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Organización de las Naciones Unidas
para la Alimentación y la Agricultura



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Economic inclusion and sustainable development of Andean grain producers in Ayacucho and Puno MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2017

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Economic inclusion and sustainable development of Andean grain producers in Ayacucho and Puno Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00091514 	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> <i>Country/Region</i> Peru, regions of Ayacucho (districts of Cangallo, Huamanga and Vilcashuaman) and Puno (districts of El Collao, Puno and San Roman)</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> <i>Sectorial area of intervention:</i> Inclusive economic growth for poverty eradication <i>Result 1 UNDAF Peru:</i> Enhanced access to sustainable development and livelihoods.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p>International Labour Organization Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Peruvian International Cooperation Agency; Regional Governments of Ayacucho and Puno; National association of export producers (ADEX); National Association of Ecological Producers (ANPE) and National Convention of Peruvian Agro (CONVEAGRO)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution⁴: US\$ 1,499,735</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> ILO: USD 811,725 FAO: USD 582,615 UNESCO: USD 105,395 <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <p>Government Contribution (and other donors) <i>(if applicable)</i> USD 2,381,055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>: 29 (28 months +1 month no-cost extension)</p> <p>Start Date⁵ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 01/12/2014</p> <p>Original End Date⁶ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 30/03/2017</p>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i>
TOTAL: USD 3,880,790
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>

Current End date ⁷ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>) 30/04/2017
Report Submitted By
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: John Blied ○ Title: Enterprises Specialist ○ Participating Organization (Lead): International Labour Organization – Andean Countries Office (Lima) ○ Email address: bliek@ilo.org

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

(DELETE BEFORE SUBMISSION)

Guidelines:

The Narrative Progress Report template is based on the UNDG 2003 template, which is currently under review and is in line with the [UNDG Results Based Management Handbook \(October 2011\)](#).

Building on continued efforts made in the UN system to produce results-based reports, the progress report should describe how the activities (inputs) contributed to the achievement of specific short-term outputs during the twelve month reporting period, and to demonstrate how the short-term outputs achieved in the reporting period collectively **contributed to the achievement of the agreed upon outcomes** of the applicable Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.

In support of the individual programme reports, please attach any additional relevant information and photographs, assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken or published.

Where available, the information contained in the Programme Summaries and Quarterly and/or Semi-Annual Updates prepared by the Participating Organizations may be useful in the preparation of the Annual Narrative Progress Report. These Summaries and Updates, where applicable, are available in the respective Fund sections of the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/>).

Formatting Instructions:

- The report should be between 10-15 pages. Include a list of the main abbreviations and acronyms that are used in the report.
- Number all pages, sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point _ Times New Roman and do not use colours.
- The report should be submitted in one single Word or PDF file.
- Annexes can be added to the report but need to be clearly referenced, using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADEX National association of export producers

ANPE: National Association of Ecological Producers

APCI: Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation

COFIDE: Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A.

CONVEAGRO: National Convention of Peruvian Agro

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ITC-ILO: International Training Center of the International Labour Organization

ILO: International Labour Organization

MIDIS: Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion

MINAGRI: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

MRE: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MYCOOP: Managing your Agricultural Cooperative

NPIS: National Public Investment System

OSH: Occupational Safety and Health

PIPs: Public Investment Projects

PRIDER: Inclusive Programme of Rural Enterprises Development

QVC: Quinoa Value Chain

RTWG: Regional Technical Working Groups (public-private dialogue mechanisms for the quinoa value chain, present in different regions of Peru)

SCORE: Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises

SECO: Secretary of State for Economy (Swiss cooperation)

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNICAS: Credit and Savings Unions

VC: Value Chain

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In ¼ to ½ a page, summarise the most important achievements of Programme during the reporting period and key elements from your detailed report below. Highlight in the summary, the elements of the main report that you consider to be the most critical to be included in the MPTF Office Consolidated Annual Report.

The most important achievements of the JP during the reporting period (January – April 2017) consist in:

- **The positive figures demonstrated and projected in terms of income generation** for the quinoa producers in Puno and Ayacucho, where the sales prices were boosted between 2015 and 2017 thanks to a better commercial articulation, product transformation and value added; and this, despite a fierce competition on the global market and a national quinoa offer that has boomed since the International Quinoa Year in 2013.
- **Women producers empowered** through capacity building and active participation in all JP's activities, enhanced participation in decisions-making processes and direct access to finance through community-based credit associations (UNICAs), massively managed by women (67% in Puno).
- **Working conditions improved** in 11 agro-industrial companies, directly benefiting to 30 workers (53% women), as a result of the pilot implementation of the SCORE methodology in Puno and Ayacucho that culminated in March 2017, with a focus on cooperation mechanisms and occupational safety and health.
- **Increase in productivity projected for the 2016-2017 harvest campaign in Puno** (+13% increase in yields with respect to 2014-2015).
- Encouraging results in term of **communication, dissemination of good practices, enhanced national and regional dialogues, potential to replicate and sustainability perspectives** by the JP's end date.

I. Purpose

- Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme in relation to the appropriate **Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and project document (if applicable) or Annual Work Plan (AWP)**.

The programme was designed to address the multi-dimensional facets of rural poverty, and, in line with the Direct Effect 1 of the UNDAF Peru 2017-2021, to secure sustainable livelihoods and opportunities of decent jobs for all, through the achievement of the three expected outcomes defined in the Project Document:

- To strengthen the quinoa value chain in order to increase the income of small farmers, improve working conditions, gender equality, interculturality and environmental sustainability, under a rights-based approach
- To improve the productivity and overall quality of food and nutrition in the community;
- To promote public-private alliances and knowledge management for the sustainable development of the quinoa value chain.

II. Results

- This section is the **most important in the Report** and particular attention should be given to reporting on **results / and changes** that have taken place rather than on activities. It has three parts to help capture this information in different ways (i. Narrative section; ii. Indicator based performance assessment; and iii. A specific story).

i) Narrative reporting on results:

From January to December 2017, respond to the guiding questions indicated below to provide a narrative summary of the results achieved. The aim here is to tell the **story of change** that your Programme has achieved in 2017. Make reference to the implementation mechanism utilized and key partnerships.

- **Outcomes:** Outcomes are the strategic, higher level of change that your Programme is aiming to contribute towards. Provide a summary of progress made by the Programme in relation to **planned outcomes from the Project Document / AWP**, with reference to the relevant indicator(s) in these documents. Describe if any targets were achieved, or explain any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. Explain who the main beneficiaries were.
- **Outputs:** Outputs are the more immediate results that your Programme is responsible for achieving. Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period, in relation to **planned outputs from the Project Document**, with reference to the relevant indicator(s) in these documents. Describe if any targets were achieved, or explain any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. If possible, include the percentage of completion of the outputs and the type and number of beneficiaries.
- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:** If there were delays, explain the nature of the constraints and challenges, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process. Provide an updated risk analysis (have any of the risks identified during the project design materialized or changed? Are there any new risks?). Were there any programmatic revisions undertaken during the reporting period? Please also include experiences of failure, which often are the richest source of lessons learned.
- **Qualitative assessment:** Provide a qualitative assessment of the level of overall achievement of the Programme. Highlight key partnerships and explain how such relationships impacted on the achievement of results. Explain cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on. For Joint Programmes, highlight how UN coordination has been affected in support of achievement of results.

During the reporting period (January - April 2017), the completion at 100% of the planned outputs enables the JP to highlight the following results:

Outcome 1 – Income generation, improvement of employment and gender equality through productive articulation in the quinoa value chain, through a rights-based approach.

- Producers' associativity and business skills were improved through the training of 2,041 producers in cooperative management, financial education and issues related to human development (interpersonal skills, gender equality, prevention of family violence and alcoholism, among others), with an important women participation (51%) - **Outputs 1.4 and 1.5.**
- The technical capacities of 1,340 producers for organic production and certification were strengthened, with a high percentage of women participation (41%) – **Output 1.2**
- Development, competitiveness and sustainability plans for the quinoa value chain in Ayacucho and Puno were developed in a participatory manner and validated in the respective Technical Quinoa Tables, through which strategies were established to reduce the prioritized gender gaps. **Output 1.1** Through the achievements made in **Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.6**, two major producer organizations were consolidated (a central of cooperatives in Puno and an association of producers in Ayacucho), and have increased their competitiveness in the market by adding added value to their production (organic certification in the case of Puno and industrial process in the case of Ayacucho), while

strengthening their entrepreneurial skills (cooperative management) and techniques (organic production, transformation, innocuousness and quality assurance systems).

As a result, the JP is able to report positive impacts on the outcome's indicators:

- In a global context where the quinoa production is booming, and when Peru produced an important surplus in quinoa production in 2015, **the income generation of the JP's beneficiaries was boosted, as shown by the increase in the sales prices and production thanks to better commercial articulation, product transformation and value added:** with the experience in Puno, collective sales have been achieved with improvements in prices (22% with respect to individual sales). On the other hand, the experience in Ayacucho has helped projecting an income for year 2017 47% higher than the 2106 income.
- The QVC has been reinforced and better articulated, through the improvement of the regional offer of business development services and an enhanced access to internal financing mechanisms: 73 facilitators were trained (23% women) and three acknowledged methodologies were adapted and tested in the field: ILO "MyCoop" (cooperative management) and "SCORE" (productivity and business efficiency), and COFIDE's "UNICAS" (community-based financing mechanism).
- The JP has thus directly **facilitated access to financing mechanisms for 149 women and has supported their empowerment** and participation in managerial positions in their organizations. The training of SCORE facilitators, combined with the implementation of ILO SCORE methodology, has allowed **to improve the producers' working conditions related with occupational safety and health** in 11 agro industrial companies and cooperatives.

Regarding Outcome 2 – Significant improvement of productivity and promotion of the consumption of quinoa and other Andean grains as Andean food cultural heritage:

- **Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3** culminated in 2017 led to 1) an improvement in the regional offer of technical services and quality inputs suppliers for organic production, thanks to the development and implementation of the "FAO Manual for facilitators of Farmer Field Schools for the organic production of quinoa" training 93 facilitators with this methodology and 2), to the standardization of technological alternatives for organic production in Puno and Ayacucho, the development and management of 2 technical standards for the production of organic fertilizers and for the specific case of Puno, the JP implemented the Internal Control System (SIC) for organic production certification in two stages, for 500 producers at the beginning and for 200 producers after . **The application of these technological alternatives, technical standards for the production of organic fertilizer, and the Manual of procedures for SIC, help boosting the productivity (as per Outcome 2 indicators):** in Puno, through the organic certification programme (linked with output 1.2), the yields have increased by 13% in Stage II with respect to the baseline in Stage I, for producers that participated in the two phases.
- The completion of **Output 2.4** have led to 1) positioning the quinoa produced in Puno, under a collective brand created in 2016 and 2) standardized quality and traceability of quinoa produced in Puno under the collective brand AYNOK'A, and in Ayacucho in the inclusive business model, where in 2017 the lead producers started implementing the traceability plans designed with the JP's support.
- Taking into account the results of the market study (focusing on national Andean grains consumers), **the JP has contributed to the promotion of the national consumption of quinoa** through the participative design and implementation of a replicable methodology with various actors linked to the nutritional well-being of people with fewer economic resources at the national and regional levels, materialized by a first awareness raising campaign carried out in Lima in March 2017 (**Output 2.5**).
- With to the publication in 2017 of the study "*Hupa Quinua: Sacred Seed, Ancestral Food*" (**Output 2.6**), and the work undertaken with students of the National University of Altiplano in Puno and the

Ministry of Culture, **the JP has made a significant contribution to the rescue and protection of the cultural heritage of the value chain of Andean grains**, through the generation of local capacities, nurturing the political discussion led by the Ministry of Culture in order to promote the declaration of the ancestral knowledge of the Andean grain value chain, as Cultural Heritage of the Nation.

- Finally, through **output 2.7**, 8 local professionals from Puno and Ayacucho, committed to the QVC development, were trained in project formulation and manage to leverage funds equivalent to USD 100,000 (S/. 300,000) from the National Agrarian Innovation Programme, benefiting producers from the Central of Cooperatives CECAGRO and the Agrarian Industrial Cooperative Kapac Tika – Capachica in Puno.

Outcome 3 – Greater public-private articulation, knowledge management and good practices to promote the sustainable development of the quinoa value chain.

- Within the work stream of strengthening national and regional dialogue spaces (**outputs 3.1, and 3.3, 3.4**) the JP **has enhanced the collaboration between the public and private actors of the QVC**, has helped strengthening the RTWGs, that now count on "Plans of development, competitiveness and sustainability" of the QVC in Puno and Ayacucho (after completion of **output 1.1**), and has kickstarted the National Public-Private Rountable for Andean grains, promoting its formal creation by Ministerial Resolution.
- While the latter is still pending from the MINAGRI since the JP closure in April 2017, the JP has brought together its counterparts, led by MINAGRI, and the NGO Practical Action, in a last Steering Committee meeting on May 21st, 31st, where a beta version of an online platform for the National Public-Private Rountable for Andean grains was presented by Practical Action. This intranet platform, aimed at facilitating the dialogue and articulation between the different actors in Andean grains value chains, is co-managed by Practical Action and MINAGRI and could be a powerful tool to boost the national dialogue process in the future.
- Regarding the **communication strategy and actions** of the JP, a strong emphasis has been made with media coverage in order to communicate stories of changes, this, throughout all the JP's activities. In particular, in February and March 2017, during the UNCT and SDG-F mission to Puno and Ayacucho, an intensive work in terms of communication has enabled to get attention from local, regional and national media (an exhaustive list of articles was enclosed to the final JP report submitted in the SDG-F platform in July 2017).
- With respect to the **knowledge management, dissemination of good practices and sustainable development** of the QVC, in early 2017 several meetings were held with the authorities of the Regional Governments in Puno and Ayacucho, where the main methodologies implemented by the JP were presented (My.Coop, SCORE, UNICAS, Field Farmer Schools) in order to promote their incorporation into the portfolios of business development services of these institutions. As a first result, during the year 2017 the Regional Government of Ayacucho committed to incorporate the facilitators trained by the JP to the technical team of the Regional Government (in charge of the formulating the PIP for QVC in Ayacucho). On the other hand, the Regional Government of Puno committed to take advantage of the capacities of the Regional Government officials strengthened by the JP in terms of VC development for decent work, cooperative management and organic production, and to facilitate the implementation of the PIP "Andean Grains" in Puno that began in March 2017.
- Additionally, the MINAGRI expressed a special interest in replicating the JP's profitable experience in terms of cooperative development and joint work strategies, taking it as a reference in the planning and implementation process of the Agrarian Cooperatives Strengthening Program "AGROPROSPERO", which started to be implemented in August 2017 through the Agricultural General Directorate. The ILO and FAO are part of the consultation group convoked by the

Directorate, which is a space where **the experiences and lessons learned from the JP** are contributing in an important way.

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1⁸</p> <p>Income generation, improvement of employment and gender equality through productive articulation in the quinoa value chain, on a rights-based approach.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1. Increase in income of producers 1.2. Number of producers (by sex) who improve at least one of their employment conditions (income, occupational health, empowerment / representation) 1.3. Gross value of production 1.4 Value of sales</p> <p>Baseline: 1.1. <u>Income of producers:</u> Puno: Total annual income x producer: S / 1,155 (Sale price in the field of quinoa grain: S / 3.7 x Kg. Quantity 46.5 Tm.) Ayacucho: Total annual income x producer: S / 9,935 (income from the production and commercialization of Andean grain derivatives with industrial added value, during the 2016 period) 1.2. <u>Number of producers</u> who improve at least one of their employment conditions: 0 1.3. <u>Gross value of production:</u> Puno: S/. 1.29 millions: 377 Tm. produced by 501 producers in 471 Ha. (0.94 Ha. average x producer) with a projected average yield of 0.80 Kg. x Ha. and a projected sale price of S/. 3.42 x Kg. Ayacucho: S/. 189 thousands for 19 producers. Production and sale quinoa in processed grain, flour, flakes. 1.4. <u>Sales value:</u> Puno: S / 903 thousands for 264 Tm. At S/. 3.42 x Kg (30% has been discounted for self-consumption and reserve for</p>	<p>1.1. Increase in income of producers Puno: 149 producers (52% women) improve their income by 22% through an increase in the sale price (from S / 3.7 to S / 4.5) Total income: S/. 209,250 (S/.1,404 per producer) Increase: 21.59% Ayacucho: 19 producers (37% women) increased their projected revenues for 2017 by 47% with respect to 2016: Total annual income by producer 2016: S/. 9,935. Total annual income projected per producer for 2017: S / 14,563</p> <p>1.2. Women empowerment at work: 1951 women (46.5% of total direct beneficiaries) were trained and have strengthened their position compared to that of men in productive work; 143 women (54% of beneficiaries of output 1.3) were empowered through access to financing and managerial participation in UNICAS. Improvement of working conditions: 11 field facilitators were trained in the ILO SCORE methodology (55% women), who then trained the workers of 11 companies and cooperatives in Puno and Ayacucho, producing a positive impact on the working conditions of at least 1692</p>		<p>Final evaluation report of the project</p>

⁸ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>seeds - 20% and 10% respectively). Ayacucho: S/. 189 thousands for 19 producers. Production and sale quinoa in processed grain, flour, flakes.</p> <p>Planned Target:</p> <p><u>1.1. Incomes:</u> 1970 producers (30% of women and 70% of men), increase their income between 5% and 10%.</p> <p><u>1.2. Number of producers</u> who improve at least one of their employment conditions: to be determined according to the area of intervention.</p> <p><u>1.3. Gross value of production:</u> Puno: S/. 2.3 million 580 Tm. produced by 501 producers in 581 Ha. (1.16 Ha. average x producer) with a projected average yield of 0.88 Kg. x Ha. and a projected sale price of S / . 4 x Kg. Ayacucho: S/. 333 thousand for 19 producers. Production and sale of quinoa processed into quinoa grain, flour, flakes and energy bars.</p> <p><u>1.4. Sales value:</u> Puno: S/. 1.6 million 406 Tm to S/.4 x Kg. 30% has been discounted for self-consumption and reserve for seeds - 20% and 10% respectively). Ayacucho: S / . 333 thousand 19 producers. Production and sale of quinoa processed into quinoa grain, flour, flakes and energy bars.</p>	<p>people, including workers, managers and cooperative members .</p> <p>1.3. Gross value of production: Puno: S / . 2.8 millions (748 Tm. produced by 655 producers in 799 Ha. (1.12 Ha. average x producer) with a projected average yield of 0.94 Kg. x Ha. and an average sale price of S/. 4.01 x Kg). Ayacucho: S / . 277 thousands 19 producers. Production and sale of quinoa in processed grain, flour, flakes and energy bars of quinoa.</p> <p>1.4. Sales value: Puno: S / . 2 millions (523 Tm. x S/. 4.01 x Kg) NB: 30% has been deducted for self-consumption and reserve for seeds - 20% and 10% respectively) Ayacucho: S / . 277 thousands 19 producers. Production and sale of quinoa in processed grain, flour, flakes and energy bars of quinoa.</p>		
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<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Development and competitiveness plan for the Quinoa Value Chain (Puno, Ayacucho), with a focus on decent work, gender, interculturality and the environment, developed and in the process of being implemented.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1. Documents developed in a participative manner and socialized through the Regional Technical Working Groups (RTWG)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 gender diagnosis identifying at least 3 gender gaps identified in the quinoa value chain (QVC) - 2 diagnosis and territorial plans for the development and competitiveness of the QVC, which include at least 2 indicators of decent work and 2 indicators of productivity. - 2 territorial development and competitiveness plans of the QVC comply with minimum gender criteria according to the ILO "checklist", such as: disaggregation by sex of all its indicators, presence of at least 30% of women producers in the consultation, formulation and adoption processes of the plans. - 4 critical points (at least 1 critical point per link in the chain) overcome through concerted solutions under a multisectoral and multidimensional approach. 	<p>1 value chain study completed and published: <i>“Analysis of the value chain in the quinoa sector in Peru - Taking advantage of the gains of a growing market in favor of the poor.”</i></p> <p>1 Diagnosis of Gender Gaps in the Quinoa Value Chain of Ayacucho and Puno</p> <p>1 Development and competitiveness plan for the quinoa value chain for the Puno Region.</p> <p>1 Development and competitiveness plan for the quinoa value chain for the Ayacucho Region</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
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<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Inclusive business models and business articulation in the VC, with a focus on rights and allowing to close gender gaps identified in output 1.1.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of companies that implement business plans including small-scale producers Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 projects (1 per region) of development and competitiveness of the VC are financed and manage to increase income, productivity, quality and inclusive commercial relationships between companies and producers.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of producers included in the inclusive business experiences disaggregated by sex Baseline: 0 Planned Target: At least 30% women participating in the inclusive businesses.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Puno: 1 organization (“Central”) that aggregates various cooperatives of quinoa producers was strengthened through the implementation of an inclusive business model that has additionally contributed to the development of the QVC. Ayacucho: 1 inclusive business implemented for the production and sale of quinoa energy bars, through the improvement and implementation of a processing plant and strengthening of technical and commercial capabilities of the organization. The initiative has also improved the capacity of the plant to produce other derived products.</p>		Monitoring report of the project.
	<p>1.2.2 Puno: 655 direct beneficiaries with a women participation of 54% Ayacucho: 19 direct beneficiaries with a women participation of 26%</p>		Monitoring report of the project.
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Sustainable financing mechanisms both internal (between the direct actors of the QVC) and external are installed or strengthened in the market, in order to ensure effective access to financial products for male and female producers as well as for commercial managers.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 % Beneficiaries with access to financial mechanisms disaggregated by sex Baseline: <5% (at national level) Planned Target: 50 producers (at least 30%) have access to financial mechanisms.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 Number of financial products or strategies aimed at</p>	<p>1.3.1. 264 producers (54% women) associated to 21 UNICAS (Unions of Credit and Savings) with an accumulated capital of S /. 102,000 Puno: 11 UNICAS, 129 associates (71% women and 67% women among UNICAS managers); Ayacucho: 10 UNICAS, 135 associates (42% women members and 47% women among UNICAS managers)</p>		Monitoring report of the project.
	<p>A change of strategy was decided, regarding the promotion of access to commercial (traditional) financing, due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to commercial financial entities because of high interests, fear of producers to use the traditional banking system, and limited penetration of financial services in rural areas. - Previous experience of financing mechanisms through exporting companies did not give very encouraging results: on the one hand, the cost / benefit evaluation of these companies was negative since the credit was not their main business and the producers were not compliant in paying back on a timely manner; producers often don't sell their production to the same companies from one year to 		

<p>supporting producers of Andean grains. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 credit / financial entities articulate to producers of the QVC in Puno and Ayacucho</p>	<p>another. On the other hand, the producers did not trust the enterprises since they manage the prices. For these reasons, the project decided to reinforce the access to collective financing through Credit and Savings Unions (UNICAS) with the support the national development bank COFIDE (Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A.) through its PRIDER Program (Programa Inclusivo de Desarrollo Empresarial Rural)</p>		
<p>Output 1.4 Network of facilitators in commercial articulation and business services in the QVC with a gender and intercultural approach. Indicator 1.4. Number of productive and commercial facilitators available in Puno and Ayacucho Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 30 productive and commercial facilitators from Puno and Ayacucho trained in business coordination with a minimum participation of 30% of women</p>	<p>In order to strengthen the associativity, it was considered advisable not to train individual facilitators, but through cooperatives or other producer organizations. In this sense, this activity was absorbed by Output 1.5. under which the MyCoop training programme was implemented for facilitators and for producers. The MyCoop Methodology contains a marketing module.</p>		
<p>Output 1.5 Suppliers of business development services strengthened and / or accredited provide training and technical assistance to farmers in associativity and cooperative management, complementing issues of self-esteem, family budget management, prevention of alcoholism and family violence, concordant with the production cycle and the daily farmers' lives. Indicator 1.5.1. Number of suppliers and providers of business development services strengthened and / or accredited. Baseline: 20 facilitators in management and development of inclusive creative industries accredited by the ILO, in the regions of Ayacucho and Puno, within the framework of a previous Joint Program. Planned Target: 500 producers receive technical assistance</p>	<p>1.5.1. 20 Facilitators trained in the MyCoop. methodology, out of which 6 were certified as MyCoop Trainers</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
	<p>1.5.2 1 notebook for cooperative associates; 1 notebook on financial education for producers. 1 Handbook on financial education. 1 Handbook on how to create a cooperative or shift from an association to a cooperative. 1 Notebook and 1 standard powerpoint presentation on prevention of family violence and alcoholism and food security.</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
	<p>1.5.3. 3: cooperatives, association, solidary companies.</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
	<p>1.5.4. 85 organizations benefited in total from this training programme. 2 organizations benefited from technical assistance.</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>

<p>in self-esteem, family budget management, community development, associativity and cooperative management (55% in Puno and 45% Ayacucho)</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.2. Number of audiovisual materials for training and technical assistance. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3 audiovisual materials (1 on cooperative, 1 on credit, 1 on accident insurance)</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.3. Number of forms of associativity formed Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 modalities of associativity formed.</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.4. Number of producers' organizations strengthened (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 organizations strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.5. Average percentage of women in the organization strengthened. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 30%</p>	<p>Puno: 1 Central of Cooperatives was strengthened in terms of organic production, cooperative management, commercial management and quality management, benefiting 660 producers. An "Organic Program" was implemented in 2 progressive stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stage I: 32 partner organizations with 502 associates (50% women). - Stage II: 6 organizations with 214 associates (60% women), out of which 154 associates were new and 60 had already participated in Stage I. <p>Ayacucho: 1 Association of producers with 19 associates (26% women) strengthened in the processing of quinoa products with added value for direct consumption, quality and safety management, industrial machinery management, commercial management.</p>		
	<p>1.5.5. 1,040 trained women producers, i.e. 51% of a total of 2,041 beneficiaries. Puno: 54% of the total (1106 producers of which 60% were women) Ayacucho: 46% of the total (935 producers of which 40% were women) Topics: Cooperative management, financial education and issues related to the development of the person (leadership, self-esteem, gender equality, prevention of family violence and alcoholism, food security).</p>		Monitoring report of the project.

<p>Output 1.6</p> <p>Suppliers of certified business services provide training and technical assistance in order to improve working conditions (through occupational safety and health - OSH, and mitigation of occupational risks), gender equality, according to the productive cycle and the daily life of producers.</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.1. Number of suppliers certified for training and technical assistance regarding OSH, and gender equality, taking into account the status of producers and producers. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 25 suppliers provide services to improve conditions in the workplace, safety and health at work and mitigation of occupational risks.</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.2. Number of companies that apply improvements in the workplace. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 organizations apply improvements at the workplace</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.3. Number of producers involved, disaggregated by sex Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 30% women involved</p>	<p>1.6.1. 11 SCORE trainers were trained and SCORE Modules 1 (Cooperation) and 5 (Safety and Security at work) and materials were adapted to the field of agricultural business development and implemented as follows: Puno: 6 SCORE trainers and 54 people were trained (among them enterprises directors, employees and producers / associates). Ayacucho: 5 SCORE trainers and 40 trained people (among directors, employees and partners).</p>		Monitoring report of the project.
	<p>1.6.2. 11 organizations applied improvements at the workplace as follows: Puno: 5 agroindustrial companies and 1 cooperative Ayacucho: 5 agroindustrial companies</p>		Monitoring report of the project.
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Significant improvement of productivity and promotion of the consumption of quinoa and other Andean grains as Andean food cultural heritage.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1. Yields of the quinoa crops for the JP beneficiaries 1.2. Number of producers who increase their yields (disaggregated by sex). Baseline: 1.1 Yields in Puno: 0.8 Tn/Ha. Ayacucho : 1,1 Tn/Ha</p>	<p>1.1. Measurement made in Puno through the Organic Program: increase in yield by 13% with respect to the baseline with producers that participated in the two stages. During the first stage, producers increased their yields by 1.45%, and during the second stage, by 11.5%.</p> <p>1.2. Measurement made in Puno through the Organic Program: 655 direct beneficiaries, out of which 54% women.</p>		Monitoring report and final evaluation report of the project.

<p>1.2 0 Planned Targets: 1.1. 10% increase in yields 1.2. 2350 producers (30% women, 70% men) improve their yields.</p>			
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Technological innovation packages developed by INIA and others (planting, handling, harvest and post-harvest) standardized and made available for the Regional Technical Working Groups (RTWG) and to farmers, with a focus on decent work, gender, interculturality and environment sustainability.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of technological packages Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 technological packages standardized</p> <p>Indicators 2.1.2. Monitoring and evaluation report of the implementation of the technological packages / with gender-based approach. Production registers of producers. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 85% producers (30% women)</p>	<p>2.1.1. 2 technological packages were standardized (1 in Puno, 1 in Ayacucho).</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
	<p>2.1.2. 0</p>	<p>The results could not be measured because the implementation of the technological packages initiated during the campaign 2016-2017 and the results should have been measures beyond the project expected end date in April 2017.</p>	
<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Suppliers* of quality and low-cost inputs for the production of certified organic quinoa. <i>*In the case of seeds, the JP will work with the seed producers trained by the Andean Seed Project of FAO and will seek the involvement of and 30% women seed producers</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Register of inputs suppliers for the production of organic quinoa Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 15 suppliers registered (30% women)</p>	<p>Puno: 49 producers were trained in production and use of seeds (59% women). 12 registered seed producers (58% women) produced 15,700 kg of seed (36% certified by the relevant national authority (INIA) within the “certified” category). Ayacucho: 159 producers were trained in seed production and use (22% women). 4 registered seed producers (50% women) produced 7,500 kg of seeds (100% certified by the INIA within the “authorized category”</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>

<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Providers of training and technical-productive assistance services certified in training programs (standardized within the RTWG) with a focus on decent work, gender, interculturality and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Number of suppliers certified in training and technical assistance, disaggregated by sex Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 50 suppliers certified in training and technical assistance in the JP framework (30% women)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Number of producers with access to standardized technical-productive services, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 85% producers beneficiaries of the JP with access to those services.</p>	<p>2.3.1. 50 technical facilitators trained and certified as internal auditors in organic production of quinoa, out of which 15 have been trained to implement Internal Control Systems and 27 Lead Producers were trained in organic production to be facilitators and replicate the experience in the field based on the knowledge of the communities, complemented by external contributions. 55 leading producers trained in the FAO “ECAs” Methodology (Escuelas de Campo or “Farmer Field School”).</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
<p>Output 2.4</p> <p>Process of creating a Certification of Origin (and / or collective brand in order to position the Peruvian quinoa or "Imperial Quinoa" on different markets, taking into account its value as cultural and ancestral heritage), designed in a multisectoral manner and with public-private actors.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1. Number of actors (public/private) who participated in the design of the Certificate of Origin. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 500 producers / beneficiaries of the JP (minimum 150 women).</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2. Certificate of origin or collective brand in the process of being registered. Baseline: 0</p>	<p>2.4.1. More than 800 producers (70% women) have access to the collective brand AYNOK'A in Puno as follows: Central of Cooperatives CECAGRO: 364 associated producers (69% women) Cooperative COPAIN CABANA: 500 producers (70% women).</p> <p>2.4.2. 1 collective brand to distinguish the quinoa produced in Puno (AYNOK'A) was created at the initiative of the producers, with the support from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism. The JP has supported the brand's formalization and regulation of use, the training of associated producers, and has helped with the brand's commercial promotion and positioning.</p> <p>In addition, the JP has promoted and</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>

<p>Planned Target: 1 certificate of origin in process of being registered and standardization of the production that will be commercialized under the collective brand.</p>	<p>supported the elaboration of diagnosis and plans of implementation for systems of standardized quality and traceability of the quinoa produced in Puno – under the collective brand AYNOK´A – and Ayacucho through the inclusive business, which sets the basis for a good handling of the collective brand.</p>		
<p>Output 2.5</p> <p>Campaign of awareness raising and promotion of quinoa for national consumption, in the follow-up of the International Year of the Quinoa articulated with Peruvian gastronomy.</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1. Increase in the national consumption of quinoa Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 national promotion campaign organized</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2. Increase in the consumption of quinoa in the regions of Ayacucho and Puno Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75% of key messages remembered</p>	<p>2.5.1. 1 gastronomic fair organized in coordination with MINAGRI as part of the activities for the National Day of the Andean Grains (June 30 2016); 1 “quinoa cooking show” (informative tasting of dishes based on quinoa) organized within the framework of the “Expoalimentaria” International Fair in September 2016. In 2017, a pilot campaign in order to promote consumption was organized in one of Lima’s districts (Los Olivos), based on the results of the market study conducted by the PCGA.</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
<p>Output 2.6</p> <p>Research and publication on the cultivation and uses (gastronomic, religious, medicinal, cultural, etc.) of quinoa and Andean grains from pre-Columbian civilizations, in order to position the "Imperial Quinoa" internationally as an Andean cultural heritage.</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.1. Number of international events where the Andean origin of the quinoa is mentioned Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 research published</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.2. Number of “quinoa routes” acknowledged</p>	<p>2.6.1. The 6th World Quinoa Congress held in March 2017 in Puno.</p> <p>2.6.2. 0</p> <p>2.6.3. Study on cultural heritage related to the cultivation and use of Andean Grains in Peru published in 2017. This historical, ecological and ethnographic study on the processes of</p>	<p>There has been no work in the field of tourism due to the width and quantity of activities of the JP, having prioritized production and commercialization issues.</p>	<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>

<p>as touristic destinations Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 research published</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.3. Publication on the production and use of quinoa in gastronomy Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 research published</p>	<p>cultivation, use and distribution of quinoa in the Andean region from pre-Hispanic times to the present, identifies continuities and disruptions in the cultivation and consumption patterns of this crop in the Peruvian Andean region.</p>		
<p>Output 2.7</p> <p>Projects in partnership implemented (between research centers, universities, processing companies, metalworking companies, farmers, etc.) to promote the development of technologies for production, storage, agroindustrial transformation, conservation, transport, etc. of quinoa</p> <p>Indicator 2.7.1. Number of approved and co-financed technology development projects. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 financed projects that develop appropriate technologies</p> <p>Indicator 2.7.2. 100% of fund leveraging from public and private sources. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 follow up reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.7.3. Percentage of women involved in the technology development projects teams Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 85% of producers / beneficiaries of the JP access projects.</p>	<p>2.7.1. 2 awarded projects in Puno financed with more than S/. 300,000 (equivalent to USD 100,000) by the National Agrarian Innovation Programme. In the process of formulating those projects, local capacities of 8 local professionals in Puno in Ayacucho in the field of QVC development.</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
	<p>2.7.2. This output has been managed in coordination with the “Organic Quinoa Value Chain Project as a sustainable development model” of the Swiss Cooperation - SECO, operated by the Swisscontact Foundation. Swisscontact has taken over the monitoring the projects that have begun execution in March 2017.</p>		
	<p>2.7.3. 609 direct beneficiaries of the projects (54% women) of the Central of Cooperatives CECAGRO and the Kapac Tika - Capachica Agrarian and Industrial Cooperative. In total there are 3,366 producers benefited by the JP through training and technical assistance in various fields. The number reached in this output represents only 30%.</p>	<p>Although this result is low, it must be taken into account that the established goal was quite high, considering the current complexity and precariousness of the value chain, as well as the complexity of the processes to access development projects that the Peruvian government offers support for.</p>	
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Greater public-private articulation, knowledge management and good practices to promote the sustainable development of the quinoa value</p>	<p>It was not possible to achieve the expected result due to factors that escape the scope of the JP. The new Government elected in July 2016 initiated a progressive reform of the National Public Investment System (NPIS), generating uncertainty about the continuity of the PIPs, which is why it was decided not to implement the projected activities to strengthen the above mentioned instrument (detailed provided in the JP’s final narrative report submitted in July 2017).</p>		

<p>chain.</p> <p>Indicator: Amount of the investment in Public Investment Projects (PIPs)</p> <p>Baseline: PIP Quinoa in Puno approved for a total amount of S/. 8,066,847</p> <p>Planned Target: Increase by 20% the amount of PIPs.</p>			
<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Training of professionals and technical from the public and private sector in value chain (VC) development with a focus on decent work, gender, interculturality and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1. Number of professionals / technical of the public and private sector trained in VC development through ILO – and other organizations´ - methodologies.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50 professionals and technical from the public sector and the private sector trained as facilitators through methodologies of VC development for decent work, with a minimum of 40% women.</p>	<p>3.1. 26 professionals and technical were trained in VC development for decent work (35% women). This blended training programme was deployed together with the International Training Center of the ILO (ITC ILO) partly online and partly on-site.</p>	<p>The budget allocated to this output did not enable to cover the number of participants initially targeted (50) maintaining the desirable quality standards.</p>	<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Strategic studies about the QVC (mapping of public-private interventions, consumer trends and markets, situation of rural women and their participation in public policies in the agriculture sector, etc.) undertaken.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of topics / strategic studies identified and prioritized with the RTWG</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1 top priority issue identified</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of strategic studies undertaken in coordination with the RTWG</p>	<p>3.2.1. The JP and its strategic allies identified the necessity for a market study that could help to better understand the profile and insights of the national consumers, in order to design a strategy to promote consumption.</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>
	<p>3.2.2. A quinoa market study was conducted with a focus on national consumers, and has served as a basis for designing the consumer promotion campaign. (Referred under output 2.5)</p>		

<p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 strategic study undertaken</p>			
<p>Output 3.3</p> <p>A national roundtable of public-private dialogue for the promotion, commercial articulation and positioning of quinoa and derived products in the national and international market, created based on ongoing initiatives (Committee of the "International Year of Quinoa", ADEX Committee of Andean Grains, etc.), promoting the participation of women's organizations.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Creation and institutionalization of the national dialogue roundtable Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 national dialogue roundtable created including at least 1 women organization.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. Number of public, private and civil society actors who actively participate in the national dialogue space / mechanism Baseline: 0 Planned Target: at least 10 key actors involved</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3. Number of women organizations participating Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 women organizations participating (1 from Puno, 1 from Ayacucho)</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.4. Number of nation-wide initiatives that are promoted and / or implemented by the national roundtable. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 initiative implemented</p>	<p>3.3.1. A national public-private dialogue roundtable kick-started by the JP in the process of being formally created</p> <p>3.3.2. 5 groups of key actors are participating in the process (60 institutions in total), among which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producers organizations - Private companies and quinoa Transformers / exporters - Civil society organization and NGOs - Public institutions - International Organizations <p>3.3.3. One leading national women organization (NGO Manuela Ramos) is actively participating, with representation at local level in both Ayacucho and Puno.</p>	<p>The formal creation of a national Committee <i>per se</i> was advocated by the JP during its lifecycle. It mainly relies on the political will of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the formal creation was not achieved before the end of the JP due to the political turn-over of the Ministers of Agriculture and the change of Government after the 2016 presidential elections. Nonetheless, all the actors have demonstrated willingness to keep participating in the informal national consultation process initiated in 2013 with the International Quinoa Year and reactivated thanks to the JP.</p>	<p>Monitoring report of the project.</p>

	<p>3.3.4. 2 national initiatives implemented as of March 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6th Quinoa World Congress held in Puno in March 2017 - A virtual platform created and managed by the MINAGRI and the NGO Practical Action in order to connect the actors involved in the national dialogue roundtable, in early 2017. 		
<p>Output 3.4</p> <p>Public-private consultation spaces for the promotion and development of the QVC institutionalized at the regional level in Ayacucho and Puno, with the participation of rural women's organizations.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Creation / institutionalization of the regional public-private consultation spaces / mechanisms Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 regional committees created or strengthened with the participation of public, private and civil society actors.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2. Number of public, private and civil society actors who actively participate in the regional consultation spaces / mechanisms (Quinoa Regional Technical Working Groups – RTWG) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: at least 8 key actors involved in each region (Puno and Ayacucho).</p>	<p>3.4.1. 2 public-private consultation spaces (Quinoa RTWG) were strengthened and institutionalized in Puno and Ayacucho. They are known as: “Quinoa Technical Rountable” in Puno and; “Regional Committee for the Andean Grains competitiveness” in Ayacucho.</p>		Monitoring report of the project
	<p>3.4.2. 32 institutions participating in the Quinoa RTWG in Ayacucho, 28 in Puno</p>		
<p>Output 3.5</p> <p>Profiles and technical files of public investment projects for the productive development of quinoa and other Andean grains, elaborated and / or negotiated, with approaches to rights and gender equality</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.1. Number of projects identified in the regional</p>	<p>3.5.1. 0</p>	<p>It was not possible to achieve the expected result due to factors that escape the scope of the JP. The new Government elected in July 2016 initiated a progressive reform of the National Public Investment System (NPIS), generating uncertainty about the continuity of the PIPs, which is</p>	Monitoring report of the project
	<p>3.5.2. 0</p>		
	<p>3.5.3. 0</p>		

<p>VC development and competitiveness plans submitted in the National Public Investment System (NPIS) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 technical files of public investment projects submitted, incorporating gender approach.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.2. Number of projects identified from the regional VC development and competitiveness plans approved in the National Public Investment System. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 public investment project approved</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.3. Volume of annual public investment for promotion, development and promotion of the competitiveness of the QVC. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: S/. 30 millions</p>		<p>why it was decided not to implement the projected activities to strengthen the above mentioned instrument (detailed provided in the JP's final narrative report submitted in July 2017).</p>	
<p>Output 3.6</p> <p>Good practices promoted by the JP and its counterparts related to decent work, gender equity, productivity and productive articulation have been documented and disseminated.</p> <p>Indicator 3.6.1. Number of document systematizing good practices, articulation and productive diversification, disseminated in various specialized events. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 studies / systematizations on the JP's interventions and approaches carried out and disseminated</p>	<p>3.6.1. 1 sistematization study was produced and disseminated among the JP's partners.</p>		<p>Monitoring report of the project</p>
<p>Output 3.7</p> <p>Communication and advocacy strategy, incorporating approaches related with decent work, gender, interculturality and environmental sustainability, including the participation and ownership from the public, civil society and the private sector in the JP's activities.</p> <p>Indicator 3.7.1. Number of regional and national events carried out for the dissemination of the objectives and results</p>	<p>3.7.1. 9 national and regional events – where the JP was positioned and its results disseminated – were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 National Andean Grain Congress - 1 Quinoa World Congress - 2 meetings with Regional Governments - 1 National JP launching event - 2 Regional JP launching events - 1 National JP closure event - 2 UN joint missions to the field, in partnership with the SDG-F, organized in February and March 2017 with high media 		<p>Monitoring report of the project, media reports.</p>

<p>of the PC. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3 events (launching, closure and systematization of the JP).</p> <p>Indicator 3.7.2. Number of audio-visual pieces about the JP's gender approach genre focus available in three languages (Quechua, Aymara and Spanish). Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 material</p> <p>Indicator 3.7.3. Number of promotion and dissemination materials and / or resources promotion incorporating the JP's prioritized approaches. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 material</p>	<p>exposure.</p>		
	<p>3.7.2 1 gender equality notebook and 1 gender equality standard powerpoint presentation (used in all JP training activities) were elaborated and disseminated.</p>		
	<p>3.7.3 3 notebooks and standard powerpoint presentations (used in all JP training activities) were elaborated and disseminated, focusing on personal development issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - family violence prevention - alcoholism prevention - food security and safety 		

iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

- This could be a success or human story. It does not have to be a success story – often the most interesting and useful lessons learned are from experiences that have not worked. The point is to highlight a concrete example with a story that has been important to your Programme in the reporting period.
- In ¼ to ½ a page, provide details on a specific achievement or lesson learned of the Programme. Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, news items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report, the GATEWAY and the MPTF Office Newsletter.

Problem / Challenge faced: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).

Programme Interventions: How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions?

Result (if applicable): Describe the observable *change* that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community lives change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem?

Lessons Learned: What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

V. Resources (Optional)

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.
- Indicate if the Programme mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.