS worked with MINAM this year to include a representative of women's organizations as part of the

National Commission on Climate Change. This year, NIWS supported MINAM in the formation and installation of the National Interest Group "Women and Climate Change" (CONAMUCC) and in the formulation of its Internal Regulations, which defines its structure and functions, the most important of which are: i) to promote the incorporation of the gender approach in the National Commission on Climate Change, and ii) to promote mechanisms for the representation of women in the National Commission on Climate Change. In the last quarter of this year, CONAMUCC was established and its regulations were approved, which establish, among other things, the mechanisms for the election of women representatives and alternates to the National Commission on Climate Change.

In addition to supporting the formulation of CONAMUCC's internal regulations, NIWS provided technical support for the CNCC through advising and participation in its activities including:

1. Seven working meetings with the participation of women's organizations and MINAM.
2. Preparation of regional directories of women's organizations and NGOs that address the relationship between women and the effects they experience as a consequence of the effects of climate change.
3. Webinar "Understanding the Regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change and the participation of women in its implementation"
4. Induction of the National Committee for Women and Climate Change (CONAMUCC)
5. Rescheduling of CONAMUCC's regional dialogues due to sanitary context.
6. Approval of the methodology for the development of the dialogues.
7. Announcement and execution of the dialogue for the Northern Region

Because of our role to date, NIWS is included as part of the advisory team within CONAMUCC's initial organizing documents. So far, the coordination meetings have revealed a lack of policies and spaces for regional and local coordination to address the water related impacts of climate change on women. This magnifies existing opportunity gaps caused by traditional gender roles and their impact on the economic, social and cultural organization of ecosystems in which women live. For this reason, the participants have celebrated CONAMUCC and expressed their gratitude to the organizing groups and MINAM. The women have made a commitment to strengthen CONAMUCC in their departments and confront the weak presence of women in decision-making spaces. The prospect of women's representation before the CNCC represents an important opportunity for women to be heard and their proposals considered.

National Sanitation Plan Update

This year, NIWS developed a collaboration with the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) to calculate opportunities to conserve water resources, in order to include a new investment target in the National Sanitation Plan, which will be updated at the beginning of 2021. These results have been updated with the new version of HIRO and subsequently presented to the MVCS. So far, HIRO-SEH has been used to identify opportunities in 20 of the 24 departments of Peru, 39 EPS, and 77 contributing basins (see Section 2.2.1 for more detail on the tool).

The next steps to validate the gap in the sanitation sector include a joint effort between NIWS and the MVCS, including a consultancy called "Design and implementation of the virtual participatory process of validation of infrastructure measures identified for calculating the water resources conversation gap in the sanitation sector" which is already in progress. This work will validate the methodology and the results with different actors related to water resources. Among them are EPS, utility providers of small cities, rural and municipal technical areas; and water resources councils, which include ANA, SUNASS, universities, User Boards, and Special Projects, among others.

I.3.3. Support incorporation of Natural Infrastructure into public investment, focusing on Invierte.pe gaps and Presupuestos por Resultados.

Develop guidance on public investment in natural infrastructure through "investments of optimization, marginal expansion, repositioning and rehabilitation" (IOARR)

On December 31, 2019 MINAM formally approved new guidelines for using IOARR--an implementation mechanism for public funds that allows investments for the optimization, marginal expansion, repositioning and rehabilitation of existing investments without preparing a full public investment project--to natural infrastructure. The approval came via Ministerial Resolution 410-2019-MINAM. The IOARR implementation mechanism holds enormous potential to accelerate investment by simplifying the project design and justification process (see also Success Story).

CONDESAN, the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA), and Forest Trends provided technical and strategic support for the IOARR guidelines. A NIWS consultancy carried out through most of 2019 developed the detailed technical content of the guidelines, which were reviewed with our staff and MINAM over more than 10 coordination meetings held in 2019. NIWS supported the Office of Planning and Management of MINAM to incorporate observations made by the MEF on the guidelines, ultimately securing the favorable opinion of the Directorate of Regulations, Methodologies and Training, the General Directorate of Policies and Investments and the General Directorate of Public Investment of the MEF. Finally, NIWS' engagement of MINAM leadership helped to bring the importance of approving these technical guidelines to the fore. IOARR were positioned as a key opportunity during the National Forum on Natural Infrastructure.

The new guidelines represent an important opportunity for accelerating investment in the protection and restoration of natural infrastructure. Since their approval, NIWS has worked to make the opportunity clear and accessible to project formulators, as well as to identify two opportunities to pilot the new investment mechanism, which will be developed in FY2021.

Regulatory framework for implementing MERESE by water utilities

On November 20, 2019, SUNASS approved the new directive regulating MERESE funded by water utilities in Peru, which incorporated significant contributions from NIWS. In particular, specific NIWS contributions are notable in clarifications of implementation mechanisms for MERESE, which should allow more appropriate and agile investments, such as:

- Greater flexibility for some specific requirements in the design stage of the MERESE
- Simplification and clarification for the use of direct contracts of ecosystem service compensation between the utility and the ecosystem service provider (e.g., upstream community), including by distinguishing it from a contract for goods and services, which is maintained as a separate modality

NIWS will work with SUNASS to implement the new framework starting next quarter, with special attention to the direct contracts between ecosystem service payers and providers, which has great potential for MERESE effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.

The Directive also includes, for the first time in any regulatory instrument issued by SUNASS, a gender focus, as it requires the “strategic participation of women,” beginning in the design stage of the MERESE. This inclusion is the direct result of SUNASS’ participation in the Gender Equality and Water Security Forum in June 2019, as well as subsequent direct technical assistance provided by Forest Trends.

Provide recommendations for the revision and future application of the simplified technical file (“ficha simplificada”) for natural infrastructure investment, with gender focus

The Simplified Technical Data Sheet (“Ficha Técnica Simplificada”) for the Recovery of the Water Regulation Service was approved with RM N° 066-2020-MINAM, on February 28, 2020. NIWS contributed to the development and approval of this important project development tool by reviewing the proposal, giving comments and contributions that were incorporated, and supporting the MINAM technical team in responding to questions raised by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. This is an important step because there is now a specific instrument to design and evaluate public investment projects for natural infrastructure investments. The contents of this sheet are adapted to ecosystem services for water regulation, while the General Sheet that the MEF provides was developed for gray infrastructure projects.

Guidance for identifying priority investment areas under Performance-Based Budget 144

In March 2020, NIWS finalized and validated with MINAM the methodological design of the “Identification, Categorization, and Prioritization of Natural Infrastructure Investments” tool (“ICP”). The tool, developed by a consulting team led by Raul Tupayachi with NIWS technical and financial support, will help regional governments and other actors to target and justify investments under Budget Program 144, Conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems for the provision of ecosystem services, logically following the development of the National Map of Degraded Areas. The methodological validation in the field was carried out in the Chira-Piura, ChiRiLuMa and Vilcanota-Urubamba watersheds. A workshop was held in February 2020 to validate the results with MINAM and potential users, primarily in regional governments from Piura, Lima, Junin, and Cusco. Additionally, NIWS worked with MINAM to clarify how this tool can strengthen and complement the HIRO prioritization tool, specifically by offering more precise identification of degraded areas, which serves as one of the layers HIRO uses to identify investments targeted to achieve certain ecosystem service benefits. The publication on the methodology is under final review for publication with MINAM, anticipated for Q1 FY2021.

Proposal to simplify cultural certification of natural infrastructure investments

In line with the efforts to boost investments and optimize the processes of evaluation and execution of projects in natural infrastructure, NIWS identified the need to adapt both the regulatory framework for obtaining authorization and the investment procedures, to the nature of investment projects that aim to improve and/or enhance ecosystem services. As a result, the regulatory proposal “Provisions for the

optimization of cultural management in investment projects of ecosystem typology, species and support to the sustainable use of biodiversity" has been submitted to the Ministry of Culture. Through this proposal, optimization measures are proposed for ecosystem investment projects in order to obtain the Archaeological Monitoring Plan, the Certificate of Non-existence of Archaeological Remains and the Archaeological Research Project authorizations that are necessary for investment projects in natural infrastructure.

This regulatory proposal adds to the efforts to optimize the legal requirements and processes required for the execution of investment projects in natural infrastructure, such as the "ABC for the management of archaeological remains" proposed in the "Road Map for the management of archaeological remains" elaborated by NIWS also in FY2020.

Guidelines for the design and implementation of MERESE

In the final quarter of FY2020, the Ministry of the Environment pre-published a new regulatory instrument, "Guidelines for the design and implementation of mechanisms of retribution for ecosystem services" (Ministerial Resolution N° 160-2020-MINAM). SPDA and Forest Trends provided contributions to help ensure that the guidelines effectively and efficiently promote the deployment of voluntary MERESE agreements, so that we are not adding to the procedural burden without added benefit. NIWS will continue to follow up on the evaluation of the standard, in order to continue contributing to its development.

I.3.4. Facilitate coordinated natural infrastructure implementation for water security at the landscape level through approval of Natural Infrastructure in GIRH plans, EPS PMOs, and local/regional development plans

SEDAPAL's 2020-2025 Optimized Master Plan

Throughout the year, NIWS supported SEDAPAL to prepare the justification and new project ideas for inclusion of new MERESE investments in their 2020-2025 Optimized Master Plan, and facilitated close coordination between the EGASE team and SUNASS to support technical reviews. The Optimized Master Plan was scheduled to be finalized and presented in the public toward the end of the Fiscal Year, but the economic and health crisis precipitated by the pandemic has caused this process to be delayed. In FY2021 NIWS will continue to provide technical assistance, communications support, and institutional coordination for this key process.

Support the incorporation of natural infrastructure into Reconstrucción con Cambios integrated plans to control flood risk

The Reconstrucción Con Cambios Authority (ARCC) is a temporary public agency that was created to lead and implement reconstruction efforts in Peru after the disastrous impacts of the 2017 El Niño Costero floods and landslides. In 2019, ARCC delegated authority to the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) to oversee the development of Integrated Plans for Flood and Landslide Risk Control in each of the 17 watersheds prioritized by the Authority.

In FY2020, NIWS worked closely with MINAGRI to develop the technical framework and capacities needed to incorporate natural infrastructure into the RCC Integrated Plans. In collaboration with MINAGRI, NIWS developed a conceptual framework for designing NI investments for DRM under RCC. NIWS also developed the HIRO-GRD Rapid Focus Tool for the Identification of Natural Infrastructure Investments and published, with MINAGRI, the HIRO-GRD User Guide (see Activity 2.2.1). Through HIRO-GRD, NIWS identified priority areas and natural infrastructure interventions for 17 RCC watersheds. Subsequently, NIWS ran hydrological models in these 17 watersheds to quantitatively estimate the impacts of NI in reducing flood and landslide risk, results which are now in internal review. In addition to developing and applying this new framework, tool, and models, NIWS trained 123 project developers and evaluators from consulting firms and government agencies on designing NI investments for DRM and provided technical assistance to support the inclusion of NI projects in RCC Integrated Plans (see 4.1.2. for more detail).

As a result of these efforts, NIWS has secured the inclusion of NI in 13 draft plans as of the close of the Fiscal Year, which is up from a baseline of a single plan in December 2019, when NIWS began this technical assistance to Integrated Plan developers. The 13 draft plans are now in various stages of development approaching submission and are expected to be finalized between November 2020 and January 2021. Although investment amounts are still to be confirmed in the process of finalizing these Integrated Plans, we estimate that a total of USD 13-18 million in new natural infrastructure investments will be included, if NI continues to receive the attention and technical support required to see through efforts to date.

1.3.5 Build institutional capacity, with a focus on local and watershed level institutions, to increase women's participation in decision-making on natural infrastructure and water resources

SEDAPAL Institutional Capacity-Building

This year, in addition to support preparing the new PMO (see Activity 1.3.4) and developing and mobilizing a portfolio of natural infrastructure investments (see Activities 3.1.5 and 3.2.1), NIWS worked closely with SEDAPAL to strengthen its institutional capacity to develop, manage, and implement natural infrastructure investments. This institutional strengthening focused on three fronts:

- **Improving internal coordination:** NIWS has provided technical assistance to SEDAPAL's Environmental Management and Ecosystem Services Management (EGASE) department so that it has better coordination with the institution's other departments. Currently, coordination between the departments is low since they have differing missions; their level of understanding of natural infrastructure is also very low. One achievement in this regard is the development of the Milloc PIP, whose updated approval incorporating new COVID-19 protocols, was quickly achieved due to the cooperation of EGASE, the Executing Unit, the Management of Projects and Works, the project team, the bidding team and other SEDAPAL officials (for more detail see Section 3.2.1). Based on the Carampoma experience, and in conjunction with EGASE, NIWS developed a preliminary roadmap for Public Investment Projects in natural infrastructure. The roadmap outlines the complexity and diversity of the various groups that must work together with EGASE during the development of a Public Investment Project in natural infrastructure. This roadmap has helped to identify the role each Area, Team, Unit and/or Management Division in SEDAPAL has in developing a natural infrastructure project from an initial idea. NIWS will continue to refine the

process next fiscal year, exploring shorter and more efficient pathways and consolidating the road map into a published guide.

- **Strengthening EGASE and improving coordination externally:** NIWS also provides technical support to EGASE in its coordination with external institutions. For example, regarding the preparation of SEDAPAL's new 2020-2025 PMO with SUNASS; the preparation of a report supporting the MERSE contract modality; and in the institutional framework of SEDAPAL's Good Governance Platform through participation in the meetings of the INCA Technical Group of the Council of Water Resources of the ChiRiLuMa Basins. This year, NIWS also prepared a proposal for FONAFE, the supervisory entity that considers proposals for hiring new full-time staff in SEDAPAL, on the technical-financial requirement for staff who will support MERESE program management, accompanied by a document detailing the organizational structure, functions, and capacities of the proposed EGASE staff.
- **Laying the groundwork for transfer of funds to PROFONANPE:** Recognizing that internal institutional challenges may always present a significant challenge to efficient implementation of MERESE funds within SEDAPAL, this year NIWS worked with SEDAPAL to lay the groundwork to implement funds through a third-party fund. In the first quarter, SPDA prepared the brief, "Execution of Remuneration Mechanisms for Water Ecosystem Services under the modalities of administration and execution agreements or contracts" which develops the legal analysis on the scope and the process of execution of this modality under the regulatory framework for MERESE established by SUNASS, and updated in the November 2019 Directive. This document allows one to identify the main weaknesses of the norm that hinders its implementation and the mobilization of financial reserves for the design and execution of these compensation schemes. The analysis was revised when, in the second quarter, one of two national funds authorized to manage public funds – FONAM – was dissolved, leaving only one candidate to play this role: PROFONANPE. In light of this development, NIWS began to facilitate discussions with PROFONANPE and SEDAPAL about the terms of a potential transfer. Additionally, Forest Trends prepared a proposed scope for USAID for collaborating in this area with USAID's PES and Public Financial Management Project. This line of work will also continue in FY2021.

Each of these fronts were supported also by an exchange organized by NIWS in January 2020 between SEDAPAL and EPMAPS, which leads the region's oldest experience in natural infrastructure investments in Quito, Ecuador, through the FONAG water fund. Six managerial-level staff members from three departments in SEDAPAL participated in the exchange which was held in Quito, organized by EcoDecision and Forest Trends. The exchange inspired much more confidence and interest in natural infrastructure among traditionally grey infrastructure-focused officials, and EGASE and NIWS staff have noted a market improvement in departmental cooperation following the exchange. There is interest in formalizing a relationship between the two companies to support continued exchange on natural infrastructure.

Mainstreaming Gender in Water Sector Institutions

In FY2020, Forest Trends worked closely with MIMP, SUNASS and ANA to consolidate institutional commitments to mainstream gender in these key water sector institutions and prepared institutional diagnostics to serve as baselines for Gender Action Plans. This process was advanced through kick-off and training events with staff of each SUNASS and ANA held in Q1, which addressed why gender equality and water security are important to talk about, the gender gaps that exist in water management, and challenges

and opportunities for gender equality and water security. Then, consultant teams were contracted and started work with gender equality task forces in each institution, Forest Trends specialists, and MIMP in Q2 2020. The workplans were adjusted due to COVID-19 related restrictions, but each institutional diagnostic was completed by the end of the fiscal year.

In both cases, next steps have also been taken by preparing Gender Mainstreaming Plans, which are expected to be approved in Q1 FY2021. NIWS will provide technical assistance to support the initial implementation of the plans. Both diagnostic studies revealed the presence of traditional conceptions of gender relations within institutional culture and management of the entities in their respective functions. However, both institutions are making important efforts to comply with the provisions and policies of gender equality.

SUNASS Institutional Strengthening for MERESE Technical Assistance and Oversight

At the beginning of the year, Forest Trends initiated institutional capacity-building to support SUNASS' role in providing technical assistance to water utilities for the design and implementation of MERESE. SUNASS' Directorate for Water Provisioning (Dirección Ámbito de la Prestación) is the focal point for this effort. We began by carrying out a self-assessment of institutional capacity using the methodology developed by NIWS in FY2019. As a result of the assessment, 6 competencies were prioritized for strengthening and an action plan was developed to begin technical assistance to strengthen the following areas: i) Standardization of technical assistance management processes, ii) Strengthening of professional team capacities, iii) Improvement of the information system, iv) Mainstreaming of development approaches, v) Improvement of technologies for risk assessment.

Based on these results, training workshops were held with the Sunass national office team on the topics of educational action design and the incorporation of intercultural, intergenerational and gender approaches. As a result, we identified opportunities such as the development of a guide for technical assistance in MERESE and Disaster Risk Management, the mainstreaming of the gender approach in training and technical assistance actions with ODS and EPS, in gender incorporation in Rapid Hydrological Diagnosis - DHR, in GRD training, among others.



Andean terraces are used for water management of oregano in Candarave, Tacna region, Peru. NIWS worked with leading experts on Andean technologies to produce a policy brief on the impacts of terraces on water and soils. (Photography: Douglas Walsh, Asociación Andina Cusichaca)

Objective 2: Information Management Improved for Decision Making on Natural Infrastructure

This year, NIWS generated greater clarity and credibility for decision-makers regarding the hydrological benefits of natural infrastructure interventions, and we have innovated to develop and launch new tools that support rapid identification and quantification of natural infrastructure for water security.

This clarity and credibility begin with understanding the state of scientific knowledge for a range of natural infrastructure investments. This year NIWS advanced a series of meta-analyses and policy briefs, publishing summaries for decision-makers on the impacts of infiltration trenches, amunas, and land use change on water and soils. We also advanced a series of meta-analyses and policy briefs that will be published in FY2021, addressing the impacts of natural infrastructure on disaster risk management as well as the impacts of *andenes*, highland grassland management, and peatland management on water and soils. The results of these meta-analyses are contributing directly to the preparation of Research Agendas for Natural Infrastructure, both at a national scale and in NIWS priority watershed ChiRiLuMa (Lima), which we also expect to finalize and publish in FY2021.

Clarity for decision-makers also depends on their ability to apply scientific knowledge in their own landscape, appropriately identifying and prioritizing natural infrastructure investments that respond to local water risks. To address this need, in FY2020 NIWS worked with SERFOR and MINAGRI to develop HIRO (the *Herramienta de Identificación Rápida de Oportunidades*) for Disaster Risk Management, and to publish its User Guide. We worked closely with MINAGRI to develop and apply the tool in order to identify logical investments in natural infrastructure for Reconstrucción Con Cambios portfolios. Additionally, NIWS developed the initial version of HIRO-SEH (HIRO for hydrological ecosystem services) working closely with the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation (MVCS) to identify and prioritize investments in natural infrastructure that support water supply, to guide the establishment of a new investment gap in the National Sanitation Plan, which could represent hundreds of millions of soles in new investment in natural infrastructure from the sanitation sector in the coming years.

Once investments are identified – either through tools like HIRO or through proposals generated by local actors – decision-makers will ideally choose among potential investments based on objective, performance-based criteria. To address this need and in response to a key gap in the field, in FY2020 NIWS developed and launched the CUBHIC (*Cuantificación de Beneficios Hídricos de Intervenciones en Cuencas*) series of methods, which allows for rapid quantification of benefits of natural infrastructure interventions at the site level, addressing a critical gap for project developers and evaluators in Peru. The

first series of CUBHIC methods addresses the five most common natural infrastructure interventions used in Peru. We began applications of CUBHIC to the most advanced projects in our NIWS project portfolio and, through sensitivity analyses based on these early applications, we have begun to identify adjustments that would improve the usability and accuracy of the tool that will improve broader applications in FY2021.

Hydrological models play a critical role in supporting estimates of the collective impact of interventions at the watershed scale. In FY2020, CONDESAN led the set-up and runs of SWAT and KINEROS in over a dozen watersheds, generating preliminary estimates of natural infrastructure intervention benefits for decision-makers such as Reconstrucción Con Cambios. We carried out multitemporal analysis of the change in vegetative cover in five prioritized basins (Chira-Piura, ChiRiLuMa., Mayo, Tambo-Moquegua and Quilca-Chili basins) that will enrich the broad application of HIRO-SEH, CUBHIC, SWAT and KINEROS in the coming fiscal year. In FY2020, NIWS also reflected on our experience to date applying hydrological models, with emphasis in the Chancay-Lambayeque pilot study carried out in 2019, to prepare a set of lessons learned and recommendations on using hydrological models to assess natural infrastructure. These recommendations center on how to design and frame the use of the hydrological model in a way that generates the most value for decision-making, while cognizant of the inherent limitations of hydrological models. The Lessons Learned are in final review for publication in early FY2021.

Finally, monitoring the hydrological impacts of natural infrastructure interventions in the Peruvian context is the critical ingredient for generating sufficient credibility for scaling-up. This year, we continued to support existing iMHEA monitoring sites associated with our priority watersheds, and we designed new local hydrological monitoring systems to respond to local information needs. We also continued to support the facilitation of the iMHEA monitoring network, and we began working with iMHEA leaders, SUNASS, and MINAM to update and expand the monitoring protocols that guide the network's practices, with a view to also generating protocols that can be consistently applied in Peruvian public investment projects.

IR 2.1 Information generation for decision-making on natural infrastructure improved

2.1.1 Develop coordinated prioritized agenda for research, tool development, and capacity building

Throughout this year, CONDESAN led NIWS engagement with various technical groups that are supporting information and knowledge exchange for decision-making on natural infrastructure, to ensure that Research Agenda and other activities under this component are well coordinated with relevant technical institutes and initiatives. Notable among these efforts to coordinate with other groups:

- In November 2019, CONDESAN facilitated a field trip to the Huamantanga learning site of the Water Sowing and Harvesting Network, which brings together researchers from Chile, Colombia,

Bolivia, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico and Peru to exchange knowledge and experience on the contributions of these rustic practices to sustainable water management. As SUNASS serves as the Water Sowing and Harvesting Network country contact for Peru, they hosted the event; NIWS coordinated the field trip to the Huamantanga learning site, where participants learned about the pre-Incan to modern day water sowing and harvesting practices employed in Lima's watersheds. Beyond the valuable knowledge sharing at the event, the participants re-evaluated techniques and approaches and MERESE was amongst the approaches under review.

- Led by CONDESAN, NIWS also participated in and supported the Technical Group on Peatlands in Peru, led by MINAM, INAIGEM, IIAP. NIWS support included organizing workshops (in Q1) to clarify the role of peatlands, including high-Andean peat bogs (*bofedales*) in water security and addressing the impacts of climate change. NIWS also led the development of a systematic review of the literature on these relationships, as well as a conceptual definition for peatland ecosystems that could be adopted by all sectors within Peru.

Building on the information needs and gaps identified by decision-makers and researchers in these technical working groups, as well as gaps identified in the literature through the various meta-analyses underway (see Section 2.1.4), CONDESAN and Imperial College led the further development of the draft Natural Infrastructure Research Agenda. Additionally, we began to prepare a research agenda for the ChiRiLuMa priority watershed in Lima in response to specific need identified by decision-makers in this context, which will serve as a pilot for other prioritized basins and a foothold for the national-scale Research Agenda. NIWS has committed to making the validation and finalization of the Research Agenda a participatory, multi-actor process in order to increase its value and legitimacy to a range of technical and academic institutions, as well as to decision-makers. This validation will take place in FY2021.

2.1.2 Systematize relevant hydrometeorological datasets and socio-economic datasets and process for use in NIWS analyses

In FY2020 NIWS carried out multi-temporal analysis of change in coverage and land use in five prioritized basins (Chira-Piura, ChiRiLuMa, Mayo, Tambo-Moquegua and Quilca-Chili). The study produced updated maps of the vegetation cover and land uses in these basins, as well as changes in these parameters between years 2000, 2010, and 2019. In Q4, NIWS began to replicate the analysis in the Vilcanota-Urubamba basin, which will culminate in November 2020. This geospatial information will feed a series of analyses around natural infrastructure including the HIRO-SEH tool, the evaluation of hydrological benefits of natural infrastructure measures through CUBHIC, and basin-level modeling exercises with SWAT and KINEROS.

Towards the end of this year, NIWS consolidated a partnership with SENAMHI to collaborate in the generation of a geospatial evapotranspiration database, which is critical for any estimation of hydrological benefits or hydrological modeling linked to natural infrastructure including the CUBHIC methodologies. NIWS will provide SENAMHI with a more robust method to perform the calculations, while SENAMHI has agreed to make its database of climatic variables (PISCO) available to NIWS. NIWS priority basins will serve as initial pilot test areas for this newly generated data set. This activity has been included in our FY2021 work plan.

Finally, with regards to supporting the INAIGEM's development of the first national inventory of wetlands, NIWS has agreed to collect, analyze and systematize complementary information that will enrich the proposed methodology for the inventory including the review of previous experiences of inventories of high-Andean wetlands and the incorporation of expert opinions regarding the identification and delimitation of wetlands in Peru. This activity will be carried out in the first quarter of FY2021.

2.1.3 Strengthen, expand, and facilitate hydrological and socio-economic monitoring network

Local Hydrological Monitoring

In the first part of the year, NIWS continued regular equipment maintenance, data downloading, and analysis in existing hydrological monitoring sites. CONDESAN led these updates in the ChiRiLuMa site (Huamantanga), and NIWS and iMHEA partner Nature and Culture International (NCI) led this work in the Chira-Piura site (Samanga). In addition to regularly maintaining equipment and downloading data, NCI carried out a comprehensive analysis of years of monitored data from 6 paired micro-watersheds in the upper Quiroz watershed in Piura. The analysis included data cleaning and quality control, processing, and analysis, for the period of 2016-2019. Likewise, hydrological indices related to regulation and water performance were calculated, which confirmed that micro-watersheds that have a lower degree of land use change have greater capacity to regulate precipitation.

NCI also secured an agreement with the Provincial Municipality of Ayabaca for the maintenance and care of the hydrological monitoring equipment installed in each of the 6 micro-watersheds, as well as the involvement of the Municipality of Pacaipampa in the hydrological monitoring efforts. This local engagement is a key step toward ensuring sustainability of monitoring efforts over the long term.

We also designed new local monitoring systems to respond to local needs and updated the NIWS Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan to allow for those designs to be appropriately implemented with a focus on new monitoring efforts planned with local partners in Piuray (Cusco) and Tupicocha (Lima). However, In the second half of the year, we were severely restricted in our ability to continue data downloads and equipment maintenance, as Consortium members and partners observed national and local quarantine mandates related to COVID-19 and worked to develop field visit protocols to ensure that any such work could be carried out safely. We anticipate resuming these efforts within the first two quarters of FY2021.

Figure 12. Staff from the Municipality of Pacaipampa engaging in hydrological monitoring (Samanga, Piura)



iMHEA Annual Assembly

This year's Annual Assembly of the iMHEA monitoring network—organized under the theme, *A Decade of Hydrological Monitoring in the Andes*—was adjusted and delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Originally planned to take place in-person alongside the State of the Science Forum in July 2020,² once the impacts of the pandemic became clear in April, CONDESAN and Imperial College London worked with iMHEA partners to program a fully-virtual gathering that is taking place over four 4-hour virtual sessions. The first session took place in September 2020, with participation of over 40 participants from 7 countries, and the remaining sessions will take place in Q1 FY2021.

The network still maintained an ambitious agenda in recognition of its 10-year anniversary, with the Assembly aiming to:

1. Evaluate the first decade of work and impact of the iMHEA Initiative.
2. Prepare a Roadmap for the iMHEA Initiative for the decade 2021–2030.
3. Discuss current and proposed monitoring protocols for key hydrological variables to meet the objectives of the iMHEA and the NIWS project.

² CONDESAN and Imperial College London led efforts with government and academic partners to hold the *State of the Science on Natural Infrastructure* forum this year, having developed a full concept note and partnership agreement with UTEC before COVID-19 related restrictions began to be implemented in March 2020. In light of the pandemic, the forum has been indefinitely postponed.

4. Identify, refine and redefine the research questions of the Initiative and its partners.

CONDESAN and Imperial College London prepared for these sessions in the final quarter of FY2020, gathering and systematizing information from iMHEA partners through a survey and advancing on efforts to update the network's guiding protocols (see next section).

Beyond supporting the Annual Assembly, this year NIWS worked with the iMHEA to strengthen the network as a community of practice. Efforts have been made to revive activities in several sites where monitoring has been put on hold (Huamantanga and Piura), share the available data and updated time series (Huaraz and Chachapoyas), and identify particular stakeholder needs such as equipment, training, or guiding documents (Piura, Huamantanga, Carampoma, and Tupicocha). NIWS also supported the development and launch of the iMHEA website in Q1 (www.imhea.org).

Hydrological Monitoring Protocols

To strengthen monitoring protocols and specifically to strengthen iMHEA, NIWS worked with iMHEA leadership in the first part of FY2020 to conduct a review of the adequacy of hydrological measurement protocols for Andean ecosystems. This analysis revealed the need for particular protocols for monitoring flows, precipitation, isotopy, sediments, and water quality. In the second part of the year, NIWS worked with iMHEA leadership as well as Peruvian government partners SUNASS and MINAM to scope the development of new protocols, both to serve as inputs to an updated and expanded Methodological Guide for the Hydrological Monitoring of Andean Ecosystems (iMHEA's core handbook) and to serve as consistent protocols that can be incorporated into Peruvian public investment projects and MERESE programs. In the final quarter of this year, NIWS finalized scopes of work and began preparing monitoring protocols for i) types of monitoring in Andean basins, ii) precipitation, iii) flow, and iv) hydrophysical properties of the soil. This work will also continue in FY2021.

2.1.4 Facilitate active learning, knowledge management and capacity-building with natural infrastructure agenda partners

Prepare meta-analyses of current state of knowledge

This year NIWS advanced a series of meta-analyses, with several reaching publication during the fiscal year, as follows:

- Impacts of infiltration trenches on water and soils (meta-analysis and policy brief published).
- Impacts of land use change on hydrology in the Andes (policy brief on existing article published).
- Impacts and potential contributions of *amunas* to address water scarcity (policy brief on existing article published)

- Impacts of *andenes* (terraces) on water and soils (meta-analysis and policy brief currently in production)
- Impacts of natural infrastructure on disaster risk management (meta-analysis in final review)
- Impacts of pasture management regimes on water and soils in the Andes (meta-analysis initiated this year, advancing for publication in FY2021)
- Impacts of peatland management on water and soils in the Andes (meta-analysis initiated this year, advancing for publication in FY2021)

A centralized database for the hundreds of publications being reviewed in the various systematic reviews has been developed and implemented by CONDESAN, Imperial, and the consultants in charge of the various studies. This database will be useful to minimize redundant efforts while optimizing resources for future studies.

NIWS has proposed a session on “Natural Infrastructure for Water Security” for the American Geophysical Union’s 2020 Fall Meeting, which is a scientific conference scheduled to be held in San Francisco, California between the 7th and 11th of December 2020 (<https://www.agu.org/Fall-Meeting/Pages/Present/Sessions>). The session, which will be led by Boris Ochoa-Tocachi (Imperial College London - NIWS Project), Kate Brauman (University of Minnesota), and Wouter Buytaert (Imperial College London - NIWS Project), invites contributions that increase our understanding, provide evidence, or identify knowledge gaps on the role of natural infrastructure for water security. Studies can cover in-situ monitoring, innovative modeling approaches, systematic reviews and meta-analysis, or hydro-socioeconomic assessments on the impacts of natural infrastructure. This can help identify sustainable, cost-effective, and scalable benefits; improve water resource management; and promote the mainstreaming of natural infrastructure investments.

Support for research that addresses knowledge gaps

This year, NIWS finalized the design of our Scholarship Program, which will be fully implemented in FY2021 with the launch of the national and watershed-specific Research Agendas. In the meantime, this year we proceeded with a pilot version of the program, supporting four strategic theses. During Q1 and Q2, progress was made on four thesis projects, specifically in the definition of their theoretical framework, objectives, hypotheses and methodology; and submission to their respective university departments. In Q3 and Q4, the elaboration of the four theses was progressing very slowly due to social restrictions. They will therefore continue into FY2021 as well. The four projects are:

- "Characterization of the hydrological function of ecosystems in two micro-basins within the Huamantanga - Lima rural community", to be implemented by Samanta Onocuica (UNALM).
- "Measurement of runoff indices to determine water availability, loss of vegetation cover, and soil degradation in the Millpu microbasin (Chinchero-Cusco-Peru) during 2019-2020", to be implemented by Sandro Arias (UNSAAC).
- "Influence of the landscape structure on water regulation: Case Study of the Apacheta sub-basin, Cachi basin, Ayacucho, during 2000 to 2018", to be carried out by Ida Vilca (UNALM).

- "Comparative study of the socio-economic and institutional factors that influence the adoption of hydrological management strategies based on ancestral technology and the use of technology for water security", to be developed in Huarochirí by Engelbert Barreto (PUCP).

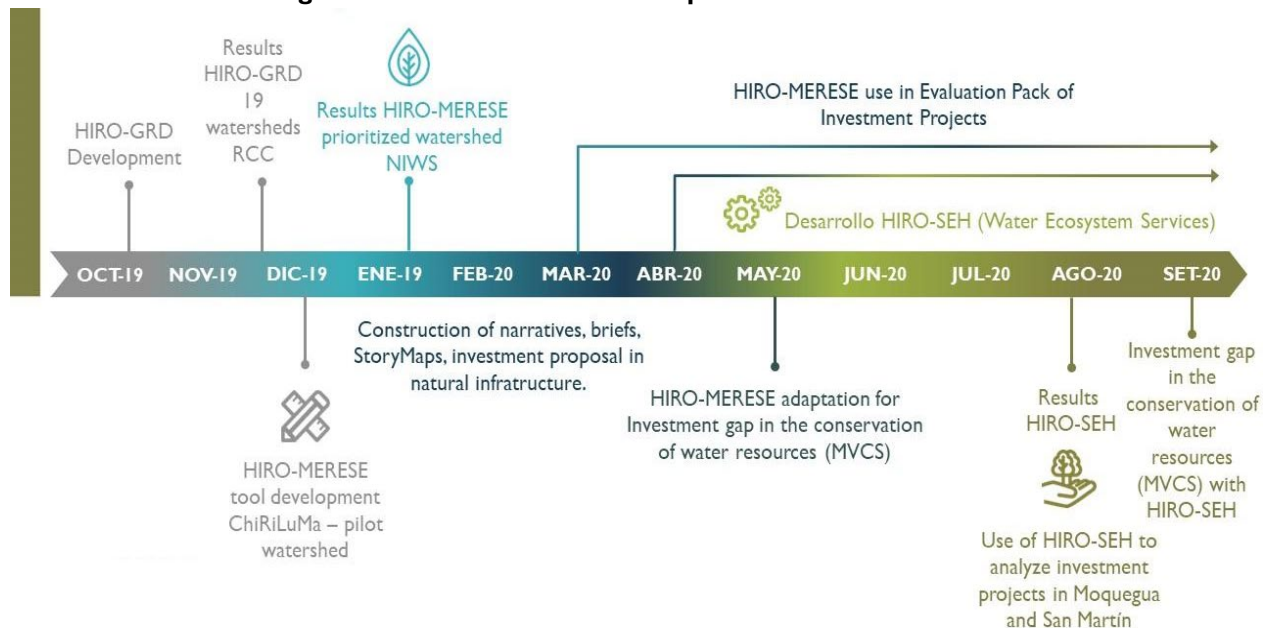
IR 2.2: Information sharing to support decision-making on GI improved

2.2.1 Build and deploy tools and capacities for rapid assessments on NI priorities within performance-based frameworks, including systems integration for access to basic data critical for rapid assessments

HIRO: Rapid-Focus Tool for Natural Infrastructure Interventions

This year, NIWS developed an innovative new suite of tools that allows natural infrastructure project and portfolio developers to rapidly prioritize interventions in Peruvian watersheds based on their potential to mitigate specific water risks. CONDESAN led the development of HIRO, the *Herramienta de Identificación Rápida de Oportunidades*, originally with a focus on disaster risk management for use in prioritizing Reconstrucción Con Cambios portfolios (HIRO-GRD), and subsequently developed a version that can be used to prioritize natural infrastructure interventions that address water supply and erosion control issues (HIRO-SEH). Figure 15 shows the evolution of the HIRO tools so far.

Figure 13. Timeline of the development of the HIRO tools



HIRO for Disaster Risk Management (HIRO-GRD)

Beginning in the first quarter of FY2020, HIRO-GRD was developed with MINAGRI and SERFOR to respond to a specific need: identify and justify priority investments in natural infrastructure for investments by Reconstrucción Con Cambios -- as quickly as possible. To respond to this need, the HIRO Tool organizes available GIS information in a logical process that allows technical specialists and decision-makers to filter out areas that are not relevant to addressing their prioritized water risks, ending with a set of priority areas for natural infrastructure conservation and restoration. The filtering-out process works through three phases:

- Phase 1. Identify the problem (risk conditions): delimitation of scope, identification of population and infrastructure at risk
- Phase 2. Identify the causes: identification of degraded areas where a loss of ecosystem services is likely contributing to the increased risk
- Phase 3. Identification of solutions: Integration of information on zoning, precipitation, and permeability with decision-tree offers recommendations on appropriate interventions in priority areas

The tool utilizes nationally available, official information from entities such as the National Statistics and Information Institute (INEI), ANA, SERFOR, MINAM, Ministry of Education, SENAMHI, the Mining and Engineering Geological Institute (INGEMMET), and regional governments, to respond to the criteria of each of the phases outlined above. With this data, CONDESAN automated and ran the tool now in over 20 watersheds, providing critical guidance previously unavailable to project developers, portfolio developers, and supervisors in regional and national agencies. In turn, these results have been used to identify and justify the inclusion of natural infrastructure investments in 17 draft Integrated Plans for Reconstrucción Con Cambios. NIWS also published the Methodological Guide for HIRO-GRD with MINAGRI and SERFOR this year.

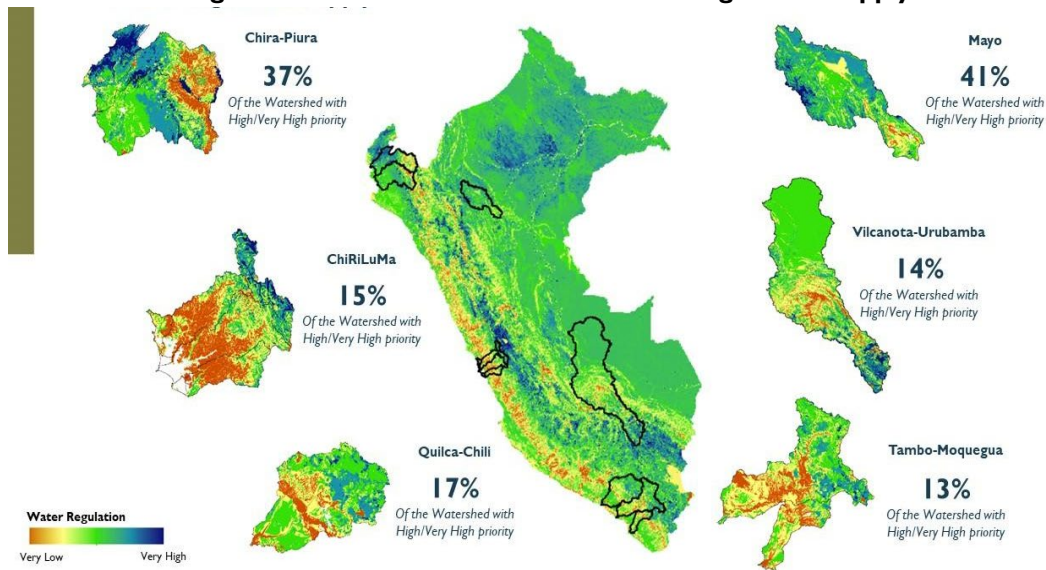
HIRO for Hydrological Ecosystem Services (HIRO-SEH)

HIRO-SEH evolved throughout the year in response to information needs expressed by users, such as the Ministry of Housing, Sanitation and Construction (MVCS) and local water utilities.

In technical terms, the improved version of the tool applies officially published methodologies for the spatial identification of areas for water regulation and erosion control. For water regulation, in Q4 the Water Retention Index (WRI) was applied, which is based on a multi-criteria analysis including physical and landscape variables to identify areas with greater potential for water regulation. The NIWS team adapted the WRI to national particularities by incorporating new variables and assigning weights to variables based on the Hierarchical Analytical Process methodology and the experience of specialists. Figure 16 shows the results from applying the

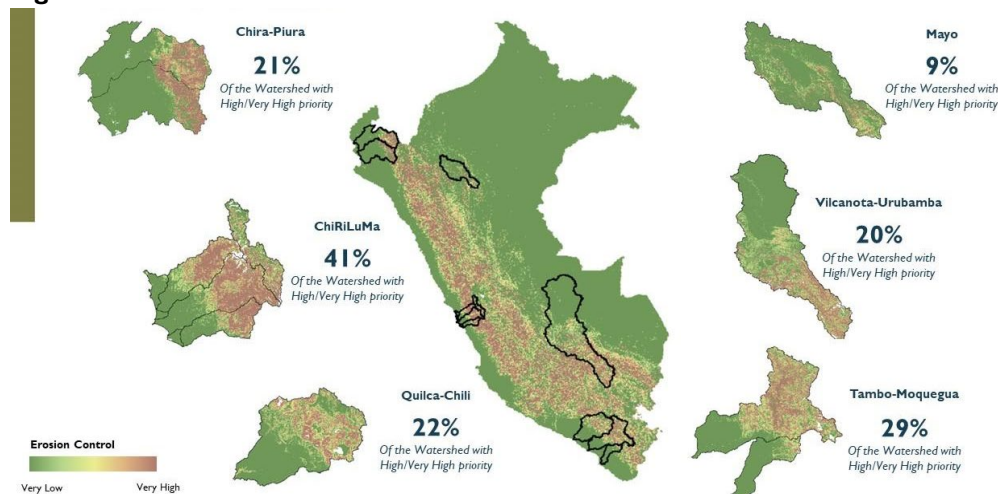
WRI at the national level and across the 6 NIWS priority basins; identifying areas for water regulation from a very low to very high priority.

Figure 14. HIRO-SEH results for Water Regulation Supply



For erosion control, we used the intermediate products of the pluvial water erosion atlas developed by SENAMHI in 2017, which spatially identifies the different annual water erosion rates according to the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE). NIWS identified the possibility of improving certain RUSLE factors (greater precision, spatial resolution, and data sources), providing added value to the product, and updating the atlas. Figure 17 shows the results from applying RUSLE at the national level and across six NIWS priority basins; identifying areas for erosion control from very low to very high priority.

Figure 15. HIRO-SEH results for Erosion Control

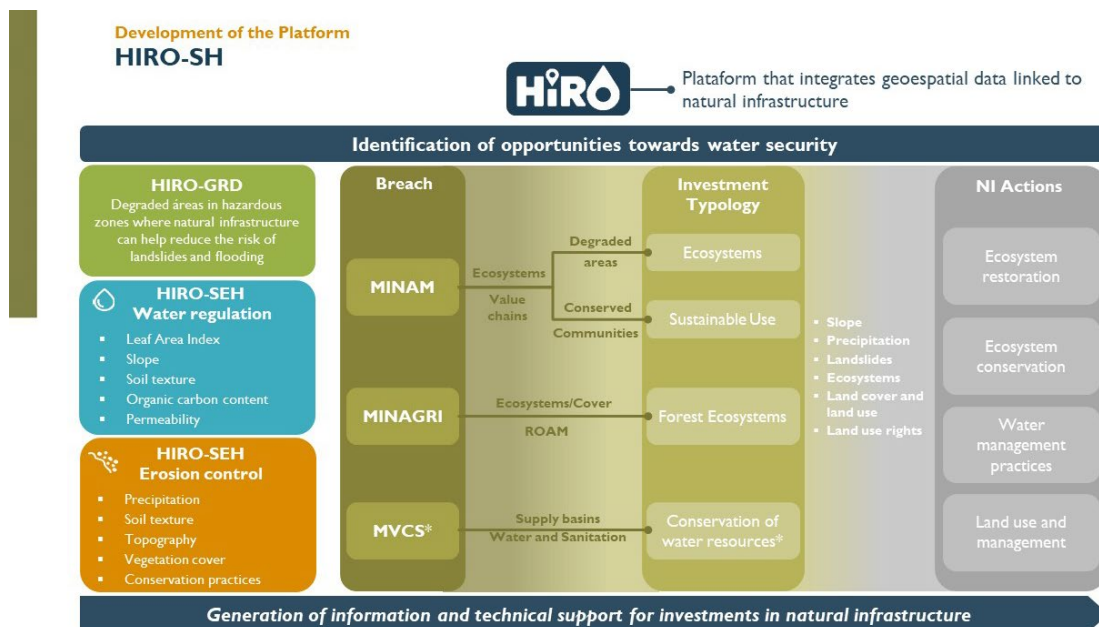


HIRO platform

Also in the last quarter, after updating the HIRO-SEH tool, NIWS proposed the idea of the HIRO platform that allows viewing and analyzing the geospatial information and results from the HIRO-GRD and HIRO-SEH tools. The platform will be a hub of information for the identification of opportunities for natural infrastructure actions for water security (See Figure 18)

In addition to capturing the results of HIRO-GRD and HIRO-SEH, this platform will connect the generation of knowledge with investments in natural infrastructure. The idea is to coordinate the results of the tools with the different sectoral gaps at the national level and investment opportunities. Users will be guided in the identification of areas, which are linked to opportunities for investments in natural infrastructure. Finally, the identified areas of intervention will be linked to possible actions from the natural infrastructure catalogue.

Figure 16. Development of the HIRO-SH Platform



To further the HIRO-SH Platform and the coordination of water ecosystem services with the sectoral gaps and potential investments, NIWS did various test runs for HIRO-SEH. Figure 19 shows the results of the potential areas of intervention according to the type of investment and ecosystem service in the six prioritized basins.

Figure 17. Results of Investment Typologies in Prioritized Watersheds



Develop and publish guide: Using Hydrological models to design natural infrastructure in Peru

A full draft of the Guide on Hydrological Models for Natural Infrastructure has been developed and reviewed by CONDESAN, Imperial College London, and EcoDecision. The 20-page document includes a decision tree for selecting appropriate models, specifically designed for users who have basic knowledge on a topic but are not experts. We expect to publish it in Q1 FY2021.

Catalogue of Natural Infrastructure Measures

This year, NIWS agreed with MINAM on the scope and approach to developing a catalogue of technical specifications for the design of natural infrastructure measures for inclusion in public investments, and we began development of technical specifications for a first set of measures that are included in the Huamantanga PIP: amunas, infiltration trenches, qochas, and a set of measures related to improved pasture management. The technical specifications will include quality control standards and estimated costs, providing critical detail to project developers and evaluators to support streamlined project development and improved quality upon implementation. This activity will continue to be developed in FY2021.

2.2.2 Train portfolio designers, project developers on appropriate use of existing models and tools for quantifying the benefits of Natural Infrastructure, including explicit consideration of risks and uncertainties

The webinar series is now reported under Section 1.1.1.

2.2.3 Support systems integration and capacity-building for accessing data for qualitative and quantitative assessments of natural infrastructure

A methodological framework was developed to assess user needs and the current state of art of available information systems including their functionality and underlying technologies. This framework was originally scheduled to be used for mapping in Q3 2020, however, it was postponed due to the COVID-19 crisis.

As an alternative, a desk-based study was conducted to review the technical architecture of the open source information system developed by the Water Fund of Quito (FONAG), who has offered to make this system available for watershed councils and other users that currently do not have any system of their own or are working with outdated systems.

2.2.4 Build new models and methods to address assessment needs; adjust existing models to reflect learning from monitoring network and natural infrastructure agenda

CUBHIC (*Cuantificacion de Beneficios Hídricos de Intervenciones en Cuencas*) Methods

In FY2020 NIWS developed and launched the CUBHIC series of methods, which allows for rapid quantification of hydrological benefits of natural infrastructure interventions at the site level, addressing a critical gap for project developers and evaluators in Peru. The methods were developed with Resource Partner Kieser & Associates, working closely with CONDESAN, Forest Trends, and Imperial College London, building on work started in FY2019. The first 5 CUBHIC methods have been published and are available on the NIWS mini-site (infraestructuranatural.pe), corresponding to the following natural infrastructure interventions:

- Forestation and forest protection
- Wetland restoration and protection
- Andean grassland restoration and conservation
- Infiltration trenches
- Qochas

In addition to finalizing and publishing 5 methods, the NIWS Consortium and Kieser & Associates presented and disseminated the methods to NI project developers, project evaluators, and policymakers. The methods were launched via a webinar and meetings and technical workshops with NIWS partners – including MINAM, ANA, SERFOR, SUNASS, SEDAPAL, and natural infrastructure project developers in February. In addition, NIWS began applying the methods broadly to the projects in our portfolio under development, to prepare quantitative estimates of NI benefits to inform decision-making.

In addition to these published methods, NIWS continued to develop two remaining CUBHIC methodologies: Amuna Restoration and Riparian Buffers, which are under internal review for publication in FY2021.

Following the publication of the first versions of NIWS' innovative CUBHIC methodologies in Q2, NIWS entered an intensive phase of application and sensitivity analysis on the methods, in order to better understand the strengths and challenges associated with the methodologies. We are also comparing CUBHIC outputs with data from the iMHEA network in order to validate results and conducting sensitivity analyses to identify the parameters to which the methods are most sensitive. NIWS is beginning by applying CUBHIC on the interventions in our project portfolio and has collected the necessary data to run the CUBHIC methodologies for 3 PIPs so far, as well as a potential set of new interventions in the riparian buffer of Lake Piuray. In this process, NIWS has involved the NGOs and consultants supporting project development for SEDAPAL in order to understand the user experience of these methodologies.

As a result of this testing phase, NIWS is identifying adjustments required for the methods and key considerations for parameters used as inputs. In FY2021, we will begin broad application of CUBHIC across our project portfolio.

2.2.5 Build a network/cadre of new women leaders and champions for NI through Women in NI Leadership Program

This year, we completed the first round of the Women's Leadership in Water Management Program with 72 women local and regional government authorities, public entity officials, and young academics linked to water resource management graduating the Program (see Success Story).

In Q2, Forest Trends contracted the consortium selected to implement the Leadership Program: led by CEDEPAS Norte, the group also included DESCO and the Water Resources Management Master's Program at the Catholic University of Peru (PUCP). In Q2 and the beginning of Q3, the Leadership Program was designed in detail and then redesigned in light of the COVID-19 pandemic; due to restrictions on movement, the entire program was brought online and, as a result, we had to focus on target audiences able to fully engage via this medium. As a result, local women leaders were not included as a target audience of this round of the Leadership Program, and we plan to prioritize this group in the next round of the Leadership Program, planned for FY2021.

When we ultimately launched the call for applicants for the Leadership Program in May, we received several hundred applicants. Of these, we selected 88 women leaders active in water and natural resources management in priority regions, representing public sector agencies, local water user groups, academia, and civil society. This represented a significant increase from the original 50 participants planned for this first round of the Leadership Program; the virtual format lent itself to supporting a larger audience and Forest Trends was able to work with the implementation team to make the necessary accommodations. The Program itself began in June, and through the program, participants strengthened their capacities on water resources governance, natural infrastructure management, and on taking gender approach in water resources management. They also strengthened soft skills on leadership, and they were able to learn from each other and develop projects to apply their new skills and knowledge to priorities in their own organizations and communities.

The academic phase of the Program ended in August. In September, by request of the participants, NIWS provided additional follow-up and advice to support the completion of their applied coursework, which will be presented the first week of October. The coordinated structure of the modules of the academic phase allowed a process of accumulating and consolidating learning in which the participants had specific roles according to their individual backgrounds, which allowed them to share their experiences with the other participants.

The 72 women who ultimately completed the Leadership Program successfully have strengthened their capacities and abilities to exercise their leadership in the management of water resources and the conservation of natural infrastructure. Now they are equipped with more tools to continue to strengthen their leadership, occupy positions of greater responsibility and decision-making power, and do so with a gender perspective. Not only do they serve as an example for other women, but they will also promote transformations towards gender equality in their organizations, institutions and territories. For more information see Section 4.2 Gender Strategy.



The natural infrastructure located in the upper watershed of the Chancay-Huaral river helps to sustain agriculture downstream. (Photography: Carlos Palacios, Consejo de Recursos Hídricos de Cuenca Chancay Huaral)

Objective 3: Natural Infrastructure Projects are Designed, Financed, and Implemented in Vulnerable Watersheds

We have leveraged greater awareness, new tools, and improved information to expand, develop and advance a portfolio of natural infrastructure investments valued at USD 63 million (M), while strengthening capacities of project developers and evaluators across the country. Working this year with a focus on priority clients of SEDAPAL, Reconstrucción Con Cambios, and the private sector, while also advancing a series of investments with the key constituency of regional governments, we have expanded our portfolio of investments under development with NIWS support from over USD 40M at the beginning of the year, representing an increase of 57% -- despite impacts of the pandemic on our project development efforts. Of these, approximately \$36M in investment is in the stage of project development, and about \$27M are in the final stages of detailed work planning, certifications, and approvals.

Among this portfolio, this year we secured the mobilization of SEDAPAL's first MERESE project (\$0.9M), with the approval of the Expediente Técnico of the Carampoma project, to restore wetlands in the headwaters of Lima's Rimac river. We also advanced a portfolio of 10 additional projects under development for SEDAPAL's MERESE portfolio, representing over \$8.6 M in additional investment. While two of these projects were developed by one of the few consulting firms currently available in the market to develop natural infrastructure investment projects, the remainder are being developed by NGOs and one university, who represent significant expertise in conservation, research, and community engagement in the Lima region, but which had not previously carried the responsibility of developing a full public investment project. With this group, we have advanced new project profiles through to complete diagnostics and proposals for project interventions, while building capacities among this community of practitioners.

Likewise, our partnership with MINAGRI and Reconstrucción Con Cambios matured along the year, as our technical assistance served to train and support engineering consulting firms developing RCC Integrated Plans to incorporate natural infrastructure investments, as noted above. We expect to have profiles drafted for natural infrastructure investment by Reconstrucción con Cambios totaling over USD 15 million by the end of 2020, and that these profiles will be included in Integrated Plans presented for implementation with RCC funds, in at least 9 watersheds.

NIWS also supported a range of other public sector actors to advance key projects. With our Regional Government clients, we also recently celebrated the mobilization of a \$5.3M investment by GORE Lima in October 2020 (Chancay-Huaral, supported under the NIWS Incubator). Additionally, NIWS is

supporting GOREs with additional developments for mobilization in FY2021 and FY2022 including the PIP Pichu Pichu (USD \$3.8 M) with GORE Arequipa; PIPs Puzmalca, El Faique, and Macará Quiroz (altogether USD \$6.6 M) with GORE Piura; and the PIP Moquegua (USD \$8.8 M) with GORE Moquegua. We finalized the Expediente Técnico for the PIP Moyobamba, to be funded by the Moyobamba water utility in the Mayo watershed, and worked with local decision-makers to facilitate its final approval. And through the Virtual Investment Course we developed and implemented this year with the National Public Administration School (ENAP), NIWS supported the formulation of 13 Simplified Technical File so far adding up to a budget of approximately USD \$10 M – primarily supported by regional governments but also with formulating agencies from local governments and water utilities.

Our FY2020 efforts with the private sector focused largely on the Tambo-Moquegua watershed, where NIWS developed a significant partnership with Anglo American Quellaveco. In the framework of this collaboration, we worked with Anglo American to develop the Tumilaca pilot for reforestation with species that are appropriate for local conditions, as a strategy for demonstrating the viability of NI in Tambo-Moquegua as a pathway toward water-secure, sustainable development. Similarly, we developed a USD 1M project proposal for the Mitsubishi Foundation for the Americas to support additional piloting and capacity-building activities which would prove the viability of the business model for community-based restoration of NI. We also began coordinating with GORE Moquegua, reviewing the regional NI project portfolio and establishing a partnership for developing a sizable NI investment mentioned above, as well as additional investments in the region (PIP Torata, PIP Carumas) that would contribute to a regional vision for water-secure sustainable development. Our partnership with Anglo American has likewise helped us to refine and focus our private sector strategy, which in FY2021 will focus on a range of blended finance opportunities for the private sector to accelerate, improve and complement public-led investments in natural infrastructure that contribute to a multi-sectoral vision for development.

Finally, we have begun to develop pilot applications of new implementation mechanisms to shorten the path from the idea to the execution of investments. After we secured the approval of new guidelines that allow the application of IOARR to natural infrastructure investments, we consolidated partnerships with regional governments in Cusco and Lima to develop and implement the first pilots using this implementation mechanism. And we have engaged a world-class team of experts to work with SEDAPAL and our team to develop a pilot of a direct compensation contracts with local land users, which promises to offer a path to implementation that is not only more efficient, but also more equitable and sustainable.

IR 3.1 Portfolio of Natural Infrastructure Projects Designed

3.1.1 Rapid stock-take, needs assessment, and refinement of priority watershed milestones and identification of learning sites with local counterparts

Huamantanga Learning Site, ChiRiLuMa Watershed

The Huamantanga learning site serves as a model project design for investment in natural infrastructure and a place where policymakers, journalists, project developers, and others interested in MERESE and ancestral technologies for water management can visit to see efforts in action. Combined, these contributions will inform and fuel portfolio development and implementation for SEDAPAL's MERESE program and other natural infrastructure investments for Lima's water security.

Investment development and financing mechanisms

First, Huamantanga is serving as a model for developing public investments in natural and ancestral infrastructure for water security. This year, we finalized the Public Investment Project profile for investment by SEDAPAL. The PIP will restore 10 pre-incan amunas and over 2000 hectares of puna grassland while investing in alternative production and local water supply systems. The final, revised project profile was submitted to SEDAPAL for review by its project formulation unit in February. As of the end of the fiscal year, we have received all approvals for project viability, pending only the final agreement with the community of Huamantanga.

We also drafted technical specifications for five natural infrastructure interventions included in the Huamantanga PIP: (i) Amunas or Mamanteo Canals, (ii) Cochas, (iii) Infiltration Ditches, (iv) Grassland Restoration, and (v) Family Irrigation Systems. Once the PIP is fully validated, the technical specifications will be used in Terms of Reference for the development of the detailed project design (Expediente Tecnico) and project implementation. By clarifying SEDAPAL's expectations regarding the minimum analysis required for determining the detailed project design, assumptions on unit costs, and minimum quality standards for each intervention, the technical specifications should improve proposals and streamline the process for developing the Expediente Tecnico for Huamantanga. Likewise, these technical specifications will be adapted to serve as general references for other PIPs, as part of the Catalogue of Natural Infrastructure Measures (see Section 2.2.1).

Furthermore, this year we developed a draft performance-based contract for ecosystem services, which would follow the implementation of the PIP as the mechanism to support operation and maintenance of natural and ancestral infrastructure in Huamantanga. To develop the contract

terms, as well as the verification and payment scheme, NIWS selected a consulting team led by Bespoke Mitigation Partners, which has extensive experience developing and implementing performance-based contracts for regulated ecosystem services markets in the United States. The models will need to adapt international best practice to the Peruvian regulatory framework, in particular Directive No. 039-2019 issued by SUNASS last year, which clarified implementation modalities available for water utility-funded MERESE programs.

Community engagement in MERESE

The experience of engaging the community of Huamantanga in PIP design, review, and approval is also serving as an important pilot experience that should improve SEDAPAL's overall approach to community engagement in its MERESE portfolio.

In early February, CONDESAN participated in assemblies hosted by each neighborhood in Huamantanga (Shigual and Anduy), in which they presented information on the scope and benefits of the Huamantanga project, as well as the map of the investment cycle to clarify the process of project approval and implementation (materials described in 1.1.3). While the community was engaged throughout the process of PIP development and all of their major requests had been included, when the final PIP was formally presented to the community in March 2020, a small minority of community members expressed doubts and prevented the community from signing an agreement with SEDAPAL. The doubts are related to uncertainties around the commitments and benefits that will be generated through the MERESE agreement, as well as the distribution of benefits in the community proposed in the PIP design. The distribution of benefits is complicated by a historical rift between the two neighborhoods in Huamantanga (Shigual and Anduy).

As a result of these meetings, NIWS has worked with SEDAPAL to develop a strategy for engaging community leadership and members through a dialogic process that identifies the doubts and issues with the project, and which supports the community and SEDAPAL to negotiate resolutions to any issues that can be addressed in the framework of the MERESE program. Unfortunately, the implementation of this strategy has been delayed by restrictions on fieldwork and meetings due to the pandemic. CONDESAN, on behalf of the NIWS Project, maintains constant direct communication, by telephone, with representatives of both neighborhoods, the town, and political and municipal authorities. However, NIWS agreed with SEDAPAL on a scope of work for a community relations specialist to support both the clarification of issues that may be identified by the community regarding the project, as well as dialogue within the community to arrive at a fair and sustainable internal benefit-sharing arrangement to address remaining concerns. We expect to begin to implement this plan next quarter, in line with the NIWS protocol for field visits currently under development. This experience in Huamantanga should also inform

the broader community engagement strategy under development for SEDAPAL (see Section 3.2.6).

Knowledge generation and learning

Hydrological monitoring of the 2 micro-watersheds located in the upper watershed region of the Chillón river continued this year. CONDESAN is directly responsible for the operation and maintenance of the monitoring equipment and they are currently processing the meteorological data downloaded this quarter. Additionally, CONDESAN has used data from Huamantanga to help to test and calibrate the CUBHIC methods we developed to evaluate hydrological benefits of NI interventions, and CONDESAN has begun testing the suite of tools we developed this year (i.e., CUBHIC, EES Scale, and recommendations for incorporating the gender focus) in the Huamantanga case. Finally, one of the master's students supporting through the NIWS Scholarship program is carrying out research in Huamantanga to further advance our knowledge of hydrological dynamics in the site.

Finally, Huamantanga continued to provide opportunities for applied learning this year, as it received an evaluation team from Canada's Global Affairs Office in November to inform their review of Canada's development portfolio in Peru and members of the global Water Sowing and Harvesting Network, hosted by SUNASS during an event in November 2019.

Tumilaca Learning Site, Tambo-Moquegua watershed

The Tumilaca learning site will serve as a pilot and seed bank for scaled natural infrastructure restoration in the Tambo-Moquegua watersheds led by the Regional Government of Moquegua and Anglo American, with contributions also by EPS Moquegua.

In FY2019, NIWS analyzed Anglo American's initial plan for investing in Tumilaca, which we found to be unviable due to the large amount of irrigation that the exotic species selected would have required. We agreed with Anglo American to redesign the investment that they had planned, this time ensuring that the intervention met criteria for hydrological, ecological, and economic viability while generating knowledge and capacities necessary for scaling investments in natural infrastructure as part of a longer-term vision for the region.

In the third quarter, we delivered the full pilot design to Anglo American, as well as a review of local plant nurseries to evaluate the availability of species to support reforestation efforts in Tumilaca and at scale in Tambo-Moquegua, using estimates generated by HIRO and our review of the Regional Government's NI investment portfolio. NIWS has advised Anglo American that

the installed capacity of plant nurseries in Moquegua will not suffice to cover future demand for native and/or exotic species for afforestation interventions in the Tambo-Moquegua watershed. Therefore, we updated the pilot to also include the installation of a plant nursery that could service needs in Tumilaca and elsewhere in the watershed, providing an additional development opportunity to the Tumilaca population. Anglo American has accepted the pilot and has assigned USD 250,000 in budget for its implementation; execution is currently dependent on local conditions, as Moquegua has been especially hard-hit by the pandemic.

Piuray Learning Site, Vilcanota-Urubamba watershed

As the second-oldest MERESE site in the country, Lake Piuray is a key learning site for demonstrating how monitoring and benefit assessment work with community engagement and governance to support effective, sustainable adaptive management of MERESE programs over time.

At the beginning of the year, we re-established our working relationships with new leadership in our main counterparts in the Lake Piuray learning site, the local communities led by the Piuray-Ccorimarca micro-watershed Management Committee and SEDACUSCO, the water utility that supplies Cusco, which had both experienced changes in leadership in mid-2019.

At the beginning of the year, NIWS Resource Partner CIFOR completed the hydro-socio-economic evaluation of natural infrastructure interventions implemented in the Piuray microwatershed as part of SEDACUSCO's MERESE program (for detail, see Section 3.3.2). We presented these results to local actors in the first quarter, and subsequently built off of the findings to inform monitoring efforts and to begin to consider how changes to investments in Piuray under SEDACUSCO's new five-year Master Plan could be improved, based on the finding of the study. One of the options we evaluated in the second part of the year was the potential for restoring riparian zones and implementing sustainable agricultural practices as strategies to improve water quality in Lake Piuray.

Additionally, the Piuray-Ccorimarca Micro-watershed Integrated Monitoring Plan was completed this year. The plan outlines the implementation of 4 weirs and 10 rain gauges to be distributed in 4 paired micro-watersheds within the Piuray-Ccorimarca micro-watershed where natural infrastructure measures are being implemented as part of SEDACUSCO's MERESE program in the Piuray catchment. This plan was socialized and validated with the Management Committee of the Piuray-Ccorimarca micro-watershed, with the NGOs that work in this area, and with INAIGEM, which had been contracted by SEDACUSCO in early 2019 to lead their hydrological monitoring efforts. Subsequently, however, the new SEDACUSCO leadership canceled their partnership with INAIGEM on hydrological monitoring and transitioned to a partnership with SENAMHI. After this transition took place, NIWS reviewed and cleared the hydrological monitoring plan with the utility. Implementation of the plan has been delayed due to this transition and then the pandemic, but is expected to take place in the first half of FY2021.

Rumiyacu-Mishquiyacu-Almendra Learning Site, Mayo Watershed

The Rumiyaqu-Mishquiyacu-Almendra Learning Site is home to the first tariff-funded MERESE program in the country, therefore serving as a national and even regional reference. Because of the lack of an active public investment project and a lack of local capacities in the water utility to develop one, the site had not received any new investment in the last several years. Conservation agreements that had been made with local land users had not been compensated by any investment by Moyobamba water users, as had been the intention.

For that reason, the support that NIWS has provided to EPS Moyobamba since FY2019 to develop the Expediente Tecnico for a new, tariff-funded public investment project in the Rumiyaqu, Mishquiyacu and Almendra micro-watersheds, has been key. This year, NIWS concluded the project development, submitted the Expediente Tecnico to EPS Moyobamba, incorporated comments, and secured technical approval from the utility. The project will implement investments in reforestation and conservation-compatible, gender-sensitive economic activities to support sustained conservation. The project will also fund awareness-raising and monitoring, both of landholder compliance with existing conservation agreements and of the hydrological impacts of project interventions. Next quarter, CONDESAN will continue engagement of local authorities to secure approval of the project and will begin design of complementary learning site activities.

Finally, the Moyobamba learning site served as a reference for Amazonian MERESE projects this year as it hosted a field visit by participants of the Amazonian Macro-Regional Workshop in Q1 (see Section 3.1.3).

Chalhuanca Learning Site - Quilca-Chili Watersheds

The Chalhuanca learning site in Arequipa is home to extraordinary leadership and knowledge of local community leaders who have implemented innovative practices to maintain natural infrastructure, like bofedales, and efficiently manage scarce water resources. Upon a detailed review with potential ecosystem service payers Arequipa, however, NIWS has found that there is less interest in beginning investments in this area of the watershed, which is perceived to be in relatively good condition and under little threat, compared to other areas. Therefore, NIWS' strategy for the Chalhuanca learning site has shifted, to focus on the contributions that this site can offer through targeted research to better understand and quantify the contributions of natural infrastructure practices implemented there, as well as to recognize, certify, and leverage local knowledge to propel action in other parts of the watershed, as part of a broader strategy coordinated by the Quilca-Chili watershed council (see Section 3.1.4). For this reason, NIWS continued to invest in innovative research to understand the hydrological dynamics associated with wetland restoration and expansion practices in Chalhuanca; the initial results of this research is currently being prepared into a policy brief for regional decision-makers.

At the beginning of this year, NIWS' local partner, DESCOSUR, secured project financing for two projects from international sources that will invest in good practices in Chalhuanca and in San Antonio de Chuca. These proposals were not funded by NIWS but were made possible by the training in which they participated in throughout the project. In both projects they have included the implementation of measures

in natural infrastructure such as reforestation with native species, water sowing and harvesting, repopulation with native pastures, and exclusion zones for regeneration, among others.

3.1.2 Design and implement M&E programs in learning site in priority watersheds

This year, results of the gender gaps diagnostic were presented to the residents of the Piuray-Ccorimarca, Samanga and Chalhuanca Learning Sites. During those meetings, comments and suggestions were received, which they will be taken into account for the elaboration of action plans next quarter. The presentation of results in Huamantanga had to be postponed due to quarantine.

Advances in designing and implementing monitoring systems in learning sites are reported in the previous section 3.1.1., with other learning site advances.

3.1.3. Consolidate Project Design Toolbox and deploy broad capacity-building for project designers and evaluators in priority watersheds

Amazonian Macro-Regional Workshop

On October 22-25, 2019, NIWS and SUNASS hosted a macro-regional workshop in Moyobamba, San Martín. The event aimed to build capacity and strengthen institutions in order to support the effective design and implementation of MERESE in Amazonian ecosystems, with an emphasis on governance, bottlenecks for the design and implementation of MERESE in the amazon, and generation of information for decision making. A total of 136 participants (87 men, 49 women) from San Martín, Loreto, Ucayali, Junín, Cajamarca, Cusco and Madre de Dios attended.

Short Course on Public Investment Project Formulation

In support of intensive project development efforts underway this year, particularly to support priority client SEDAPAL, NIWS designed a short course for organizations developing projects with NIWS. The course, titled “Identification and Formulation of Recovery Projects of the Ecosystem Service for Water Regulation,” has a total of 32 participants (19 men and 13 women) representing 11 non-governmental organizations (primarily Lima NGOs developing projects for SEDAPAL, but also including project partners DESCOSUR and NCI, for example). SEDAPAL’s environmental management team also participated in the course. The course links gender mainstreaming in PIP design, technical assistance from NIWS and project design. A variation of this course has also been designed to offer consulting firms preparing natural infrastructure projects for RCC Integrated Plans.

Course on public investment project design and management for Local Government, Regional Government, and EPS officials

The "Specialization Course in the Development of Natural Infrastructure projects for the recovery of ecosystem services of water regulation" contributes to the training and technical assistance processes. The course began on June 3rd and was scheduled to end in August, however, has been extended until October, due to the complexity of the topics and the need to search for information, mostly from secondary sources, to be able to sustain investments in the current context.

The 70 participants of the course are developing 14 projects; at least 9 are expected to achieve a high standard of design and enter the feasibility process, since the institutions represented by the participants signed commitments to do so. This course has included training in the use of tools used by NIWS, such as HIRO and KINEROS. More information can be found in Section 4.1.2.

Guidance on Designing Projects for Sustainability, Effectiveness and Equity

In FY2019, NIWS prepared guidance on designing natural infrastructure investments called the "Sustainability, Effectiveness and Equity Scale (SEE) for the Evaluation of Natural Infrastructure Projects."

NIWS had planned to publish the document in May, however, this was delayed due to an opportunity to conduct a feasibility test with the PIPs that are being developed. The test was carried out the past quarter and lessons learned were incorporated into the document. The document is now under revision by specialists and should be published in the next quarter.

Project Design Toolbox

This year, NIWS consolidated and published the NIWS Project Design Toolbox (<https://www.forest-trends.org/caja-de-herramientas/>), which includes tools and guidance relevant to natural infrastructure project developers and evaluators in Peru. Currently, the Toolbox features 33 products produced by NIWS and other strategic key actors. Efforts in the fourth quarter focused on identifying more functionalities and tools produced by other entities that are relevant for Peruvian stakeholders and develop more content to support selection among tools and their application.

3.1.4 Develop a multi-sector, performance-based framework and baseline for Natural Infrastructure in priority watersheds

Chancay-Lambayeque Lessons Learned

With the Chancay-Lambayeque application of the Decision-Tree Framework methodology, this year NIWS began to share the results of that approach, compare the results to simpler approaches, and systematize lessons for informing future modelling exercises.

After the submission of final reports by RTI International (contracted by Forest Trends) and Deltares

(contracted by World Bank) in FY2019, this year CONDESAN carried out sensitivity analyses using different analytical tools. CONDESAN applied our HIRO Rapid-Focus tool to review the priority scenarios for natural infrastructure conservation and restoration evaluated in the study, and we estimated the hydrological benefit of these scenarios using SWAT, a different hydrological modelling tool than that applied by RTI in their analysis. The results of each of these analyses, as well as the results of SUNASS' original Rapid Hydrological Diagnostic, were presented and discussed with the Chancay-Lambayeque watershed council in order to inform the technical support to the updated watershed management plan there. They were also presented and discussed at the NIWS-hosted seminar during ExpoAgua held in Lima on October 18, 2019, "Tools for the Identification and Prioritization of Natural Infrastructure for Water Security," which was attended by 44 technical specialists, 24 women and 20 men, from agencies such as SUNASS, ANA, SENAMHI, as well as regional governments, academia, and civil society. The ExpoAgua event allowed for a preliminary synthesis of lessons learned from the application of the Decision-Tree Methodology, compared to a range of other prioritization tools, in Chancay-Lambayeque.

Later this year, NIWS completed the analysis of lessons learned based on hydrological modelling of natural infrastructure and application of the Decision-Tree Framework for Decision-Making Under Uncertainty that was carried out in Chancay-Lambayeque watershed with World Bank, ANA, and local stakeholders in FY2019. The analysis was produced with the expert support of Dr. Kate Brauman of the University of Minnesota and the NIWS team and resulted in an exceptionally rich discussion on the use of hydrological models to inform decision-making on natural infrastructure, using references from the Chancay-Lambayeque studies. Specifically, the analysis arrives at the following lessons for future watershed-scale assessments of natural infrastructure for water security that use hydrological models:

1. Carefully adapt the language and metaphors of water resource planning to natural infrastructure
2. Invest in understanding the decision context
3. Be clear about how hydrologic benefits are created, their potential magnitude, and the dynamics between built and natural infrastructure
4. Stage decisions and thoughtfully use appropriate tools, reflecting on the information provided by simple models before getting too deep into a project
5. Develop scenarios of both potential investments and expected degradation to compare hydrologic outputs
6. Select and set up a model that can represent the elements of natural infrastructure most of interest, but also consider all the factors in decision making that cannot be captured by a hydrologic model
7. Improving precision in modeling outcomes is only valuable when the additional information will influence a decision

The analysis has been prepared as a publication entitled, "Informing Natural Infrastructure Investment Decisions with Hydrologic Modelling: Lessons Learned from a Case Study in Chancay-Lambayeque Watershed, Peru." NIWS is currently reviewing the publication with the consulting teams and stakeholders who were involved in the original Chancay-Lambayeque studies to validate findings and address potentially sensitive conclusions. We expect the paper to be launched publicly early next fiscal year.

SEDAPAL Monitoring & Evaluation System

This year, NIWS worked with SEDAPAL to validate the parameters and workplan for detailed development of a multi-scalar hydrological monitoring and evaluation system for SEDAPAL's MERESE program, Sembramos Agua. The parameters were developed based on information needs of multiple internal and external stakeholders, as well as analysis of the 33 projects that compose the first Sembramos Agua portfolio of projects. CONDESAN set up a hydrological model of the ChiRiLuMa watersheds in SWAT and KINEROS to represent the hydrological system in its current baseline, which will serve as a component of the M&E system.

The development of this monitoring system, underway now through the first half of FY2021, will improve SEDAPAL's capacities through managing an initiative as important as the monitoring of the largest drinking water supply basin in Peru; this will provide learning opportunities throughout the development of the methodological process and among all the stakeholders involved, as well as build trust with SEDAPAL taxpayers.

Quilca-Chili

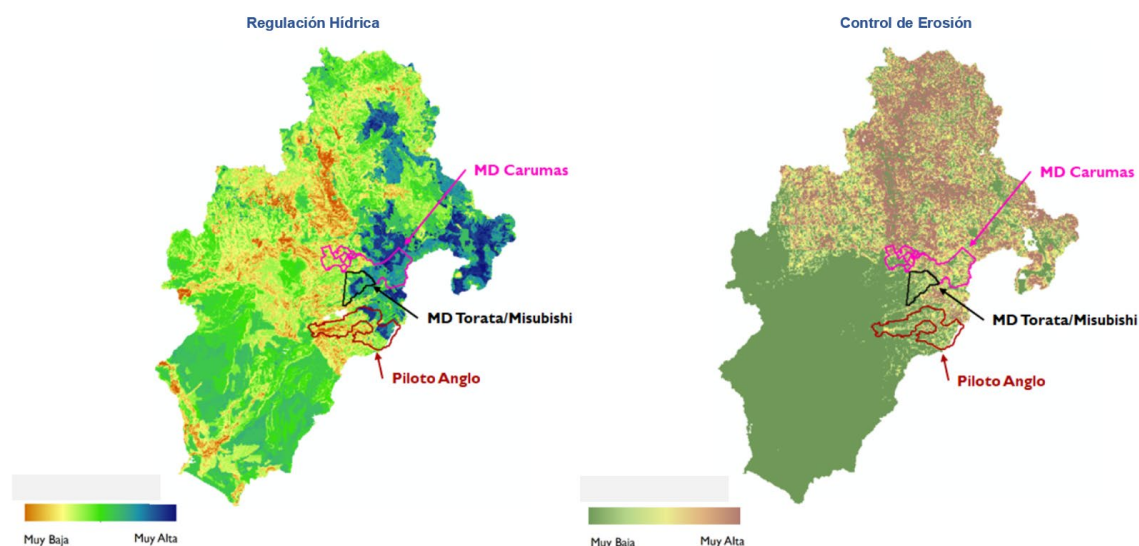
Areas for interventions in natural infrastructure have been identified in the Arequipa region, based on the HIRO estimates and the Upper Sumbay Hydrological Modeling in the Quilca-Chili basin. These areas have also been classified by the Invierte.pe Ecosystem classification, in order to contribute to the improvement of the GORE project portfolios, which will be supported with technical assistance for the planning and programming of the investments.

Currently, NIWS is supporting the development of a Technical File for of the public investment project "Recovery of the regulatory and cultural ecosystem services of the Pichu Pichu queñua forest, Characato, Pocsi, Polobaya and San Juan de Tarucani districts, province and region of Arequipa ", and the Specialization Course in Identification and Development of Public Investment Projects in Natural Infrastructure through which two project ideas have been identified in the region: a) Recovery of Ecosystem Services of the Bofedales and Pajonales de Puna Seca de the Huaccoto Micro-basin, Callalli District, Caylloma Province, Arequipa Region, and b) Recovery of the wetland ecosystem of the town of Puruña, district of San Juan de Tarucani - Yura, province of Arequipa, department of Arequipa.

Tambo-Moquegua Watershed

This year, NIWS has used HIRO to identify potential areas for interventions in natural infrastructure and the selection of the most suitable sites, so that the development of PIPs in their pre-investment phase have a solid technical basis. The following figure shows an example of the modeling of ecosystem services in the Moquegua region:

Figure 18. HIRO Results: Potential Areas for Interventions in Natural Infrastructure for the Moquegua Region (Left: Water Regulation, Right: Erosion Control)



NIWS has also sought the formalization of agreements with state entities to support the development of project Technical Files and financing through alliances with private companies. One example is the Framework Agreement that has been worked out with GORE Moquegua, which is ready to be formalized after it has been reviewed by its legal area and USAID. Another example is the coordination with AngloAmerican to seek financing for the implementation of pilot projects.

The investment portfolio for the Moquegua region is shown below:

Table 5. Status of investment projects in the Moquegua region

N°	EPS/ Entity	Project / Plan / Other	Level	Amount USD	Status / Notes
1	GORE Moquegua	PIP Reforestation in Moquegua	Technical File	\$ 8,767,675	Waiting for the signing of the agreement between GORE Moquegua and NIWS for the reformulation and preparation of the <i>Expediente Técnico</i>
2	GORE Moquegua	PIP Recovery of water regulation in the 2nd Moquegua basin	Idea	Not established	The Technical File is being developed within the framework of the investment course with technical assistance by a specialized team.

3	Municipality of Torata	Recovery of degraded ecosystems in the communities of Chilligua and Pampa Cuellar	Technical File	\$ 757, 575	The Technical File is being developed within the framework of the investment course with technical assistance by a specialized team. The District Municipality of Torata will be in charge of the financing.
4	Municipality of Carumas	Recovery of degraded soils through the installation and management of forest resources in the towns of Ataspaya, Sailapa, Solajo, Cambrune and Somoa of the Carumas District - Mariscal Nieto province - Moquegua Department	Profile Approved	\$ 3,901,571	Financing for the <i>Expediente Tecnico</i> will be provided by Anglo American, who is currently preparing an agreement and a work plan. The District Municipality of Carumas will be in charge of financing the investment through its execution. Other potential allies are being identified to finance the execution (MP Mariscal Nieto, GORE Moquegua, PERPG, etc.).
5	Anglo American	Reforestation in a pilot area of 20 hectares	idea	\$ 212,121	To be financed by Anglo American.
6	Anglo American/ Mitsubishi	Reforestación de 200 has	idea	\$1,376,311	Waiting approval of the proposal for financing submitted to Mitsubishi.

Vilcanota-Urubamba

NIWS provided technical assistance to SEDACUSCO in their efforts to define investments under their new MERESE tariff, specifically to expand their MERESE program beyond Piuray-Ccorimarca into other priority areas for Cusco's water supply. NIWS supported SEDACUSCO by reviewing terms of reference the utility had prepared to carry out a study to identify priorities in this broader geographical area. NIWS provided technical support for the proposed designs, including guidance on the use of the Ficha Tecnica Simplificada worksheet for water regulation projects and the use of the typology of "Support for Sustainable Use" for an organic agriculture idea, and the improvement of technical specifications and execution time.

With the support of the HIRO tool, NIWS estimated the priority areas for actions in natural infrastructure that allow the recovery of water regulation and erosion control. This estimate was made with emphasis on the contributing basins in Piuray and Quishuar identified by SEDACUSCO.

SEDACUSCO has prioritized the execution of three projects for the 2020-2025 five-year period, two of which have the objective of water regulation and the other of sustainable use. These projects will go through the development process at the idea level; results from applying HIRO will contribute by providing quality technical information at a very fine scale.

Mayo

NIWS coordinated this year with a representative of the TYPESA consortium, the entity contracted to prepare the Water Resources Management Plan for the Mayo Sub-watershed Committee. NIWS agreed to provide the methodology and results of the targeting of HIRO-SEH and GRD investments, as well as the generation of spaces for integration with native and indigenous communities to better articulate their interests and socioeconomic dynamics. A working meeting will be coordinated with representatives in Lima, pending availability given COVID-19 restrictions.

3.1.5 Leverage local capacity and technical tools to produce a "bottom-up" pipeline of performance-based projects

During this year, NIWS has continued to manage a pipeline of project ideas and profiles under development to respond to the interests of natural infrastructure investors and the needs in vulnerable watersheds. NIWS is supporting the development of 32 projects, representing an estimated \$36M in NI investments, as outlined in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Pipeline of project ideas and profiles under development with NIWS support

N°	Project Name	Watershed	Targeted IN Investor	Estimated Investment Value (USD)
1	Recovery of high Andean wetlands and peat wetland ecosystems in SEDAPAL Marca II and Marca V project scopes, Marcapomacocha district, Yauli province - Junín	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$3,851,394
2	Recovery of water regulation ecosystem services of the Laraos watershed, Laraos District -Huarochirí- Lima Province	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 604,477
3	Strengthening the capacities of Laraos community members for the recovery of ecosystem services and water regulation in the Poccrococha micro-basin, Laraos district, province of Huarochirí, Lima region	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 545,455
4	Water harvesting for the recuperation of water regulating ecosystem services in thea Quipacancha village lake, Laraos district, Huarochirí province - Lima	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 484,848

5	Recuperation of the ecosystem services for water security through the management of natural grasses and peatland bogs in the head of the Pucullo creek, Chocna micro-watershed, San Mateo district, Huarochirí province - Lima	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 393,939
6	Recuperation and conservation of the ecosystem services of the peatlands and high Andean grasslands of the Río Blanco for water security of the Yuracmayo dam	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 581,836
7	Restoration of the ecosystem servicios in the micro-watershed of the Huayca creek, San Mateo district, Huarochirí province - Lima	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 903,030
8	Recuperation of the ecosystem services for water security in the Huitama micro-watershed, San Pedro de Casta district, Huarochirí province - Lima	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 703, 731
9	Recuperation of ecosystems of hydrological interest in the Yamecoto sub-watershed to increase water availability during the dry season	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 480,303
10	Recuperation of the ecosystem services for water security through the management of natural grasses and peatland bogs in the head of the Ararac micro-watershed in the rural community of San Antonio, San Mateo district, Huarochirí province - Lima	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 526,069
11	Marcapomacocha (contract)	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 300,000
12	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Tumbes River Watershed	Tumbes	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 757,576
13	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Piura River Watershed	Piura	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 1,515,152

14	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Zaña River Watershed	Zaña	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 757,576
15	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Viru River Watershed	Viru	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 757,576
16	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Chicama River Watershed	Chicama	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 757,576
17	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Chancay River Watershed	Chancay	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 757,576
18	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Olmos River Watershed	Olmos	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 757,576
19	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Motupe River Watershed	Motupe	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 303,030
20	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the La Leche River Watershed	La Leche	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 303,030
21	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Casma River Watershed	Casma	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 1,666,667
22	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Huarmey River Watershed	Huarmey	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 1,515,152
23	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Rimac River Watershed	Rimac	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 303,030

24	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Mala River Watershed	Mala	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 1,969,697
25	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Cañete River Watershed	Cañete	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 757,576
26	Natural infrastructure investments in the Integrated Watershed Plan for Flood Control and Landslide of the Matagente River Watershed	Mategente	Reconstrucción con Cambios	US\$ 1,666,667
27	Creation of the recovery service for degraded forest ecosystems in the Moquegua region	Tambo - Moquegua	GORE Moquegua	US\$ 8,767,675
28	Pre-Investment Carumas	Tambo - Moquegua	Anglo American	US\$ 90,909
29	Pre-Investment San Antonio de Chuca	Quilca-Chili	Cerro Verde	US\$ 90,909
30	Rehabilitación de Amunas de la comunidad de San Andres de Tupicocha, provincia de Huarochirí, departamento de Lima	ChiRiLuMa	GORE Lima	US\$ 757, 576
31	Rehabilitación de Ecosistemas afectado por incendio forestal, en el Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu, Departamento de Cusco	Urubamba	GORE Cusco	US\$ 757, 576
32	San Antonio de Chuca Pilot Phase	Quilca-Chili	Cerro Verde	US\$ 606,061
Total estimated investment for project ideas or project under development				US\$ 36,485,184

SEDAPAL Portfolio

Under our collaboration with SEDAPAL, we have contracted five NGOs, one university, and one consulting firm to develop projects for SEDAPAL's MERESE portfolio. These contracts began in December 2019 after an open call and review of proposals with SEDAPAL. Execution was delayed due to capacity constraints (requiring longer periods for review and revisions of products) and restrictions on the teams' abilities to visit local communities due to the rainy season and COVID-19. Nevertheless, in addition to the Huamantanga PIP already submitted to SEDAPAL, 9 projects worth a total estimated investment of USD 4.8 M continue under development in this line, with all of these expected to be finalized and presented

to SEDAPAL by the end of the fiscal year.

Project development by NGOs

NIWS submitted the final version of six Technical File designed by NGOs to SEDAPAL for approval; they are expected to be declared viable sometime in the following quarter. This work was possible after the review carried out by SEDAPAL, which resulted in improvements such as the redefinition of the intervention areas (to cover the areas recently prioritized by SEDAPAL, and a specific instance where the local community requested the inclusion of an additional area), and the addition of complementary actions which modified the project development module and the preparation of the Technical File for each of the projects.

This year, NIWS has made progress in the systematization of the entire project development process, which has been documented so that SEDAPAL can incorporate lessons learned into the design and implementation of future MERESE projects.

As part of our technical support to SEDAPAL, NIWS has also launched a tender to carry out two consultancies: i) technical assistance for the incorporation of archaeological considerations in the development of investment projects and, ii) technical assistance for the design strategy and community relations plans for SEDAPAL within the MERESE framework. The consultancies will provide clear guidelines for procedures regarding archaeological issues with the Ministry of Culture, and for SEDAPAL's community relations for the development of MERESE projects, respectively.

Project development by consulting firms

PIP Huamantanga

The PIP Huamantanga profile was declared viable and has subsequently moved to the investment phase, pending *buena pro* from the local community. Next will be the preparation of its Technical File; this is a great advance towards mobilizing funds (for details, see 3.1.1).

PIP Intercuenca Laraos

NIWS has provided technical assistance to SEDAPAL for updating the Intercuenca Laraos PIP, through the consulting company MULTIBETA. As previously reported, in Q3 NIWS submitted a pre-investment study, Technical File and respective appendices for this project to EGASE for review. EGASE gave feedback regarding reducing the budget; prioritizing the interventions that have the greatest impact on the recovery of ecosystems; and requesting the completion of the project registration form which is a good sign for approval. The feedback was quickly incorporated and re-submitted to EGASE; we expect that the Technical File will be approved next quarter.

Furthermore, NIWS has designed a communication strategy to educate the community of San Pedro de

Laraos about MERESE, so that they support the implementation of the PIP. This communication strategy consists of two stages: i) education about MERESE, the process, the benefits and the actors involved and, ii) community participation in the project development and implementation, and generation of an environment conducive to dialogue and the signing of the MERESE agreement. This is planned to be carried out over 5 months, using digital media, local radio, and printed posters in the community as dissemination channels, until face-to-face meetings can be held. This plan is currently under review by EGASE.

Tools developed and applied on the overall portfolio

As part of our technical assistance for the development of these projects, NIWS developed the “Cost Calculator” tool. The tool uses automated tables in Excel to support the cost analysis of projects in development.

NIWS also evaluated 6 PIPs -Ararac, Huamantanga, San Antonio, Huamantanga, San Pedro de Casta and Laraos- with the due diligence tool. The due diligence tool was designed last quarter in order to identify possible contingencies such as overlapping land rights, informational needs for environmental and archaeological certification, and conflicts between actors. The document “Preparation and application of the due diligence tool for investment projects in natural infrastructure” was prepared as a user guide.

Other portfolios

Through the Virtual Investment Course (described in Section 4.1.2), NIWS continued to monitor the development of the Simplified Technical File of an investment project for the reforestation and protection of wetlands in micro-basins that ensure water quality for the EPS Moquegua, which the Municipality of Torata in Moquegua has expressed interested in financing. However, the EPS was attending emergencies related to the pandemic and did not follow through with support. Instead, NIWS obtained institutional and technical support from SUNASS and MINAM, and advanced coordinations with Anglo American for them to co-finance pre-investment studies and development of the Technical File, proceeding in a similar fashion to the Municipal District (MD) Carumas PIP (see section 3.2.2). In Q1FY2021, NIWS will explore concrete opportunities to obtain financing for execution from MD Torata and/or other actors, in order to solidify Anglo American’s commitment to co-financing the pre-investment costs.

3.1.6. Unlock funds for effective, gender-equitable NI investments through targeted support through Incubator

Territorial Management in the Ica - Huancavelica Watershed (MINAM)

During this period, NIWS carried out a valuation study based on the design of the "Comprehensive Program for the Recovery, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Degraded Ecosystems in the Alto Pampas - Alto Ica Basins (RECUPERD HVCA-APAI)" which contains interventions for natural infrastructure recovery. The study determines in monetary terms, the value of ecosystem goods and services. The comparative analysis of the valuation of degraded natural infrastructure versus the recovered one goes from 623.9 to 1,442 soles / has.

NIWS provided technical support to the MINAM for the delivery of the results of the documents prepared through the incubator including the Diagnosis of Degraded areas and Sustainable Use in the Ica-Huancavelica basin, the Comprehensive Program for Recovery, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Degraded Ecosystems in the Alto Pampas-Alto Ica Basins (RECUPERD HVCA-APAI) and the technical sheets describing project ideas for the Huancavelica Regional Government. With these documents, the GORE Huancavelica will be able to update its regional information and incorporate project ideas in its Multi-Annual Investment Planning, to facilitate investments in natural infrastructure.

On August 13th, a virtual meeting was held between the Regional Government of Huancavelica, the Ministry of the Environment, and NIWS, to present the results of the study "Territorial Tool for the optimization of investment in recovery of degraded areas and sustainable use in the upper basin of the Pampas river (Ica-Huancavelica)". MINAM presented the results and explained the scope of the study. Subsequently, the GORE Huancavelica expressed its interest and commitment to carry out the actions required to implement at least one of the prioritized projects. GORE Huancavelica also committed to reviewing the study, prioritizing a project idea to develop, and providing staff for its development. NIWS committed to providing technical assistance.

Design and Implementation of a Hydrological Monitoring System in the Cañete Watershed (MINAM)

This project aims to measure the impact of current and future natural infrastructure interventions in the Cañete watershed in order to demonstrate their effectiveness and leverage future resources.

This year, NIWS coordinated with SERNANP, SUNASS and MINAM to establish two paired micro-watersheds as priority areas for the Hydrological Monitoring System. Paired micro-watershed are part of the leading hydrological monitoring methodology designed by Project monitoring partner, iMHEA. The Project, in collaboration with iMHEA, has defined the precise equipment and facilities specifications needed for the implementation of this Hydrological Monitoring System.

Thanks to the coordination of NIWS and MINAM for the implementation of the Hydrological Monitoring System in the Cañete Basin, MINAM has planned resources for the construction of weirs through its MERESE-FIDA project. Construction will begin once the state of the current emergency allows. After the construction begins, NIWS will purchase the hydrological monitoring equipment and training of its use.

In coordination with SUNASS, NIWS provided technical support to MINAM to solicit and evaluate quotes for the implementation of the Hydrological Monitoring System in the Cañete Basin. Next quarter, MINAM is expected to begin construction of landfills, for which NIWS will purchase and install equipment. In parallel, NIWS will advance coordinations for the transfer of this monitoring system to SERNANP, who was designated for its implementation and maintenance by the MERESE Cañete Platform.

Promotion of Natural Infrastructure in Water User Organizations (ANA)

In conjunction with the National Water Authority (ANA), prepared Terms of Reference for the design of a b-learning “Program to Strengthen Leadership Capacities of men and women in the Management of Water User Organizations”. This program aims to strengthen leadership capacities within water user organizations, towards gender-equal participation in the conservation, sustainability, maintenance and development of the basin and water resources.

Additionally, NIWS prepared the ToR for the editing, layout and graphic design of the “Training Program for Social Facilitators in Water User Organizations with a focus on Natural Infrastructure”. This course, which was designed in previous quarters, aims to strengthen the performance of the managers of the water user organizations and the UPCII training and communication specialists, in their role of managing training and communication with a comprehensive view of the development of the hydrographic basin, incorporating intercultural, intergenerational and gender approaches.

Recovery of the Ecosystem Services of Forests and Natural Grasslands in the Upper Chancay River Watershed - Huaral, Lima Region (ANA)

This year, NIWS elaborated and submitted the Expediente Tecnico (ET) for this PIP, which aims to reduce erosion and landslides through reforestation in the upper Chancay-Huaral watershed, in line with the Water Resources Management Plan approved by the Chancay-Huaral watershed council. The investment is valued at \$4.6 million and will reforest 2315 hectares.

The consulting team contracted by NIWS evaluated the intervention area condition, an overview of productive activities, reforestation history, water sources, and carried out fieldwork to define the location of the interventions proposed by this project.

This work was presented during the event: "Investment Opportunities in Natural Infrastructure", organized by the Regional Government of Lima, through its Natural Resources and Environmental Management, in alliance with the NIWS project, which aimed to train and guide in the identification, formulation and programming of investments related to ecosystem projects, to the Formulating Units officials, OPMI, and specialists from the district and provincial municipalities of the Lima Region.

NIWS finished addressing the comments made by the Regional Government of Lima and submitted the revised Technical File and its annexes through Letter No. 038-2020. We also supported GORE Lima in its preparation of the Technical Opinion Report and the Consistency Report, which is expected to approve the Technical File when published.

Next quarter, we anticipate that GORE Lima will approve the ET and that the Chancay-Huaral watershed council will close the validation process with a workshop with stakeholders, giving the necessary governance and sustainability to the process.

In addition, individual meetings (in-person and virtual) were held with representatives of the rural communities participating in the project, in order to inform them about the actions proposed in the PIP and to ratify their commitments for the execution of the project.

Implementation of disaster risk management measures that incorporate the environmental component in the Lurín river basin (MINAM)

At the end of Q1, NIWS initiated a consultancy under the Incubator in collaboration with MINAM, to build the capacities of local authorities in the Lurin watershed to develop public investments in natural infrastructure for disaster risk management. At the beginning of Q3, NIWS and MINAM evaluated advances under this initiative and concluded that it lacked a sufficiently clear conceptual framework. In contrast, NIWS' work with Reconstrucción con Cambios has allowed us to develop a robust conceptual framework with MINAGRI for these kinds of investments. After reviewing with MINAM, we agreed to reformulate this effort and focus on first refining and validating a clear conceptual framework for investments in natural infrastructure for disaster risk management with MINAM, and then develop capacity-building modules in the next fiscal year.

NIWS and MINAM prepared the terms of reference for the development of the Conceptual Framework for Natural Infrastructure with a Disaster Risk Management Approach, and NIWS subsequently hired a consultant to execute the effort. The objective of this consultancy is to develop the conceptual bases for the development of Public Investment Projects in Natural Infrastructure according to MINAM's classification, including a disaster risk management approach.

IR 3.2: Diverse and gender-equitable financial mechanisms and incentives (public and private) for investment in Natural Infrastructure mobilized

3.2.1 Assure early implementation of MERESE tariffs through SNIP, Invierte.Pe, and direct contracts (new mechanism)

Provide technical assistance by public investment specialist to address bottlenecks in PIP approvals in priority watersheds

By the end of the FY 2020, NIWS was providing technical assistance to mobilize mature investments totaling over USD 27 million (see Table 7). These projects all have the commitment of their respective payer, have advanced at least to a full draft of the project profile, and need just the final support to ensure they receive final approval by payer and local communities, in order to reach implementation.

Depending on the project, this last-stage facilitation may require facilitating negotiations, estimating detailed project costs to inform implementation terms of reference, preparing the detailed work plan (Expediente Tecnico), and facilitating approvals by actors in water utilities, local governments, regional governments, or private companies. In some cases, where the original project design carried out before NIWS support was unclear (e.g., inadequate identification of ecosystem services), this stage requires deeper technical support. Often, this process is the first time each institution has gone through for a natural infrastructure investment, and so the facilitation can be complex and nonlinear.

Of particular note for in this FY 2020, is the resolution issued by SEDAPAL in December 2019 to approve the Expediente Tecnico of the Carampoma project (value USD \$907,909), which will seek to recover and protect wetlands in the Carampoma district of the Rimac watershed. This approval marks a major milestone in MERESE investments nationally, as it is the first one to reach mobilization within SEDAPAL. NIWS continued to accompany SEDAPAL in the following steps to bring the project to physical execution, but these efforts were interrupted due to the pandemic. In Q4, SEDAPAL requested NIWS to prepare ToR for updating the project costs and incorporating the relevant costs to comply with SEDAPAL's relevant COVID-19 protocols; this was completed by NIWS and approved by SEDAPAL. Subsequently, in September, SEDAPAL published the public tender for the execution of this PIP, a key step to bring this "mobilized" project to implementation.

COVID19 restrictions have inhibited significant progress in mobilizing investments in the second half of this year, as fieldwork and meetings were suspended and many counterparts were not available for coordinating final reviews and approvals. However, we had advances in several of the projects. It is also worth noting, for example, that the Chancay-Huaral PIP (value \$5.3M), supported under the NIWS Incubator, has been recently approved by GORE Lima (to be reported in Q1 FY2021). Final approval is also pending for Pusmalca PIP, Moyobamba PIP, and Tumulaca.

Table 7. Projects receiving direct NIWS technical and financial support to advance to implementation

N°	Project Name	Watershed	Natural Infrastructure Investor	Estimated investment value(USD)
Investments Mobilized				
I	Recovery of the Ecosystemic Water Regulation Service of the Milloc micro-watershed, Carampoma District, Huarochirí Province, Lima Region.	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 907,909
Sub total Investments Mobilized				US\$ 907,909
Expediente Tecnico pending review				

2	ET Recovery of Ecosystem Services Natural Forests and Meadows Upper watershed of the Chancay-Huaral River, Lima.	Chancay - Huaral	GORE Lima	US\$ 4,616,941
3	Recovery of the water regulation ecosystem service on the right bank of the Pusmalca micro-watershed, in the Canchaque district, Huancabamba province, Piura.	Chira - Piura	GORE Piura	US\$ 2,164,275
4	Recovery of the ecosystem service of water regulation, in the micro-watersheds of Rumiayacu, Mishquiyacu and Almendra, Moyobamba, San Martín Region.	Mayo	EPS Moyobamba	US\$ 702,238
5	Pilot Phase. Tumilaca Project - Highland Forestry in Moquegua.	Tambo-Moquegua	Anglo American	US\$ 212,121
Subtotal, Expediente Tecnico pending review				US\$ 7,695,575
Viable Project Profile; Expediente Tecnico under development				
6	Recovery of degraded soils through the installation and management of forest resources in the area of Ataspaya, Carumas, Solajo, Saylapa, Cambrune and Samoa, district of Carumas, province of Marisca Nieto, Moquegua region.	Tambo-Moquegua	GORE Moquegua	US\$ 3,901,571
7	Recovery of the ecosystem services of water regulation in the micro basins of Huatatas Alameda, Pallccayacu, Yucaes, Pamparque, Larampata, in the province of Huamanga Ayacucho.	Cachi	GORE Ayacucho	US\$ 3,805,251
8	Recovery of The Ecosystemic Water Regulation Service In The Ucanan, Moquegua And Quiruana Microbasins, Huamantanga District - Canta Province, Lima Region.	ChiRiLuMa	SEDAPAL	US\$ 3,137,374

9	Recovery of the Water Regulation Service in the Pata and Uchupata micro-watershed of the San Miguel de El Faique district – Huancabamba - Piura.	Chira - Piura	GORE Piura	US\$ 1,227,563
Subtotal, Expediente Tecnico under development				US\$ 12,071,759
Project Idea accepted by investor; Project Profile under viability review				
11	Recovery of the regulatory and cultural ecosystem services of the Queñua forest of Pichu Pichu, Chacaroto, Pocsi, Polobaya and San Juan de Tarucani districts, Arequipa province, Arequipa Region	Quilca - Chili	GORE Arequipa	US\$ 3,811,312
12	Recovery of the Water Regulation Ecosystem Service in 07 Conservation Areas in the Quiroz and Macará Sub-watersheds, of the Ayabaca, Paimas and Pacaipampa Districts, Province of Ayabaca, Department of Piura	Chira - Piura	GORE Piura	US\$ 3,066,830
Subtotal, Project Profile under Development/Review				US\$ 6,878,142
Total Investment Receiving NIWS Support to be Mobilized				US\$ 27,553,385

Support development and implementation of MERESE pilot projects through direct contracts (“Modality 2”)

As described in more detail Section 3.1.1, NIWS initiated activities this year to design the first performance-based contract for ecosystem services in Huamantanga. After finalizing a review of international experience in contracting for ecosystem services, the contract model based on the ongoing process with PIP Huamantanga has been progressing. A meeting has been held with SEDAPAL for analysis and clarification regarding the three options mentioned in Law. The structure and content of the contract will be finalized in Q1 FY2021.

Mobilize funds for public investment through IOARR

In December 2019, MINAM published new guidelines for applying the modality of Investments in the Optimization, Marginal Expansion, Rehabilitation, and Repositioning (IOARR) to natural infrastructure, which were developed with NIWS support. With this new investment mechanism, NIWS consolidated

two pilot cases for the first application of these guidelines. The objectives of the pilots are to demonstrate the environmental, social, economic, and administrative benefits of the new modality for implementing investments in natural infrastructure, as well as to provide lessons learned to refine this approach.

The two pilot cases for IOARR application are:

1. Rehabilitation of approximately 8 km of *amunas* in Tupicocha, Lurín watershed. Investor and implementer: GORE Lima.
2. Rehabilitation of approximately 200 ha of Andean scrubland in the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary that were affected by forest fires. Investor: GORE Cusco. Developer and implementer: SERNANP.

For the IOARR for the rehabilitation of approximately 8 km of *amunas* in Tupicocha, located in the Lurín basin, NIWS coordinated with the Regional Government of Lima, who will be executing the investment. NIWS agreed on ToR with the GORE Lima officials; the preparation of the pre-investment study and Technical file is expected to begin in October 2020.

For the IOARR of rehabilitation of approximately 200 hectares of Andean scrubland in the area of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu affected by forest fires, NIWS coordinated with GORE Cusco and SERNANP, because the area is within a Protected Natural Area of National Administration. SERNANP will be in charge of project development at the pre-investment level; GORE Cusco will be in charge of the execution under its institutional budget. A three-party agreement has been drawn up between the aforementioned entities and NIWS to formalize the commitments and roles regarding investment; this document has been prepared and is ready to be signed.

3.2.2 Develop and operationalize new mechanisms for channeling Natural Infrastructure funds (eg private sector, ProInversion) and coordination across sectors (eg. trusts)

Private Sector Engagement

At the beginning of the FY 2020, private sector engagement focused heavily on consolidating the technical proposal for the pilot reforestation project in Tumilaca, Moquegua, and securing the solid financial commitment from Anglo American to fund and implement the project this year. After a series of coordination meetings in Lima and Moquegua, in which NIWS presented HIRO results and proposed pilot activities to Anglo American officials, including members of their London-based team, the company expressed their commitment to implement a pilot reforestation, sustainable supply chain, and plant nursery implementation project in the Tumilaca microwatershed. After that, NIWS prepared the TORs for Anglo American's call for proposals for the implementation of the construction of nurseries and the installation of pilot plots on 20 hectares in Tumilaca.

During the aforementioned process, COVID-19 arrived in Moquegua and resulted in a large number of infections and even deaths of authorities in key institutions. Anglo American's field operations came to a complete halt, including the imminent plans to implement the pilot in Tumulaca.

Despite this harsh reality, NIWS held virtual meetings with Anglo American to maintain its interest and consolidate its financing commitment, identifying common points between its Corporate Net Positive Impact Plan and the Tumulaca pilot, such as: i) its commitments to the communities surrounding the extraction site, ii) reforestation activities with native species and iii) the objective of generating knowledge and capacity within neighboring communities that serve as an example for public investments in large-scale natural infrastructure in the Moquegua region. The Tumulaca call will occur during FY 2021.

Additionally, towards the end of the Q3, conversations began with Anglo American for co-financing the pre-investment required to develop the Technical File of a USD 3.7 M PIP (Carumas PIP). The PIP's profile has already been declared viable by the Carumas District Municipality and AgroRural expressed interest in financing its execution. However, during Q4 AgroRural was no longer interested, so we explored other options including GORE Moquegua's expressed interest in providing funds for the project execution. Coordination between Anglo American and the MD Carumas were made to include this PIP in a work plan with the GORE Moquegua, and thus be able to implement it in FY2021.

In Quilca Chili, NIWS conducted additional hydrological analyses for the upper part of the basin and compiled possible investment projects in Upper Sumbay to present to the Cuenca Water Resources Council, Arequipa Regional Government and possibly Cerro Verde mining company. NIWS has hired a new Watershed Ecosystem Services Analyst who will begin activities in Q1 of FY2021 with the aim of presenting their study in Q2. The objective is to start developing projects for Quilca Chili and Tambo Moquegua, then proceed with the rest of the prioritized basins as detailed in Section 3.1.4.

Reconstrucción con Cambios

As described in Section 1.3.4, NIWS supported consulting firms in the development of Integrated Plans to invest RCC funds on the prioritized area by HIRO and estimate benefits of NI interventions through CUBHIC. In addition, technical assistance was expanded to support the proper development of project profiles for natural infrastructure investments. The technical assistance was developed closely with MINAGRI's Subsectorial Program on Irrigation (PSI).

Between Q2 and Q4 2020, technical assistance was provided through the "Virtual Course on Development of Investments related to NI and DRM within the framework of Integrated Plans in basins prioritized by RCC", whose objective was to strengthen specialized technical capacities of the participants using basic procedures for effective development of public investment projects related to natural infrastructure, within the frameworks of Invierte.pe and the RCC's Integrated Plans for the prevention of floods and landslides within priority basins.

While the technical assistance to consulting firms was initially planned to be a series of in-person meetings and workshops, the restrictions related to COVID-19 resulted in a rapid shift to virtual training. Technical assistance continued using virtual platforms, by a technical team made up of PSI and NIWS staff. The following table shows the progress of the Technical Assistance to the 13 Integrated Plans, provided by specialized technical consultancies:

Table 8. Status of Technical Assistance for the 13 Integrated Plans

Status as of Q4 -FY 2020	Project Developer Companies	Supervisors	Project Development Units
Technical Assistance for the Identification, Development and Evaluation modules completed (Projects prepared)	Matagente, Mala y Casma	Mala, Casma	PSI
TA for the Identification and Development modules completed	Huarmey, Cañete, Virú, Zaña, Tumbes y Piura		PSI, PEJEZA, PEBPT y PEIHAP
TA for the Identification modules completed	Huaura, Olmos, Chicama y Chancay		PSI, PEJEZA y PEOT

The progress of these activities depends on the contracts with the project developer companies. For example, some contracts include gray and natural infrastructure projects; since grey infrastructure design takes longer, they must be completed before the natural infrastructure projects can even be designed, reviewed, and improved by NIWS. Several contracting companies have requested extensions of the deadline, which causes further delays in the schedule which has already been delayed due to the state of emergency. There are even some companies whose contracts have been terminated and others are in arbitration due to technical divergences.

3.2.4 Design and facilitate implementation of financing mechanisms, governance platforms, and coordination bodies addressing key gaps

ChiRiLuMa Watershed

At the beginning of the year, the Water Resource Council held its first Natural Infrastructure and Water Conservation Working Group (GT INCA) meeting of 2020. NIWS consortium members attended the meeting with the objective of supporting in the presentation of the SEDAPAL proposal to incorporate into the functions of the GT INCA the functions of the Good Governance Platform (PBG) of the SEDAPAL MERESE. The proposal was accepted by the council members and the PBG was formed.

Following meetings resulted in a 2020 Work Plan that focused on coordinating and articulating interventions in CHIRILU, and the following progress was made during this year:

- Mapping of local actors, including the identification of relevant associations in the field.
- Characterization of the members of the PBG and the creation of a directory of CHiRiLuMa local actors, submitted to ANA; with information on 12 contacts in Lurín, 13 contacts in Chillón (Humantanga and Provincial Government), 103 contacts in Rímac, the Municipality of Caparampoma and Huanza, and the Lurín Valley Association.
- Preparation of a proposal defining the roles and functions of the Good Governance Platform, which includes the contributions of SEDAPAL, MINAM, Helvetas, SUNASS and other members of the INCA GT.
- Design of the roadmap to operationalize the PBG CHiRiLuMa

Additionally, NIWS has supported other actions to promote the initiatives of the INCA GT, such as participation in *La Hora del Agua*, a radio program promoted by the CHiRiLuMa Basin Water Resources Council, with a presentation titled "Governance in Resource Management Water and Natural Infrastructure". The webinar by the INCA GT on governance was also announced in this program. NIWS' participation focused on highlighting the need to have a gender and intergenerational approach for the implementation of MERESE and natural infrastructure projects.

Chira-Piura Watershed

In the Chira-Piura watershed, NIWS supported collaborations between the Water Resources Council, the regional government of Piura and the ANA in the formulation processes of the PIP Pusmalca (ET) and PIP El Faique (ET). NIWS also worked with these regional stakeholders on the formulation of an additional PIP, PIP Quiroz (FT) with added participation of EPS Grau.

The Water Resources Council has also been promoting the incorporation of the Pusmalca and El Faique PIPs in the Piura Integrated Watershed Management Plan through the Reconstruction with Changes funding mechanism, and during a meeting held on January 24, they established that the PIPs will be executed by the regional government of Piura or PEIHAP and that operation and maintenance will be controlled by local governments.

Mayo Watershed

The approval process of the Technical File of the PIP Moyobamba has had the broad participation and support of the Management Committee of the Micro-watersheds of Mishquiyacu, Rumiyacu and Almendra, as the platform of good governance is called, both in the work meetings with the Municipality Provincial of Moyobamba as in the disposition to participate in the monitoring, supervision and social control of the execution of the PIP.

3.2.5. Develop, seed, grow, and capture NI Business Models, linking productive economic

activities with NI financing

At the beginning of the FY 2020, NIWS defined strategies for building capacities to support conservation-compatible, gender-sensitive economic activities in learning sites, as part of strategies to scale natural infrastructure investments at watershed scale. However, the recession of the country due to the pandemic forces us to join efforts with the economic reactivation led by the Government. In the current context, it is more appropriate to promote actions which improve the income of rural families in peasant or indigenous communities, through actions of sustainable use or productive-conservation of non-degraded ecosystems and the maintenance of ecosystems with potential for the development of value chains associated with biodiversity. In this sense, the next quarter NIWS is going to identify new financing opportunities.

IR 3.3: Improvement of the evidence base of the hydrological and socioeconomic impacts of green infrastructure interventions

3.3.2 Document learning site and produce and ex ante hydro-economic analyses

NIWS produced and consolidated analysis on the expected hydrological benefits of natural infrastructure interventions in learning sites and priority watersheds. We began the year finalizing a full hydro-socio-economic study of natural infrastructure interventions in Piuray, Cusco. We then moved to begin systematically evaluating benefits at the project scale, NIWS carried out the evaluation of the PIPs with support from the NGOs and the consulting firms for SEDAPAL's portfolio (see 3.1.5). This evaluation was based on the application of the different tools developed by NIWS, such as CUBHIC, HIRO-SEH, the Effectiveness, Equity, and Sustainability Scale and the AFOLU Carbon Calculator. This activity has the additional purpose of fine-tuning the tools developed by NIWS.

Hydro-socio-economic assessment in Piuray-Ccorimarca

In the first quarter, NIWS Resource Partner, CIFOR, completed the integrative and participatory method for hydro-socio-economic assessment in the Piuray-Ccorimarca micro-watershed. The assessment arrives at the following important hydrological conclusions, which were presented and discussed with SEDACUSCO in November 2019:

1. Infiltration ditches significantly reduce runoff and soil loss, while confirming the importance of the conservation and/or restoration of vegetation to further reduce runoff and erosion.
2. Infiltration ditches not only reduce surface runoff and rapid discharge, but they also increase sub - surface flow causing slow discharge and deep percolation.

3. Reforestation results in notably increased evapotranspiration while also contributing to reduced surface runoff compared to the baseline. Evapotranspiration losses reduce subsurface flow and deep percolation.

As for socio-economic results of the assessment, there is a consensus about the positive effects of infiltration ditches and reforestation interventions on erosion reduction, scenic beauty, tourism and microclimate benefits. There is consensus around the planting of native plants alongside infiltration ditches as almost all community members perceive the positive effects of infiltration ditches on grass growth and the positive effects of native plants on runoff and erosion.

The results of this assessment are informing adaptive management measures for SEDACUSCO's MERESE program, and the methodology used in Piuray is informing NIWS' approach to evaluating and presenting the impacts of NI interventions in other watersheds.

Project-level evaluations, focusing on SEDAPAL portfolio and other mature NIWS-supported projects

NIWS defined during the Q2 an approach to systematically evaluating and quantifying ex ante projections of natural infrastructure benefits across all of the projects we support, which we call the "Evaluation pack" that include: 1. Application of focalization tool (e.g., HIRO), 2. Quantified projections for: Hectares conserved or restored, hydrological benefits produced, carbon emissions reduced and men and women benefiting economically, 3. Cost-effectiveness assessment, using quantification of hydrological benefits produced and 4. SEE Scale evaluation.

NIWS carried out, in the last quarter, a sensitivity analysis for the following CUBHIC methodologies: i) conservation/restoration of high-Andean grasslands, ii) forest conservation/restoration, iii) conservation/recovery of amunas, and iv) conservation/wetland restoration applied to PIPs. Additionally, NIWS carried out the partial validation of the CUBHIC results and mechanisms based on information from the iMHEA network, including for: conservation/restoration of high-Andean grasslands, forest conservation/restoration, and conservation/recovery of amunas contemplated in the Evaluation pack. All of this has made it possible to summarize lessons learned and identify opportunities for the improvement of this tool that will be implemented next quarter.

StoryMaps

Finally, NIWS has prepared a Story Map for the ChiRiLuMa basin, which contains an interactive and illustrative summary of the vision, objectives, work divisions, priorities, and actions promoted and developed throughout the implementation by NIWS. The use of maps, multimedia material, figures and graphics is highlighted, both at the basin level and at the Huamantanga Learning Site. The Story Map can be reviewed here: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/9c65f731746f451e83cb834cd65fc67f>. Contents for the forthcoming story maps for Quilca-Chili and Tambo-Moquegua basins have also been developed.



Women also learn about the MERESE in the Ica-Huancavelica basin, Peru, a MINAM activity supported by the Project. (Photography: Forest Trends)

Cross-Cutting Strategies and Project Administration

4.1: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

4.1.1 Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan

Project Information System

This year we have implemented a 'ready to transfer' approach to manage our Project Information System, which means the management can be transferred to a third party within 24 hours notice. In practice, this means that the project data and management protocols are always up-to-date and systematically organized, so that system functionality is not affected during a transfer.

As a result, this year's efforts focused on improving the collection of information in terms of quality, organization and accessibility through various mechanisms, repositories and products. We implemented processes with clearly defined actions, roles, timing, and procedures, so that the information produced is organized including technical documents, goals, means of verification, data about event participants, geographic data and financial information.

One of the most important functionalities implemented this year was the registration of 18000 participants in the database of NIWS activities, which contains the participants' name, activity in which they participated, identification number, institution, and position. This database allows us to perform faster and more accurate headcounts and analyses of participation, as well as provides contact information for various NIWS communications including invitations to webinars, launches of new activities, quarterly newsletters, and job openings.

Another very useful functionality of the Project Information System is the monitoring of investment mobilization, which was developed to further one of the key goals of NIWS. This function registers natural infrastructure investment projects with data on project timelines, investment stages, and hyperlinks to the corresponding means of verification, as well as a geographic module that locates the investments on a map of Peru and allows users to track their progress with bubble and bar charts.

Additionally, we have been working on information output mechanisms in graphical and schematic form. These infographics are produced by connecting directly to the database, so that there are no errors in the manual transfer of the data or double counting.

One of the mechanisms for making the information managed this year available is the Project Design Toolbox (<https://www.forest-trends.org/caja-de-herramientas/>), which has been described at length in Activity 3.1.3.

All these improvements have served to support work throughout the different focus areas of the project and to prepare and deliver the quarterly reports on time, using the objective information stored.

On the other hand, NIWS has created the Content Pipeline module, which is a system to monitor the creation of technical products, allowing staff from different work areas to coordinate work regarding the technical preparation, technical review, graphical design, and launch of information products. Currently, 90 technical products are being monitored which showcase the benefits of natural infrastructure and the importance of gender equality in this matter. The successful dissemination of these products is important for the improvement of the quality and quantity of natural infrastructure interventions in Peru.

Alongside the development of these functionalities, this year the entire NIWS team was trained to manage the information system and properly record the progress of indicators. Together with the aforementioned functionalities, this training improved the monitoring and recording of our goals.

In the last quarter, we began the execution of two important analyses: i) Use of information disseminated by NIWS, which will characterize the usage of NIWS information, the users (i.e. sex, age, institution), preferred media channels and subject matter, and ii) Perceptions of natural infrastructure in the media, which will identify news stories on natural infrastructure and water security in the written media during the last twelve months, highlighting the positioning of the issue on the national agenda. Both studies will culminate in Q1 FY2021.

Use of the USAID Development Information System (DIS)

We have started to register the monitoring information in the USAID Development Information System (DIS); we have finished registering the information for FY2019 and are waiting for the reporting period for FY2020 to open.

4.1.2 Capacity-Building Strategy and Action Plan

As of the close of this year, we have built the capacity of 1270 professionals, with an emphasis on project developers from engineering firms, NGOs, regional governments, local and provincial governments, and water utilities. Also, we built capacities on water officials from local water authorities and national level authorities, environmental officials from MINAM and INAIGEM, academics from Lima and regional universities, and water and environmental grassroots organizations. .

For the critical segment of project developers and evaluators, this year, our capacity-building strategy focused on longer courses that offered each participant a deeper dive into material, accompanied by technical assistance to support the development of projects in a learn-by-doing approach in response to priority clients such as SEDAPAL, Reconstrucción Con Cambios, and regional governments.

As a response to the pandemic, we converted much of our course material to online modules and launched the Natural Infrastructure Virtual Classroom (<https://aulainfraestructuranatural.org>) -- an adjustment that allowed us to continue to build capacity and effectively accompany key processes for project development and mobilization in the NIWS portfolio, despite social restrictions. Still, there were complications including participants contracting the coronavirus or caring for sick family members, unemployment, poor internet connectivity, and the associated decline in morale. Nonetheless, we have been able to successfully implement courses that have had a positive impact on the participants as indicated by course feedback, by managing the issues with additional technical assistance and support from project staff, changing primary sources of information for secondary ones to avoid doing field work, and learning to effectively utilize virtual platforms. In fact, we found course participants to be especially dedicated during this period, even considering the many challenges created by the pandemic and that the courses are taught mostly outside of working hours and require additional time for assignments: our dropout rate on average was just 19%, a figure that is quite low for online courses in general.

With the course material now available in our Virtual Classroom, and the course material developed with the National Public Administration School (ENAP) for the *Specialization Course on Identification and*

Formulation of Public Investment Projects in Natural Infrastructure, we are contributing material that will be available to continue to build capacity into the future.

Virtual Course: Developing Investments in Natural Infrastructure for Disaster Risk Management

As discussed in previous quarterly reports, between April and May of 2020 NIWS trained 130 project developers and supervisors (24% women, 76% men) to prepare Integrated Plans that will direct investment under the Reconstrucción con Cambios program in 17 vulnerable watersheds. The training took place through the online course, *Developing Investments in Natural Infrastructure for Disaster Risk Management*, which was developed with MINAGRI as part of its role as supervisor for several of these Integrated Plans, in order to incorporate interventions in natural infrastructure within them, which will increase the number and quality of investments in natural infrastructure.

Virtual Course: Public Investments in Natural Infrastructure for Hydrological Regulation

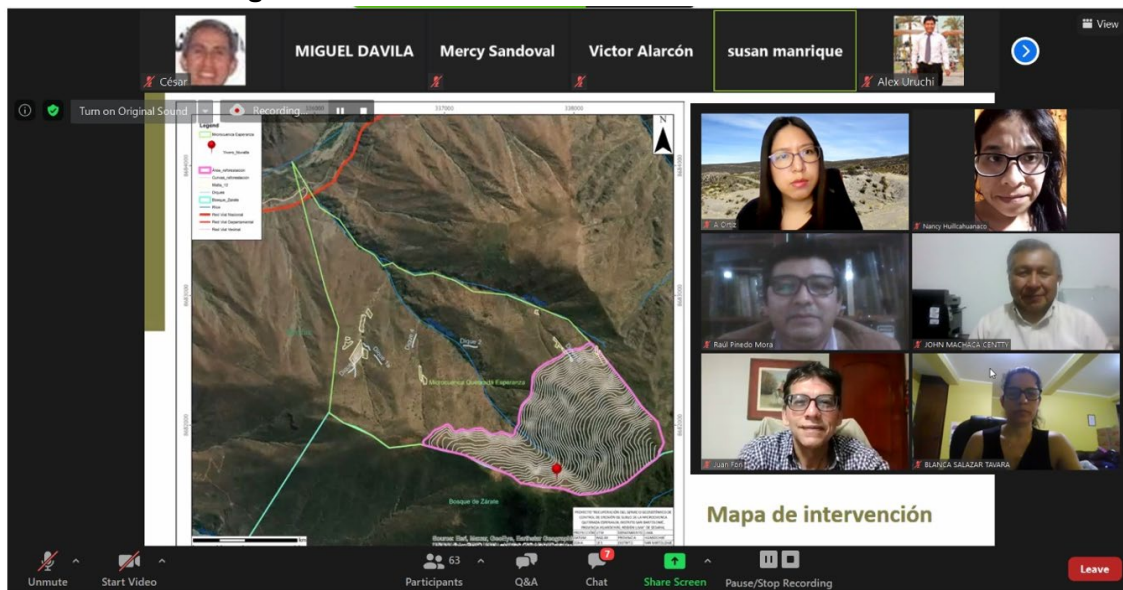
As reported in the Q3 report, in May Forest Trends kicked off a new course in collaboration with the National School of Public Administration (ENAP) to strengthen the capacity of Peruvian civil servants to develop and evaluate investments in natural infrastructure. The course modules cover the identification, development, and evaluation of public investment projects in natural infrastructure in the framework of Invierte.pe. Participants are required to prepare a Project Technical File (Fichas Técnicas) as a final project.

The academic phase of this course concluded successfully on September 30th, 2020. Despite the difficulties of the COVID-19 context, the 14 working groups formed at the beginning were able to complete the course satisfactorily, even though some have reduced the number of members due to the aforementioned situations. Nonetheless, the average score of student test scores throughout the course is 86/100, which is a strong indicator of the dedication they have maintained throughout the course.

In September, the course participants developed Project Technical Files as part of their coursework. While these Technical Files have reached an advanced stage, they require additional time to be completed, as previously anticipated. NIWS will continue to provide technical support through October.

After the completion of the Technical Files, NIWS will continue to provide technical support so that they can become projects financed by the respective institutions. The investments represented in the Technical Files completed so far add up to a value of approximately \$10 M; while not all of the projects are expected to be executed, this provides an estimate of the total level of effort.

Figure 21. Screenshot of the Virtual Course with ENAP



Technical Files have been developed for the following potential projects:

Arequipa

1. Recovery of the ecosystem services of the wetlands and grasslands of the dry puna of the Huaccoto micro-basin, Callalli district, Caylloma province, Arequipa region
2. Recovery and conservation of the hydrological ecosystem services of the Quilca-Chili basin, a regulated area to increase the water available for human consumption provided by EPS Sedapar S.A in metropolitan Arequipa and La Joya.
3. Conservation of the high Andean ecosystems of the district of San Juan de Tarucani, a national reserve area of salinas and aguada blanca, for the water security of the Quilca Chili basin

Cusco

1. Recovery of ecosystem services for water regulation, Cusiqocha sector, Chinchero district, Urubamba province - Cusco department.

Lambayeque

1. Recovery of ecosystem services in the Chancay-Lambayeque basin, upper Chancay-Lambayeque sub-basin, Segse stream and Las Trincas stream, located in the Catilluc district, San Miguel province, Cajamarca department. This project will be declared viable in the next quarter, representing an investment of 19 million soles.

Lima

1. Recovery of wetlands in the upper basin of the Chancay Huaral River
2. Recovery of ecosystem services and restoration of ancestral water infrastructure in the community of Jicamarca, district of San Antonio, province of Huarochirí, department of Lima
3. Recovery of water regulation ecosystem services in the buffer zone of the Zárate forest reserved area, Carnacha stream, San Bartolomé district, Huarochirí province, Lima region.

Moquegua

1. Improvement and expansion of the retention, storage and regulation of water resources in the Moquegua river basin
2. Recovery of degraded soils through the installation and management of forest resources in the area of the Torata district, Mariscal Nieto - Moquegua province.

Piura

1. Recovery of the water regulation service in the middle and upper parts of the San Jorge and Yapatera sub-basins, Frías district, Ayabaca province, and Chulucanas and Santo Domingo districts, Morropón province, Piura department
2. Recovery of the ecosystem service of water regulation in the micro-basins of the peasant communities of Anchalay and Hualambi, district of Jililí, province of Ayabaca, department Piura
3. Recovery of the water regulation ecosystem service in the Chames micro-basin in the Pacaipampa district, Ayabaca province, Piura department.

San Martín

1. Recovery of soil control ecosystem services in the micro-basin of the Uquicha, Cuchachi and Urcuyacu state estates, Rioja and Moyobamba province, San Martín department.

Virtual Course: Journalism and Natural Infrastructure

In this third version of the course, the SPDA and the Gustavo Mohme Llona Foundation have also involved PUCP's Department of Communication Arts and Sciences as technical support.

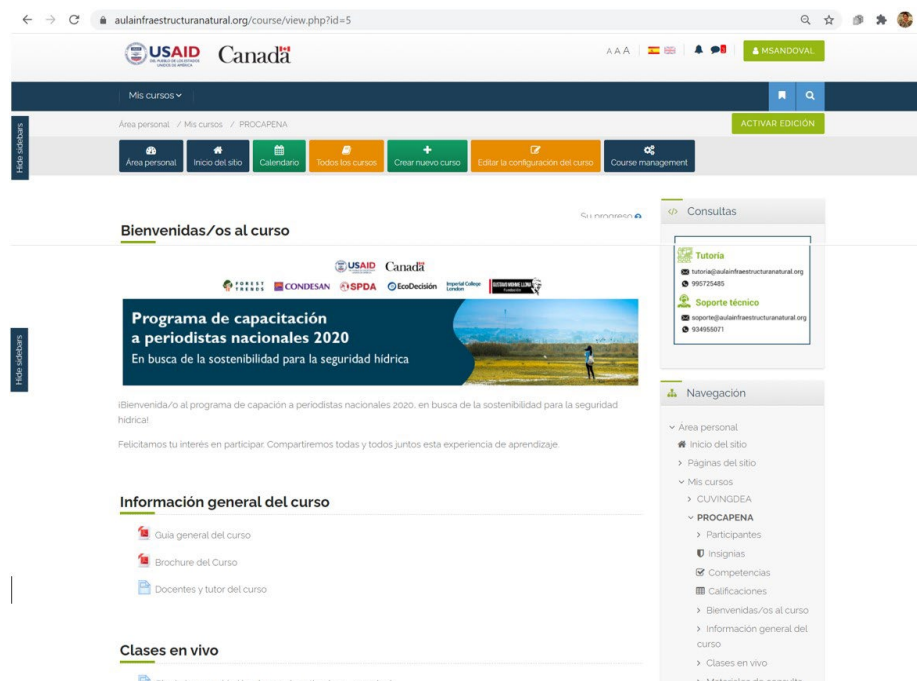
As shown in the graph below, 46 journalists have been selected (28 women and 18 men) from 8 departments of the country representing different radio, television, written press and digital media, as well as students from various universities. As indicated in the previous report, the final products of this course will be podcasts, narrative journalism investigations and digital journalism linked to ecosystems, ecosystem services, and investment in these topics. In addition, there are USD \$1,000 of funds available for each of the four best products of the course, as a way to deepen journalistic investigation.

Figure 22. Journalism Course Participant Profiles



The course began on September 30th with an opening session with Daniel Alarcon from Radio Ambulante, a renowned podcast that tells stories from Latin America. The course lasts 26 academic hours taught over 5 weeks through an orientation phase and two technical modules: i) Natural infrastructure module and ii) Journalism module. The Virtual Classroom platform is ready to implement the course.

Figure 23. Screenshot of the Journalist Course on the Virtual Classroom platform



Massive Open Online Course (MOOC): Sustainable Water Management (SUNASS and ENAP)

This course is executed in partnership with SUNASS and the National School of Public Administration (ENAP). The course aims to strengthen the capacities of approximately 1,000 public servants, authorities and civil society officials from national and subnational levels. It seeks to identify and design strategies for the sustainable management of water resources.

To date, ENAP, SUNASS, and NIWS have completed the content development phase and the instructional design. For its part, ENAP has hired a company that has started to create the graphic design of the course and make all of the content virtual. It is estimated that this process will be completed in mid-November, after which the first version of the course will be technically reviewed and validated.

Virtual Course: Introduction to Natural Infrastructure and Disaster Risk Management (AgroRural)

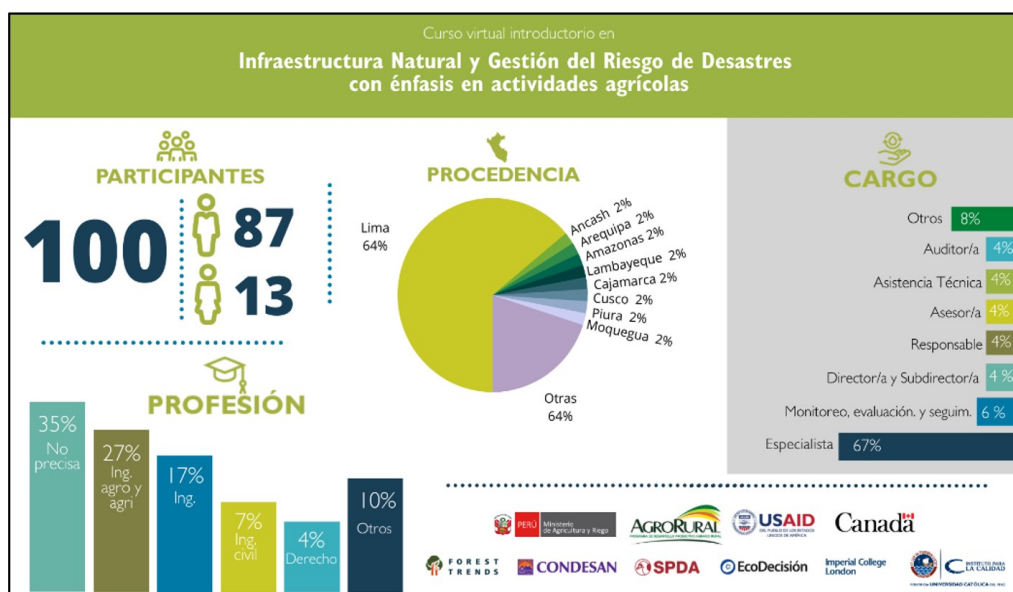
The mission of the Rural Agrarian Productive Development Program (AgroRural) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) is to design, promote and manage rural agricultural development models that facilitate the coordination of public-private investments and contribute to the reduction of poverty and the inclusion of rural families. AgroRural has a presence in 20 regions of the country and an approved budget of 411 Million soles for 2020; 92 Million of which is specifically for reducing vulnerabilities and responding to emergencies related to disasters.

As part of NIWS' efforts to increase investments in natural infrastructure in order to regulate the provision of water and increase resilience to climate change, we have partnered with AgroRural to implement a course which will allow the analysis of actions aimed at providing improved opportunities for agricultural producers and facilitate a more comprehensive view of the areas in which they work. Through the course, participants will learn to implement interventions in natural infrastructure within the framework of disaster risk management in the agricultural sector and the effects of climate change, in accordance with the current regulatory framework.

Through a public tender, NIWS selected the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru's Institute for Quality for the execution of this course, which will be implemented in Q1 FY2021. Since September 1st, they have been designing the syllabi, contents of the modules, and schedules.

NIWS and AgroRural have selected 100 participants from Agro Rural; 13 women and 87 men. Although the selection process prioritized women, there are fewer women in the course because AgroRural has a predominantly male presence. This is because they hire from professions historically dominated by males: agricultural engineers, forestry engineers, and agricultural technicians.

Figure 24. AgroRural Course Participant Profiles



4.2 Gender Strategy

This section summaries advances on key activities under our cross-cutting Gender Strategy, also reported in relevant technical components.

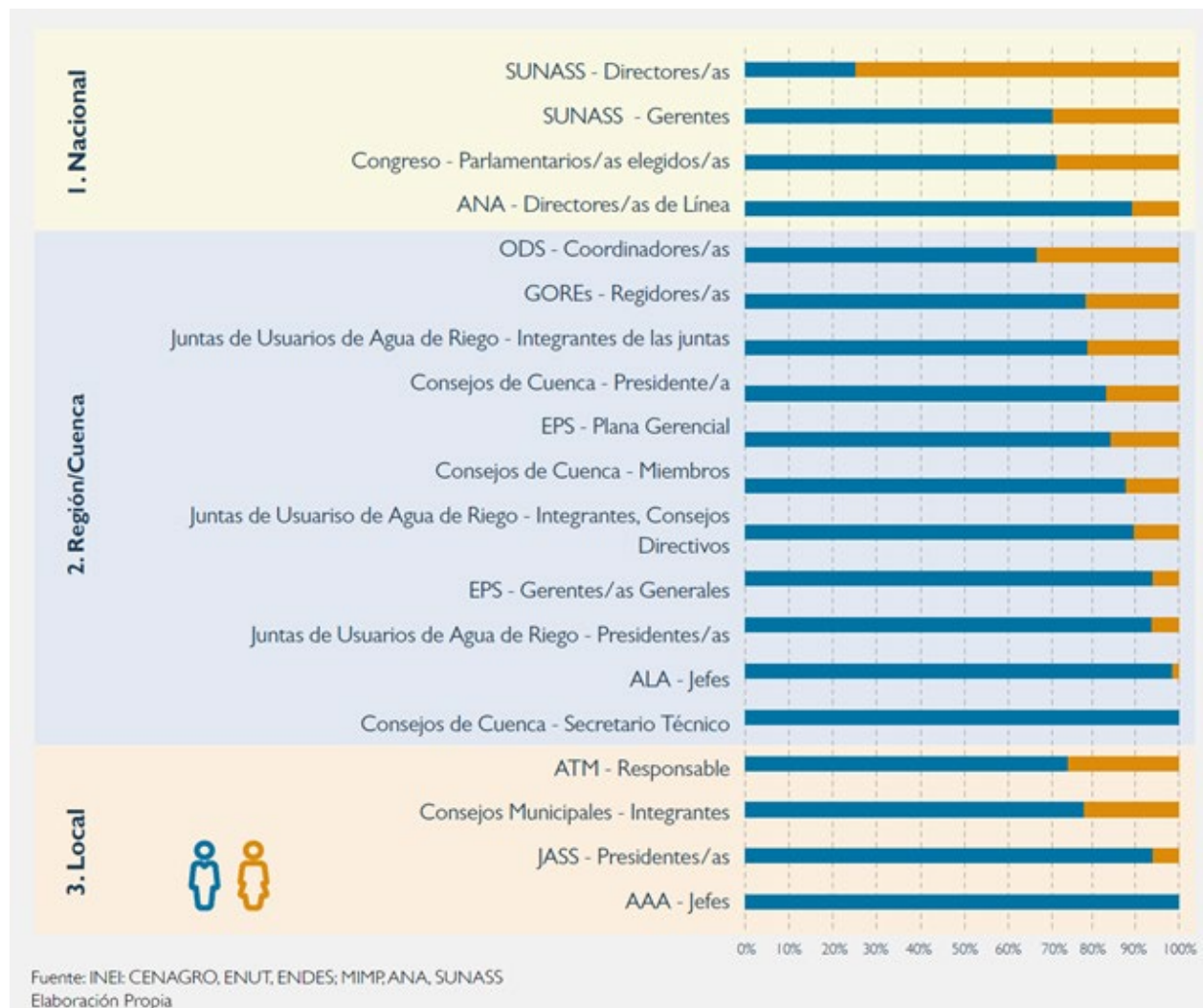
This year, NIWS' cross-cutting gender strategy produced important results to address gender gaps in the Peruvian water sector: we shined a light on the significant inequalities in access to decision-making on water resource management in Peru, we partnered with Peru's leading water sector institutions to begin preparing Gender Action Plans to systematically address these inequalities, and we launched the Women's Leadership Program in Water Resources Management, completing the first round of the Program with 72 graduates. We also made significant technical progress in mainstreaming gender into natural infrastructure investments, generating guidelines for explicitly considering gender in NI project design and applying them to projects in the NIWS portfolio. Finally, we supported MINAM to establish the National Interest Group "Women and Climate Change" (CONAMUCC) as part of efforts to include diverse voices in the work of the National Commission on Climate Change. Section 4.2 of the full report summarizes activities and achievements across our cross-cutting gender strategy this year.

Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure and Water Management

In December 2019, NIWS published the policy brief, "Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure and Water Management in Peru." The policy brief presents data and analysis describing the gender gaps in 20 key decision-making spaces on water resources management in Peru; the division of roles by gender in water and natural resource management at the local level; and the range of inequalities that contribute to

maintaining women's representation in decision-making spaces at very low levels (see excerpt in Figure 25). The full report detailing this analysis was published shortly thereafter, in February 2020. The brief was launched in December 2019, at an event hosted by NIWS and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations called, "Milestones and Challenges of Gender Equality for Water Security," and was accompanied by a communications strategy including significant press coverage and reach in social media.

Figure 25: Graphic demonstrating the gender gap in participation in key decision-making spaces on water and natural infrastructure management at local, regional, and national levels, included in the policy brief, "Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure and Water Management in Peru," published by Forest Trends in December 2019.



Update to the NIWS Gender Strategy

The results of the Gender Gaps diagnostic also contributed to informing the updated NIWS Gender Strategy and Action Plan, which was updated and finalized with USAID and Canada in March 2020. In addition to results of the diagnostic and priorities identified during the 2019 Forum on Gender Equality and Water Security, the revised Strategy incorporates elements of USAID's Operational Guidance on Gender Integration, the Canadian Government's Feminist Policy, and comments from USAID and Government of Canada.

Mainstreaming Gender in Water Sector Institutions

In FY2020, Forest Trends worked closely with MIMP, SUNASS and ANA to consolidate institutional commitments to mainstream gender in these key water sector institutions and prepared institutional diagnostics to serve as baselines for Gender Action Plans. This process was advanced through kick-off and training events with staff of each SUNASS and ANA held in Q1, which addressed why gender equality and water security are important to talk about, the gender gaps that exist in water management, and challenges and opportunities for gender equality and water security. Then, consultant teams were contracted and started work with gender equality task forces in each institution, Forest Trends specialists, and MIMP in Q2 2020. The work plans were adjusted due to COVID-19 related restrictions, but each institutional diagnostic was completed by the end of the fiscal year and have been validated by MIMP, the relevant government authority.

In both cases, next steps have also been taken by preparing Gender Mainstreaming Plans, which are expected to be approved in Q1 FY2021.

SUNASS' Institutional Strategic Plan for 2020-2023 specifies a Strategic Activity called 'Gender Approach implemented in SUNASS', which together with the preparation of Rapid Water Diagnostics with the participation of women, constitute a strong gender strategy. Together with the support of the MIMP, NIWS has made a presentation of the diagnostic study before SUNASS' Executive President and General Manager. Next quarter there will be a meeting with 50 people from the management team and heads of Decentralized Services Offices to discuss the topic further.

In the case of ANA, the gender issue has not yet been institutionalized. However, there are considerable efforts by the Directorate of Water Users to improve the participation of women in decision-making spaces of the water user organizations.

NIWS will provide technical assistance to support the initial implementation of the plans. Both diagnostic studies revealed the presence of traditional conceptions of gender relations within institutional culture and management of the entities in their respective functions. However, both institutions are making important efforts to comply with the provisions and policies of gender equality.

Support implementation of the National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan

The Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure and Water Management study, published this year, contributed directly to two priority activities of the water resources chapter of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan: (i) Identification of barriers limiting women's participation in integrated water resources management (action 1.1) and (ii) The identification of knowledge and practices of women and men associated with their roles in caring for natural infrastructure and useful for integrated water resources management in four areas of project intervention (action 2.1)

To continue to support a mainstreamed focus on gender equality in policymaking on climate in Peru, NIWS worked with MINAM this year to include a representative of women's organizations as part of the National Commission on Climate Change. This year, NIWS supported MINAM in the formation and installation of the National Interest Group "Women and Climate Change" (CONAMUCC) and in the formulation of its Internal Regulations, which defines its structure and functions, the most important of which are: i) to promote the incorporation of the gender approach in the National Commission on Climate Change, and ii) to promote mechanisms for the representation of women in the National Commission on Climate Change. In the last quarter of this year, CONAMUCC was established and its regulations were approved, which establish, among other things, the mechanisms for the election of women representatives and alternates to the National Commission on Climate Change.

In addition to supporting the formulation of CONAMUCC's internal regulations, NIWS provided technical support for the CNCC through advising and participation in its activities including:

1. Seven working meetings with the participation of women's organizations and MINAM.
2. Preparation of regional directories of women's organizations and NGOs that address the relationship between women and the effects they experience as a consequence of the effects of climate change.
3. Webinar "Understanding the Regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change and the participation of women in its implementation"
4. Induction of the National Committee for Women and Climate Change (CONAMUCC)
5. Rescheduling of CONAMUCC's regional dialogues due to sanitary context.
6. Approval of the methodology for the development of the dialogues.
7. Announcement and execution of the dialogue for the Northern Region

Because of our role to date, NIWS is included as part of the advisory team within CONAMUCC's initial organizing documents. So far, the coordination meetings have revealed a lack of policies and spaces for regional and local coordination to address the water related impacts of climate change on women. This magnifies existing opportunity gaps caused by traditional gender roles and their impact on the economic, social and cultural organization of ecosystems in which women live. For this reason, the participants have celebrated CONAMUCC and expressed their gratitude to the organizing groups and MINAM. The women have made a commitment to strengthen CONAMUCC in their departments and confront the weak

presence of women in decision-making spaces. The prospect of women's representation before the CNCC represents an important opportunity for women to be heard and their proposals considered.

Women in Water Management Leadership Program

This year, we completed the first round of the Women's Leadership in Water Management Program with 72 women local and regional government authorities, public entity officials, and young academics linked to water resource management graduating the Program (see Success Story).

In Q2, Forest Trends contracted the consortium selected to implement the Leadership Program: led by CEDEPAS Norte, the group also included DESCO and the Water Resources Management Master's Program at the Catholic University of Peru (PUCP). In Q2 and the beginning of Q3, the Leadership Program was designed in detail and then redesigned in light of the COVID-19 pandemic; due to restrictions on movement, the entire program was brought online and, as a result, we had to focus on target audiences able to fully engage via this medium. As a result, local women leaders were not included as a target audience of this round of the Leadership Program, and we plan to prioritize this group in the next round of the Leadership Program, planned for FY2021.

When we ultimately launched the call for applicants for the Leadership Program in *May*, we received several hundred applicants. Of these, we selected 88 women leaders active in water and natural resources management in priority regions, representing public sector agencies, local water user groups, academia, and civil society. This represented a significant increase from the original 50 participants planned for this first round of the Leadership Program; the virtual format lent itself to supporting a larger audience and Forest Trends was able to work with the implementation team to make the necessary accommodations. The Program itself began in June, and through the program, participants strengthened their capacities on water resources governance, natural infrastructure management, and on taking gender approach in water resources management. They also strengthened soft skills on leadership, and they were able to learn from each other and develop projects to apply their new skills and knowledge to priorities in their own organizations and communities.

The academic phase of the Program ended in August. In September, by request of the participants, NIWS provided additional follow-up and advice to support the completion of their applied coursework, which will be presented the first week of October. The coordinated structure of the modules of the academic phase allowed a process of accumulating and consolidating learning in which the participants had specific roles according to their individual backgrounds, which allowed them to share their experiences with the other participants. Despite the physical distance, the participants have reported strong bonding with each other and have supported each other through the pandemic.

Figure 25. Screenshot of Women's Leadership Program



The 72 women who ultimately completed the Leadership Program successfully have strengthened their capacities and abilities to exercise their leadership in the management of water resources and the conservation of natural infrastructure. Now they are equipped with more tools to continue to strengthen their leadership, occupy positions of greater responsibility and decision-making power, and do so with a gender perspective. Not only do they serve as an example for other women, but they will also promote transformations towards gender equality in their organizations, institutions and territories.

The following are select testimonies received from participants of the Leadership Program:

"It was quite a challenge, a great experience, I have been nourished by a lot of knowledge and examples of female managers... I liked the dynamics when describing each topic and the readings. It has been a lot of useful information for me, as a woman and an official. The only thing that has failed us is the internet. It's understandable because we are all working from home. I am very grateful for the opportunity you have given me to participate in this event. Thank you all very much." - Teodora Collana, Arequipa. President of the JASS Pueblo Libre, Uchumayo.

"I found out about the course from a friend. At first, I wasn't interested in taking a course, I wanted to be well-rested, but the title caught my attention and I was encouraged to participate because it was my experience, everything I had done ... In one day I changed my plans to be able to participate. I feel happy because I have met new people and it has helped my personal growth. We covered

issues on water resources, which is something that I did not know much about before. The organization is very good and we are looking forward to future courses.” - Mercedes Peña, Piura. Social Supervisor of drinking water projects of the Integrated Rural Water and Sanitation Program (PIASAR) of the National Rural Sanitation Program (PNSR).

"Congratulations and thanks! From the beginning to the end, everything was taken care of so that we can achieve a happy ending. Despite not having had physical contact, I have had spiritual, energetic contact... ” - Rosa María Jiménez, Arequipa. Head of the Quality and Effluent Control Department. EPS SEDAPAR SA

Support for Women Researchers Addressing Key Knowledge Gaps

During FY2020, two of the four graduate students whose theses were supported through the pilot Research Support Program were women: these young academics were supported to research hydrological functions in Huamantanga and the impact of landscape structure and water regulation in Ayacucho.

Incorporating a gender approach in Public Investment Projects

This year we made significant technical progress in mainstreaming gender into natural infrastructure investments, generating a set of recommendations for explicitly considering gender in NI project design and applying them to projects in the NIWS portfolio. We have also included gender equity in our cross-cutting *Guide on Evaluating the Effectiveness, Equity, and Sustainability of Interventions in Natural Infrastructure for Water Security*, a qualitative tool for project design that is also being applied across the NIWS portfolio. In FY2021, we will adapt and expand application of these recommendations, and we will work with institutions such as SUNASS to begin to institutionalize them in the development of natural infrastructure investments by key sectors.

4.3 Planning, Reporting & Environmental Compliance

MEL Plan reviewed

In the last quarter of this fiscal year, the Project has revised the NIWS MEL Plan to include two additional indicators. One of the indicators arises from a suggestion by USAID to better reflect the project's progress with respect to the fundraising process, as it is a lengthy process that could give the impression that there is no progress. The second indicator is CBLD-9 Percentage of U.S. Government-assisted organizations with improved performance, which is being implemented by USAID globally. The MEL Plan is expected to be submitted to USAID in the next quarter.

Approval of Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan (EMMP)

The EMMP was approved in June of this year. After identifying activities that could entail environmental risk, NIWS had to request the modification of the original grant contract and subsequently revise the additional EMMP to include additional actions.

The EMMP was revised to include the installation of flowmeters in certain streambeds to measure streamflow for hydrological monitoring. After COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, the flowmeters will be installed in small concrete boxes specifically designed to minimize risk of any environmental impacts.

Pause & Reflect and Review of Priority Clients

This year, in June, Forest Trends co-designed our annual Pause & Reflect workshop with USAID and the facilitation team from Measuring Impact 2. The workshop was held virtually July 13-17, 2020. Forest Trends and our partners took the opportunity to take stock of advances to date and to review our targets and strategy in particular around the critical goal of mobilizing investment. This review focused on an update to the analysis that informed the identification of our three priority clients for FY2020 (SEDAPAL, Reconstrucción con Cambios, and mining companies).

The results of this Pause and Reflection process have served as input for the preparation of the FY 2021 Work Plan that was submitted by the Project to USAID in September of this year.

SUCCESS STORY

Seventy-Two Peruvian Leaders Complete Women's Leadership Program in Water Management--And They're Already Working to Close Gender Gaps

The inaugural class of the Women's Leadership Program in Water Management strengthened the technical and leadership skills of 72 emerging women leaders from academia, public service, and civil society.

Written by Lucas Benites and Gena Gammie

Lorena Lisboa, a communications specialist in the Technical Secretariat of the Water Resources Council in the Chira-Piura watershed of northern Peru, had noticed the lack of female participation in her institution.

The Chira-Piura council isn't alone: a 2020 study on gender gaps in water resources management in Peru, carried out by Forest Trends part of the Natural Infrastructure for Water Security project funded by USAID and the Government of Canada, found that in 15 of 20 key roles in water resource management in Peru, women occupy less than one-quarter of the positions. In positions such as the Technical Secretaries of watershed councils, not one woman holds this key post in the entire country.

Local leaders like Lorena -- and policymakers leading Peru's water and environmental governance -- increasingly recognize the problem with this disparity: it not only marginalizes women, it results in worse outcomes. Women actively maintain natural infrastructure and manage water resources daily in Peru. They are directly impacted by increasing water risks, such as floods and droughts, and they carry specialized knowledge about these natural resources. But they are still largely an unrecognized and underutilized source of knowledge and authority when it comes to the institutions that make decisions about water.

In partnership with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Forest Trends sought out to start to change that statistic, by supporting women that are already demonstrating leadership in the water sector to grow and contribute even more. Through the Natural Infrastructure for Water Security Project, Forest Trends partnered with a consortium led by the NGO Cedepas Norte to design the Women's Leadership Program for Water Management. The Program, which ran from June through September 2020, trained participants on water and watershed management and on incorporating gender into policies, plans, and projects. It also strengthened soft skills in political advocacy and leadership, and supported women to apply these skills to issues in their own communities and institutions.

Participants are already tackling barriers to women's participation in water resources management with the skills strengthened in the Program. Initiatives led by these women are addressing issues such as increasing decision-making by women in water management entities; closing gender gaps in natural infrastructure management; strengthening the role of female

ranchers in water management; and increasing the participation of women in water quality monitoring..

However, it was not all easy. “It has not been easy to take the course in the current context,” said Lorena, who is now working to mainstream gender in watershed councils like the one in which she works. “We had to balance our time between our responsibilities at work, home, and with our children, while adapting to the use of new technology; however we did it with great enthusiasm. The Program has been very enriching. The most valuable part was drafting our proposals to reduce gender gaps.”

"The high-quality applied work is evidence that we now have allies within public management for the implementation of public policies that build a more egalitarian society. We have gained agents of change on our side," said María Pía Molero, Vice Minister of Women from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.

Beyond the technical subjects, the soft skills, and even the applied projects, the Program also served as a venue for networking among participants. Throughout the classes and the work days, the women developed strong relationships with each other, creating a network of technical, political and community support for gender equality.

At the closing ceremony, Lorena said, "Today, the hopes placed on us at the start of the Program have become a commitment: not only to share what we have learned, but to contribute towards reducing the gender gap from wherever we are.”

“During the Program, their capacities and their voices have been strengthened, which will generate changes in the water sector towards sustainable management. Climate change is affecting the availability of water—a responsible response must consider the knowledge of men and women,” said Jene Thomas, USAID-Peru Chief of Mission.

The Program, which ran for 3 months, admitted 88 participants from 12 regions of the country; 72 of which completed the entire program. The Program was initially only planned for 50 participants, however that number had to be increased due to the large number of applications received. 347 applicants were received from the 25 regions of Peru and countries such as Ecuador and Costa Rica.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

In the Annexes to this report, Table 2 “Tracking Table” reports the progress on three of the Project’s indicators (it is worth noting that, for information purposes, we include indicator updates that are usually reported only once a year). Table 3 details the training events that were held during the quarter, Table 4 and 5 detail the technical and communication products that have been developed by the project; and the Table 6 shows the appearance in news media related to the intervention of the project. The Annex 7 shows an analysis of participation in the training events and webinars organized by the project, and finally, Annex 8 details the specifications of the courses that have been organized.

ANNEXES

1. NIWS Activity Description and Implementation
2. Tracking Table
3. Training events
4. Technical products
5. Communicational products
6. Media reports associated with NIWS activities and outreach
7. Annual Report for Standard Indicators

Annex 1: NIWS Activity Description and Implementation

Activity code	Activity name	Activity type	Location (district/ province/ region)	Scope (national/ regional/ basin/ learning site)	Gender (Yes/No)	Estimated completion date (Qtr/FY)	% Complete (FY)				Status	Reasons for delayed or cancelled activities
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
I.1.1.3	Implement Communications Plan	Dissemination products	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	20%	40%	60%	100%	Completed	
I.1.2.4	Training and site visits for journalists	Training	TBD	National	No	Q3 FY2020	0%	15%	25%	30%	Delayed on track	This activity was reprogrammed for Q1 by COVID and will be a training online
I.1.2.6	Implement training for communications professionals in priority watersheds, with a focus on EPS	Training	---	National	No	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	This activity was reprogrammed for FY2021 by COVID
I.1.2.7	Provide support for journalism on natural infrastructure through the Journalist Fund	Technical Assistance	---	National	No	Q4 FY2020	25%	30%	30%	30%	Delayed on track	This activity depends on the journalists training
I.1.2.8	Implement communications plans in priority watersheds	Technical Assistance	---	Regional basin	No	Q4 FY2020	15%	40%	60%	100%	Completed	
I.1.2.9	Develop and implement communications strategy for SEDAPAL staff, board and ratepayers on the importance of mobilizing MRSE funds	Technical Assistance	ChiRiLuMa	Regional basin	No	Q2 FY2020	10%	10%	20%	20%	Delayed	Change of communications equipment in SEDAPAL
I.1.3.2	Produce and disseminate audience-appropriate products for reaching dozens of communities in priority areas for Sembramos Agua (SEDAPAL MRSE)	Dissemination products	ChiRiLuMa	Regional basin	No	Q4 FY2020	15%	40%	55%	60%	Delayed on track	Due to the lack of accessibility to communities due to COVID-19
I.1.3.3	Implement communications plan in learning sites	Technical Assistance	Prioritized sites	Learning site	Yes	Q4 FY2020	15%	35%	55%	60%	Delayed on track	Due to the lack of accessibility to communities due to COVID-19
I.1.4.4	National Congress on Natural Infrastructure	Political engagement	Lima	National	No	Q1 FY2020	100%	---	---	---	Completed	
I.1.4.5	Strengthen Peruvian champions for natural infrastructure by disseminating advances at key international Fora (FIAR COP25, World Water Week)	Political engagement	TBD	National	No	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	---	---	Canceled	Was canceled due to the spread of COVID
I.1.5.1	Develop and implement coordinated communications campaign for Water Week (March) with Advisory Board partners	Dissemination products	TBD	National	Yes	Q2 FY2020	0%	25%	---	---	Canceled	Coordination of joint work began, but was canceled due to the spread of COVID

I.1.5.2	Develop products to communicate benefits of natural infrastructure to priority audiences (targeted briefs, web products)	Dissemination products	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	5%	40%	80%	100%	Completed	
I.1.5.3	Develop and disseminate targeted products on NIWS advances and insights for international stakeholders	Dissemination products	Lima	International	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	
I.1.5.4	Strengthen Reconstrucción con Cambios understanding of the value of natural infrastructure for disaster risk management	Technical assistance	Lima	National	No	Q3 FY2020	20%	40%	50%	80%	Delayed on track	The process with the contracting companies is still ongoing.
I.2.1.3	Continued facilitation of the Advisory Board and its Technical Platform	Political engagement	Lima	National	No	Q4 FY2020	20%	40%	60%	100%	Completed	
I.2.2.3	Prepare, launch and disseminate State of Natural Infrastructure report	Political engagement	Lima	National	Yes	Q1 FY2020	70%	80%	90%	95%	Delayed on track	The analysis has been completed; final publication was delayed due to the delay in the final editing
I.2.3.3	Develop Common Vision and Roadmap with Advisory Board	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	No	Q3 FY2020	20%	40%	70%	80%	Delayed on track	In the process of adaptive management to the current context, it generated a delay
I.3.2.2	Support incorporation of performance-based green infrastructure into the National Adaptation Plan	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	No	Q2 FY2020	0%	0%	25%	30%	Delayed	The proceedings were initiated in Q3 by the authority
I.3.2.3	Support incorporation of performance-based Natural Infrastructure into revision of National Water Resources Plan	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	No	Q2 FY2020	10%	10%	10%	10%	Delayed	The proceedings were initiated in Q3 by the authority
I.3.2.6	Support implementation of the National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	15%	25%	35%	45%	Delayed on track	
I.3.2.7	Implement legal protections to address illegal harms to ecosystem supported by MRSE	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	No	Q3 FY2020	10%	70%	90%	95%	Delayed on track	This activity will finish in Q1/FY2021
I.3.3.5	Develop model contracts and Terms of Reference for formulating and executing public investments in NI	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	No	Q4 FY2020	10%	15%	30%	45%	Delayed on track	
I.3.4.1	Support the incorporation of natural infrastructure into watershed management plans (coordinate with 3.1.4.4)	Technical Assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	No	Q4 FY2020	10%	30%	50%	80%	Delayed on track	
I.3.4.2	Support the incorporation of natural infrastructure into EPS PMOs and intervention plans (coordinate with 3.1.4.4)	Technical Assistance	TBD	National	No	Q4 FY2020	60%	75%	85%	90%	Delayed on track	

I.3.4.4	Support incorporation of NI into Reconstrucción con Cambios Integrated Plans to Control Flood Risk	Technical Assistance	TBD	National	No	Q4 FY2020	10%	30%	50%	70%	Delayed on track	
I.3.5.1	Support ANA and watershed councils in review of institutional and legal roles and priorities, including support to prepare proposals for institutional and normative reforms to strengthen watershed councils and watershed management planning	Technical Assistance	TBD	Regional Basin	No	Q2 FY2020	15%	20%	30%	40%	Delayed	Constant changes from the ANA authorities.
I.3.5.2	Develop Institutional Capacity-Building Diagnostics and Action Plans in prioritized institutions	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q2 FY2020	70%	100%	---	---	Completed	
I.3.5.4	Provide customized technical assistance and training to prioritized institutions	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	10%	25%	40%	Delayed on track	
I.3.5.5	Provide institutional strengthening support to watershed councils and ANA, including for mainstreaming gender	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q3 FY2020	10%	25%	40%	60%	Delayed on track	
I.3.5.6	Provide institutional strengthening support to EPS, with emphasis on SEDAPAL, including for mainstreaming gender	Technical Assistance	Lima	Regional basin	Yes	Q3 FY2020	10%	25%	40%	50%	Delayed on track	
2.1.1.2	Convene a technical group of leading research and knowledge management institutions to prioritize Natural Infrastructure research	Technical assistance	Lima	National	No	Q4 FY2020	40%	50%	60%	70%	Delayed on track	
2.1.1.5	Develop and publish Natural Infrastructure Research Agenda	Technical assistance	Lima	National	No	Q2 FY2020	80%	80%	90%	90%	Delayed on track	The validation was planned to be carried out at the science event
2.1.2.2	Map existing data sources to meet information needs (hydrological and socio-economic data sources) identified in 2.1.2.1	Dissemination product	---	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	80%	90%	95%	100%	Completed	
2.1.2.5	Prepare wetland inventories in priority watersheds	Dissemination product	---	National	No	Q3 FY2020	30%	50%	70%	75%	Delayed on track	
2.1.3.1	TRAINING: Monitoring & Evaluation for Performance-Based Natural Infrastructure (In-Person Phase of ADERASA Course)	Training	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	---	Canceled	
2.1.3.2	Assess minimum baseline hydrological monitoring needed in learning sites to respond to information needs at site and watershed scales (as identified in 2.1.2.1)	Technical assistance	---	Regional basin	No	Q2 FY2020	70%	80%	80%	80%	Delayed on track	Collection of information in the field is pending

2.1.3.4	Address monitoring equipment needs in existing iMHEA monitoring sites in priority watersheds (ChiRiLu & Piura), and install new hydrological monitoring equipment in learning sites (per needs identified in 2.1.3.2)	Technical assistance	---	Regional basin	No	Q4 FY2020	70%	80%	80%	80%	Delayed on track	Have not yet been installed due to lack of access due to COVID
2.1.3.5	iMHEA workshop and leaders in knowledge management in Natural Infrastructure	Training	Lima	National	Yes	Q3 FY2020	0%	10%	30%	45%	Delayed on track	Due to the context of COVID it has been changed to a virtual meeting proposal
2.1.3.6	Produce and disseminate monitoring protocols	Dissemination product	Lima	National	No	Q2 FY2020	40%	40%	50%	60%	Delayed on track	The preparation and validation of monitoring protocols is conditional on the completion of the iMHEA Assembly.
2.1.3.7	Strengthen the iMHEA network institutionally as a network and community of practice, providing technical support to member research efforts	Technical assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q2 FY2020	40%	50%	60%	65%	Delayed on track	Like to the previous activity
2.1.3.8	Convene "State of Science on Natural Infrastructure" event in partnership with iMHEA	Training	Lima	National	Yes	Q3 FY2020	0%	15%	---	---	Canceled	Due to the context of COVID, this event has been postponed and is expected to take place in 2021
2.1.4.1	Prepare meta-analyses of current state of knowledge in 2 priority research areas	Dissemination product	TBD	Regional basin	No	Q4 FY2020	40%	50%	60%	100%	Completed	
2.1.4.2	Develop criteria and processes for implementing demand-driven mechanism to address knowledge gaps	Dissemination product	---	National	Yes	Q1 FY2020	80%	90%	100%	---	Completed	
2.1.4.3	Implement demand-driven mechanism to support research that contributes to prioritized knowledge gaps	Dissemination product	---	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	30%	40%	50%	50%	Delayed on track	
2.2.1.2	Develop and publish guide: Using Hydrological Models to Design Natural Infrastructure in Peru	Dissemination product	Lima	National	No	Q3 FY2020	50%	55%	70%	75%	Delayed on track	It has been decided to include practical cases applying our tools and we are in the process of running them
2.2.1.3	Prepare recommendations on methodologies and models to estimate the Natural Infrastructure gap and to evaluate Natural Infrastructure projects, in terms of relevant Public Investment indicators	Dissemination product	National	Regional basin	No	Q3 FY2020	90%	95%	97%	100%	Completed	
2.2.1.4	Catalog of natural infrastructure investment	Dissemination product	Lima	National	No	Q4 FY2020	20%	40%	50%	50%	Delayed on track	The new approach to the catalog or technical guidelines for tangible actions was agreed with MINAM

2.2.2.2	Webinar series for Community of Practice presenting new tools and guidelines with experts	Dissemination product	Virtual	National	Yes	Q3 FY2020	20%	25%	30%	100%	Completed	
2.2.3.1	Map and assess existing Information Systems and information flows related to Natural Infrastructure (e.g., SINIA, SNIRH, SNIRH "nodes" in watershed councils, information systems of SUNASS and EPS)	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	No	Q2 FY2020	20%	40%	60%	70%	Delayed On-Track	
2.2.3.2	Incorporate natural infrastructure into information systems used by watershed councils	Technical Assistance	Prioritized sites	Regina basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	40%	50%	60%	70%	Delayed On-Track	
2.2.4.1	Develop methodologies to evaluate public investment projects based on hydrological outcomes, linked to water security components (following recommendations in 2.2.1.3)	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	No	Q4 FY2020	20%	25%	35%	50%	Delayed On-Track	
2.2.5.1	Design Women's Leadership Program	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	20%	30%	70%	100%	Completed	
2.2.5.2	Support women researchers working on key natural infrastructure questions	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	20%	50%	70%	80%	Delayed On-Track	
2.2.5.4	Implement women's leadership program	Technical Assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	40%	100%	Completed	
3.1.2.1	Define scopes, with upstream and downstream stakeholders of learning sites	Technical Assistance	Prioritized sites	Learning site	No	Q2 FY2020	80%	80%	80%	100%	Completed	
3.1.2.2	Design and implement hydrological and socio-economic monitoring and evaluation systems in learning sites	Technical Assistance	Prioritized sites	Learning site	Yes	Q3 FY2020	50%	50%	50%	70%	Delayed on track	The indicator sheets for monitoring the sites have yet to be developed and validated with local stakeholders.
3.1.2.3	Develop local gender gap assessments and action plans	Dissemination products	Prioritized sites	Learning site	Yes	Q4 FY2020	30%	40%	60%	70%	Delayed on track	
3.1.3.3	Consolidate, publish and maintain Project Design Toolbox in web-accessible, user-friendly database	Technical assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	10%	30%	50%	70%	Delayed on track	
3.1.3.4	Implement diploma in investment project design and management for EPS, GORE, GL	Technical assistance	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	10%	20%	40%	90%	Delayed on track	This course will end in Q1 FY2021
3.1.3.5	Develop and implement community of practice for project designers, including learning sites and other MRSE/NI leaders	Technical assistance	Virtual	National	Yes	Q2 FY2020	10%	15%	25%	40%	Delayed on track	There has been a redefinition of the community of practice, there is the activation document

3.1.4.1	Design portfolio-scale monitoring and evaluation system for SEDAPAL MRSE Program (ChiRiLu)	Technical assistance	Lima	Regional basin	Yes	Q2 FY2020	25%	30%	40%	45%	Delayed on track	
3.1.4.5	Develop multi-sector, performance-based planning framework in Quilca-Chili (coordinate with 1.3.4.2)	Technical assistance	Arequipa	Regional basin	Yes	Q3 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	40%	Delayed on track	
3.1.4.6	Develop multi-sector, performance-based planning framework in Tambo-Moquegua (coordinate with 1.3.4.2)	Technical assistance	Moquegua	Regional basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	10%	20%	100%	Completed	
3.1.4.7	Develop multi-sector, performance-based planning framework in Vilcanota-Urubamba (coordinate with 1.3.4.2)	Technical assistance	Cusco	Regional basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	40%	Delayed on track	
3.1.5.1	Develop and implement strategy for scaled-up pipeline of projects for implementing SEDAPAL MRSE program	Technical assistance	Lima	Regional basin	No	Q4 FY2020	100%	---	---	---	Completed	
3.1.5.2	Review and match projects in public investment database with potential investors	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	No	Q4 FY2020	20%	25%	35%	40%	Delayed on track	
3.1.5.3	Develop effective, sustainable and equitable projects responsive to specific natural infrastructure investors (public and private) and community priorities	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	60%	65%	70%	75%	Delayed on track	
3.1.6.2	Implement demand-driven support to unlock effective, gender-equitable NI investments through Incubator	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	70%	80%	90%	90%	Delayed on track	
3.2.1.2	Provide technical assistance by public investment specialists to address bottlenecks in PIP approvals in priority watersheds	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	Yes	Q2 FY2020	80%	80%	80%	80%	Delayed on track	
3.2.1.4	Support development and implementation of pilot MERSE through direct contracts ("modality 2")	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	30%	30%	40%	60%	Delayed on track	
3.2.1.5	Develop guidance on public investment in natural infrastructure through "investments of optimization, marginal expansion, relocation and rehabilitation" (IOARR)	Dissemination products	Lima	National	No	Q2 FY2020	80%	100%	---	---	Completed	
3.2.1.6	Mobilize funds for public investment through IOARR	Technical assistance	TBD	National	Yes	Q3 FY2020	10%	20%	30%	40%	Delayed on track	The first call was declared void, now the second call has been launched
3.2.1.7	Provide recommendations for the revision and future application of the simplified technical file ("ficha simplificada") for natural infrastructure investments, with gender focus	Technical assistance	Lima	National	No	Q3 FY2020	60%	100%	---	---	Completed	

3.2.1.8	Mobilize investment for natural infrastructure through public trust fund	Technical assistance	Lima	National	No	Q3 FY2020	10%	30%	40%	45%	Delayed on track	Coordination with government authorities has been delayed
3.2.2.3	Develop business case and mobilize private sector funds for natural infrastructure investment	Technical assistance	TBD	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	20%	25%	40%	45%	Delayed on track	
3.2.2.4	Mobilize funds from Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation tariffs for natural infrastructure Project	Technical assistance	TBD	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	60%	70%	70%	70%	Delayed on track	
3.2.2.9	Mobilize funds for natural infrastructure through Reconstrucción con Cambios	Technical assistance	TBD	National	No	Q4 FY2020	50%	60%	60%	60%	Delayed on track	Due to the advancement of contracting companies
3.2.3.2	Pilot cross-sector partnership to cover pre-investment finance needs	Technical assistance	TBD	Regional basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	40%	45%	50%	50%	Delayed on track	
3.2.4.1	Support/facilitate operationalization of MRSE good governance platforms in priority watersheds	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	45%	50%	50%	60%	Delayed on track	
3.2.5.1	Design and implement action plans for supporting 'conservación productiva' in learning sites (ID beneficiaries, strategies, roles, outcomes, link to MRSE strategies)	Technical assistance	TBD	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	30%	30%	40%	40%	Delayed on track	
3.2.5.2	Develop and implement commercialization strategies and improve market linkages for NI-linked, gender-equitable productive economic activities in priority watersheds	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	Yes	Q4 FY2020	10%	20%	30%	35%	Delayed on track	
3.2.5.3	Develop and implement blended finance models for seeding and growing NI-linked productive activities in priority watersheds	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	Yes	Q3 FY2020	10%	20%	30%	40%	Delayed on track	
3.2.5.5	Through the Incubator, provide support to develop, seed and grow NI-linked productive activities throughout Peru, in response to demand and opportunity	Technical assistance	TBD	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	30%	35%	40%	40%	On -Track	
3.3.1.2	Scope the interdisciplinary methodological approach to ex ante hydro-economic studies	Technical assistance	TBD	National	Yes	Q2 FY2020	50%	80%	100%	---	Completed	
3.3.2.1	Prepare hydro-socioeconomic studies of the sites (positive/negative impacts)	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Regional basin	Yes	Q3 FY2020	20%	20%	20%	20%	Delayed on track	
3.3.2.2	Document learning site conceptual models, results chains, with narrative describing gender-sensitive strategies for NI conservation and baseline data and local gender gap analysis (link to 3.1.2)	Technical assistance	TBD	National	Yes	Q3 FY2020	80%	90%	95%	100%	Completed	

3.3.2.3	Qualitative documentation of learning site baselines	Technical assistance	Prioritized sites	Learning site	Yes	Q3 FY2019	70%	70%	75%	75%	Delayed on track	
4.1.1.2	Train team on MEL Plan and data collection	Information management	Prioritized sites	Learning site	Yes	Q4 FY2019	0%	10%	30%	45%	Delayed on track	
4.1.1.3	Prepare baseline	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q1 FY2019	0%	---	---	---	Canceled	There are no previous records or results related to natural infrastructure because it is a new approach
4.1.1.4	Design and implement project information system	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q2 FY2019	75%	80%	90%	100%	Completed	
4.1.1.5	Consolidate information (data, graphics, anecdotes) on the benefits of IN and gender equity in decision-making for use in comms products, informing policies, etc.	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2019	10%	20%	50%	60%	Delayed on track	
4.1.1.6	Develop and apply methodology for estimating NIWS projected hydrological benefits	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	
4.1.1.7	Study on the use of information propagated by the project	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	
4.1.1.9	Economic benefits of natural infrastructure study	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	
4.1.1.10	Qualitative study on perception of importance and benefits of natural infrastructure	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	
4.1.1.13	Project Self-Assessment	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	
4.1.1.14	Systematization of experiences and lessons learned from the Project	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	
4.1.1.15	Collection of indicator data	Information management	Lima	National	Yes	Q4 FY2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	Not yet initiated	
4.1.1.16	Presentation of project reports	Information management	Lima	Lima	Yes	Q4 FY2020	25%	50%	75%	100%	Completed	
4.2.3.1	Develop and publish gender gap analysis (national and learning site level)	Information management	Prioritized sites	National	Yes	Q1 FY2020	90%	100%	---	---	Completed	

4.2.3.2	Develop Gender Policy for Consortium	Information management	Lima	Lima	Yes	Q4 FY2020	10%	20%	40%	60%	Delayed on track	
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Annex 2. Tracking Table

Figures updated this year in the table below are shading

Indicators	Baseline	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Total	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
EST-1 - Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (EG.11.3)	38 implemented Detail: 4 Laws 5 Plans 29 Regulations 7 national level 31 subnational level	4	1 1 proposed	5	3 2 proposed 1 adopted	5	8 5 proposed 3 adopted	5	---	6	---	8	---	33	11 6 proposed 5 adopted
Sub target: • Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level (GNDR-1)	TBD	---	0	1	1 1 adopted	3	2 1 proposed 1 adopted	3	---	3	---	3	---	13	3 1 proposed 2 adopted
EST-2: Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-6) <i>Beginning in 2020.</i>	TBD	---	---	---	---	75	0 ¹	110	---	105	---	75	---	365	0
Sub target: • Number of women using information or implementing actions <i>Beginning in 2020</i>	TBD	---	---	---	---	15	0	25	---	25	---	25	---	90	0
EST-3: Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance (EG. 11-4). <i>Beginning in 2019</i>	1,456,275 USD In projects in “physical execution” FY 2017	---	---	8	0	10	0.9 MM USD ²	10	---	12	---	5	---	45	0.9 MM USD

¹ To be measured during FY2021.

² Final technical file “Recovery of the Ecosystemic Water Regulation Service of the Milloc Micro-basin, Carampoma District, Huarochiri Province, Lima Region”

EST-4: Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10-2-2). <i>Beginning in 2019</i>	13.413 has. In projects in physical execution	---	---	2 500	0	4 000	0	4 000	---	5 500	---	7 000	---	23 000	0
EST-5: Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3) <i>Beginning in 2020.</i>	TBD	---	---	---	---	TBD	0	TBD	---	TBD	---	---	---	TBD	0
Sub target: • Number of women with improved economic benefits • Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (G---D-2) <i>Beginning in 2020.</i>	TBD	---	---	---	---	TBD	0	TBD	---	TBD	---	---	---	TBD	0
	TBD	---	---	---	---	50%	0	50%	---	50%	---	---	---	50%	0
EST-6: Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance (EG. 11-1).	110 Women: 42 Men: 68	130	306 M: 207 F: 99	215	619 M: 358 F: 261	330	345 M: 193 F: 152	315	---	595	---	215	---	1800	1270 M: 758 F: 512
Sub target: • Number of women trained	42	---	99	74	261	165	152	157	---	298	---	108	---	900	512
EST-7: Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.11-2) <i>Beginning in 2020</i>	TBD	---	---	7	0	7	0 ³	5	---	5	---	---	---	7	0
Sub target: • Number of institutions with greater capacity in gender approach <i>Beginning in 2020</i>	TBD	---	---	2	0	2	0	2	---	2	---	---	---	2	0

³ Institutional diagnoses in 3 organizations (ANA, SUNAS and CRHC Vilcanota - Urubamba) were carried out at the beginning of 2020. A measurement of institutional performance is expected for the second quarter of FY 2021

EST-8: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance (EG.13-6). <i>Beginning in 2020</i>	TBD	TBD	---	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	TBD	---	TBD	---	TBD	---	TBD	0
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Annex 3: Events

Teamdesk code	Description							Link to NIWS Results Framework and cross- cutting strategies		Participants		
	Name	Type of event	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	End Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Co-Organizers	Place	N° of hours	Activity code	Explicit Gender Focus (*)	Women	Men	Total
Training events												
EVE- 131	Programa de Liderazgo de Mujeres para la gestión del agua	Training	12/06/2020	05/10/2020	---	Virtual	52	2.2.5.1	Yes	72	0	72
EVE – 130	Curso de especialización de Identificación y Formulación de Proyectos de Inversión Pública en Infraestructura Natural	Training	26/05/2020	01/10/2020	UTEC	Virtual	128	3.2.4.1	Yes	19	49	68
EVE – 120	Virtual course: Formulation of investments related to NI and disaster risk management within the framework of comprehensive plans in basins prioritized by RCC	Training	13/04/2020	24/05/2020	RCC	Virtual	64	3.2.4.1	Yes	29	93	122
EVE – 098	Course on identification and formulation of recovery projects of the ecosystem service of water regulation (2 nd session)	Training	12/02/2020	14/02/2020	SEDAPAL	Lima	24	3.1.6.2	No	17	21	38
EVE – 081	Course on identification and formulation of recovery projects of the ecosystem service of water regulation (1 st session)	Training	05/12/2019	06/12/2019	SEDAPAL	Lima	16	3.1.6.2	No	12	17	29
EVE – 076	Exchange with the Chira -Quiroz Fund	Training	26/11/2019	28/11/2019	MINAM	Piura	24	3.1.6.2	No	03	13	16
Stakeholder engagement events												
EVE – 127	Technical Platform 19th meeting: Economic reactivation	Stakeholder engagement	14/09/2020	14/09/2020	---	Virtual	2	1.2.1.3	No	09	12	21
EVE – 126	Technical Platform 18th meeting: Reflections on collaborative work	Stakeholder engagement	03/08/2020	03/08/2020	---	Virtual	2	1.2.1.3	No	13	7	20
EVE – 125	Technical Platform 17th meeting: Capacity-building and webinars	Stakeholder engagement	06/07/2020	06/07/2020	---	Virtual	2	1.2.1.3	No	11	8	19
EVE – 123	Technical Platform 16th meeting: Research agenda	Stakeholder engagement	01/06/2020	01/06/2020	---	Virtual	2	1.2.1.3	No	13	25	38
EVE – 122	Technical Platform 15th meeting: Incubator advance	Stakeholder engagement	04/05/2020	04/05/2020	---	Virtual	2	1.2.1.3	No	15	28	43

EVE – 121	Technical Platform 14th meeting: HIRO presentation	Stakeholder engagement	06/04/2020	06/04/2020	---	Virtual	2	1.2.1.3	No	12	9	31
EVE – 114	Technical Platform 13th meeting: Gender gap study	Stakeholder engagement	02/03/2020	02/03/2020	---	Lima	2	1.2.1.3	Yes	10	07	17
EVE – 113	Technical Platform 12th meeting: IOARR Guidelines and CUBHIC	Stakeholder engagement	10/02/2020	10/02/2020	---	Lima	2	1.2.1.3	No	10	13	23
EVE – 095	Technical Platform 11th meeting: State of investments in NI in Peru	Stakeholder engagement	04/11/2019	04/11/2019	---	Lima	2	1.2.1.3	No	15	5	10
EVE – 090	Information gathering workshop for Chancay-Huaral project technical file development	Stakeholder engagement	15/10/2019	15/10/2019	ANA, CRHC Chancay Huaral	Huaral	4	3.1.5.3	No	9	62	71
EVE – 064	Validation of hydrological quantification of benefits methodologies of Natural Infrastructure	Stakeholder engagement	15/10/2019	15/10/2019	Kiesser & Associates	Lima	8	2.2.4.1	No	12	29	41
Political engagement events												
EVE– 099	Working Breakfast: Ratification of commitments for the mainstreaming of the gender approach in Public Entities, linked to the management of water resources	Political engagement	20/04/2020	20/04/2020	MIMP	Lima	4	1.3.2.4	Yes	20	03	23
EVE– 104	Visit to exchange experiences in the implementation of ecosystem services projects EPMAPS-SEDAPAL	Political engagement	20/01/2020	23/01/2020	SEDAPAL	Ecuador	24	1.1.4.4	Yes	05	05	10
EVE– 083	Milestones and advances in gender equality for water security	Political engagement	20/12/2019	20/12/2019	MIMPV	Lima	2	4.2.3.1	Yes	95	35	130
EVE– 097	Technical Platform Annual Closing Event	Political engagement	17/12/2019	17/12/2019	---	Lima	2	1.2.1.3	Yes	29	14	15
EVE– 071	National Forum on Natural Infrastructure “Water conservation and natural infrastructure: advances and challenges of integrated and sustainable management”	Political engagement	13/11/2019	14/11/2019	MINAM, SUNASS, ANA, MIMPV	Lima	16	1.1.4.4	Yes	231	77	308
Awareness raising and technical assistance events												
EVE124	Asamblea iMHEA 2020: “Una década de monitoreo hidrológico participativo en ecosistemas andinos” (Primera sesión)	Awareness Raising	17/09/2020	17/09/2020	Red iMHEA	Virtual	4	2.1.3.5	No	11	29	40
EVE128	Webinar. Retos del periodismo ambiental frente a la emergencia y seguridad hídrica	Awareness Raising	15/07/20	15/07/20	Ojo Público; La Mula Radio Cutivalú	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	136	100	236
EVE119	Webinar: Roadmap for investments in natural infrastructure	Awareness Raising	24/06/2020	24/06/2020	---	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	246	294	540

EVE-115	Webinar: IOARR investments as a measure of rapid impact on the ecosystem's recovery	Awareness Raising	06/05/2020	06/05/2020	MINAM	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	285	362	648
EVE-114	Webinar: Active role of young people for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems	Awareness Raising	28/04/2020	28/04/2020	---	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	423	206	629
EVE-107	Workshop on incorporation of Natural Infrastructure into the curriculum of the School "Nuestro Señor de Huamantanga" (3 rd session)	Awareness raising & technical assistance	04/03/2020	04/03/2020	---	Huamantanga	4	3.3.3.2	No	06	04	10
EVE-106	Workshop on incorporation of Natural Infrastructure into the curriculum of the School "Nuestro Señor de Huamantanga" (2 nd session)	Awareness raising & technical assistance	26/02/2020	26/02/2020	---	Huamantanga	4	3.3.3.2	No	06	02	08
EVE-102	Workshop on formulation of investments related to natural infrastructure within the framework of comprehensive plans in basins prioritized by Reconstruction with Changes	Awareness raising & technical assistance	19/02/2020	19/02/2020	PSI, MNAGRI	Piura	8	3.2.4.1	No	09	13	22
EVE-105	Workshop on incorporation of natural infrastructure into the curriculum of the School "Nuestro Señor de Huamantanga" (1 st session)	Awareness raising & technical assistance	18/02/2020	18/02/2020	---	Huamantanga	4	3.3.3.2	No	07	04	11
EVE-101	Workshop on formulation of investments related to natural infrastructure within the framework of comprehensive plans in basins prioritized by Reconstruction with Changes	Awareness raising & technical assistance	18/02/2020	18/02/2020	PSI, MNAGRI	Piura	8	3.2.4.1	No	14	47	61
EVE-111	Participatory Diagnostic Workshop - Ararac and Río Blanco Microbasin (2 nd session)	Awareness raising	16/02/2020	16/02/2020	---	Ararac	4	3.1.6.2	No	04	21	25
EVE-103	PIP Laraos Participants Workshop (2 nd session)	Awareness raising	27/01/2020	27/01/2020	---	Laraos	8	3.1.6.2	No	07	31	38
EVE-110	Participatory Diagnostic Workshop - Ararac and Río Blanco Microbasin (1 st session)	Awareness raising	19/01/2020	19/01/2020	---	Ararac	4	3.1.6.2	No	06	14	20
EVE-109	Strengthening and identification workshop - Huitama Microbasin	Awareness raising & technical assistance	19/01/2020	19/01/2020	---	Huitama	4	3.1.6.2	No	21	17	38
EVE-108	Participatory diagnostic workshop – Pucullo Microbasin	Awareness raising	03/01/2020	03/01/2020	---	Pucullo	4	3.1.6.2	No	10	54	64
EVE-100	PIP Laraos Participants Workshop (1 st session)	Awareness raising	14/12/2019	14/12/2019	---	Laraos	2	3.1.6.2	No	08	19	27
EVE-079	Training workshop for social facilitators in water user organizations with a focus on natural infrastructure (UPCII) in Huancayo	Awareness raising and technical assistance	12/12/2019	13/12/2019	ANA	Huancayo	16	3.1.6.2	No	3	15	18

EVE – 084	Workshop for the development of natural infrastructure projects in the framework of the development of comprehensive plans in RCC (2nd session)	Awareness raising and technical assistance	11/12/2019	11/12/2019	MINAGRI, PSI, SERFOR	Lima	8	1.3.4.4	Yes	8	21	29
EVE – 072	Workshop for the development of natural infrastructure projects in the framework of the development of comprehensive plans in RCC (1st session)	Awareness raising and technical assistance	10/12/2019	10/12/2019	MINAGRI, PSI, SERFOR	Lima	8	1.3.4.4	Yes	14	21	35
EVE-078	Training workshop for social facilitators in water user organizations with a focus on natural infrastructure (UPCII) in Ica	Technical assistance	5/12/2019	6/12/2019	ANA	Ica	16	3.1.6.2	No	8	7	15
EVE-077	Training workshop for social facilitators in water user organizations with a focus on natural infrastructure (UPCII) in Chiclayo	Technical assistance	28/11/2019	29/11/2019	ANA	Chiclayo	16	3.1.6.2	No	14	12	26
EVE-069	Macro Regional Workshop: Strategies for the effective implementation of MERESE in jungle ecosystems	Awareness raising	22/11/2019	25/11/2019	SUNASS, GORE San Martin	Moyobamba	30	2.1.3.1	No	49	87	136
EVE-080	Introductory session of the course in identification and formulation of recovery projects of the Ecosystem Service of Water Regulation	Technical assistance	21/11/2019	22/11/2019	SEDAPAL	Lima	12	3.1.6.2	No	10	16	26
EVE-075	Training workshop for social facilitators in water user organizations with a focus on natural infrastructure (UPCII) in Cajamarca	Technical assistance	21/11/2019	22/11/2019	ANA	Cajamarca	16	3.1.6.2	No	6	10	16
EVE-074	Macro Regional Workshop for user boards review of the operation, maintenance and development plan of hydraulic infrastructure and application of SICTA in Chiclayo	Awareness raising & technical assistance	4/11/2019	6/11/2019	ANA	Chiclayo	24	3.1.5.3	No	34	108	142
EVE-073	Macro Regional Workshop for user boards review of the operation, maintenance and development plan of hydraulic infrastructure and application of SICTA in Lima	Awareness raising & technical assistance	28/10/2019	30/10/2019	ANA	Lima	24	3.1.5.3	No	29	95	124
Dissemination events												
EVE129	Webinar. Conservación y restauración por impuestos: el sector privado apuesta por los ecosistemas	Dissemination events	16/09/2020	16/09/2020	UNDP; BIOFIN	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	364	380	744
EVE118	Webinar: COVID -19, What do ecosystems tell us?	Dissemination events	17/06/2020	17/06/2020	MINAGRI, ANA, ACCA	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	337	270	607
EVE117	Webinar: Sustainable solutions with natural infrastructure within the framework of RCC	Dissemination events	27/05/2020	27/05/2020	RCC	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	307	362	669

EVE-116	Webinar: Impacts of infiltration ditches on water and soil - What do we know?	Dissemination events	22/05/2020	22/05/2020	---	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	409	544	953
EVE-113	Webinar: Rapid Identification Tool for Natural Infrastructure Opportunities in Disaster Risk Management (HIRO-GRD)	Dissemination events	22/04/2020	22/04/2020	MINAGRI, SEFOR, RCC	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	352	563	915
EVE-112	Webinar: Webinar: Gender gaps in natural infrastructure and water management	Dissemination events	31/03/2020	31/03/2020	---	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	254	108	362
EVE-093	Presentation of the results of Diagnosis of Gender Gaps in Pongobamba	Dissemination events	18/12/2019	18/12/2019	---	Cusco	4	4.2.3.1	Yes	22	32	54
EVE-092	Presentation of the results of Diagnosis of Gender Gaps in Piuray	Dissemination events	18/12/2019	18/12/2019	---	Cusco	4	4.2.3.1	Yes	16	9	25
EVE-091	Presentation of the results of Diagnosis of Gender Gaps in Caylloma	Dissemination events	18/12/2019	18/12/2019	---	Arequipa	4	4.2.3.1	Yes	30	10	40
EVE-094	Presentation of the results of Diagnosis of Gender Gaps in Ayabaca	Dissemination events	14/12/2019	14/12/2019	---	Piura	4	4.2.3.1	Yes	13	17	30
EVE-085	Webinar: Advances in the conservation and management of high Andean forests and wetlands	Dissemination events	27/11/2019	27/11/2019	---	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	29	26	55
EVE-087	Informative meeting on the integrated monitoring plan of the Piuray-Ccorimarca micro basin	Dissemination events	5/11/2019	5/11/2019	SENAMHI, INAIGEM, SEDACUSCO	Cusco	8	3.2.4.1	No	5	21	26
EVE-084	Webinar: Potential of artificial wetlands for the protection of ecosystem services	Dissemination events	30/10/2019	30/10/2019	---	Virtual	2	2.2.2.2	No	42	42	84
EVE-096	Tools for the identification and prioritization of the Natural Infrastructure for Water Security (EXPO AGUA)	Dissemination events	18/10/2019	18/10/2019	SUNASS	Lima	2	1.3.4.1	No	44	20	24
Other events												
EVE- 082	USAID rules and regulations workshop (internal)	Other	18/12/2019	19/12/2019	---	Lima	16	4.4.2.2.	No	19	10	29

(*) All NIWS events consider gender in the composition of speakers and participants. Events with an explicit gender focus include a significant component of event content on gender

Annex 4. Technical products

N°	Name	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Status			Link to NIWS Results Framework and cross-cutting strategies		Dissemination				Link
			In Progress	Finished	Approved	Activity code	Gender	Printed Format	N° copies	Platform	Audience	
1	Publication: IOARR Questions and Answers, as a measure of rapid impact on the recovery of ecosystems	21/09/2020	---	---	X	2.1.4.1	No	---	---	Web	139	https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Preguntas-y-respuestas-IOARR.pdf
2	Guide for the Evaluation of Interventions in Natural Infrastructure for Water Security. Scale of Effectiveness, Equity and Sustainability	03/09/2020	---	X	---	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	--	--	https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Guia-ESCALA.pdf
3	Standards of Competence: "Record and report hydrometeorological information" "Perform preventive maintenance to hydrometeorological instruments"	27/08/2020	---	X	---	3.1.2.2	Yes	---	---	Web	ND	https://www.gob.pe/institucion/sineace/normas-legales/1197634-134-2020-sineace-cdah-p
4	Publication summary Impacts of land use on the hydrological response of Andean basins	27/08/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Web	---	https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Resumen-Impactos-del-uso-del-suelo-sobre-la-respuesta-hidrologica-de-cuencas-andinas.pdf
5	Glossary of Terms on Natural Infrastructure	07/08/2020	---	---	X	2.1.4.1	No	---	---	Web	312	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/glosario-de-terminos-sobre-infraestructura-natural/
6	Story map of CHIRILUMA	30/06/2020	---	X	---	3.3.2.3.	Yes	---	---	Web	ND	https://arcg.is/0aXOHG
7	Infographic: what strategic assets to intervene with IOARR in ecosystems?	24/06/2020	---	---	X	3.2.1.5	Yes	---	---	Webinar/PPT	9 681	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/infografia-que-activos-estrategicos-intervenir-con-ioarr-en-ecosistemas/?fbclid=IwAR1U2QMTW0QlhnAIZB0oIXRNYZldDmUePsmjYasc119-Fp1ADF_IQv5NH0 https://condesan.org/recursos/infografia-activos-estrategicos-intervenir-ioarr-ecosistemas/?fbclid=IwAR2sZ0-0PKVPM1rZ88XiuL5w_FhsHD3KqWfEqodPu9UzDi_jjCRLcsW_b6o
8	Infographic of OARR roadmap	20/06/2020	---	---	X	3.2.1.5	No	---	---	Web	1 500	https://condesan.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/infografia-ADA-hoja-de-ruta-IOARR-FINAL-PUBLICAR.pdf
9	Interactive infographic of IOARR roadmap	10/06/2020	---	---	X	3.2.1.5	No	---	---	Web	1 500	https://condesan.org/inshadv/0001.html

10	Research Summary - Impacts of infiltration ditches on water and soil: What do we know?	01/06/2020	---	---	X	2.1.4.1	No	---	---	Web	20	https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Resumen-Zanias-final-02.06.pdf
11	Impacts of infiltration ditches on water and soil: What do we know?	15/05/2020	---	---	X	2.1.4.1	No	---	---	Web	470	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/impactos-de-las-zanias-de-infiltracion-en-el-agua-y-los-suelos/
12	HIRO Guide - Rapid identification tool for natural infrastructure opportunities in disaster risk management	22/04/2020	---	---	X	2.1.4.1	No	---	---	Web	1 620	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/guia-hiro/
13	Infographic: Natural Infrastructure in the Peruvian Press	31/03/2020	---	---	X	4.1.1.10	Yes	---	---	Web	---	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/la-infraestructura-natural-en-la-prensa-peruana/
14	Final technical file "Recovery of the ecosystem services of forests and natural grasslands in the upper part of the Chancay-Huaral river basin"	12/03/2020	---	X	---	3.1.6.2	No	Printed	1	Google drive	1	---
15	Roadmap for optimizing cultural certification procedures	11/03/2020	---	X	---	1.2.3.3	No	---	---	Google drive	1	---
16	CUBHIC methodologies: Wetland restoration and protection	05/03/2020	---	---	X	2.2.1.3	No	---	---	Tool	62	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/metodologias-cubhic-restauracion-y-proteccion-de-humedales/
17	CUBHIC methodologies: Qochas	05/03/2020	---	---	X	2.2.1.3	No	---	---	Tool	50	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/metodologias-cubhic-qochas/
18	Gender Gaps in Water Management and Natural Infrastructure	21/02/2020	---	---	X	4.2.3.1	Yes	Book	1000	Web	1000	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/brechas-de-genero-en-la-gestion-del-agua-y-la-infraestructura-natural/
19	Infographic: Gender Gaps in Water Management	21/02/2020	---	---	X	4.2.3.1	Yes	Infographic	500	Web	112	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/infografia-brechas-del-agua/
20	Due diligence for natural infrastructure investment projects	20/02/2020	---	---	X	1.2.3.3	No	---	---	Google drive	1	---
21	CUBHIC methodologies: Forestation and forest protection	13/02/2020	---	---	X	2.2.1.3	No	---	---	Tool	175	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/metodologias-cubhic-forestacion-y-proteccion-de-bosques/
22	CUBHIC methodologies: Infiltration ditches	13/02/2020	---	---	X	2.2.1.3	No	---	---	Tool	112	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/metodologias-cubhic-zanias-de-infiltracion/

23	CUBHIC methodologies: Restoration and conservation of high Andean grasslands	13/02/2020	---	---	X	2.2.1.3	No	---	---	Tool	214	https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/metodologias-cubhic-restauracion-y-conservacion-de-pastizales-altoandinos/
24	Archaeological risk management in the framework of approval of investment projects	06/02/2020	---	X	---	1.2.3.3	No	---	---	Google drive	1	---
25	Final technical file "Recovery of the Ecosystemic Water Regulation Service of the Milloc Micro-basin, Carampoma District, Huarochirí Province, Lima Region"	30/01/2020	---	---	X	3.2.1.1	No	Printed	1	Google drive	1	---
26	Institutional Capacity-Building Diagnostics and Action Plan in SUNASS	20/01/2020	---	---	X	1.3.5.2	Yes	---	---	Google drive	1	---
Q 27 1	Integrated hydrometeorological monitoring plan for the Piuray micro basin	20/12/2019	---	X	---	2.1.3.2	No	Plan	1	Google Drive	1	---
28	Brief: Gender gaps in the management of natural infrastructure and water in Peru	19/12/2019	---	---	x	4.2.3.1	Yes	Publication	200	---	---	https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Brief-Brechas-de-Genero.pdf
29	Methodological guide for rapid identification of opportunities in natural infrastructure for disaster risk management tool	14/12/2019	---	X	---	2.2.1.3	No	Guide	1	Google drive	1	---
30	Scientific poster about the reforestation meta-analysis	09/12/2019	---	---	x	2.1.4.1	No	Poster	1	---	---	---
31	#IgualesPorElAgua. Gender Equality and Water Security Forum Memory	05/12/2019	---	---	x	4.2.3.1	Yes	Publication	1000	Events Webs	1000	https://www.foresttrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/IgualesPorEl-Agua2019.pdf
32	Brief: Potential Contributions of Pre-Inca Infiltration Infrastructure to Andean Water Security."	31/11/2019	---	---	x	1.1.1.3	No	Publication	1000	Events Webs	1000	https://www.foresttrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/BRIEF-AMUNASCOMPLETO.pdf
33	HIRO: Tool for rapid identification of opportunities in natural infrastructure for disaster risk management	29/11/2019	---	---	x	2.2.1.3	No	Tool	1	CD	Applied to 13 basins	---
34	Opportunities and tools for the promotion of investments and interventions for recovery and protection of natural infrastructure for water security	12/11/2019	---	---	x	1.1.4.4.	Yes	Brief	200	Google drive	1	---

Annex 5. Communications products

N°	Name	Type	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Status			Link to NIWS Results Framework and cross - cutting strategies		Dissemination				Link
				Finished	Approved	Published	Activity code	Gender	Printed format	N° copies	Platform	Audience	
1	Infiltration trenches: evidence vs. perceptions	Post	30/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	5 219	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2726553997616381
2	Journalists Workshop Talk	Graphic	29/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	3 983	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2725698574368590 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158518646885690
3	100 Agrorural officials will strengthen capacities in natural infrastructure to benefit small farmers throughout the country	Press release	28/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Web	11	https://www.forest-trends.org/pressroom/100-funcionarios-de-agrorural-fortaleceran-capacidades-en-infraestructura-natural-para-beneficiar-a-pequenos-agricultores-de-todo-el-pais/
4	World Rivers Day	Graphic	28/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	1599	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2724978581107256
5	Publication: IOARR Questions and Answers	Graphic	25/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	14 615	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2722311471373967 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158509667040690
6	Infiltration trenches: evidence vs. perceptions	Blog web	25/09/2020	---	---	X	2.1.4.1	No	---	---	Web	203	https://www.forest-trends.org/blog/zanjas-de-infiltracion-evidencia-vs-percepciones/
7	Edited video: Webinar Oxl on ecosystems	Video	23/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	8 635	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2720528171552297 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158504845610690
8	Post event note: Webinar Oxl on ecosystems	Press release	22/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Web	118	https://www.forest-trends.org/pressroom/obras-por-impuestos-en-ecosistemas/
9	Video testimony: Teresa Aquino. Water woman	Video	21/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	13 939	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2718765925061855 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158500681540690
10	Hydrological monitoring competencies are certified	Press release	18/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Web	452	https://www.forest-trends.org/pressroom/certificaran-competencias-de-operadores-locales-de-monitoreo-hidrometeorologico-con-el-fin-de-preservar-la-infraestructura-natural/
11	Hydrological monitoring competencies are certified	Graphic	18/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	23 595	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2716226321982482 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158494082125690

12	IMHEA Assembly Inauguration	Graphic	17/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	9 084	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2715141518757629 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158491211900690
13	ExpoAgua Inauguration	Post	16/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Web	19	https://www.forest-trends.org/pressroom/se-inauguro-expoagua-2020-2021-comite-organizador-remarco-la-importancia-de-brindar-a-la-poblacion-un-adecuado-acceso-a-agua-limpia/
14	Live stream: Webinar Oxl on ecosystems	Video	16/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	16 008	https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=3538471122841748&ref=watch_permalink https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158489016835690
15	Speakers of webinar Oxl on ecosystems	Graphic	15/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	2 577	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2713403272264787 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158486299995690
16	Webinar Oxl on ecosystems	Press release	14/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Web	39	https://www.forest-trends.org/pressroom/webinar-conservacion-restauracion-por-impuestos/
17	Webinar Oxl on ecosystems	Graphic	10/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	59 341	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2709047446033703 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158474437040690
18	Infographic pictoline: sexual division of work	Infographic	08/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	53 574	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2707498526188595 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158471088105690
19	Indigenous Women's Day	Graphic	05/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	10 105	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2704853583119756 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158462465425690
20	Launch of CONAMUCC	Press release	03/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Web	264	https://www.forest-trends.org/pressroom/comite-nacional-de-mujeres-y-cambio-climatico-conamucc/
21	Launch of CONAMUCC	Press release	03/09/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	19 197	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2703042663300848 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158459145400690
22	Publication summary Impacts of land use on the hydrological response of Andean basins	Graphic	27/08/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	25 906	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2696813113923803
23	How workload and income are distributed by gender	Infographic	21/08/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	12 482	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2691637401108041 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158432527615690

24	HIRO: An innovative tool to prioritize natural infrastructure interventions	Blog web	14/08/2020	---	---	X	2.1.4.1	No	---	---	Web	273	https://www.forest-trends.org/blog/hiro-una-herramienta-innovadora-para-priorizar-intervenciones-de-infraestructura-natural/
25	HIRO: An innovative tool to prioritize natural infrastructure interventions	Graphic	14/08/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	21 723	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2685735295031585 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158409063255690
26	Who makes the decisions about NI and water?	Infographic	13/08/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	5 633	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2684911651780616 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158406649065690 https://www.facebook.com/spdaorg/photos/a.10150366170608051/10157950203108051/
27	Glossary of Terms on Natural Infrastructure	Graphic	07/08/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	63 060	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2679558018982646 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158390232985690
28	Land use on the hydrological response of Andean basins	Graphic	04/08/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	35 952	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2677246829213765?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158382859920690?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/spdaorg/posts/10157919099723051?_rdc=1&_rdr
29	Now IOARR also apply to protect ecosystems!	Blog web	29/07/2020	---	---	X	2.1.4.1	No	---	---	Web	403	https://www.forest-trends.org/blog/ahora-las-ioarr-tambien-aplican-para-protger-los-ecosistemas/
30	Now IOARR also apply to protect ecosystems!	Graphic	29/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	13 424	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2672425759695872?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158368933445690?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/spdaorg/posts/10157909116593051?_rdc=1&_rdr
31	Newsletter N° 9	Mailing	28/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Mailchimp	2 346	https://mailchi.mp/forest-trends.org/infraestructura-natural-para-la-seguridad-hidrica-julio2020
32	Happy Independence Day	Graphic	28/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	9 188	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2671526606452454?_rdc=1&_rdr
33	From the moors to your pipe	Infographic	27/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	57 233	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2670598283211953?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158353838305690?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/spdaorg/posts/10157883267168051?_rdc=1&_rdr
34	From the moors to your pipe	Video	21/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	33 837	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2665916907013424?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158345633115690?_rdc=1&_rdr
35	Leadership Program for Women in Water Management Seminar	Graphic	15/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	5 006	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2660859720852476?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158328292935690?_rdc=1&_rdr

36	70 officials from seven departments of the country strengthen their capacities for the identification and formulation of public investment projects in natural infrastructure	Press release	10/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Web	99	https://www.forest-trends.org/pressroom/70-funcionarios-de-siete-departamentos-vienen-siendo-capacitados-en-la-identificacion-y-formulacion-de-proyectos-de-inversion-publica-en-infraestructura-natural/
37	Report on wetland traffic	Post	08/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	186 180	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2655107448094370?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158309363560690?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/spdaorg/posts/10157839268138051?_rdc=1&_rdr
38	Live streaming: Challenges of Environmental Journalism	Video	08/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	13 423	https://web.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=728421464642134&ef=watch_permalink https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158309446025690?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/spdaorg/posts/10157839668238051?_rdc=1&_rdr
39	Natural infrastructure in the peruvian press	Infographic	06/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	13 371	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2653725231565925?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158305906650690?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/spdaorg/posts/10157871211178051?_rdc=1&_rdr
40	Agu Fall Meeting	Graphic	02/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	10 088	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2650342185237563?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158293312325690?_rdc=1&_rdr
41	Webinar Challenges of Environmental Journalism	Graphic	02/07/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	104 267	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2650476088557506?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158294732135690?_rdc=1&_rdr https://web.facebook.com/spdaorg/posts/10157825012343051?_rdc=1&_rdr
42	Farmers' day	Graphic	24/06/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	8 370	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/pcb.2643603085911473/2643601502578298 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158265405410690?_tn=-R
43	Webinar: Roadmap for investments in natural infrastructure	Graphic	19/06/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	749	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2640167586255023/ https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/photos/a.10150984616180690/10158250497360690/
44	World day to combat drought and desertification	Graphic	17/06/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	4 755	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2637761649828950/ https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/photos/a.10150984616180690/10158244084980690/
45	Webinar: COVID -19, What do ecosystems tell us?	Graphic	12/06/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	32 508	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2633839340221181/ https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/photos/a.10150984616180690/10158230033550690/

46	88 women from six regions start a women's leadership pioneering program in water management today	Press release	10/06/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	2 958	https://www.forest-trends.org/pressroom/88-mujeres-de-6-regiones-inician-hoy-programa-pionero-de-liderazgo-de-mujeres-para-la-gestion-del-agua/?fbclid=IwAR0NwAE5iGgH1b_WQGt5sFtN3p0Ljpskte8ICGIZ19u3CQDgoLx0jHC50 https://condesan.org/2020/06/12/88-mujeres-6-regiones-inician-hoy-programa-pionero-liderazgo-mujeres-la-gestion-del-agua/?fbclid=IwAR0E-Mn4XG2QhZBURYRCNOtRNk6k553q2VvNvFDnN1vfm94vg-Pix1utbAk
47	Tales for the sons and daughters of the earth on world environment day	Graphic	03/06/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	69 290	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2626268354311613/ https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158201779380690
48	Students testimonial video of the virtual course "Formulation of investments related to NI and disaster risk management in basins prioritized by RCC"	Video	30/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Virtual room	150	https://aulainfraestructuranatural.org/mod/page/view.php?id=299
49	Biological Diversity Day	Graphic	22/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	1 945	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2616451081960007/
50	Call for women's leadership program for water management	Graphic	19/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	667	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158156342540690 https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2619050101700105
51	Webinar: Sustainable solutions with natural infrastructure within the framework of RCC	Graphic	19/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	39 966	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2615948542010261/ https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158177024245690
52	Call for women's leadership program for water management	Graphic	19/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	667	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158156342540690 https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2619050101700105
53	Webinar: Sustainable solutions with natural infrastructure within the framework of RCC	Graphic	19/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	39 966	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2615948542010261/ https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158177024245690
54	Learn more about infiltration ditches	Graphic	18/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	6 020	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2613241322280983 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158152171120690
55	Women leadership program for water management	Flyer	15/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	35 629	http://www.cedepas.org.pe/sites/default/files/archivos/brochure_programa_de_liderazgo.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3y433-gzdSMV2vzF_cVA5llv2Vj8XlSdI9IKD0d0PkBF6u50kQ2uws

56	Learn more about IOARR	Graphic	12/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	16 652	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2608655446072904 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158133806595690
57	Webinar: Impacts of infiltration ditches on water and soil - What do we know?	Graphic	12/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	921	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2619050101700105 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158132517155690
58	Virtual course "Identification and formulation course of public investment projects in natural infrastructure"	Brochure	04/05/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Virtual room	130	https://aulainfraestructuranatural.org/mod/resource/view.php?id=288
59	Webinar: IOARR investments as a measure of rapid impact on the ecosystem's recovery	Graphic	30/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	1 242	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2598758793729236
60	Webinar: Active role of young people for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems	Graphics	27/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	123 030	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158077005625690 https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2592687751003007
61	Earth day	Video	22/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	29 768	https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=832161010626748
62	Launch of the HIRO guide	Graphic	22/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	949	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2592041864400929
63	Webinar: Rapid Identification Tool for Natural Infrastructure Opportunities in Disaster Risk Management – HIRO	Graphic	17/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social media	100 629	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2587681618170287 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158039938995690
64	Virtual course "Formulation of investments related to NI and disaster risk management in basins prioritized by RCC"	Brochure	15/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Virtual room	130	https://aulainfraestructuranatural.org/mod/resource/view.php?id=12
65	Welcome video: Virtual course "Formulation of investments related to NI and disaster risk management in basins prioritized by RCC"	Video	15/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Virtual room	150	https://aulainfraestructuranatural.org/course/view.php?id=4
66	Quarterly newsletter	Newsletter	13/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Mailing	2 391	---
67	World Health Day	Graphic	07/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	2 935	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2579559892315793

68	Women of water: Flora Magdomia	Video	06/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	59 086	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2578978822373900 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10158003540505690
69	Ecosystems #CuidarlosCuidarnos	Gif	02/04/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social media	34 101	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/videos/1034560220277231 https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/posts/10157989836455690
70	Peru: On the world water day our health depends on safe water for all	Blog	21/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.1.3	No	---	---	Web	85	https://www.forest-trends.org/blog/peru-en-el-dia-mundial-del-agua-nuestra-salud-dependera-del-agua-segura-para-todos-y-todas/
71	Radio spot for world water day in Cusco	Radio spot	20/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.3.3	Yes	---	---	Local Radio	60 000	---
72	Radio spot for world water day in Piura	Radio spot	20/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.3.3	Yes	---	---	Local Radio	15 000	---
73	World water day in Cusco	Video	20/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.3.3	Yes	---	---	Local Radio	15 000	---
74	Without water there is no sustainable solution	Graphic	19/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	2689	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2563999403871842/?type=3&theater
75	From the wastelands to your pipe	Infographic	15/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Social Media	10270	---
76	Multisectoral Commission created to strengthen water governance policy in the country	Blog	13/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Web	242	https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/crean-comision-multisectorial-para-fortalecer-la-politica-de-gobernanza-del-agua-en-el-pais/
77	Learning about MERESE	Animated video	12/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	Yes	---	---	Social Media	21526	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/videos/718906175308208/?v=718906175308208
78	Women of water: Daysi Colla	Video	10/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social Media	3523	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/videos/506703456938542/
79	The water hour: The role of women in the water management	Radio	9/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	Yes	---	---	Facebook	1500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/2417723788539539/
80	Featured publication Gender Gaps	Graphic	9/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social Media	18999	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2555882551350194/?type=3&theater
81	International woman day	Graphic	08/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social Media	1739	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1EdSe2-Vd2O0ZaNYs72ItLBnAf0MI1FP_-
82	[Opinion] Women and their important role in the management of natural resources	Blog	08/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Web	224	https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/opinion-la-mujer-y-su-importante-rol-en-la-gestion-de-los-recursos-naturales/

83	Huamantanga project	Brochure	04/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.9	No	Brochure	1000	---	---	---
84	Huamantanga investment cycle	Graphic	04/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.9	No	Brochure	1000	---	---	---
85	World Wildlife Day	Graphics	03/03/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	16114	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/pcb.2550941421844307/2550938255177957/?type=3&theater
86	Breakfast of ratification of commitments to Gender approach in water management	Video	25/02/2020	---	---	X	4.2.3.1	Yes	---	---	Google drive	1	---
87	The water hour: Spaces for dialogue in water management	Radio	24/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	Yes	---	---	Facebook	1500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/188942025674414/
88	More than 30 project formulators were trained in investment in natural infrastructure in the Regional Government of Lima	Blog	24/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Web	520	https://condesan.org/2020/02/26/mas-30-formuladores-proyectos-fueron-capacitados-inversion-infraestructura-natural-gobierno-regional-lima/
89	Peru: government authorities ratify commitments to a gender approach in water management	Blog	20/02/2020	---	---	X	4.2.3.1	Yes	---	---	Web	724	https://www.forest-trends.org/blog/peru-autoridades-del-gobierno-ratifican-compromisos-con-el-enfoque-de-genero-en-la-gestion-del-agua/
90	Government authorities ratify commitments to a gender approach in water management	Blog	20/02/2020	---	---	X	4.2.3.1	Yes	---	---	Web	529	https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/autoridades-del-gobierno-peruano-ratifican-compromisos-con-enfoque-de-genero-en-la-gestion-del-agua/ https://condesan.org/2020/02/21/autoridades-del-gobierno-peruano-ratifican-compromisos-enfoque-genero-la-gestion-del-agua/
91	Did you know... Natural Infrastructure	Graphic	18/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	2424	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/photos/a.10150984616180690/10157847065390690/?type=3&theater
92	The water hour: Initiatives for the care of water quality	Radio	17/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	Yes	---	---	Social Media	1500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/486728015306387/
93	Women of water: Elsa Fung	Video	13/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	7718	https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=elsa%20fung&pa=SEARCH_BOX

94	Launch: The CUBHIC methodologies (Quantification of Water Benefits of Interventions in Watersheds) will be able to carry out a rapid evaluation of the benefits of quantity and quality of water from connections in natural infrastructure	Blog	13/02/2020	---	---	X	2.2.1.3	No	---	---	Web	824	https://www.forest-trends.org/blog/lanzamiento-las-herramientas-cubhic-cuantificacion-de-beneficios-hidrologicos-en-intervenciones-de-cuencas-permiten-realizar-una-evaluacion-rapida-de-los-beneficios-de-cantidad-y-calidad-del-agua-d/
95	Women in science	Graphic	11/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social Media	8052	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/photos/a.10150984616180690/10157826433235690/?type=3&theater
96	Webinar: CUBHIC methodologies for the quantification of hydrological benefits of interventions in basins	Graphic	06/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	10541	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2529988813939568
97	Report shows serious contamination of the Chillón river	Video	04/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	3854	https://www.facebook.com/actualidadspda/posts/10156675464481837?_tn=-R
98	FONAG – SEDAPAL Internship	Blog	04/02/2020	---	---	X	1.3.5.6	No	---	---	Social Media	10088	https://condesan.org/2020/02/04/encuentro-las-mas-grandes-empresas-gestoras-del-agua-peru-ecuador-favorecera-la-implementacion-exitosa-proyectos-ecosistemas-pais/?fbclid=IwAR0JZgc9eFW.91h7BFmx C18IQXTzGfbJMGYgZ2OZps0vSduiPFOgFFDVaCk
99	Meeting of the biggest water management companies in Peru and Ecuador will favor the successful implementation of ecosystem projects in our country	Blog	04/02/2020	---	---	X	1.3.5.6	No	---	---	Web	751	https://condesan.org/2020/02/04/encuentro-las-mas-grandes-empresas-gestoras-del-agua-peru-ecuador-favorecera-la-implementacion-exitosa-proyectos-ecosistemas-pais/
100	The water hour: Environmental crimes	Radio	03/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	Yes	---	---	Social Media	1500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/183332729571954/
101	Wetlands day	Video	03/02/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	28710	https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=dia%20de%20los%20humedales&pa=SEARCH_BOX
102	MINAM approves directive to promote conservation investments in degraded areas	Blog	31/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Web	2174	https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/minam-aprueba-directiva-para-promover-inversiones-de-conservacion-en-zonas-degradadas/
103	Women of water: Carmen Málaga	Graphics	30/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social Media	11328	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/photos/pcb.10157745166650690/10157745138255690/?type=3&theater

104	Women of water: Carmen Málaga	Video	30/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social Media	5927	https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=587465245432248
105	Statistics of Gender Gaps in Natural Infrastructure	Graphics	28/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social Media	11597	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/photos/a.10150984616180690/10157782158695690/?type=3&theater
106	The water hour: The water quality of the Chillón river	Radio	27/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	Yes	---	---	Social Media	1500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/1469887749845510/
107	Reforestation Graphic	360° Graphics	21/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	1491	https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=condesan%20reforestacion&pa=SEARCH_BOX
108	Did you know that floods are the natural phenomenon that causes the greatest number of victims in Peru?	360° Graphics	21/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	No	---	---	Social Media	12661	https://web.facebook.com/ForestTrends/posts/2517807885157661
109	The water hour: 18 environmental issues that should promote the next Congress	Radio	20/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	Yes	---	---	Social Media	1500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/929602487436401/
110	FORASAN information sheet	Brochure	15/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.2.8	No	Brochure	1000	---	---	---
111	18 environmental issues that should promote the next Congress	Blog	13/01/2020	---	---	X	1.3.2.7	No	---	---	Web	6126	https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/spda-estos-son-los-18-temas-ambientales-que-deberia-impulsar-el-proximo-congreso/
112	Behind the scenes Huamantanga	Video	05/01/2020	---	---	X	1.1.1.3	Yes	---	---	---	476	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EgK4Uxameos
113	The Water Hour: Access to water as a universal human right	Radio	30/12/2019	X	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/809052972870711/
114	Holiday greetings card	Graphic	23/12/2019	---	---	X	1.1.1.3	No	---	---	Social media	10000	---
115	The Water Hour: Luis Yampufé Morales – Chief of Cañete Fortaleza Administrative Water Authority	Radio	23/12/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	Yes	---	---	Radio social network	1500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/1350972625084149/
116	Invitation to the event: The diagnostic gender gaps in natural infrastructure	Graphic	18/12/2019	---	---f	X	4.2.3.1	Yes	---	---	Social media Mailing	3800	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1826664470938676/2484922955112821/?type=3&theater
117	Water Fund Quiroz Internship	Video	18/12/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Web	1500	---

118	The Water Hour: Water Hour: National Water Culture Award	Radio	16/12/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1500	https://web.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/793143904464303/
119	Huamantanga: This is how we dream you!	Panel	16/12/2019	---	---	X	1.1.3.3	No	Printed	1	Social network	100	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2490625551209228/?type=3&theater
120	Expanding the common vision for Natural Infrastructure. Milestones 2019	Brochure	15/12/2019	x	---	---	1.1.1.3	Yes	Printed	30	---	---	https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/doc2612.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3AyNNmF8r9LqM2M34nRLbmvjLq-c5LEwUU9kk22pDBEdgHW VvirtHQ
121	The Water Hour: Good practices in water resources management	Radio	9/12/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1500	https://web.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/2525416991050899/
122	The Water Hour: The contribution of environmental volunteering to water care	Radio	2/12/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1500	https://web.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/2418076735113374/
123	MERESE in the Amazon	Infographic	31/11/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Email and google drive	1	---
124	The Water Hour: Rimac River Restoration Master Plan	Radio	25/11/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1500	https://web.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/2879095952110040/
125	The Water Hour: Alonso Zapata - Sedapal (MERESE) and Isabel Calle (National Forum of Natural Infrastructure)	Radio	18/11/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1500	https://web.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/424819338167421/
126	Introduction video for Natural Infrastructure Forum	Video	13/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	Yes	---	---	Social media	---	https://www.facebook.com/CONDESANandes/videos/470436843568221/
127	Video summary general forum	Video	13/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	---	---	Social media	2400	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/videos/420588958817831/
128	Video testimony: Gabriel Quijandría	Video	13/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	---	---	Social media	---	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/videos/45555385097994/
129	Video testimony: Boris Ochoa	Video	13/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	---	---	Social media	---	---
130	Video testimony: Gonzalo De La Cámara	Video	13/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	---	---	Social media	---	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/videos/2673357146061289/
131	Video testimony: Fabiola Muñoz	Video	13/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	---	---	Social media	---	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/videos/3054411538117184/

132	Video testimony: Laura Silva	Video	13/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	---	---	Social media	---	---
133	Wetlands model	Model	12/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.1.3	No	Printed	600 (Forum)	---	---	https://flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49071156868/in/album-72157711798385542/
134	Video day 1 summary forum	Video	12/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	---	---	Social media	---	---
135	Folder: National Forum on Natural Infrastructure	Brochure	12/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	Printed	500 (Forum)	---	---	---
136	Amunas model	Model	12/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.1.3	No	printed	600 (Forum)	---	---	https://flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49071775257/in/album-72157711798385542/
137	The Water Hour	Radio	11/11/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1 500	https://web.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/2418076735113374/
138	Water agreements	Video	10/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	Yes	---	---	Forum / social media	300	---
139	Wetlands degradation	Video	10/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	No	---	---	Forum / Huamantanga	300	---
140	Graphic social networks for the IN Forum (11)	Graphics	10/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	Yes	---	---	Social Media	100 000	---
141	Posters with Information about natural infrastructure (34)	Graphics	10/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.4.4	Yes	Printed 10	300 (Forum)	---	---	---
142	Project mini-site	Web	8/11/2019	---	---	X	1.1.1.3	No	---	---	Web	10 000	www.infraestructuranatural.pe (redirect to Forest Trends website)
143	The Water Hour: Chillón Rímac Lurín Water Observatory	Radio	4/11/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1 500	https://web.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/953429205022044/
144	The Water Hour: Abner Zavala - technical secretary of ChiRiLu	Radio	28/10/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1 500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/404657607149293/
145	The Water Hour: The week of Rimac river	Radio	21/10/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1 500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/930421690691395/
146	The Water Hour: Blue certificate - "Hydrological responsible companies"	Radio	14/10/2019	x	---	---	1.1.2.8	No	---	---	Radio social network	1 500	https://www.facebook.com/RadioSantaRosaOficial/videos/906855999688712/
147	International Day of the Girl	Graphic	11/10/2019	---	---	X	1.1.5.2	Yes	---	---	Social Media	3000	https://www.facebook.com/ForestTrends/photos/a.1544341955837597/2421125838159200/?type=3&theater

Annex 6: Media reports associated with NIWS activities and outreach

N°	Name	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Media			Link
			Name	Type	Audience	
1	Canta and Huarochiri will have access to drinking water after an agreement with Sedapal	22/09/2020	Panamericana	Web	35 000	https://panamericana.pe/locales/303558-canta-huarochiri-accederan-agua-potable-convenio-sedapal
2	Peru works on its first national inventory of high Andean wetlands	22/09/2020	Reina de la Selva	Web	3 000	https://reinadelaselva.pe/noticias/10845/per-trabaja-en-su-primer-inventario-nacional-de-humedales-altoandinos
3	Peru works on its first national inventory of high Andean wetlands	22/09/2020	Radio Surphuy	Web	1 500	http://radiosurphuy.com/peru-realizara-primer-inventario-nacional-de-humedales-altoandinos/
4	Sedapal announces the execution of the first MERESE project to be carried out with resources from the 1% fund	21/09/2020	Aquafondo	Web	3 000	https://aquafondo.org.pe/sedapal-anuncia-la-ejecucion-del-primer-proyecto-merese-que-se-realizara-con-recursos-del-fondo-de-1/
5	Peru will have its first national inventory of high Andean wetlands	21/09/2020	Gaceta Ucayalina	Web	2 500	https://www.gacetaucayalina.com/2020/09/peru-contara-con-su-primer-inventario-nacional-de-humedales-altoandinos.html
6	Promote ecosystem restoration and natural infrastructure projects	14/09/2020	Info región	Web	15 000	http://www.inforegion.pe/277250/impulsan-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-y-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural/
7	Webinar will be held on conservation and restoration for taxes	14/09/2020	Actualidad Ambiental	Web	4 000	https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/16-de-setiembre-realizaran-webinar-sobre-conservacion-y-restauracion-por-impuestos/
8	National committee for women and climate change installed	04/09/2020	Info región	Web	15 000	http://www.inforegion.pe/276878/instalan-comite-nacional-de-mujeres-y-cambio-climatico/
9	Raze the land: a community resists wetland trafficking	08/07/2020	Ojo Público	Web	20 000	https://ojo-publico.com/1946/arrasar-la-tierra-el-trafico-de-humedales-en-sierra-de-lima
10	Women organize to face climate change in Peru	06/07/2020	Info región	Web	15 000	http://www.inforegion.pe/274487/mujeres-se-organizan-para-enfrentar-al-cambio-climatico-en-el-peru/
11	The conservation of wastelands to face the Covid-19 crisis	05/07/2020	La República	Print	15 000	http://monitoreonorpress.com/plataforma1/noti.php?idnoticia=16454
12	The conservation of paramos is promoted to face the Covid-19 crisis	05/07/2020	La República	Web	100000	https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2020/07/05/promueven-conservacion-de-paramos-para-enfrentar-crisis-de-la-covid-19-lrnd/?fbclid=IwAR0fipztI9C68hXCVfIZG
13	Interview: Participation of women in decision-making on water resources	04/07/2020	Canal N	TV	84,080	http://cms.imedia.pe/2020/07/04/entrevista-a-patricia-carrillo-montenegro-especialista-en-g-nero-de-forest-trends/30868853/3338

14	Interview: Women's Leadership for Water Management	04/07/2020	Radio Exitosa	Radio	125,000	http://cms.imedia.pe/2020/07/04/liderazgo-de-las-mujeres-para-la-gesti-n-del-agua/30899537/7881
15	Interview: Women's Leadership for Water Management	04/07/2020	Exitosa	TV	55,000	http://cms.imedia.pe/2020/07/04/liderazgo-de-las-mujeres-para-la-gesti-n-del-agua/30899537/7881
16	The water route in Piura	02/07/2020	Panamericana Televisión	Facebook	57 000	https://www.facebook.com/panamericanatelevisionpiura/posts/1200451720315817
17	MINAGRI promotes the moors conservation	01/07/2020	Correo	Print	15 000	http://monitoreonorpress.com/plataforma1/noti.php?idnoticia=16378
18	Piura: promueven la conservación del ecosistema de los hermosos páramos de la región	01/07/2020	Mercados y Regiones	Web	15 000	https://mercadosyregiones.com/2020/07/01/piura-promueven-la-conservacion-del-ecosistema-de-los-hermosos-paramos-en-la-region/
19	MINAGRI promotes the moors conservation in Piura	30/06/2020	El Regional de Piura	Web	2 100	https://www.elregionalpiura.com.pe/index.php/regionales/150-piura/43125-minagri-promueve-la-conservacion-de-los-paramos-en-piura
20	The conservation of the ecosystem of the beautiful moors of Piura will be promoted	30/06/2020	Andina	Web	220 000	https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-promueven-conservacion-del-ecosistema-de-hermosos-paramos-piura-803771.aspx
21	MINAGRI launches campaign to promote conservation of moors in Piura	30/06/2020	Cutivalú Radio	Web/radio	1 658	https://www.radiocutivalu.org/minagri-lanza-campana-para-promover-conservacion-de-paramos-en-la-region-piura/
22	Launch campaign "Know the water route: From the moors to your house"	30/06/2020	Pirhua.pe	Web	1 000	https://pirhua.pe/2020/06/30/lanzan-campana-conoce-la-ruta-del-agua-de-los-paramos-a-tu-casa/
23	MINAGRI begins a campaign to preserve the moors in Piura	29/06/2020	Walac Noticias	Web	2 239	https://walac.pe/minagri-inicia-campana-para-preservar-los-paramos-en-piura/
24	MINAGRI begins a campaign to preserve the moors in Piura	29/06/2020	Agenda Ambiental	Facebook web	1 000	https://www.facebook.com/ambientalagenda/photos/a.345392515564483/2526751367428576/?type=3&theater&rdc=1&_rdr
25	MINAGRI begins a campaign to preserve the moors in Piura	29/06/2020	Piura Noticias y eventos	Facebook web	2 200	https://www.facebook.com/PiuraNyE/photos/a.176620489068677/3458307530899940/?type=3&theater&rdc=1&_rdr
26	The conservation of the moors in Piura will be promoted	29/06/2020	Exitosa Piura	Facebook web	13 500	https://www.facebook.com/112266073469607/posts/290402215655991/?_rdc=2&_rdr
27	MINAGRI promotes the moors conservation in Piura	29/06/2020	Radio La Mega Stereo Canchaque	Facebook web	1 000	https://mobile.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=768580127302594&id=100024518420454&rdc=1&_rdr
28	MINAGRI promotes the moors conservation in Piura	29/06/2020	Opinión Informa	Facebook web	7 400	https://www.facebook.com/OpinionInforma/posts/1229567680721613

29	MINAGRI promotes the moors conservation in Piura	29/06/2020	Chulucanas Noticias	Web	15 000	http://www.chulucanasnoticias.com/minagri-promueve-la-conservacion-de-los-paramos-en-piura/?fbclid=IwAR2SgvOFL87vuoWCc4N-OW_qfISvTViE8V2Zf6ta7gUWetPZCoOLLEkKVJg
30	Women seek more participation in decision-making on water resources	25/06/2020	La República	Web	730 000	https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2020/06/25/mujeres-tendran-mas-participacion-en-recursos-hidricos-saneamiento-mujeres-familia/
31	The leadership in water management of 88 women from six regions will be strengthen	24/06/2020	Construcción y vivienda	Web	1 000	https://www.construccionyvivienda.com/2020/06/24/fortalecen-el-liderazgo-en-gestion-del-agua-de-88-mujeres-de-seis-regiones/
32	Women seek more participation in decision-making on water resources	22/06/2020	Agraria.pe	Web	12 000	https://agraria.pe/noticias/buscan-que-mujeres-tengan-mas-participacion-en-la-toma-de-de-21819
33	Women from six regions will be trained in natural infrastructure and water management	21/06/2020	HBA Noticias Arequipa	Web	1 496	https://www.hbanoticias.com/capacitaran-a-mujeres-de-6-regiones-en-infraestructura-natural-y-gestion-del-agua/
34	Women from San Martín and other five regions will be trained in water management	21/06/2020	Ahora	Web	45 000	https://diarioahora.pe/san-martin/capacitan-a-mujeres-de-sm-en-gestion-del-agua-y-de-otras-5-regiones/
35	88 women from six regions will be trained in natural infrastructure and water management	21/06/2020	Andina	Web	220 000	https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-capacitaran-a-88-mujeres-6-regiones-infraestructura-natural-y-gestion-del-agua-802499.aspx
36	Participation of women in decision-making on water resources will be promoted	21/06/2020	Info región	Web	7 000	http://www.inforegion.pe/274038/impulsan-participacion-de-mujeres-en-toma-de-decisiones-sobre-recursos-hidricos/
37	88 women leaders in water management from six regions of the country will be trained	20/06/2020	Correo	Web	420 000	https://diariocorreo.pe/peru/ministerio-de-la-mujer-capacitan-88-mujeres-lideres-gestion-agua-seis-regiones-peru-nnpp-noticia/?ref=dc
38	Women leaders are trained in water management in six regions of the country	20/06/2020	Trome	Web	502 000	https://trome.pe/actualidad/nacional/ministerio-de-la-mujer-capacitan-a-88-mujeres-lideres-en-la-gestion-del-agua-en-seis-regiones-del-pais-nnpp-noticia/?ref=tr
39	88 women leaders in water management from six regions of the country will be trained	20/06/2020	Perú21	Web	700 000	https://peru21.pe/peru/capacitan-a-88-mujeres-lideres-en-la-gestion-del-agua-en-seis-regiones-del-pais-ministerio-de-la-mujer-nnpp-noticia/
40	In six regions of the country, 88 women leaders are trained in water management	20/06/2020	Ojo	Web	680 000	https://ojo.pe/regionales/ministerio-de-la-mujer-en-seis-regiones-del-pais-88-mujeres-lideres-son-capacitadas-en-la-gestion-del-agua-nnpp-noticia/?ref=ojr
41	Women seek more participation in decision-making on water resources	19/06/2020	El Regional de Piura	Web	55 000	https://www.elregionalpiura.com.pe/index.php/nacionales/156-provincias/42880-buscan-que-mujeres-tengan-mas-participacion-en-la-toma-de-decisiones-sobre-recursos-hidricos
42	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	08/06/2020	Business Empresarial	Web	7 000	http://www.businessempresarial.com.pe/siete-regiones-podran-beneficiarse-con-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural/
43	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	06/06/2020	RPP Noticias	Televisión	72 000	http://cms.imedia.pe/2020/06/06/entrevista-al-director-del-proyecto-natural-para-la-seguridad-h-drica-fernando-momiy/30381545/4580

44	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	06/06/2020	RPP Noticias	Radio	480 000	http://cms.imedia.pe/2020/06/06/entrevista-al-director-del-proyecto-natural-para-la-seguridad-h-drica-fernando-momiv/30381545/4580
45	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	03/06/2020	Agraria.pe	Web	12 000	https://agraria.pe/noticias/siete-regiones-podran-beneficiarse-con-proyectos-de-infraest-21669
46	Natural infrastructure projects will be ready to recover ecosystems in seven regions	01/06/2020	Trome	Web	502 000	https://trome.pe/actualidad/nacional/alistan-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural-para-recuperar-ecosistemas-en-7-regiones-nnpp-noticia/?ref=tr
47	Execution of natural infrastructure projects will recover ecosystems in seven regions	01/06/2020	Ojo	Web	680 000	https://ojo.pe/regionales/recuperaran-ecosistemas-con-la-ejecucion-de-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural-en-siete-regiones-nnpp-noticia/?ref=ojo
48	Execution of natural infrastructure projects will benefit seven regions of the country	01/06/2020	Correo	Web	420 000	https://diariocorreo.pe/peru/siete-regiones-se-beneficiaran-con-la-ejecucion-de-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural-nnpp-noticia/?ref=der
49	Infrastructure in seven regions	01/06/2020	Entorno inteligente	Web	6 000	https://www.entornointeligente.com/infraestructura-en-siete-regiones-3/
50	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	01/06/2020	JC Magazine	Web	5 000	https://jcmagazine.com/7-regiones-se-beneficiarian-con-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural/
51	Seven regions will benefit from the execution of natural infrastructure projects	01/06/2020	Perú21	Web	700 000	https://peru21.pe/peru/siete-regiones-se-beneficiaran-con-la-ejecucion-de-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural-nnpp-noticia/
52	For the first time: seven regions could benefit from natural infrastructure projects	01/06/2020	Exitosa	Web	50 000	https://exitosanoticias.pe/v1/por-primera-vez-siete-regiones-podran-beneficiarse-con-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural/
53	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	01/06/2020	El Regional de Piura	Web	55 000	https://www.elregionalpiura.com.pe/index.php/nacionales/156-provincias/42450-siete-regiones-podran-beneficiarse-con-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural
54	Natural infrastructure projects in seven regions	31/05/2020	Expreso	Diario	25 000	Printed version
55	For the first time: seven regions could benefit from natural infrastructure projects	31/05/2020	Andina	Web	220 000	https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-por-primera-vez-7-regiones-se-beneficiaran-proyectos-infraestructura-natural-799659.aspx
56	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	31/05/2020	La República	Web	730 000	https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2020/05/31/reconstruccion-con-cambios-siete-regiones-podran-beneficiarse-con-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural/
57	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	31/05/2020	El Peruano	Web	160 000	https://elperuano.pe/noticia-siete-regiones-se-beneficiaran-proyectos-infraestructura-natural-96678.aspx
58	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	29/05/2020	Perú Construye	Web	15 000	https://peruconstruye.net/2020/05/29/siete-regiones-podran-beneficiarse-con-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural/

59	Seven regions would benefit from natural infrastructure projects	29/05/2020	Info región	Web	7. 000	http://www.inforegion.pe/273222/siete-regiones-podran-beneficiarse-con-proyectos-de-infraestructura-natural/
60	Peruvian government ratifies commitments to a gender approach in water management.	26/03/2020	SUNASS	Web	2600	https://www.sunass.gob.pe/websunass/index.php/noticias/item/1939-gobierno-peruano-ratifica-compromisos-con-el-enfoque-de-genero-en-la-gestion-del-agua
61	MINAM and Regional Governments will promote public and private investment for the degraded ecosystems recovery.	22/03/2020	Peruinforma.com	Web	NR	http://www.peruinforma.com/minam-y-gobiernos-regionales-promoveran-inversion-publica-y-privada-para-la-recuperacion-de-ecosistemas-degradados/
62	Call for attention to water supplier ecosystems in Piura	22/03/2020	La República	Web	100000	https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2020/03/22/piura-piden-atencion-a-ecosistemas-proveedores-de-agua-lrnd/
63	MINAM and Regional Governments will promote public and private investment for the degraded ecosystems recovery.	08/03/2020	gob.pe	Web	NR	https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/84811-minam-y-gobiernos-regionales-promoveran-inversion-publica-y-privada-para-la-recuperacion-de-ecosistemas-degradado
64	Peruvian Government ratifies commitment to women in the access and management of water resources	21/02/2020	gob.pe	Web	NR	https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mimp/noticias/84760-gobierno-peruano-ratifica-compromiso-con-las-mujeres-en-el-acceso-y-gestion-de-recursos-hidricos
65	Webinar: Gender Gaps in Water Management and Natural Infrastructure	21/02/2020	CRHC Chancay - Huaral	Web - Facebook	1000	https://web.facebook.com/Consejo de Recursos Hidricos Cuenca Chancay Huaral/posts/1482185125287232
66	From the wasteland to the sea	20/02/2020	El Tiempo	Web	15000	https://eltiempo.pe/desde-el-paramo-hasta-el-mar/
67	Investment in natural infrastructure is key to guarantee water security	20/02/2020	Andina	Web	100000	https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-inversion-infraestructura-natural-es-clave-para-garantizar-seguridad-hidrica-784749.aspx
68	"Violence is the answer that they give to women's emancipation desires"	11/02/2020	El Tiempo	Web	15000	https://eltiempo.pe/la-violencia-es-la-respuesta-que-dan-a-los-deseos-de-emancipacion-de-la-mujer/
69	The 18 environmental issues that the next Congress should promote	15/01/2020	Info región	Web	10000	http://www.inforegion.pe/267829/los-18-temas-ambientales-que-deberia-impulsar-el-proximo-congreso/
70	Multimedia special: Natural infrastructure to recover water sources.	11/01/2020	Momhe foundation	Web	NR	https://fundacionmomhe.org/especiales/infraestructura-natural-recuperar-fuentes-agua/
71	The resurrection of peat wetlands that need Lima	28/12/2019	La República	Printed	336 000	https://www.pressreader.com/peru/peru-la-republica/20191228/282037624078196
72	Peruvian women claim 50% of power	26/12/2019	lagua	Web	280 000	https://www.lagua.es/blogs/luis-lujan-cardenas/peruanas-reclaman-50-poder
73	Rural women, source of the Circular Economy	22/12/2019	Panorámica	Web	NR	https://www.panoramical.eu/america-latina-y-caribe/52719/

74	The resurrection of peat wetlands that need Lima (*)	13/12/2019	La República	Daily & Web	336 000	https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2019/12/13/la-resurreccion-de-los-bofedales-que-necesita-lima-sedapal/
75	Who cares of the sources of water in our region? (*)	12/12/2019	Diario El Tiempo	Printed	15 000	https://es.scribd.com/document/439678422/Quien-cuida-las-fuentes-de-agua-de-nuestra-region
76	Huallquín grande: The community of Tarma that plants trees and harvests water and development (*)	11/12/2019	Clandestino	Web	NR	https://clandestino.pe/2019/12/11/cuidadores-de-agua-huallquin-grande-la-comunidad-de-tarma-que-siembra-arboles-y-cosecha-agua-y-desarrollo/
77	Miraflores, the rural community of Lima that uses ancestral dikes for the conservation of water (*)	11/12/2019	Convoca	Web	27 000	http://convoca.pe/agenda-propia/miraflores-la-comunidad-rural-de-lima-que-utiliza-diques-ancestrales-para-conservar
78	Special: water guardians (*)	11/12/2019	Portal Convoca	Web	NR	https://convoca.pe/cuidadoresdelagua/
79	The vulnerable heart of the Chili River that Chalhuanca community members protect (*)	11/12/2019	Portal El Búho	Web	NR	https://elbuho.pe/2019/12/corazon-vulnerable-del-rio-chili-protecten-comuneros-chalhuanca-frente-cambio-climatico/
80	Chalhuanca: The heart of Chili that deserves to be protected (*)	11/12/2019	Portal El Búho	Web & video	NR	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MtQFVef0nI&feature=emb_l_ogo
81	Natural Infrastructure works will be executed to recover and conserve the ecosystems that provide water to Lima and Callao	10/12/2019	Anepssa Perú	Web	NR	https://anepssaperu.com.pe/2019/12/10/se-ejecutara-obras-en-infraestructura-natural-para-recuperar-y-conservar-los-ecosistemas-que-proveen-agua-a-lima-y-callao/
82	Water sources for southern cities are in danger	09/12/2019	Cosmotelevisión	Web	NR	http://www.cosmotelevision.com.pe/regional/7205-fuentes-de-agua-para-ciudades-del-sur-estan-en-peligro
83	SEDAPAL will approve the first package of ecosystem projects this month	09/12/2019	Proactivo	Web	NR	https://proactivo.com.pe/sedapal-aprobara-el-primer-paquete-de-proyectos-ecosistemicos-este-mes/
84	In 2020 SEDAPAL will execute works on natural infrastructure that provide water to Lima and Callao	09/12/2019	Revista Perú Construye	Web	NR	https://peruconstruye.net/2019/12/09/en-el-2020-sedapal-ejecutara-obras-en-infraestructura-natural-de-ecosistemas-que-proveen-agua-a-lima-y-callao/
85	XIV Meeting Chancay Lambayeque Valley woman users called: “Sowing water in the basin we harvest life. Role of the woman user”	08/12/2019	Juchl	Web	NR	http://www.juchl.org.pe/noticia_detalle.php?id=61
86	Water sources for southern cities are in danger (*)	08/12/2019	La República – edición sur	Diario Impreso	15 000	https://es.scribd.com/document/439680182/Fuentes-de-agua-para-ciudades-del-sur-estan-en-peligro
87	Amuna: ancestral technique for water scarcity	08/12/2019	TV Perú Noticias	TV	861 000	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TyQmb2vJTr8
88	The water that Cusco drinks (*)	07/12/2019	La República – edición sur	Diario Impreso	15 000	https://es.scribd.com/document/439680004/Como-cuida-Cusco-el-agua-que-toma

89	Impact of artisanal mining on natural infrastructure (*)	07/12/2019	Radio Cutivalú	Radio	200 000	https://soundcloud.com/user-866272670/infraestructura-natural
90	Natural infrastructure could prevent Lima from running out of water in 2050	01/12/2019	Info región	Web	100 00	http://www.inforegion.pe/266305/infraestructura-natural-podria-evitar-que-lima-se-quede-sin-agua-el-2050/
91	Natural Infrastructure, the solution to overflows and floods in Piura (*)	01/12/2019	Walac Noticias	Web	100 00	https://walac.pe/infraestructura-natural-la-solucion-a-los-desbordes-e-inundaciones-en-piura/
92	Cutivalú journalists are finalists in the "Water Culture" National Prize	29/11/2019	Radio Cutivalú	Web	100 000	https://www.radiocutivalu.org/periodistas-de-cutivalu-son-finalistas-en-el-premio-nacional-cultura-del-agua/
93	Lima water deficit could be covered with the 'water harvest'	18/11/2019	La República	Web	336 000	https://larepublica.pe/society/2019/11/18/cambio-climatico-deficit-hidrico-de-lima-se-podria-cubrir-con-la-cosecha-del-agua-rio-chillon/
94	Amunas: the ancestral technique that could help cover the water deficit in Lima and Callao	18/11/2019	La República	Web	100 000	https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2019/11/12/amunas-la-tecnica-milenaria-que-podria-ayudar-a-cubrir-el-deficit-hidrico-en-lima-y-callao-fotos-video/
95	Will riparian buffers be the last option? (*)	17/11/2019	Diario El Tiempo	Diario Impreso	15 000	https://es.scribd.com/document/439677967/Defensas-riberenas-seran-definitivas
96	Natural infrastructure for water security	16/11/2019	Expreso	Diario Impreso	88 700	https://www.pressreader.com/peru/diario-expreso-peru/20191116/282196537795941
97	Ministry of Environment promotes investment in natural infrastructure	15/11/2019	Andina	Web	100 000	https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-ministerio-del-ambiente-promueve-inversion-infraestructura-natural-774121.aspx
98	Natural infrastructure for water security investment in Peru	15/11/2019	Itusers	Web	---	https://itusers.today/inversion-en-infraestructura-natural-para-la-seguridad-hidrica-en-peru/
99	Interview with Gena Gammie, deputy chief of NIWS project	15/11/2019	Canal N	TV	200 000	http://plataforma.ipnoticias.com/Landing?i=8rjVc38Q1fmQN9n3eazhw%3d%3d&ac=FzG.9IMTcTRQ6fMAVwzSxg%3d%3d&c=o34qPiHs6wL8YB6R27AS!%2b%2dfrHjKl3Mcr24%2dflvrytk%3d&utm_source=alerta&utm_medium=correo&utm_content=video&utm_campaign=videomail
100	Peru advances in natural infrastructure for water security	14/11/2019	Iagua	Web	280 000	https://www.iagua.es/blogs/luis-lujan-cardenas/peru-avanza-infraestructura-natural-seguridad-hidrica
101	Water gap could be reduced in Lima - interview with Cristina Portocarrero	14/11/2019	RCR – “Enlace Regional”	TV - Radio	169 000	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2UJkaZsF7AI&feature=emb_logo
102	Natural infrastructure for water security investment in Peru has increased 30 times, between 2013 and 2018, according to a study presented at the National Forum on Natural Infrastructure	14/11/2019	Agencia Órbita	Web	155 000	https://agenciaorbita.org/inversion-en-infraestructura-natural-para-la-seguridad-hidrica-en-peru-ha-aumentado-en-30-veces-entre-el-2013-y-2018-segun-estudio-presentado-en-el-foro-nacional-sobre-infraestructura-natural/

103	General Manager of EPS SEDAM HUANCAYO S.A. participates in National Forum of National Infrastructure	14/11/2019	EPS SEDAM HUANCAYO	Web	NR	http://www.sedamhuancayo.com.pe/site/2019/11/14/gerente-general-de-la-eps-sedam-huancayo-s-a-participa-en-foro-nacional-de-infraestructura-nacional/
104	National Forum of National Infrastructure	14/11/2019	Cuenta Artes	Web	---	https://www.cuentaartes.com/2019/11/foro-nacional-de-infraestructura-natural.html
105	Water gap in Lima could be reduced by 80% with natural infrastructure	14/11/2019	La República	Web	100 000	https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2019/11/13/brecha-hidrica-en-lima-podria-reducirse-en-un-80-con-el-uso-de-infraestructura-natural/
106	Natural infrastructure for water security investment in Peru has increased 30 times, between 2013 and 2018, according to a study presented at the National Forum on Natural Infrastructure	14/11/2019	Lima al Día	Web	---	https://limaaldia.pe/2019/11/14/inversion-en-infraestructura-natural-para-la-seguridad-hidrica-en-peru-ha-aumentado-en-30-veces-entre-el-2013-y-2018-segun-estudio-presentado-en-el-foro-nacional-sobre-infraestructura-natural/
107	Natural infrastructure for water security investment in Peru has increased 30 times	14/11/2019	Perú al Día	Web	---	https://www.perualdia.pe/inversion-en-infraestructura-natural-para-la-seguridad-hidrica-en-peru-ha-aumentado-en-30-veces/
108	Nor does 2% reach regional and local government investment in Natural Infrastructure and ecosystem conservation	14/11/2019	RCR Perú	Radio	169 000	https://www.rcrperu.com/ni-al-2-llega-inversion-de-gobiernos-regionales-y-locales-en-infraestructura-natural-y-conservacion-de-ecosistemas/
109	Nor does 2% reach regional and local government investment in Natural Infrastructure and ecosystem conservation	14/11/2019	RCR Perú	Web	100 000	https://www.rcrperu.com/ni-al-2-llega-inversion-de-gobiernos-regionales-y-locales-en-infraestructura-natural-y-conservacion-de-ecosistemas/
110	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Biodiversificar	Web	NR	http://biodiversificat.pronaturaleza.org/index.php/2019/11/13/infraestructura-natural-podria-disminuir-hasta-en-80-la-brecha-hidrica-que-aqueja-a-lima/
111	Half of Lima could run out of water	13/11/2019	Expreso	Diario Impreso	88 700	https://www.pressreader.com/peru/diario-expreso-peru/20191113/282037623988459
112	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Itusers	Web	100 000	https://itusers.today/infraestructura-natural-podria-reducir-brecha-hidrica-que-padece-lima/
113	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Perú al Día	Web	NR	https://www.ernestojerardo.com/2019/11/infraestructura-natural-podria-reducir-hasta-en-un-80-la-brecha-hidrica-que-padece-lima/
114	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Pressperu	Web	50 000	https://pressperu.com/infraestructura-natural-podria-reducir-hasta-en-un-80-la-brecha-hidrica-que-padece-lima/
115	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Exitosa Diario	Diario Impreso	30 000	https://www.flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49351024228/in/album-72157680270331488/
116	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Diario UNO	Diario Impreso	20 000	https://www.flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49351687822/in/album-72157680270331488/

117	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	La Razón	Diario Impreso	20 000	https://www.flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49351482236/in/album-72157680270331488/
118	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Karibeña	Diario Impreso	130 000	https://www.flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49351687472/in/album-72157680270331488/
119	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Trome	Diario Impreso	900 000	https://www.flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49351022338/in/album-72157680270331488/
120	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	El Chino	Diario Impreso	25 700	https://www.flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49351482696/in/album-72157680270331488/
121	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	13/11/2019	Ojo	Diario Impreso	180 000	https://www.flickr.com/photos/infraestructuranatural/49351023298/in/album-72157680270331488/
122	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima, according to study	12/11/2019	La Mula	Web	105 543	https://redaccion.lamula.pe/2019/11/12/infraestructura-natural-podria-reducir-hasta-en-un-80-la-brecha-hidrica-que-padece-lima/redaccionmulera/
123	Water gap in Lima could be reduced by 80% with natural infrastructure	12/11/2019	La República	Web	100 000	https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2019/11/13/brecha-hidrica-en-lima-podria-reducirse-en-un-80-con-el-uso-de-infraestructura-natural/
124	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	12/11/2019	Perú al Día	Web	NR	https://www.perualdia.pe/infraestructura-natural-podria-reducir-hasta-en-un-80-la-brecha-hidrica-que-padece-lima/
125	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	12/11/2019	Prensarte	Web	NR	https://prensarte.com/2019/11/12/infraestructura-natural-podria-reducir-hasta-en-un-80-la-brecha-hidrica-que-padece-lima/
126	Natural infrastructure could reduce up to 80% of the water gap in Lima	12/11/2019	Ser Peruano	Web	150 000	http://www.serperuano.com/2019/11/infraestructura-natural-podria-reducir-hasta-en-un-80-la-brecha-hidrica-que-padece-lima/
127	MINAM promotes investment in natural infrastructure for the sustainability of water resources in the country	06/11/2019	www.gob.pe	Web	NR	https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/68325-minam-promueve-inversion-en-infraestructura-natural-para-la-sostenibilidad-del-recurso-hidrico-en-el-pais
128	The modern Lima is dry. A pre-Inca technology could supply the water you need.	21/10/2019	Americas Quarterly	Web	23 182	https://www.americasquarterly.org/content/lima-water-span
129	Get financing for natural forest recovery in Huaral.	16/10/2019	Gobierno Regional de Lima	Web	NR	https://www.regionlima.gob.pe/index.php/noticias/350-consiguen-financiamiento-para-la-recuperacion-de-los-bosques-naturales-en-la-zona-altoandina-de-huaral
130	Isabel Calle SPDA Natural infrastructure	12/10/2019	La Mula reportajes	Video report	257 000	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aq3m1dUdQaw

(*) Articles produced as a result of the NIWS Journalist Fund

Annex 7. Annual Report for Standard Indicators

Tipo de indicador: EG.II.3	Fecha de Línea de Base (MM/AAAA)	Línea de Base	2020 Meta	2020 Resultado	2021 Meta	2022 Meta
EST – I: Número de leyes, políticas, regulaciones, estrategias, o estándares orientados a la adaptación del cambio climático propuestos, adoptados, o implementados como resultado de la asistencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos	07/2018	38	5	8	5	6
EG.II-3a National, proposed				5		
EG.II-3b National, adopted				3		
EG.II-3c National, implemented				0		
EG.II-3d Sub-national, proposed				0		
EG.II-3e Sub-national, adopted				0		
EG.II-3f Sub-national, implemented				0		
EG.II-3g Regional proposed				0		
EG.II-3h Regional adopted				0		
EG.II-3i Regional implemented				0		
Objetivos de la Actividad o Mecanismo: Objetivo I: Entorno propicio para adopción de la infraestructura natural mejorado						
Fecha del último análisis de calidad de datos (DQA): Aun no se ha realizado. Programado para FY 2021.						
Explicación						
Líneas de Base La línea de base proviene de fuentes secundarias, a partir de la consolidación de información recogida en la Evaluación Institucional de Infraestructura Natural, diagnósticos realizados en tres de las cuencas priorizadas, y otras fuentes oficiales. Se hallaron medidas (políticas, leyes, regulaciones, estrategias, estándares, o planes) pre- existentes al proyecto relacionadas a infraestructura natural para la seguridad hídrica. Desviación: Este año ha sido, a pesar de la pandemia de COVID-19, más estable en términos políticos que el año anterior. Gracias a						

ello, y a procesos de maduración larga y coordinación las autoridades que lideran los temas, se ha podido superar la meta estimada este año. Con ello, asimismo, se busca compensar el hecho que el año pasado no se llegó a la meta correspondiente.

Narrativa

Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad:

La promoción de propuestas de políticas, leyes, estrategias, estándares, o planes, su adopción e implementación, forma parte de las intervenciones que el proyecto llevará a cabo para que los instrumentos de planificación y gestión del Gobierno incorporen la infraestructura natural. Este indicador da cuenta de los esfuerzos realizados en ese sentido.

Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador: Si bien se ha sobrepasado la meta, esta compensa la meta no alcanzada el año pasado, por lo que se considera que el desempeño ha sido el adecuado.

Tipo de indicador: EG.11.6	Fecha de Línea de Base (MM/AAAA)	Línea de Base	2020 Meta	2020 Resultado	2021 Meta	2022 Meta
EST2: Número de personas usando información climática o implementando acciones de reducción de riesgo para mejorar la resiliencia al cambio climático como resultado de la asistencia del Gobierno Americano.	09/2018	0	75	0	110	105
EG.116a Male		0	60	0	85	80
EG.11-6b Female		0	15	0	25	25

Objetivos de la Actividad o Mecanismo: Objetivo 2: Gestión de la información para la toma de decisión relacionada con la infraestructura natural mejorada.
Fecha del último análisis de calidad de datos (DQA): Aun no se ha realizado. Programado para FY 2021.
Explicación
Líneas de Base La línea de base describe la situación inicial de los factores asociados al uso de la información. El documento fuente utilizado fue el estudio “Generación y uso de información para el diseño y gestión de intervenciones de Infraestructura Natural (IN)” encargado por el proyecto INSH a un consultor. Para su desarrollo se revisó información secundaria, se realizaron entrevistas semiestructuradas a 36 profesionales e investigadores vinculados con la generación y gestión de la información, y la gestión del conocimiento en relación a IN en el país y se realizó un taller de validación de los resultados con 40 participantes. No se hallaron cifras sobre número de personas usando información relacionada con los temas del proyecto. Desviación: Debido a temas relacionados con la pandemia de COVID-19, la medición de este indicador no pudo realizarse. Se espera tener una medición lista para el FY 2021.
Narrativa
Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad: El desarrollo de la capacidad de actores clave, tanto a nivel individual como institucional, para el uso apropiado de la información y recursos generados con el apoyo del proyecto, así como el aprovechamiento de oportunidades de inversión en IN se harán evidentes con estos indicadores.
Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador: La medición del indicador se iniciará en el FY 2021, entre todas las personas que ha participado de eventos de difusión de información organizado por el proyecto en los años previos.

[illegible]

Líneas de Base

Las fuentes para la estimación de la línea de base se encuentran en la información consolidada y analizada de diversas instituciones, tales como: estudios tarifarios de las EPS donde planifican proyectos de fondo MRSE; documentos de proyectos de inversión pública del MINAM, MINAGRI, AGROURURAL; documentos de proyectos de inversión pública, base de datos del MEF para proyectos de inversión pública de gobiernos subnacionales relacionados con regulación y recarga hídrica, cobertura forestal, servicios ecosistémicos y cosecha de agua; documentos sobre Programas presupuestales del MINAM y el MINAGRI relacionados con la Infraestructura Natural, (0042, 0089, 0130, 0144); y sistematizaciones de buenas prácticas de cosecha de agua de proyectos financiados por cooperación internacional y ONG locales.

Una limitación de las fuentes de datos utilizada es que, salvo en el caso de los MRSE, no existe un grupo de categorías o programas presupuestales únicos (desde el Estado o el sector privado) para los proyectos o intervenciones en infraestructura natural, por lo que se han tenido que utilizar palabras clave o terminología que incluya dichas intervenciones en las búsquedas realizadas sobre los proyectos o acciones de inversión.

Desviación:

El trabajo de movilización de fondos ha iniciado en el año pasado y los resultados se aprecian en aproximadamente 12 meses. La pandemia de COVID-19 demoró algunos procesos más tiempo del señalado. Se espera que en el primer trimestre del FY 2021 se inicie el reporte de los montos que las actividades habrán hecho disponibles.

Narrativa**Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad:**

El aumento de los montos de inversión movilizados en infraestructura natural en los diferentes sectores evidencia la toma de conciencia y escalamiento de la infraestructura natural como estrategia para la adaptación al cambio climático.

Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador:

Los avances se darán durante todo el FY 2021. Las actividades se encuentran en marcha y sólo es cuestión de unos pocos meses para alcanzar los logros planificados.

Tipo de indicador: EG.10-2.2	Fecha de Línea de Base (MM/AAAA)	Línea de Base	2020 Meta	2020 Resultado	2021 Meta	2022 Meta
EST4: Número de hectáreas en áreas biológicamente significativa	10/2018	13.413,19 has	2.500	0	4.000	5.500

bajo manejo mejorado de recursos naturales como resultado de la asistencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.		En proyectos en ejecución				
EG.10.2-2a Ecosystem category: Coastal-marine				0		
EG.10.2-2b Ecosystem category: Terrestrial-freshwater				0		
Objetivos de la Actividad o Mecanismo: Objetivo 3: Proyectos de infraestructura natural diseñados, financiados e implementados en cuencas vulnerables						
Fecha del último análisis de calidad de datos (DQA): Aun no se ha realizado. Programado para FY 2021.						
Explicación						
Líneas de Base Las fuentes para la estimación de la línea de base de las hectáreas implementadas se desprende de la información detallada obtenida del análisis de documentos de diversas instituciones, tales como: estudios tarifarios de las EPS donde planifican proyectos de fondo MRSE; documentos de proyectos de inversión pública del MINAM, MINAGRI, AGRORURAL; documentos de proyectos de inversión pública, base de datos del MEF para proyectos de inversión pública de gobiernos subnacionales relacionados con regulación y recarga hídrica, cobertura forestal, servicios ecosistémicos y cosecha de agua; documentos sobre Programas presupuestales del MINAM y el MINAGRI relacionados con la Infraestructura Natural, (0042, 0089, 0130, 0144); y sistematizaciones de buenas prácticas de cosecha de agua de proyectos financiados por cooperación internacional y ONG locales. Una limitación de las fuentes de datos utilizada es que, salvo en el caso de los MRSE, no existe un grupo de categorías o programas presupuestales únicos (desde el Estado o el sector privado) para los proyectos o intervenciones en infraestructura natural, por lo que se han tenido que utilizar palabras clave o terminología que incluya dichas intervenciones en las búsquedas realizadas sobre los proyectos o acciones de inversión.						
Desviación: En la medida que este indicador es derivado del EST-3, su reporte se iniciará en el FY 2021.						
Narrativa						
Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad: Este indicador refleja la implementación de la IN promovida directamente o indirectamente por el proyecto, así como la cobertura que tiene.						

Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador: En la medida que este indicador es derivado del EST-3, la os avances se reportarán en el AF 2021. Se espera que con el avance del EST-3, también se avance en el reporte de este indicador.

Tipo de indicador: EG.10.2-3	Fecha de Línea de Base (MM/AAAA)	Línea de Base	2020 Meta	2020 Resultado	2021 Meta	2022 Meta
EST5: Número de personas con beneficios económicos mejorados derivados del manejo sostenible de recursos naturales y/o conservación de la biodiversidad como resultado de la asistencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.	NA	Por determinar	Por determinar ínea de Base	0	Por determinar	Por determinar
EG.10.2-3a Number of males	NA	Por determinar	Por determinar ínea de Base	0	Por determinar	Por determinar
EG.10.2-3b Number of females	NA	Por determinar	Por determinar ínea de	0	Por determinar	Por determinar

			Base		
Objetivos de la Actividad o Mecanismo : Objetivo 3: Proyectos de infraestructura natural diseñados, financiados e implementados en cuencas vulnerables					
Fecha del último análisis de calidad de datos (DQA): Aun no se ha realizado. Programado para FY 2021.					
Explicación					
Líneas de Base La línea de base está pendiente de realizar. Los datos se recolectarán con una encuesta complementada con grupos focales entre los beneficiarios clave identificados en los sitios de aprendizaje. Las metas se definirán en función a la línea de base.					
Desviación: No aplicable, aun no se reporta.					
Narrativa					
Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad: Los beneficios en la biodiversidad en aspectos económicos de las intervenciones promovidas por INSH se podrán mostrar con este indicador. De esta manera, se mejorarán las evidencias sobre el valor agregado de los proyectos de infraestructura natural.					
Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador: La medición del indicador se iniciará en el FY 2021.					

Tipo de indicador: EG.11-I	Fecha de Línea de Base (MM/AAAA)	Línea de Base	2020 Meta	2020 Resultado	2021 Meta	2022 Meta
EST6: Número de personas capacitadas en adaptación al cambio climático como resultado de la asistencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos*.	10/20108	110	330	345	315	595
EG.111a Male			165	193		
EG.111b Female			165	152		

Objetivos de la Actividad o Mecanismo: Objetivo 2: Gestión de la información para la toma de decisión relacionada con la infraestructura natural mejorada.

Fecha del último análisis de calidad de datos (DQA):

Aun no se ha realizado. Programado para FY 2021.

Explicación

Líneas de Base:

Para el cálculo de la línea de base se utilizó la información disponible del PAT USAID/MINAM. Específicamente se analizó la base de datos de personas asistentes a los eventos de capacitación, información y sensibilización desarrollados por el programa durante el periodo 2013 - 2016.

El PAT USAID/MINAM se enmarca en los Convenios de Donación N° 527-0423 y N° 527-0426 entre el gobierno Peruano y USAID con el objetivo de “contribuir al uso sostenible de los recursos naturales a través del fortalecimiento del Ministerio del Ambiente como ente rector del Sistema Nacional de Gestión Ambiental”. El programa estuvo comprendido por cinco proyectos: i) El PAT CITES, ii) PAT Valoración, iii) PAT SEIA; iv) PAT Bosques y v) PAT ACC.

Se han considerado cuatro de los cursos desarrollados en el marco del proyecto PAT Valoración, el cual buscaba lograr que los ecosistemas que suministran servicios ambientales de provisión de agua y belleza escénica se aprovechen de manera sostenible, para lo cual desarrolló diversos cursos especializados de capacitación.

Desviación:

No existe desviación.

Narrativa

Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad:

El desarrollo de la capacidad de actores clave, tanto a nivel individual como institucional, para el uso apropiado de la información y recursos generados con el apoyo del proyecto, así como el aprovechamiento de oportunidades de inversión en IN se harán evidentes con estos indicadores.

Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador:

Para el presente año, y aun a pesar de las dificultades producidas por la pandemia de COVID-19, las tendencias de capacitación sigan en función a las proyecciones realizadas en la planificación del proyecto.

Tipo de indicador: USG EG.11-2	Fecha de Línea de Base (MM/AAAA)	Línea de Base	2020 Meta	2020 Resultado	2021 Meta	2022 Meta
EST7: Número de instituciones con mayor capacidad para evaluar o abordar los riesgos del cambio climático apoyados por la asistencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.	N/A	N/A	7	0	5	5
EG.112 ^a National governmental				0		
EG.112 ^b Subnational governmental				0		

EG.11-2c Other				0	
Objetivos de la Actividad o Mecanismo: Objetivo 2: Gestión de la información para la toma de decisión relacionada con la infraestructura natural mejorada.					
Fecha del último análisis de calidad de datos (DQA) (MM/AAAA): Aun no se ha realizado. Programado para FY 2021.					
Explicación					
Líneas de Base: Se aplica un instrumento de medición de capacidades organizacionales desarrollado a medida, al inicio de la intervención de fortalecimiento institucional, para proponer un plan de mejoras institucionales. Posteriormente, una vez al año, se reaplica el mismo instrumento y se comparan los resultados obtenidos con el de años anteriores.					
Desviación: Este año inicio ha sido atípico debido a que las autoridades de las instituciones con las que se trabaja han cambiado varias veces, trayendo consigo cambios también a nivel técnico y de mandos medios. De todas formas, se ha realizado la medición inicial para dos instituciones. Se espera tener resultados de este indicador en el FY2021.					
Narrativa					
Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad: El desarrollo de la capacidad de actores clave, tanto a nivel individual como institucional, para el uso apropiado de la información y recursos generados con el apoyo del proyecto, así como el aprovechamiento de oportunidades de inversión en IN se harán evidentes con estos indicadores.					
Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador: Durante el FY 2020 se formalizaron acuerdos de colaboración con las entidades públicas priorizadas, de modo que se aumente la posibilidad de prescindir de la voluntad de representante de turno y acortar los tiempos iniciales de coordinación con nuevos actores. A partir de ello, se realizarán las mediciones correspondientes en el FY 2021.					

Tipo de indicador: EG.13-6	Fecha de Línea de Base (MM/AAAA)	Línea de Base	2020 Meta	2020 Resultado	2021 Meta	2022 Meta
EST-8: Emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero estimadas en toneladas métricas de CO2 equivalentes, secuestradas o evitadas a través de actividades en paisajes sostenibles apoyadas por la asistencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos	T.B.D.	T.B.D.	N.A.	N.A.	T.B.D	T.B.D
Objetivos de la Actividad o Mecanismo: Objetivo 3: Proyectos de infraestructura natural diseñados, financiados e implementados en cuencas vulnerables						
Fecha del último análisis de calidad de datos (DQA): Aun no se ha realizado. Programado para FY 2021.						
Explicación						
Líneas de Base La línea de base está pendiente de realizar. Los datos se recolectarán con una encuesta complementada con grupos focales entre los beneficiarios clave identificados en los sitios de aprendizaje. Las metas se definirán en función a la línea de base.						
Desviación: No aplicable, aun no se reporta						
Narrativa						
Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad: Los beneficios en la disminución de emisión de gases de efecto invernadero de las intervenciones promovidas por INSH se podrán mostrar con este indicador. De esta manera, se mejorarán las evidencias sobre el valor agregado de los proyectos de infraestructura natural						

Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador: La medición del indicador se iniciará en el AF 2021.

Tipo de indicador: GNDR-I	Fecha de Línea de Base (MM/AAAA)	Línea de Base	2020 Meta	2020 Resultado	2021 Meta	2022 Meta
GNDR-I: Número de instrumentos legales redactados, propuestos o adoptados con la asistencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos para promover la igualdad de género o la no discriminación contra las mujeres o las niñas a nivel nacional o subnacional.	07/2018	0	3	2	3	3
GNDR-Ia Drafted						

GNDR-Ib Proposed				I		
GNDR-Ic Adopted				I		

Objetivos de la Actividad o Mecanismo: Objetivo I: Entorno propicio para adopción de la infraestructura natural mejorado

Fecha del último análisis de calidad de datos (DQA):
Aun no se ha realizado. Programado para FY 2021.

Explicación

Líneas de Base
La línea de base proviene del EST-1, a partir de la consolidación de información recogida en la Evaluación Institucional de Infraestructura Natural, diagnósticos realizados en tres de las cuencas priorizadas, y otras fuentes oficiales. Se hallaron medidas (políticas, leyes, regulaciones, estrategias, estándares, o planes) pre- existentes al proyecto relacionadas a infraestructura natural para la seguridad hídrica.

Desviación:
Este año ha sido un año atípico en términos políticos, por lo que se considera que dos de tres es un desempeño aceptable, sobre todo si se tiene en cuenta la calidad de las medidas apoyadas aportan mucho a la adopción de la infraestructura natural.

Narrativa

Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad:
La promoción de propuestas de políticas, leyes, estrategias, estándares, o planes, su adopción e implementación, forma parte de las intervenciones que el proyecto llevará a cabo para que los instrumentos de planificación y gestión del Gobierno incorporen la infraestructura natural con enfoque de igualdad de género.

Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador: Si bien no se llegó a la meta, el trabajo realizado permitirá compensar este resultado a futuro, por lo que se considera que el desempeño ha sido el adecuado

Desviación:

La medición inicial de los desempeños a mejorar de las organizaciones se realizó en el Q2 del FY 2020. Se espera tener los resultados que muestren los avances de las actividades de procesos de fortalecimiento de capacidades organizacionales a finales en la primera parte del FY 2021 (revisar Matriz de Comprobación del Indicador CBLD-9).

Narrativa

Cómo se relaciona el indicador con el Objetivo de la Actividad: El desarrollo de capacidades de las organizaciones clave permitirá hacer evidente en el indicador el trabajo del Proyecto en las organizaciones clave en relación al uso apropiado de la información, el uso de recursos generados y el aprovechamiento de oportunidades de inversión en IN.

Análisis del desempeño actual y futuro del indicador: Si bien no se llegó a la meta, durante el FY 2020 se realizaron las mediciones iniciales de desempeño, lo que permitirá conocer los resultados de fortalecimiento organizacional en la primera parte del FY 2021.