

**GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD
ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL**

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Regenerative livestock farming to promote sustainable landscapes

Region	GEF Project ID
Peru	11221
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Peru	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
FAO	744570
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Ministry of Environment of Peru MINAM	Government
PROFONANPE (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas)	Private Sector
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	2/7/2025
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
13,155,659.00	1,184,007.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
300,000.00	26,999.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
14666665	104,751,701.62

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Peru is taking steps to develop more sustainable production within the public and private sectors, and in line with the Food Systems Integrated Programme (FSIP) coordinated by FAO and IFAD. The FSIP aims to move towards sustainable production systems and given the importance of food systems, including livestock, in Peru's economy and food security, this project aligns with national priorities and fits within the broader context of the FSIP. Food systems, including livestock, generate employment and income for 1.8 million families (7.6 million people) and represent 40.2% of the Gross Production Value (GPV) of the Agricultural Sector. From 2014 to 2018, the subsector showed an annual growth rate of 5.4 percent^[1]. Livestock expansion is found in the high Andean grasslands, paramos and puna grasslands. Natural ecosystems are present in over 67% of the project area, where grasslands and scrublands account for the largest surface area.

However, unsustainable production models affect soil fertility and stability, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity and climate change, among others. The agricultural sector accounts for 12.62% of the total GHG emissions at the national level; in addition, poor agricultural production practices such as overgrazing, conversion of forest areas to rangelands for livestock grazing, poor soil fertilization, and little water retention/harvesting systems for grassland irrigation jeopardize ecosystem services and biodiversity of global importance in the Andes and contribute to the deforestation of remaining forests in Amazonian transition zones.

The project has two landscapes of intervention: one in the north of the country (in the provinces of Ayabaca, Huancabamba in Piura, Ferreñafe in Lambayeque, and Cutervo in Cajamarca) and another in the south (in the provinces of Abancay in Apurímac, Canchis and Calca in Cusco, and Melgar and Puno in Puno). Both landscapes include water resources, protected areas, high biodiversity concentration with the presence of endemic species and areas of agrobiodiversity. However, both landscapes show high levels of ecosystem degradation (162,000 hectares),^[2] loss of land productivity (42,000 hectares),^[3] vulnerability of local livelihoods and increased poverty (30%)^[4] with levels similar to those of 2010. The main causes are the changes in land use due to the expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier, population growth, rural-urban migration, income inequality and unequal economic growth.

Within the context of the FSIP, the project aims to transform food systems to make them sustainable, resilient, inclusive and low-emission by mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. As in the global FSIP, the project will achieve this by closely engaging with policy fora and institutions (Component 1), finance frameworks and networks of private sector and civil society actors (Component 2) at the national, state and local levels; and by establishing communities of practice focused on sustainable and regenerative livestock (Component 3), which will cumulatively (with other Child Projects) support the global FSIP to generate a critical mass of evidence and policy influence capable of transforming global thinking, policies and actions on food systems. As such, the project will implement five interrelated components: *Component 1 Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at national and subnational levels; Component 2 Financing deployed in support of food system transformation; Component 3 Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems; Component 4 Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted; Component 5 M&E.* The project will generate the following Global Environmental Benefits (GEB) as measured by the GEF Core Indicators:

Indicator 3. Area of land restored (Hectares): 2,915

Indicator 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares): 779,399

Indicator 6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO₂e): 3,208,752.04 t CO₂e

Indicator 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: Total 20,593 (Female 9,885 + Male 10,708)

^[1] MIDAGRI, 2019

^[2] MINAM. 2022. Map of Degraded Areas in Peru.

^[3] MINAM. 2022. Map of Degraded Areas in Peru.

^[4] Instituto Peruano de Economía. 2021: <https://www.ipe.org.pe/portal/pobreza-2020-el-peru-retrocede-10-anos/>

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Achieving sustainable, regenerative and inductive food systems that are also nature-positive, resilient and pollution-free.

Project Components

1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at national and subnational levels.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,703,106.00	12,106,348.79

Outcome:

1.1 National and subnational governance frameworks are strengthened, and strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships are formed to catalyze the transformation and scale-up of **policy coherence**, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems.

1.2 Capacities of **local and state actors** are enhanced so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of intergenerational and gender approaches.

Output:

1.1.1. Multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms are strengthened to promote regenerative livestock production that mainstream the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach.

1.1.2. Territorial planning instruments are developed or updated following an integrated landscape management approach and are aligned with national biodiversity (NBS) and climate change strategies (NCCS) and NDC commitments.

1.1.3. Public policy instruments related to productive systems (including the **National Livestock Development Plan** - PNDG) are strengthened and articulated under regenerative production approaches, conservation of ecosystems and their resources, climate resilience, GHG emissions reduction and gender equality.

1.2.1. Strategy for strengthening capacities developed at the **local and state level** to plan and implement sustainable public projects that promote livestock development, as well as the recovery and conservation of productive landscape ecosystems.

2. Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

2,586,356.00

24,888,487.75

Outcome:

2.1. Financial and non-financial resource schemes and mechanisms aligned to mainstream conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, integrated climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches, within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV, for its acronym in Spanish).

2.2. Improved access to financial and non-financial resources for actors integrated into the value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate practices that are sustainable, climate-resilient and low in GHG emissions.

Output:

2.1.1. Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established to support the mainstreaming of conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, comprehensive climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches in green finance mechanisms and programs.

2.1.2. Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming.

2.1.3. Information system on opportunities, tools and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV, for its acronym in Spanish).

2.2.1. Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock and their value chains for Food Systems transformation.

2.2.2. Capacity building of producers and officials for the provision of financial and non-financial resources for value chains related to regenerative livestock in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).

2.2.3. Portfolio of investment projects formulated to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources in sustainable value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.

3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.

Component Type

Trust Fund

Technical Assistance

GET

GEF Project Financing (\$)

Co-financing (\$)

720,513.00

5,300,360.10

Outcome:

3.1 Strengthened planning frameworks and local capacities promote regenerative livestock production in the prioritized landscapes while mainstreaming the conservation of ecosystems, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and gender equality.

Output:

3.1.1 Incentives for the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands and conservation of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity, developed and implemented.

3.1.2. Strategy to strengthen capacities and instruments is developed and implemented at the sub-national level.

3.1.3. Multi-sectoral institutional frameworks at the sub-national level are updated and implemented to include comprehensive and inclusive management of food systems.

3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
4,450,965.00	33,729,564.24

Outcome:

3.2 Sustainable and resilient approaches are **applied on the ground** and integrated in management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods, and food systems

Output:

3.2.1. Technical assistance program for producers and relevant actors for the implementation of regenerative agricultural production practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs.

3.2.2. Agroclimatic technical working groups are implemented and/or existing platforms are strengthened for climate resilience.

3.2.3. **Pilot projects** are implemented to support the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains.

3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,226,938.00	9,155,167.44

Outcome:

3.3. Strengthened value chains and innovative business models with a gender and circular economy approach that support the transformation of food systems.

Output:

3.3.1. Commercial strategies and linkages with domestic markets are established and/or strengthened to include sustainable production criteria.

3.3.2. Alternatives to add value and develop sustainable products within food systems developed and/or strengthened.

3.3.3. Producer organizations are strengthened with enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.

4. Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,538,209.00	12,293,901.48

Outcome:

4.1 Knowledge (including traditional know-how) and innovations in food system transformation are effectively generated and managed.

Output:

4.1.1 Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioral change in relation to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value.

4.1.2. Regional/national multi-stakeholder platforms for environmental and agricultural management are strengthened and articulated with the IP Global Platform, linking users and including the systematization of the project's lessons learned and good practices.

4.1.3 Mechanisms are developed and implemented to promote responsible purchasing and consumption focused on the environmental implications of the Andean regenerative livestock value chain.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
303,113.00	2,147,306.69

Outcome:

5.1. Monitoring, evaluation, and coordination for enhanced project impact

Output:

5.1.1. Effective monitoring and evaluation, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives, leveraging co-financing and transformational impacts at scale.

5.1.2. Baseline information, project monitoring and impact assessment, including the target population's food and nutrition security status at the beginning and end of the project.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at national and subnational levels.	1,703,106.00	12,106,348.79
2. Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation.	2,586,356.00	24,888,487.75
3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.	720,513.00	5,300,360.10
3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.	4,450,965.00	33,729,564.24

3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.	1,226,938.00	9,155,167.44
4. Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted.	1,538,209.00	12,293,901.48
M&E	303,113.00	2,147,306.69
Subtotal	12,529,200.00	99,621,136.49
Project Management Cost	626,459.00	5,130,565.13
Total Project Cost (\$)	13,155,659.00	104,751,701.62

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Food systems, including livestock, are key to the global economy and food security, especially in rural areas^{[1]5}. Global meat production is projected to more than double by 2050 compared to 1999 levels, rising from 229 million tons to 465 million tons in 2050^{[2]6}. Livestock occupies 30 percent of the world's ice-free land area^{[3]7}, affecting^{[4]8} soil^{[5]9} fertility and stability, water^{[6]10}, biodiversity^{[7]11}, and climate change^{[8]12}.

Peru has a territorial surface of 128.5 million hectares with a highly heterogeneous territory; the natural regions such as the Coast, Highlands and Jungle have a biogeographical correspondence in terms of climate and biodiversity^{[9]13}. There are 38 types of climates as a result of the interaction among different climatic factors and their geographical location in the tropic and of the Andes Mountain range, which forms a complex physical geography^{[10]14}. Due to its geographical location and topography, Peru has seven of the nine vulnerabilities recognized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).^{[11]15}

In Peru, livestock expansion is found in the high Andes grasslands, the paramos^{[12]16} and the puna grasslands^{[13]17}. These make up 18.8 million hectares of native grasslands, which account for 86% of Peru's livestock^{[14]18}. Another common agricultural activity is the cultivation of improved grasslands in wetlands below 4000 m.a.s.l., due to the permanent humidity and organic matter content^{[15]19}.

However, livestock activity has been generating negative impacts that compromise the sustainability of ecosystems and the food security of local populations, which are exacerbated by climate change. The livestock sector accounts for 12.62% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions nationwide^{[16]20}. The country is committed to reducing 40% of the GHG emissions by 2020 under the UNFCCC, and through its NDC to reducing 29.29 MtCO₂eq from livestock by 2030.

Between 1990 and 2010, soil erosion from livestock farming had a significantly high average erosion rate, exceeding 50 tons per hectare per year, representing a 31% in the Andean region.^{[17]21} This implies that at least 60% of agricultural soils are affected by medium to extremely severe erosion processes due to the absence or inadequate implementation of management techniques adapted to each context and the destruction of vegetation cover on slopes.^{[18]22} In the period 2015-2022, the surface area of degraded ecosystems in Peru increased by 14.4%, from 16.9 million hectares in 2015 to 19.3 million hectares in 2022^{[19]23}. In 2018, 22.2 million hectares of degraded areas were estimated in the Peruvian territory (17.5% of the surface area of Peru)^{[20]24}.

Peru also suffers from water vulnerability which is mainly reflected in droughts; the most severe having occurred during the years 1981 – 2018,^{[21]25} affecting sixteen departments, including Cajamarca, Cusco, Apurímac and Puno. Paradoxically, the water footprint of Peruvian national consumption reaches an average of more than 30 billion cubic meters per year, with a national production accounting for 65 percent of this volume, and approximately 90 percent of the national water footprint of production relates to the agriculture and livestock sector.^{[22]26} Forest cover is lost due to poor land management practices (such as burning of forests and grasslands) and encroachment of croplands, leading to desertification.^{[23]27} These pressures contribute to habitat degradation^{[24]28} and subsequent biodiversity loss.^{[25]29}

In 2023, there was an increase in monetary poverty in Peru, affecting 29% of the entire population; in the project area, Cajamarca and Puno have the highest rates of poverty (44.5% and 41.6% respectively)^{[26]30}. As for the Indigenous Peoples who speak their mother language, at national level 33.5 percent are living in poverty and 8.5 percent in extreme poverty, which is twice the percentage of those who speak Spanish (4.1 percent).

Peru is the South American country with the highest level of food insecurity^{[27]31}, and all highland districts are medium-high or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. The low income levels of the rural population make it difficult to purchase varied and nutritious food, due to its high relative price, a situation that is exacerbated by the vulnerability to climatic conditions in rural areas, such as droughts

and frosts, which can reduce the variety of food supply,^{[28]32} with potential impacts on the nutritional quality of food.^{[29]33} Within this rural population there are 1.8 million families engaged in livestock farming,^{[30]34} for whom it is vital to provide sustainable options.

The situation of rural poverty, associated with the precariousness of health and educational services and the lack of job opportunities, encourages the migration of young people from the countryside to the city, especially in the higher areas of the Andean valleys. In keeping with the same, the participation of young people in agricultural activities has been decreasing over time, and in 2022 represents 2.2 per cent at national level. Likewise, in 2023, the age structure of the rural population shows a progressive ageing, with an increase in the population over 60 years of age to more than 40 percent and women heading households and agricultural units.^{[31]35} In addition, the regions of intervention of this project are 'population expellers' and by 2030 Apurímac, Cajamarca and Puno will show a negative population growth^{[32]36}. These social and demographic dynamics pose challenges for maintaining ancestral knowledge for sustainable production and the incorporation of innovative approaches and technologies that facilitate adaptation to climate change and respond to the degradation of ecosystems and natural resources.

Although women's participation in agricultural activities has increased in recent decades, significant inequalities persist which are exacerbated by climate change, as well as by speaking a native language and living in rural areas. The average salary for men is S/. 1 703, compared to S/. 1 237 for women (27.4 percent less on average). The working population of men is 11 percent higher than that of women. Women work nearly 24 hours a week more than men in housework and unpaid care^{[33]37}, and their participation in national, regional and local spaces is also lower. By disaggregating the figures by gender, geographic area, ethnicity, age, disability, among other variables, it is possible to visualize the existing gaps and the most vulnerable and poorest population. In terms of intersectionality, indigenous and Afro-Peruvian women show the highest rates of poverty and vulnerability, and women from these groups face more disadvantages^{[34]38}. The average hourly income of the Indigenous Population, who are mainly engaged in farming activities, amounts to 4.7 soles per hour on a national scale, in contrast to the non-Indigenous Population, whose average hourly income is 6.9 soles per hour^{[35]39}.

The project has two intervention landscapes: one in the north of the country (the provinces of Ayabaca, Huancabamba in Piura, Ferreñafe in Lambayeque and Cutervo in Cajamarca) and one in the south (the provinces of Abancay in Apurímac, Canchis and Calca in Cusco, Melgar and Puno in Puno). Three Indigenous Peoples are settled in the southern landscape: Aimara with 127 localities in the province of Puno (Puno); Matsigenka^{[36]40} with 1 locality in Calca (Cusco); and Quechua mainly in Calca and Canchis (195), Melgar and Puno (175) and Abancay (70). In the northern landscape there are Quechua localities in Ferreñafe (6), Ayabaca and Huancabamba (5) and in Cutervo (1).^{[37]41} Furthermore, the Afro-Peruvian population is mainly located in the northern landscape. The project area has more than 20 000 cattle, sheep and South American camelid producers and 45 000 agricultural producers^{[38]42} which form part of the areas of incidence of the country's MMCC^{[39]43} linked to the agricultural sector. They are also prioritized in the implementation strategy of the GRACC PLAN^{[40]44} and in the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, as they are exposed to high levels of risk from climatic events in the agricultural sector.

In terms of cattle stock, the country has a population of about 5.87 million animals, distributed in the regions of Cajamarca (16 percent), Puno (9 percent), Cusco (7 percent), and Piura (5 percent). These regions also stand out in milk production, with Cajamarca

leading with 17.6 percent of domestic production, followed by Lima (16.3 percent) and Arequipa (15.9 percent). In 2022, national fresh milk production reached 2.24 million tons, representing a significant gross value within the agricultural activity^{[41]45}. In addition, per capita milk consumption in Peru is 87 l/year, showing potential to increase to meet international recommendations of 120 l/year ^{[42]46}.

As regards South American camelids, Peru is home to 35 percent of the world's camelid population and stands out as the main producer of alpaca fibre globally. In 2023, the fibre production reached about 4000 tonnes, with a strong emphasis on exports, mainly to European and Asian markets. Regions such as Puno and Cusco account for more than 80 percent of the alpaca population and play a key role in the production of meat and fibre, as they are vital to the rural economy and Andean cultural traditions^{[43]47}.

These value chains are not only strategic for socio-economic development, but also essential for food security and the sustainability of rural communities. Current efforts seek to improve the quality, productivity and market access of these products, with an emphasis on small producers, who represent a significant share of these productive activities.

Both landscapes include water resources, protected areas (Cutervo National Park, the Pómac Forest Historical Sanctuary, the Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge, the Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary, the Ampay National Sanctuary, the buffer zones of the Manu National Park and the Titicaca National Reserve, the Salitral-Huamarca Dry Forest Regional Conservation Area, the Ausangate Regional Conservation Area, and 13 private conservation areas), areas of high biodiversity concentration with the presence of endemic species and areas of agrobiodiversity. There are also three wetlands of national interest and public need in the “Final Supplementary Provision” of Law 32099: the paramos in Piura department; the Umayo Lagoon and Lake Titicaca in Puno province.^{[44]48}

The problem to be addressed is unsustainable livestock production models that affect soil fertility, GHG emissions, biodiversity and the adverse effects of climate change in both landscapes, given that they both have high levels of ecosystem degradation (162,000 hectares),^{[45]49} loss of land productivity (42,000 hectares),^{[46]50} vulnerability of local livelihoods and increase of poverty (3%)^{[47]51} due to the following causes:

a. Change in land and territory use without considering its capacity: Livestock farming lacks land-use planning when it comes to identifying the most suitable areas for its activity. There is a change in land use due to pressures from economic activities or perverse incentives from State policies/programs; for example, Law 31973 that modifies the Forestry and Wildlife Law, exonerates changes in land use from administrative and criminal sanctions, weakening the State's capacity to prevent deforestation and facilitating new processes of conversion of forests into farmlands, encouraging illegal and environmentally destructive practices, such as forest and rangeland burning in order to expand the agricultural frontier.^{[48]52} There are livestock production goals or installation of improved grasslands without validation in the territory. Landowners do not have the capacity for sustainable livestock production, and the unsustainable land use is characterized by degradation of rangelands and lack of water sources, opening of new areas for livestock production, affecting fragile ecosystems. There are goals of livestock production or installation of improved grasslands without validation in the territory. Landowners do not have the capacity for sustainable livestock production practices, and their unsustainable land use is characterized by the degradation of rangelands and scarcity of water sources, the opening of new areas for livestock production, affecting fragile ecosystems. There is inadequate management of cattle and camelid grazing, linked to inadequate animal stocking, which leads to soil compaction, nutrient washing, variation in soil filtration rates, changes in the condition and composition of grasslands and wetlands (loss of plant species typical of natural ecosystems due to the introduction of invasive plant species caused by overgrazing), drying out of wetlands, the appearance of saline soil, and an increase in pests and diseases.

b. Inadequate agricultural practices affect productivity and ecosystem services in Andean and Amazon transition landscapes: In the Peruvian high Andes, the challenge of access to training services is reflected in subsistence family farmers,^{[49]53} who represent

67.30 percent in the project area.^{[50]54} Of these, 83.26 percent have primary and secondary education.^{[51]55} In addition, only 10.65 percent of the farmers have received training services, of which 59.54 percent have focused on pest and disease eradication, 4.26 percent on business plans and 36.20 percent on general outreach. They use varieties of cultivated grasslands that are unsuitable for the prevailing climate in the area and without an analysis of soil fertility, which guarantees the capacity to supply the necessary nutrients to facilitate the expression of yield, both in the plant species and in terms of animal stocking capacity. This reflects a lack of rural outreach and informal seed trade. Excessive animal stocking leads to competition and consumption of very tender plants, reducing seed production and natural replenishment of vegetative cover. The introduction of larger and heavier breeds compacts the soil and demands more feed (tied to market demand for better quality meat). There is also a consumption of degraded grasslands (dry, low digestibility species), as well as the burning of forests and rangelands as a traditional practice, which can also cause forest fires and increase the rate of GHG emissions. The high percentage of agricultural producers over 60 years of age poses challenges for agricultural activities, resulting in decreased productivity, reluctance to change and innovation, increased vulnerability to climate change, and loss of traditional knowledge.

c. Vulnerability of territories and populations to climate change: Climate change has a clear impact on water supply, soil quality and ecosystems, affecting producers' livelihoods and food security by reducing their capacity for sustainable agricultural production management of landscapes. In the northern landscape, intense rainfall causes mass movements and floods that affect productive lands. Higher temperatures and lower rainfall create conditions that favor the spread of fires. Forest fires in 2024 affected at least 17867 hectares of rangelands and forests nationwide (INDECI), including Lambayeque and Cusco, including the loss of endemic and native species of fauna and flora, as well as forest plantations, the loss of more than 1.5 million hectares of crops, affecting more than 4000 animals; with impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems and increased GHG emissions. In the southern landscape, the presence of prolonged droughts reduces water for direct consumption and for livestock feed production. Low temperatures cause losses of fodder crops, diseases, forcing producers to sell their animal stock to avoid their death, with the subsequent decapitalization of their herds. It should be noted that lignified biomass in rangelands, with an excess of fiber content that is not palatable for cattle and camelids, takes longer to digest and release GHGs. In both landscapes, soil nutritional conditions (physical, chemical, biological, microbiological and inorganic) have decreased as well as the low carrying capacity of grasslands and fodder systems, due to the loss and transformation of the ecosystem.

The long-term solution is to achieve sustainable, regenerative and inclusive food systems that are nature-positive, resilient and pollution-free in production landscapes. A strategy is needed to develop a political, institutional and financial environment, conducive to providing multiple environmental benefits through the sustainable management of production landscapes, together with the implementation of sustainable production practices and improved value chains for livestock products. However, the following barriers exist:

a. Inadequate policies to promote regenerative livestock farming and limitations to enforce sustainable agricultural management regulations:

- Peru has made progress in its regulatory and public policy framework for sustainable development, but there are still gaps and imperfections in the instruments related to food security, especially due to the lack of information, to formulate policies with a regenerative and evidence-based approach and associated with climate change adaptation and GHG mitigation. Also, some existing policies and plans expire in 2030, such as the National Agrarian Policy and National Forestry and Wildlife Policy, making strategic planning difficult. The National Livestock Development Plan, which is valid until 2027, promotes livestock development, but does not include soil care and water use optimization, contrary to the provisions on natural resource protection provided for in the 2030 National Environmental Policy.
 - Limited state regulation and oversight (logistical capacity, political decision) on prevention and control of burning, the opening of new areas and compliance with territorial zoning, use of seeds for grasslands, among others. For example, SERFOR's Plan for the Prevention and Reduction of Risks of Forest Fires (PPRRIF) (2018), foresees the amendment of the legal framework considering the 'fire use and management', and focuses its objectives and strategic actions on prevention and risk reduction, but has no budget for its implementation. There is also a lack of information on GHG monitoring in Peruvian highland grasslands, which is a significant barrier to the formulation of effective environmental policies and the implementation of climate change mitigation measures.
 - While the National Livestock Development Plan promotes productive practices, there are no specific policies to promote and provide opportunities for the engagement of young people in agricultural activities and little visibility of their role in
-

the generational relay, adoption of innovations in productive aspects, processing, value added, provision of innovative services and new marketing schemes, including digital markets.

b. Limited alignment of public and private plans, programs and projects in the landscapes, for the implementation of associated and complementary assets that meet the needs of the actors in the production chain with a regenerative approach.

- There are regulatory gaps to promote innovative sustainable livestock farming practices through financial incentives, such as strengthening and improving the involvement of producers in international or national certifications such as the RAS for camelids, definition of responsibilities in wetland management, conservation and use of natural rangelands, and updating of regulations on the use of seeds of cultivated grasslands suitable for the highland zone.
- There are deficiencies in communication and synergies between the public sector (MIDAGRI and related bodies, and the regional and local agrarian agencies of regional governments at subnational level) and value chain stakeholders (producers, agro industrialists, among others). Although the Regional Agricultural Management Committees CGRA^{[52]56} seek to establish a connection between the central and subnational governments, they have limited capacities for land use planning, public and administrative management, mainstreaming gender and intercultural approach, and little knowledge of the environmental framework. In this committee, the participation of academia, women and producers in decision-making is still a major challenge.
- Territorial planning tools have few environmental sustainability criteria, and they are not properly implemented. Livestock farming lacks a land use planning approach; it is carried out in areas which are not suitable for this activity, such as sloping areas, causing soil and rangeland degradation. On the other hand, planning tools do not always converge; for example, MIDAGRI in coordination with MINAM promote regional action plans to implement the national contributions of the agricultural sector, but they do not relate to regional agricultural agendas. Furthermore, territorial planning tools have no gender and intercultural approach; there are programmes to promote economic activities with no consideration of cultural relevance (e.g. the introduction of camelids in Kañaris - Lambayeque).
- Governance platforms have limited capacity to promote sustainable and regenerative approaches. Authorities at the three government levels (national, regional and local) have not reached a consensus to establish a shared vision for territorial development. Decision-makers have limited capacities and tools for the formulation and implementation of policies, norms and investment projects for sustainable livestock farming with adaptation to climate change and low GHG emissions. In particular, there is limited investment in the territory for climate change adaptation (early warning services for adverse/extreme weather events, reforestation of headwaters, reservoirs, irrigation systems, etc.).
- Women's participation is very limited in local and regional decision-making spaces such as the Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA) and local governments, due to gender discrimination, work harassment and even sexual violence.^{[53]57} Women's work overload due to the unequal distribution of domestic work, where they spend 52 percent of their time compared to 23.4 percent of men's^{[54]58}, reduces their possibilities of participating in the productive and public policy domains.

c. Unavailable funding for sustainable practices

- Rural banks have reduced the agricultural funding, from almost 20 percent of their portfolio to this sector in 2015 to 6.7 percent in 2020.^{[55]59} This is partly due to the lack of information of financial institutions and producers about profitability in sustainable livestock farming. In terms of access to the formal financial system, the most affected are indigenous-speaking women, who have access to 35.7 percent, compared to 50 percent of their peers at the national level^{[56]60}; and in terms of access to credit, in the highlands only 5.6 percent of women have applied for credit, with the lowest figures in Puno (4.2 percent) and Cajamarca (3.2 percent), according to INEI^{[57]61}. In the highlands, 4.7 percent of female agricultural producers received training and 1.9 percent received technical assistance in agricultural issues, compared to 6.3 percent and 2.9 percent of male producers, respectively. Other obstacles for women to be credit recipients are the high interest rates, the requirement of collateral, cumbersome procedures, and the management of smaller areas of land and livestock.
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The level of literacy, the indigenous language, are also factors that limit access to the financial system; in the Gore of Apurímac, Cajamarca, Cusco and Puno the highest illiteracy rate is among native-speaking women living in rural areas (28 percent), according to INEI. Another factor limiting women's access to funding is having their own income, with the largest gender gaps in Apurímac where 36.2 percent of women have no income, compared to 13 percent of men in rural areas^{[58]62}.

- The migration of financial institutions to urban areas and standardized financial products, driven by the search for profitability and efficiency, has left small farmers at a disadvantage. There are limitations to access to public programs including subsidized credit and non-reimbursable funds: Agroideas, Agrobanco, Procompite, Agrorural projects. It is estimated that less than 10 percent of rural SMEs engaged in family farming receive funds from the financial system ^{[59]63}. Agroideas estimates that 33 percent of the population served through financial incentives are women.^{[60]64} Furthermore, micro-livestock farming loans are perceived to be much less risky than micro-agricultural loans, and in areas such as Puno almost 90 percent of funding is granted to livestock farming.^{[61]65}
- There is limited implementation of financial mechanisms that promote the development of value chains, commercial articulation, certified sustainable production. The agricultural sector is not an attractive sector for financial brokers, due to its high (operational) costs and risks. Both factors force institutions to set high interest rates for these loans and thus increase the risk of default. The costs of lending and collection are high (visits to different locations without adequate infrastructure, high costs of obtaining relevant documentation, etc.) making it necessary to serve several farmers in the same area. In addition, there is little access to green and climate finance mechanisms. The limited availability of financing mechanisms for rural conditions restricts the adoption of sustainable production models, adapted to climate change, and reduces the access of producer organizations to export markets.^{[62]66}
- The situation of poverty and food insecurity described in the context, coupled with poor access to information and education to develop sustainable practices and climate vulnerability, limit the capacities to develop sustainable practices and induce overgrazing, inadequate water management and deforestation, thus affecting the livelihoods of rural populations, increasing poverty and ecosystem degradation^{[63]67}.

d. Limited implementation of regenerative agricultural practices due to improper management of technical and traditional knowledge, and limited access to training on environmental and climate issues.

- There is little awareness of the importance and role of producers in the conservation of Andean ecosystems (wetlands, scrublands, grasslands, lagoons, forests) and biodiversity. There is also no intergenerational transfer of indigenous ancestral knowledge on animal health, bioindicators of soil, grasslands and water degradation, and extreme weather events, food security and nutrition and cultural practices such as burning grasslands, which in addition to emitting GHGs (1.4 percent of the INGEI for agriculture)^{[64]68}, can lead to forest fires due to the low humidity of grasslands and increased temperatures as a result of climate change.
 - There is a lack of knowledge about planned and comprehensive farm management: grasslands management practices, soil management and conservation, water management for rangeland irrigation, water source conservation, agrosilvopastoral production systems, livestock management practices (health, production, feeding, reproduction). There is limited knowledge and practices for low-emission livestock production (enteric fermentation, loss of carbon-fixing species and others). The age group that prevails in the agricultural activity is people over 60 years old.^{[65]69} This distinctive situation conditions a strategy for the dissemination of sustainable, resilient and inclusive innovations, with methods based on adults' training.^{[66]70}
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- Knowledge about practices for adaptation to climate change (sowing and water harvesting, fodder conservation, fire prevention, etc.) is outdated and poorly disseminated. This is partly due to the fact that there are only reports on forest emissions in the Peruvian Amazonia. Due to the complex access conditions, as well as the low competent institutional presence in the highland territory, there is no available information on CO2 emissions^{[67]71} resulting in an information gap, which the project could help to systematise. There is also a lack of comprehensive agricultural transfer, assistance and outreach programmes with a regenerative approach, or with methodologies/formats that limit access to producers or generate resistance to change (due to age, literacy level, language). This is compounded by the difficult access due to its geography, climate and inadequate access routes that limit the supply of outreach services, especially in the northern landscape.
- Access to knowledge platforms is limited by producers, extensionists. Agencies that manage information find it difficult to share information due to the lack of a common platform to facilitate uploading and accessing information to support decision-making. In addition, information is not regularly updated, and additional training is needed for sector and regional government staff to make information collection and management conducive to addressing issues related to GHG mitigation, climate change resilience and biodiversity conservation.
- Rural youth are migrating to cities because of limited business and employment opportunities, lack of productive land, poor educational and health services, and inclement weather exacerbated by climate change,^{[68]72} resulting in the loss of human capital, including the opportunity to renew the rural workforce and harness their skills to incorporate innovations in the value chain, such as digital technologies.
- Women have little access to training due to language, format, literacy level, training for men, male chauvinism that makes it difficult for women to participate in training, and little free time due to an overload of domestic/productive work. The various forms of violence against women affect the mental, physical and emotional health of the victims and their children, which may result in the inability to work, to refrain from participating in daily activities, among other aspects such as participation in training events and engaging in productive activities ^{[69]73}.

e. Few market incentives for livestock production with a focus on environmental sustainability

- The market demands high quality meat, prompting the introduction of breeds not suitable for the highland topography, which demand more feed, are heavier, and contribute to further degradation of rangelands and soils. In addition, there is an unmet demand for meat and milk in terms of per capita consumption. Products do not meet quality requirements (meat, milk) and have limited access to formal markets and better prices (without SENASA, DIGESA certifications). However, there is limited demand for regenerative livestock products, due to lack of knowledge of the associated benefits of the product (health, environment) and end-product costs. The wholesale market has little purchasing power to pay for improvements in quality, environmental and social responsibility and consumers lack environmental awareness and responsibility (environmental and carbon footprint of food, value of biodiversity, nutrition).
 - Income inequality and unequal economic growth. As regards producers, the commercial transaction is too low for reinvestment in the field. There is little value added and no circular economy approach, resulting in food waste.
 - Restrictions for producers to access new market forms/schemes (age, digital literacy, entrepreneurship approach). Incipient platforms for commercial articulation between sustainable producers and the market. For example, Digital Producer and Agromarket (MIDAGRI and PRODUCE), others of MINAM.

By overcoming these barriers, the project will promote the transformation of food systems to be sustainable, resilient, inclusive and low-emission, mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the vulnerable landscapes of the Andes and Amazonian transition zones of northern and southern Peru. To address these barriers, Peru is requesting GEF support through the Food Systems Integrated Program.

At present, public policies have no mechanisms to promote the development of regenerative livestock farming. Adjustments should be made to mainstream climate change mitigation and resilience and agrobiodiversity, with the effective participation of women,

youth, Indigenous Peoples and afro Peruvians. The list below will be made available for consideration on the national coordination platforms⁽⁷⁰⁾⁷⁴, to prioritize those that will be leveraged by the Project.

Policy	Topic of interest
2030 National Environmental Policy. Supreme Decree No. 023-2021-MINAM	It contains nine (9) priority objectives, some of which are relevant to the project: 1) Improving the conservation of species and genetic diversity. Indicator: Index of native agro-biodiversity crops. 2) Reducing the levels of ecosystems deforestation and degradation. Indicator: Annual variation rate of forest loss. 5) Increasing adaptation to the effects of climate change in the country. Indicator: Average variation rate of damages, disturbances and losses due to the effects of climate change. 7) Improving the environmental performance of productive and consumption chains of goods and services, through circular economy. Indicator: Number of companies adopting eco- and bio-business guidelines.8) Reducing the country's greenhouse gas emissions. Indicator: GHG emissions rate in compliance with the NDC target.
National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2025 – 2050	Under elaboration by mandate of Supreme Decree No. 003-2024-MIDAGRI. Supreme Decree approving the Regulations of Law No. 31315, Food and Nutrition Security Law.
National Agrarian Policy 2021 - 2030	It has 3 priority objectives related to the project: 1) Increasing the level of vertical integration of agricultural producers in the value chain. Indicator: Percentage of family farmers (in transition and consolidated) who benefited from selling their production to the local/domestic market and to the foreign market through their organisations.2) Reducing the number of family farmers at subsistence level. Indicator: 2. Percentage of family farmers who are at the subsistence level. 3) Improve the management of natural resources for sustainable agricultural production. Indicator: 2. Percentage of agricultural producers (crop and livestock) that perform soil management practices.
National Agrarian Innovation Policy	Being drafted pursuant to the mandate of Law Decree No. 1060 that Regulates the National Agrarian Innovation System.
National Food Safety Policy	Being drafted pursuant to the mandate of Law Decree No. 1062. Food Safety Law, its Erratum and Regulations (DS 034-2008-AG).
National Forestry and Wildlife Policy (PNFFS) by 2030	Updated by Ministerial Resolution N° 0283-2019-MINAGRI. Approval of the sectoral list of National Policy documents under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
National Family Farming Policy	Being drafted pursuant to the mandate of Ministerial Resolution No. 0378-2023-MIDAGRI. Formalize the start of the process to formulate the National Family Farming Policy.
Water Resources Policy and National Water Resources Strategy	Updated pursuant to Ministerial Resolution No. 0283-2019-MINAGRI.
Policy instruments	Topic of interest
National Family Farming Strategy 2015-2021	Expired, Supreme Decree No. 009-2015-MINAGRI.
National Strategy for Degraded Forest Land and Ecosystem Restoration (ProREST) PERIOD 2021 - 2030	It is a programmatic and guiding tool to manage the actions to be implemented in the affected territories, considering their diverse socio-economic and biophysical contexts, and the economic, social and environmental objectives proposed in each case.
National Livestock Development Plan 2017-2027	Valid. Its aim is to improve the competitiveness of the livestock subsector, especially small and medium livestock farming, promoting sustainable productive and commercial development of products and by-products of livestock farming.
National Family Farming Plan 2019-2021	Being updated. The overall objective is to improve the income of family farmers in a sustainable manner.
National Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2015-2021	Being updated. The aim is to ensure that the population meets its nutritional requirements at all times.
Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Agrarian Sector, 2012-2021 (PLANGRACC-A)	Expired. The goal of the Plan by 2021 is to reduce the vulnerability of the agrarian sector and increase rural populations' resilience, through improved disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation measures (CCA) at national and local level, achieving a productive and sustainable development.
National Climate Change Strategy by 2050 (NCCS 2050)	Being drafted.
National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS)	Being updated.
National Adaptation Plan. Ministerial Resolution No. 096-2021-MINAM	Valid. It defines priority action lines for adaptation to climate change, aimed at favouring the moderation of expected losses or damages, as well as the use of beneficial opportunities.

The Project is built on the basis of several projects and programmes of the Peruvian government and international cooperation.

The Cooperation Fund for Social Development (FONCODES) of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) is in charge of the Budget Program 0118 "Access of households with subsistence economies to local markets" developing the Haku Wiñay/Noa Jayatai project (Let's Grow in Quechua and Shipibo-Conibo languages) which generates sustainable economic opportunities for rural households in extreme poverty and facilitates the articulation between private actors of the demand and supply of goods and services required to strengthen their enterprises, reducing the exclusion processes that prevent these families from being able to articulate themselves in the markets. Haku Wiñay/Noa Jayatai is linked to the Project as part of the Advisory Committee, because they already have experience working in the regions of Cajamarca, Cusco and Puno on issues related to adaptation to climate change, as well as the management of a network of buyers of livestock products; this will allow synergies to be generated in favor of the sustainability of the landscape in these regions.

The National Program for Technological Development and Innovation (ProInnovate) and the Technological Institute of Production (ITP), both belonging to the Ministry of Production, are linked to the project as part of the Advisory Committee because both have been developing actions in the Cajamarca region promoting various value chains of cattle farming, while in the regions of Cusco and Puno they are developing actions that promote the textile chain of camelids; being an important actor that aligns with the objectives of the project contributing to the increase in the competitiveness of the productive sector for the growth of the economy, social welfare, environmental protection and sustainable development.

The Rural Agrarian Productive Development Program (Agrorural) designs, promotes and manages rural agrarian development models that facilitate the articulation of public-private investments and that contribute to the reduction of poverty and the inclusion of rural families. The Program develops activities associated with livestock in high Andean areas with vulnerable populations and the activities are aligned with those proposed by the Project

Agroideas (MIDAGRI) promotes the strengthening of business management and the adoption of environmentally sustainable agricultural technologies by small and medium-sized organized agricultural producers in Peru, contributing to the improvement of their competitiveness and quality of life, through efficient and results-oriented management. This program supports the development of value chains and the adoption of adaptive technologies, so it is expected to use resources and experiences for the Project.

The National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group (Aurora Program) develops interventions to prevent violence and provides care and protection services for people affected by violence against women and members of the family group and sexual violence, regardless of their sex, age or nationality. Considering the high rates of violence against women in the area of intervention, the project will coordinate actions with the Aurora Program, to raise awareness and train decision-makers, local leaders, men and women producers, on the prevention of violence against women and members of the family group, State services and care routes in cases of violence.

The National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU) of the Ministry of Education is responsible for formulating and proposing State policies on youth, as well as promoting and supervising programs and projects for the benefit of young people. It contributes to the comprehensive development of Peruvian youth in matters of employability, improvement of the quality of life, social inclusion, participation and access to spaces in all areas of human development. Throughout the project, joint actions will be coordinated with SENAJU to train decision-makers in the promotion of youth participation through public agricultural policies. Likewise, local leaders will be trained to promote youth leadership that supports the generational transition in the sector.

In different areas of the country, there is a critical conflict between humans and wildlife. To address this situation, SERFOR has the Alert Program, which reduces conflicts and protects predators classified as 'Threatened' or 'Near Threatened' (DS 004-2014-MINAGRI), through laws and conservation of their natural prey. Studies in protected areas, such as the Salinas and Aguada Blanca National Reserve, highlight the importance of these predators in the ecological balance of ecosystems, specifically the role of the Andean puma in the regeneration of pastures. The project will promote coexistence between local communities and wildlife. Biological corridors will be created to connect habitats, environmental education programs will be implemented to highlight their importance as ecological regulators, and compensation systems will be established to avoid reprisals for attacks on livestock. In addition, sustainable agricultural practices and technologies such as electric fences, foxlights, and early warning systems (SERFOR Alert Program) and others that help reduce conflicts between humans and wildlife. These measures, together with community participation and the strengthening of legal frameworks, are essential to guarantee the conservation of these predators and promote environmental sustainability in these regions.

There are also some regenerative or sustainable livestock alliances at the national level such as the National Public-Private Coalition for Sustainable Production, the National Convention of Peruvian Agriculture (CONVEAGRO), and the Alliance for Regenerative Livestock Farming in the Peruvian Amazon (AGRAP). The link with these alliances is that through their web pages the products of the project can be disseminated, mainly those related to Financing Mechanisms, creating synergies to facilitate financial access to producers and modify their productive practices.

The relevant stakeholders, their involvement during the design stage, and their intended role during implementation, are presented in the following table and in greater detail in Annex J of the Agency Project Document:

Stakeholder	Roles/interests linked to the project	Participation in the design and role in the execution of the project
Ministry of the Environment	<p>It leads the mainstreaming of the aspects of mitigation and resilience to climate change, conservation of ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of food systems, in coordination with the sectors</p> <p>It facilitates the identification of mechanisms to access and increase national and international financing for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures, including those aimed at the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>Design: Leadership of the design process; convening institutions, private actors and local actors for informational, consultation and validation workshops; call for and coordination with the project's Advisory Committee; Leadership of component design and other technical aspects of the project. Accompaniment in the workshops carried out (launch-Lima, Cusco, Piura), Socialization workshops (Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, Puno), Safeguards workshops (Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, Cusco)</p> <p>Execution: Executing entity of the Project, Chairs the Steering Committee and directs the Project through the Project Director.</p>
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	<p>It formulates and conducts national policies, standards and other technical normative instruments in agrarian matters with a focus on sustainable use, family farming, food and nutritional security.</p> <p>It promotes the sustainable productive and commercial development of livestock products, promotes the supply of national livestock products with added value, competitive and sustainable.</p> <p>It leads the articulation and coordinates interventions for agrarian and irrigation development with a territorial, multisectoral and intergovernmental approach, promoting the agrarian development of peasant communities, indigenous or native peoples and women agricultural producers.</p>	<p>Design: Accompaniment of informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Feedback on the Project Document. Participation in co-financing meetings.</p> <p>Execution: Member of the Project Steering Committee.</p>
Ministry of Production – Technological Institute of Peru (ITP)	<p>It improves the productivity, quality and profitability of companies through research, development, innovation, adaptation, transformation and environmentally sustainable technology transfer.</p> <p>It guarantees compliance with technical standards, good practices and quality standards, through the Centers for Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer (CITE).</p>	<p>Design: Participation in the informational, feedback on the Project Document and validation workshops. Participation in co-financing meetings.</p> <p>Execution: Member of the Advisory Committee, through the ITP; training and dissemination of the use of technological innovations in livestock chains.</p>
Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion – Cooperation Fund for Social Development (FONCODES)	<p>It contributes to the generation of greater economic opportunities and social development for the population in situations of poverty, extreme poverty, vulnerability or exclusion, in rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative meetings of the Project Document. Participation in co-financing meetings.</p> <p>Execution: Member of the Advisory Committee, through FONCODES</p>
Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations – National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members (Aurora)	<p>It develops interventions to prevent violence and provides care and protection services for people affected by violence against women and members of the family group and sexual violence</p>	<p>Design: Participation in the informative workshops and for collecting information</p> <p>Implementation: Prevention of violence against women, care routes in cases of violence (Aurora Program), training of decision-makers on the use of tools to</p>

		increase the gender-responsive budget (MIMP)
Ministry of Education - National Youth Secretariat	<p>It promotes and provides technical assistance in youth policies and in the implementation of the National Youth Plan to public and private institutions and to the various youth organizations.</p> <p>It articulates policies, plans, programs, projects and activities on youth issues with public and private institutions and the various youth organizations.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in the informative workshops and for collecting information</p> <p>Implementation: Dissemination and awareness on the promotion of youth leadership with decision-makers, local leaders</p>
Ministry of Health - DIGESA	<p>It carries out surveillance and supervision actions in order to identify and control physical, chemical and biological risk factors external to the person in terms of environmental health and food safety.</p> <p>It controls food and beverages intended for human consumption. Entity competent to grant, recognize rights, certifications, issue technical opinions, authorizations, permits and registrations within the framework of its competences.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative workshops and for information collection.</p> <p>Execution: Evaluate and grant sanitary registrations to the organizations supported by the project, when appropriate.</p>
Regional and local governments of Apurimac, Cajamarca, Cusco, Lambayeque, Piura and Puno	<p>They sustainably manage natural resources, improve environmental quality and manage climate change. Formulate and approve Regional Development Plans agreed with the municipalities and civil society of their region; and the Concerted Local Development Plans, as appropriate.</p> <p>They formulate and approve the regional climate change strategy and the regional biodiversity strategy.</p> <p>They promote the sustainable use of forest and biodiversity resources.</p> <p>They develop initiatives related to agriculture and livestock; and through the Regional Agrarian Management Committees, they generate spaces for coordinated and articulated participation of the different territorial actors and other sectors that intervene in the territory.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings.</p> <p>Execution: Members of the Project Steering Committee. Through the DRAs, their participation in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; support in the articulation of the project with public investment projects and programs, conducting the processes of updating territorial planning instruments that are supported by the project.</p>
National Agrarian Health Service of Peru - SENASA	<p>It protects and improves the animal health status of Peru, through activities in animal health surveillance, risk analysis, animal quarantine, diagnosis, control and eradication of diseases.</p> <p>It contributes to and promotes the quality and safety of agri-food in Peru, through the implementation of good production and hygiene practices throughout the supply chain of fresh food until its primary processing.</p> <p>It establishes mechanisms for the control, registration and inspection of agricultural inputs for use in animals and plants.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings.</p> <p>Implementation: Dissemination of good livestock practices and participation in training and technical assistance services on animal health and food safety; control of the use of agricultural inputs (pesticides) and veterinary products.</p>
National Forest and Wildlife Service - SERFOR	<p>It manages and promotes the sustainable use, conservation and protection of forest and wildlife resources. It manages and conserves</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings.</p>

	<p>wild South American camelids (Conservation of Wild South American camelids). It promotes plantations for restoration purposes and the provision of environmental services, among others. Promotes sustainable management of natural pastures and other wild plant associations. Formulates technical, economic and social guidelines for forest and wildlife management considering climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. He is directly in charge of Technical Forestry and Wildlife Administrations (ATFFS) that cover Cajamarca, Piura, Lambayeque, Apurimac, Puno and Cusco.</p>	<p>Implementation: Participation in regional and local platforms linked to forest governance, deforestation control and burning; and in processes of updating policy and territorial planning instruments.</p>
<p>Financial institutions: Agrobanco, Agrorural, Agroideas, PROCOMPITE. FEPMAC Caja Los Andes</p>	<p>They provide financial services and technical assistance to small and medium-sized producers in high Andean areas so that they can generate economic surpluses in the agricultural sector, preferably in associations, and promote their development and insertion into the economy.</p>	<p><u>Design:</u> Participation in information collection workshops, bilateral meetings (for identification of financial products and bottlenecks for access to credit in high Andean areas, elimination of barriers for women and vulnerable populations to access financial and non-financial resources). Participation in co-financing meetings. <u>Execution:</u> Participate in project actions to improve the capacities of financial institutions for the preparation and evaluation of proposals and business plans for sustainable agricultural activities, to facilitate access to financial resources for sustainable agricultural activities.</p>
<p>Academia, universities and research institutes: National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA) Santiago Abad University of Cuzco, National University of Piura, Pedro Ruíz Gallo University of Lambayeque, Union University of Puno. Scientific University of the South (rector). University of Piura. Pasture and Grassland Research Center – CIPPRA</p>	<p>They promote agricultural innovation, generate knowledge from basic-strategic, applied or adaptive research, implement activities for technology transfer, production of seeds, seedlings and breeding stock of high genetic quality of better adapted species, as well as conserve through a bank of vegetable, animal and microorganism germplasm, biodiversity in the process of cataloguing and genetic pre-improvement. They train agricultural professionals in the territories of intervention and have repositories of scientific and applied information, disseminate manuals for adapting users to knowledge and information. They provide knowledge and technology generation services in Experimental Stations in the 24 regions of the country, such as agricultural extension activities, technical assistance, technology transfer, production of seeds, seedlings and breeding animals of high genetic quality, soil analysis services, water, organic fertilizers, they have knowledge management platforms, technological surveillance,</p>	<p><u>Design:</u> Participation in informative workshops, for information collection and validation with actors in regions. Participation in co-financing meetings. In bilateral meetings, the agreement on sustainable agriculture and livestock approaches was identified, as well as the availability to develop joint and support activities in knowledge management in information capture, development of joint proposals for certification of public and private actors or partners. <u>Implementation:</u> Participation in regional and local platforms on agricultural management, such as the Regional Agrarian Management Committees. Support the development, dissemination and application of innovative knowledge, practices and technologies, which support the development of regenerative livestock farming. Participation in the implementation of demonstration pilots. Generation of complementary proposals in the generation of knowledge with the participation of undergraduate and postgraduate thesis students, as well as in the training of specialists for the dissemination of strategic knowledge of Andean regenerative livestock, participation in institutional and</p>

	for the adequate adoption of technology and knowledge.	decentralized awareness during the scaling of sustainable integrated systems, purchasing practices and responsible consumption considering the valuation of agrobiodiversity, food loss and waste, systematization and dissemination of lessons learned with universal approaches to gender equity, participation of young people and indigenous populations
National indigenous peoples' organizations: The National Agrarian Confederation - CNA, the National Central of Peasant Patrols of Peru - CUNARC-P, the Peasant Confederation of Peru - CCP, the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru - ONAMIAP, the National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru - FENMUCARINAP. Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDSESP).	They represent indigenous peoples at the national level. They constitute the mechanism for expressing their collective will through their participation in spaces for dialogue, governance, formulation and monitoring of policies, among others. They represent the indigenous peoples with a presence in the area of intervention.	<u>Design:</u> Participation in information and information gathering meetings, and in workshops to present components and main activities to give feedback on the proposals, facilitation of contact with representative regional and local actors. * No consultation spaces were specified with FENMUCARINAP, CUNARC-P, CCP, AIDSESP during the design phase. <u>Implementation:</u> Evaluate and grant, where appropriate, FPIC; facilitate contact with regional and local actors to implement FPIC at those levels; provide feedback during implementation; and participate in project monitoring.
Regional and local indigenous peoples' organizations: Apurímac: Regional Federation of Peasant Communities and Agricultural Producers of Apurímac - FERCCAPA (base of the CCP) Cusco: Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Agrarian Federation of Cusco – FARTAC (CNA base) Puno: Regional Representation of the CNA	They represent indigenous peoples at the regional or local level, as appropriate at the level of the organization. They constitute the mechanism for expressing their collective will through their participation in spaces for dialogue, governance, formulation and monitoring of policies, among others. They represent the indigenous peoples with a presence in the area of intervention.	<u>Design:</u> Participation in information and information gathering meetings, and in workshops to present components and main activities to give feedback on the proposals, facilitation of contact with representative regional and local actors. <u>Implementation:</u> Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments, in technical assistance programs and on business and financial aspects; in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences. Where applicable, they give Consent.
Other Local Organizations: Ayabaca: Provincial Federation of Peasant Communities of Ayabaca – FEPROCCA	They represent the interests of peasant communities, producers and rural dwellers who inhabit the livestock landscapes in the area of intervention. In the northern landscape, they promote the conservation of ecosystems, especially in the headwaters of the basin, to improve the provision of water resources, and develop initiatives at the local level to reduce deforestation and burning.	<u>Design:</u> Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and main activities, to give feedback on the proposals. <u>Implementation:</u> Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes; in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences.
Unions and productive organizations:	Depending on the level of representativeness of the organization, they represent producers before public, private and	<u>Design:</u> Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and

<p>Cooperative of Production and Special Services of Andean Camelid Producers (COOPECAN). Piura: Association of dairy farmers of Sapalache - Carmen de la Frontera (Huancabamba).</p> <p>Puno: Regional Dairy Board (regional), Illariy Chaska Association (Nuñoa - cattle and alpacas), Pichakani Association (Santa Rosa - cattle), Totorani Chico Producers Association (Ayaviri - cattle), Puno – Puno: Asociación Siervo de Dios Ticayo La Banda (Vilque – cattle) Cusco - Canchis: Apu Ausangate Association (alpaca breeders) Cutervo: Association of Fleickvieh Cattle Producers of the Province of Cutervo</p>	<p>cooperation entities, promoting policies and projects that benefit the livestock sector. They are spaces for the coordination of producers at the regional or local level, to undertake joint actions to improve their productive activity linked to livestock. They promote the adoption of good agricultural practices and/or good sustainable technical manufacturing practices, to increase productivity, participate in better markets, among others. They promote associativity, as the main strategy to generate economies of scale and improve their negotiation capacity.</p>	<p>main activities, to give feedback on the proposals.</p> <p>Implementation: Participate in governance platforms on agricultural activities, deforestation control and burning; in processes of updating territorial planning instruments; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes, in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences.</p>
<p>Quechua, Aymara, and Matsigenka indigenous population linked to livestock chains in the area of intervention</p>	<p>They develop traditional and more recent activities in their territories, including the management of high Andean grasslands, wetlands, and other key ecosystems in the field of intervention, camelid and cattle breeding. They develop cultural reproduction activities linked to natural resources. They produce fiber, meat, milk and dairy products.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative meetings and collection of inputs on the project. Execution: Direct beneficiaries. Participation in comprehensive management plans, technical assistance programs, dissemination and exchange of ancestral knowledge, training program for women leaders and men for change, in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences. They participate in participatory monitoring, project evaluation, and continuous feedback to the project. Where applicable, they give Consent.</p>
<p>Family farming producers in the area of intervention</p>	<p>They lead agricultural activities, including the management of high Andean grasslands, wetlands, and other key ecosystems in the area of intervention. They produce milk, meat and dairy products, important for the food security of the family and locally.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative meetings and information gathering, and in workshops to present components and main activities, to give feedback on the proposals.</p> <p>Execution: Direct beneficiaries. Participation in local initiatives to monitor and control deforestation and burning; in technical assistance programmes and on business and financial aspects; in participatory budgeting processes, in the Training Program for Indigenous Women Leaders and Men for Change; in awareness campaigns and processes of systematization of experiences, in the formulation and implementation of comprehensive management plans.</p>
<p>Platforms and working groups with the State: Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Address Climate Change - PPICC Working Group with the Afro-Peruvian Population - GTPA</p>	<p>Interact with the State (MINAM and MINCUL) to follow up on public policies on climate change and related to the Afro-Peruvian people, respectively. Both spaces convene the most representative national organizations for each issue.</p>	<p>Design: no spaces for consultation or direct interaction were specified.</p> <p>Implementation: Participate in informative workshops about the project, facilitate coordination with local actors for field implementation, provide feedback during implementation, participate in project monitoring.</p>
<p>Private sector: Chamber of Commerce and Production of Puno.</p>	<p>Puno Chamber of Commerce: Promotes access to markets by producers, encourages participation in fairs and similar events, as well as</p>	<p>Design: Participation in the project kick-off workshop and in field visit consultations, no greater spaces for consultation or direct interaction were specified.</p>

<p>Association of Dairy Industrialists (ADIL) Milk Company GLORIA SA</p>	<p>competitive business development in the region. ADIL, articulates in a transversal way the support, development, supervision and control, in entities such as MIDAGRI, MINSAs, PRODUCE, regional, local or municipal governments, INACAL, MIDIS and Indecopi, throughout the entire sustainable value chain of the dairy sector Company Leche Gloria SA. The main company leads the production and collection of milk, seeks to establish new areas for the collection of fresh milk.</p>	<p>Execution: Participation in the articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory, to bring the producer closer to the market. Lead processes to improve the quality of milk to be produced, in accordance with payment schemes and compliance with the Milk Regulations.</p>
<p>Regional Technical Commission for Agricultural Innovation (CTRIA)</p>	<p>Its purpose is to reduce the gaps in agricultural innovation in the region, articulate strategic actions to transfer technologies that favor agricultural development, enhance the technical knowledge of producers, technical assistance, agricultural extension. Implement a regional agenda with the priorities of innovation in the main value chains, market analysis, food security, among other needs to improve the agricultural competitiveness of the region</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory to bring the producer closer to the market. Lead processes to improve the quality of milk to be produced, in accordance with their payment schemes and compliance with milk regulations.</p>
<p>Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA)</p>	<p>It recommends agrarian policy priorities for the department, leads the formulation and application of the Regional Articulated Agrarian Operational Plan, participates in the territorial articulation of the budget programs of the Agriculture and Irrigation Sector. It promotes strategic alliances for the efficient use of resources, proposes the prioritization of investment projects in agricultural, livestock and forestry products of the department. It promotes training and assistance actions for the representatives that make up the CGRA, in order to improve their activities and operation. Its decisions are binding.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Space for multilevel articulation on agricultural policies, public budget for sustainable livestock. Participation in technical, business, and financial capacity building programs on the application of cross-cutting approaches in public policies.</p>
<p>Technical cooperation: Resilient Puna Project GIZ/ Canada.</p>	<p>They provide specialized technical assistance for conservation, rural development, capacity building of regional and local governments, communities, and producers in climate change adaptation projects, conservation of high Andean ecosystems and development of value chains.</p>	<p>Design: Participation in informative workshops and to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and project validation workshops. Execution: Participation in governance platforms in the territories on agricultural activities, control of deforestation and burning, adaptation to climate change, participation in processes of updating policies and territorial planning instruments. Articulation with the project to establish synergies according to the scope and actions carried out in the territory.</p>
<p>Non-Governmental Organizations: Future Landscapes Project - The Nature Conservancy (TNC); Water Security Project - Forest Trends;</p>	<p>Capacity building, scaling up of sustainable innovations, restoration of high Andean grasslands, adoption and implementation of strategic technologies, for the sustainability of</p>	<p>Design: Gathering information, diagnosis and identification of distinctive conditions of high Andean livestock production, as well as coinciding spaces to establish and program joint and complementary actions.</p>

Center for Development Studies of Apurimac (CEDES), Institute of Development and Environment (IDMA) Apurimac, Institute of Research of Abancay (IIDA) Apurimac, Caritas Abancay. Nature and Cultural International (NCI) in the northern landscape; World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Regenerative Livestock Project.	food security, generating resilience of high Andean producers to the effects of climate change.	Execution: Joint participation in the CGRAS, as well as commitment to disseminate the practices of regenerative livestock and FSIP in institutional spaces; and support in raising awareness for behavioural change in the face of environmental and carbon footprint, responsible purchasing and consumption, valuation of agrobiodiversity, loss and waste during food production and consumption.
National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (SENAMHI).	It operates, controls, organizes and maintains the National Network of Meteorological and Hydrological Stations, generates and provides meteorological, hydrological and climatic information and knowledge in a reliable, timely and accessible manner for the benefit of Peruvian society.	Design: Participation in workshops and meetings to collect contributions from actors in the territories, and workshops to validate the project. Execution: Participation in the formation and/or operation of agroclimatic committees and in the dissemination of early warnings in the territories about the weather, as well as dissemination of prevention measures.

Subnational and national governance platforms linked to natural resource conservation, climate change, and productive issues were identified:

National Platforms	Actors	Object
Multisectoral Commission on Food and Nutritional Security COMSAN	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Production, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, National Assembly of Regional Governments, Network of Rural Municipalities of Peru (REMURPE)	Government Platform Among the objectives of COMSAN are: Promote the National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security, Strengthen food and nutrition security; and regulate the Food and Nutrition Security Act, Reduce and prevent food loss and waste.
National Commission on Family Farming	MIDAGRI presides over it, Agro Rural is its technical secretariat, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Production, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health. Public and private entities that the Multisectoral Commission deems appropriate to convene may participate as guests	Government Platform Its objective is to supervise the implementation of the National Strategy for Family Farming.
Commission for the Implementation of the National Livestock Development Plan PNDG 2017-2027	The Director-General of the Directorate-General for Livestock, who shall preside over it; A representative of the General Directorate of Livestock, who will act as Technical Secretariat; General Office of Planning and Budget (OGPP); National Agrarian Health Service (SENASA); National Water Authority (ANA); National Service of Agrarian Innovation – INIA. Rural Agricultural Productive Development Program – AGRORURAL; Compensation Program for Competitiveness – AGROIDEAS; Sierra Azul Collection.	Government Platform. In charge of supervising and proposing measures for the best and most efficient implementation of the PNDG 2017-2027.
Permanent Multisectoral Commission on Food Safety (COMPIAL)	It is made up of the Ministries of Health (DIGESA), Agriculture (SENASA) and Production (SANIPES)	Government Platform. The Permanent Multisectoral Commission for Food Safety (COMPIAL) is in charge of guaranteeing food safety in Peru. Its objective is to protect people's health and promote the competitiveness of economic agents.

National Council for Agrarian and Rural Development	Chaired by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, MIDAGRI, MINAM, Foreign Trade and Tourism, Culture, Development and Social Inclusion, Economy and Finance, Energy and Mines, Women and Vulnerable Populations, Foreign Affairs, Transport and Communications, Network of Rural Municipalities of Peru; Association of Municipalities of Peru (AMPE); National Convention of Peruvian Agriculture, CONVEAGRO; Peasant Confederation of Peru (CCP); National Agrarian Confederation (CNA); Central Única de Rondas Campesinas del Perú (CUNARC); National Board of Users of the Hydraulic Irrigation Sectors of Peru; National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru (ONAMIAP), National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru (FEMUCARINAP); Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDSESP); Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP); National Union of Aymara Communities (UNCA); Association of Agricultural Producers Guilds of Peru (AGAP); National Association of Organic Producers of Peru (ANPE Peru).	Multisectoral, Multilevel, Multi-Actor Platform. The National Council for Agrarian and Rural Development is a permanent multisectoral commission that is responsible for developing policies and plans for the agrarian and rural sector in Peru
National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC)	<u>State actors</u> : MINAM, which chairs it, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministries of Economy and Finance, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Human Rights, Production, Agrarian Development and Irrigation, Energy and Mines, Transport and Communications, Foreign Trade and Tourism, Housing, Construction and Sanitation, Health, Education, Development and Social Inclusion, Culture, Labor and Employment Promotion, Defense, Interior, National Assembly of Regional Governments, Association of Municipalities of Peru Network of Urban and Rural Municipalities of Peru. <u>Non-state actors</u> : Private sector, civil society, indigenous or native peoples.	Multisectoral, Multilevel, Multi-Actor Platform. The National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC) is a space for coordination between the public sector, civil society and private entities to address the climate emergency in Peru.
Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Confront Change – PPICC	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (Aidesepe), Peasant Confederation of Peru (CCP), National Agrarian Confederation (CNA), Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (Conap), National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Salaried Women of Peru (Fenmucarinap), National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Women of Peru (Onamiap), National Union of Aymara Communities (UNCA)	Non-Governmental Platform It is a space for dialogue between indigenous peoples and the Peruvian State. Its objective is to articulate the proposals of indigenous peoples to address climate change.
Subnational Platforms	Actors	Object
Regional Agrarian Management Committee (CGRA)	The CGRA is made up of various actors in the agricultural sector, such as: Agrarian Agencies, Provincial Municipalities, Regional Directorate of Agriculture, FONCODES, AGROIDEAS, AGRORURAL, MIDAGRI.	Government Platform. The CGRA is a coordination mechanism between Regional Governments, Local Governments and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI). Its objective is to plan and execute actions to strengthen the agricultural sector.
Regional Technical Commission for Agricultural Innovation (CTRIA)	The CTRIA is a collegiate body without legal personality, a non-profit organization, led by INIA and is made up of public and private institutions.	Government Platform. It is an initiative promoted by INIA-MIDAGRI, its purpose is to reduce the gaps in agricultural innovation in the region, articulate strategic actions to transfer technologies that favor agricultural development, enhance the technical knowledge of producers, technical assistance, agricultural extension, among others. For each region, a regional agenda is implemented that includes innovation priorities

<p>Regional Technical Roundtables on Ecosystem and Forest Land Restoration (ProREST)</p>	<p>They preside over the Regional Governments through the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authorities and the Regional Environmental Authorities or Regional Managements of Natural Resources and/or the Environment.</p> <p>Farmers, ranchers, native and peasant communities, private companies, concessionaires, holders of forest and wildlife rights, owners of public or private investment projects participate</p>	<p>Multi-Actor Platform.</p> <p>They are spaces for coordination and articulation for the restoration of ecosystems and forest lands.</p> <p>Their purpose is to facilitate, promote and promote restoration initiatives and projects in the country's regions through promotion and participation, information and capacity building, and identification of sources of financing with the participation of stakeholders to achieve multiple benefits and management adaptive, addressing social and environmental challenges by strengthening governance.</p>
<p>Regional Environmental Commission CAR</p>	<p><u>State actors:</u> Regional Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, Regional Directorate of Foreign Trade and Tourism, Regional Directorate of Education, Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Regional Directorate of Energy and Mines, Decentralized Directorate of Culture, Regional Directorate of Health, Regional Directorate of Housing, Regional Directorate of Produce, Regional Directorate of Transport, members of local governments, Ombudsman's Office, National Water Authority – ANA, National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State SERNANP, Decentralized Public Agencies.</p> <p><u>Non-state actors:</u> Universities, Professional Associations, Non-Governmental Organizations and NGOs.</p>	<p>Multisectoral platform.</p> <p>Article 23 of Law No. 28245 'Framework Law of the National Environmental Management System' establishes that the Regional Environmental Commissions (CAR) are the environmental management bodies responsible for coordinating and coordinating regional environmental policy; promote dialogue and agreement between the public and private sectors.</p>
<p>Regional/Local Technical Commission on Climate Change</p>	<p>It is chaired by the Regional or Local Environmental Management, as appropriate.</p> <p>It is made up of public, private and civil society institutions.</p>	<p>Multi-Actor Platform.</p> <p>The Regional and Municipal Environmental Commissions on climate change are bodies in charge of coordinating and agreeing on the national climate change strategy in their jurisdictions.</p> <p>They are intended to promote dialogue and agreement between the public and private sectors and civil society.</p>
<p>Regional/Local Technical Commission on Biodiversity</p>	<p>It is chaired by the Regional or Local Environmental Management, as appropriate.</p> <p>It is made up of public, private and civil society institutions.</p>	<p>Multi-Actor Platform.</p> <p>The Regional and Municipal Environmental Commissions on climate change are bodies in charge of coordinating and agreeing on the national biodiversity strategy in their jurisdictions. They are intended to promote dialogue and agreement between the public and private sectors and civil society.</p>
<p>Regional Technical Commission on Food Safety</p>	<p>Technical Secretariat: Regional Management of Agriculture (GERAGRI), Regional Management of Planning, Budget and Modernization (GRPPM), Regional Management of Social Development (GRDS), Regional Management of Economic Development (GRDE), Regional Management of Production (GEREPRO), Regional Management of Health (GERESA), Regional Management of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (GRVCS), Regional Management of Education (GEREDU), National Institute of Agrarian Innovation – INIA, National Agrarian Health Service – SENASA, AGRORURAL Productive Development Program, AGROBANCO, representatives of peasant organizations, other institutions that the Regional Council for Food and Nutritional Security deems necessary to convene.</p>	<p>Government Platform.</p> <p>The Regional Technical Commission on Food Safety is a body that is responsible for proposing policies, coordinating surveillance and control, and issuing technical opinions on food safety.</p> <p>This Commission is responsible for coordinating, articulating, evaluating and prioritizing sectoral policies and measures aimed at guaranteeing food security for the population and in particular for vulnerable groups and those living in extreme poverty</p>

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[51] Average across Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Puno, Cusco, Apurímac regions. Data analysis. MIDAGRI-PPA July 2024.

[52] Regional Agrarian Management Committees, approved by M.R. No. 0211-2017-MINAGRI <https://www.midagri.gob.pe/portal/download/pdf/marcolegal/normaslegales/resolucionesministeriales/2017/mayo/rm211-2017-minagri.pdf>

[53] Interview with indigenous woman leader in Puno, 14 August 2024.

[54] https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitaes/Est/Lib1934/libro.pdf

[55] https://www.sbs.gob.pe/app/stats_net/stats/EstadisticaBoletinEstadistico.aspx?p=4#

[56] <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7328646/6256619-peru-brechas-de-genero-2024-avances-hacia-la-igualdad-de-mujeres-y-hombres.pdf?v=1733349119>

[57] https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitaes/Est/Lib1934/libro.pdf

[58] https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitaes/Est/Lib1934/libro.pdf

[59] <https://www.sbs.gob.pe/Portals/0/IESF-2024-2A.pdf>

[60] Entrevista virtual a Jorge Amaya Castillo, Director Ejecutivo de Agrorural, realizada el 01 de julio de 2024.

[61] https://www.sbs.gob.pe/app/stats_net/stats/EstadisticaBoletinEstadistico.aspx?p=4#

[62] Puna Resiliente GCF Funding Proposal p 27

[63] Mejía, X. (2024, Octubre 16). Pobreza y Cambio climático en el Perú: Los más vulnerables ante la crisis climática. PNUD. Disponible en <https://www.undp.org/es/peru/noticias/pobreza-y-cambio-climatico-en-peru-los-mas-vulnerables-ante-la-crisis-climatica>

[64] https://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/INGEI_2016_Junio-2021_Final.pdf

[65] Main results of small and medium-sized agricultural units. National Agricultural Survey. INEI July 2023.

[66] Spatial analysis of the adoption of agricultural technologies in Peru: A view from the 2012 National Agricultural Census. Javier Escobal Development Analysis Group – GRADE. FAO, 2017.

[67] National Inventory of Bofedales in Peru.

<https://repositorio.inaigem.gob.pe/items/61d605a3-5bba-4357-a1fc-a716d595af8a>

[68] Meeting with agricultural producers in Sicuani (Cusco), 12 August 2024.

^[69] <https://www.who.int/es/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

^[70] Se utiliza este término entendido como instancias de gestión interinstitucional y/o espacios de diálogo e integración de actores.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

In addition to its contribution to food security with a view to producing sustainable food, the project will act in sustainable production landscapes vulnerable to the loss of biodiversity and climate change, considering strategies to increase livestock productivity, improve soil quality and water sources, protect biodiversity and ecosystem services, sequestering carbon, strengthen the local economy and eradicate poverty.

The project's theory of change (Figure 1) is aligned with the Food Systems IP theory of change, which is based on the premise that by addressing the above-mentioned causes, climate resilience and productivity will be enhanced in favor of sustainable land and water management in productive landscapes. This will result in global environmental benefits, such as the reduction of greenhouse gases, restoration of degraded soils and an improved habitat for biodiversity. In addition, lessons learned, knowledge and best practices from the implementation of this strategy will be captured, shared and disseminated for their implementation in other production landscapes in Peru and internationally.

The GEF increment (or additionality) will generate global environmental benefits that would not have accrued under the baseline scenario, such as restoring 2,915 ha of land and ecosystems, improving practices in 799,399 ha of landscape (excluding protected areas), mitigating 3,208,752.04 t CO₂e, and benefiting some 20,593 people (of which 9,855 are women).

Figure 1. Diagram of the Theory of Change

CAUSES	BARRIERS	SOLUTION	Drivers and Assumptions	COMPONENTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	IMPACT INDICATORS
<p>* Change of land use and land use without considering its capacity</p> <p>* Inadequate agricultural practices affect productivity and ecosystem services in Andean and Amazonian transition landscapes.</p> <p>* Vulnerability of territories and communities to climate change</p>	<p>Absence of policies that promote regenerative livestock farming and limitations in the application of agricultural regulations for sustainable management</p>	<p>Sustainable, regenerative and inclusive food systems that are nature-positive, resilient and pollution-free</p>	<p>Drivers:</p> <p>a) Experience, mandate and commitment of MINAM and MIDAGRI;</p> <p>b. FAO support via National and International consultants;</p> <p>c. Institutional partners effectively involved;</p> <p>d. participation of ranchers, women, indigenous populations and other non-state stakeholders.</p>	<p>1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze the transformation of food systems in the Andean and transition landscapes.</p>	<p>National and subnational governance frameworks are strengthened, and strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships are formed to catalyze the transformation and scale-up of policies, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems</p>	<p>Multisectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms strengthened to promote regenerative agricultural production that incorporate criteria for the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and gender approach.</p> <p>Territorial planning instruments developed or updated under an integrated approach to sustainable productive landscapes and aligned with the commitments of the ENDB, ENCC and the NDCs.</p>	<p>* 10,708 men and 9,885 women benefit directly from GEF investment</p>
	<p>Limited alignment of public and private plans, programs and projects in the landscapes, for the implementation of associated and complementary assets, which meet the needs of the actors in the production chain with a regenerative approach</p>		<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>a) Key stakeholders are willing to participate;</p> <p>b) Stakeholders effectively adopt the tools generated by the project;;</p> <p>c) Consumer willingness to pay/ preference for products from sustainable food systems;</p> <p>d) The project M&E framework ensures effective measuring of project impact and implementing adaptive management.</p>			<p>Public policy instruments (including the PNDG) related to production systems updated and articulated under approaches to regenerative production, conservation of ecosystems and their resources, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and gender.</p>	<p>* 3,208,752t CO₂e Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons CO₂e)</p> <p>* 779,399 Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)</p>
	<p>Inaccessible financing for sustainable practices</p>		<p>Capacities of local and state actors are enhanced so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of intergenerational and gender approaches</p>	<p>2 Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation.</p>	<p>Financial and non-financial resource schemes and mechanisms aligned to mainstream conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, integrated climate change</p>	<p>Strategy for strengthening capacities developed at the local and state level to plan and implement sustainable public projects that promote agricultural development, as well as the recovery and conservation of ecosystems of productive landscapes.</p> <p>Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established and functioning to support mainstreaming of the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, the comprehensive</p>	<p>* 2,915 Area of land restored (Hectares)</p> <p>* Agroclimatic roundtables guide adoption of CC Adaptation measures in livestock sector</p>

					<p>management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches, within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).</p>	<p>management of climate change, and gender equity and interculturality approaches in green finance mechanisms and programs to support value chains from devastated to generative livestock</p> <p>Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming</p> <p>Information system on opportunities, instruments and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).</p>	
	<p>Market with few incentives for livestock production with a focus on environmental sustainability</p>				<p>Improved access to financial and non-financial resources for actors integrated into value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate sustainable, climate-resilient and low-GHG emission practices.</p>	<p>Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock farming and its sustainable value chains for the transformation of Food Systems.</p> <p>Training program aimed at producers and officials to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources for sustainable value chains associated with regenerative agricultural activity within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (GRC).</p> <p>Portfolio of investment projects formulated to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources in sustainable value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.</p>	
	<p>Limited application of sustainable agricultural practices due to the inadequate management of technical and traditional knowledge, and limited access to training services</p>			<p>3. Environmental benefits leveraged through the sustainable management of food systems.</p>	<p>Strengthened planning frameworks and capacities foster regenerative agricultural production by incorporating criteria for ecosystem conservation, climate resilience,</p>	<p>Incentives for the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands and conservation of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity, developed and implemented.</p> <p>Strategy to strengthen capacities</p>	

	<p>appropriate to the environmental and climatic context of the Andean territory and the Amazon transition, under the regenerative approach</p>				<p>and GHG emission reduction from prioritized productive landscapes.</p>	<p>and instruments, developed and implemented at the subnational level.</p> <p>Multi-sectoral institutional frameworks at the sub-national level are updated and implemented to include comprehensive and inclusive management of food systems.</p>
					<p>Sustainable and resilient approaches are integrated and applied on the ground in the management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods and food systems.</p>	<p>Technical assistance program for producers and relevant actors for the implementation of regenerative agricultural production practices that conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs.</p> <p>Agroclimatic technical working groups are implemented and/or existing platforms are strengthened for climate resilience.</p> <p>Pilot projects implemented for the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains.</p>
					<p>Strengthened value chains and innovative business models with a gender focus and circular economy support the transformation of food systems.</p>	<p>Strategies and commercial links with national markets created and/or strengthened, including sustainable production criteria.</p> <p>Alternatives for value generation and product development throughout food systems developed and/or strengthened.</p> <p>Producer organizations are strengthened with enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.</p>
				<p>4. Knowledge management, innovation, monitoring and evaluation promoted</p>	<p>Monitoring, evaluation and coordination to improve project impact</p>	<p>Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioural change in relation to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value.</p>

						<p>Regional/national multi-stakeholder platforms for environmental and agricultural management are strengthened and articulated with the IP Global Platform, linking users and including the systematization of the project's lessons learned and good practices.</p> <p>Mechanisms for the promotion of responsible purchasing and consumption developed and implemented, focusing on environmental implications of the value chain in Andean regenerative livestock.</p>
						<p>Effective monitoring and evaluation, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives, leverage of co-financing, and transformational impacts at scale (includes implementation and monitoring of GGAS, FPIC, GAP, MQR).</p> <p>Baseline, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the project including the food and nutrition security status of the target population at the beginning and end of the project.</p>
					5. Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Monitoring, evaluation and coordination to improve the impact of the project.</p>

To achieve the Theory of Change, the project will implement the following components, as part of the Food Systems Integrated Program and through the window of opportunity of regenerative livestock.^{[1]75}

All of the project's components are aligned with the measures contained in the following plans: Gender Action Plan (GAP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (PIA), ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach, with effective participation of women, youth, Afro-Peruvians and the Quechua, Aymara, Uro and Matsigenka Indigenous populations.

It will ensure that the benefits of the project are accessible to women, Afro-Peruvian youth and Indigenous Peoples (integrating the needs, visions and traditional knowledge of the communities, and considering the sexual division of labor in livestock activities). Measures will also be taken to reduce the workload of women and re-value the use of traditional knowledge. Security measures will be implemented in accordance with the ESMP and GAP to manage the risks associated with the project.

In addition, in collaboration with State programs, modules on labor regulations and decent work will be developed; awareness-raising and training on issues of prevention of sexual harassment (SH), sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA) and gender-based

violence (GBV), discrimination based on gender and ethnicity, including mechanisms for the prevention and attention of these cases, in line with the ESMP, GAP; as well as the attention of complaints through the Complaints and Grievance Mechanism (MQR) of the project.

The project is aligned with the REDD+ safeguards within the framework of the UNFCCC.

Component 1. Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze Food Systems transformation at national and subnational levels.

This component is structured in two aspects: strengthening governance frameworks and the capacities of local actors. The project will strengthen governance frameworks, in order to overcome barriers related to: lack of information for decision-making, limited participation of producers (men, women, youth and indigenous peoples) in local and regional decision-making spaces, limited articulation of governance platforms to promote sustainable and regenerative approaches, inadequate territorial planning instruments, gaps and imperfections in public policy instruments related to food security, as well as poor multisectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder coordination and articulation. The project will support forest governance at the local level, as well as deforestation control and surveillance initiatives, which will help reduce the risk of emissions displacement

Outcome 1.1 National and subnational governance frameworks are strengthened, and strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships are formed to catalyze the transformation and scale-up of policies, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems.

In the existing national and subnational coordination platforms and planning and public policy instruments (described above in section iii. Baseline Scenario and v. Relevant Stakeholders), the project will carry out comprehensive actions at a multisectoral, multilevel and multi-actor level to promote the mainstreaming of nature-based solutions, climate change resilience and mitigation actions, as well as the inclusion of gender, interculturality, and intergenerational issues. It will work with project partners to align subnational, national and regional policies so they do not conflict, and address opportunities to innovate around perverse incentives that limit access and achievement of GEBs. Through the governance mechanisms such as the CGRA, the project will address limitations and increase coherency within public policies and programs that are key for implementation in Components 2 and 3, including subsidized credit and non-reimbursable funds such as Agroideas (MIDAGRI), Agrobanco, Procompite, Agrorural, MIDIS through FONCODES (specifically its Haku Wiñay project), as well as the promotion of innovation within value chains such as ProInnovate (Ministry of Production).

Output.1.1.1 Multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms are strengthened to promote regenerative livestock production that mainstream the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach.

The project will generate documented evidence on environmental problems, as well as information on the indigenous peoples' visions, needs, and proposals for land management. It will facilitate the consideration of this evidence in the coordination platforms during the ongoing formulation and updating of territorial planning instruments and public policies to ensure a focus on climate change resilience and the mitigation of greenhouse gases. It will also develop capacities in government actors for multisectoral articulation, in order to incorporate territorial needs into national public policies, such as the National Livestock Development Plan, Agroideas, Agrobanco, Procompite, Agrorural, and ProInnovate, and their management instruments. To this end, the project will implement the following activities:

1.1.1.1. Develop data and information that will allow the identified national and subnational platforms to incorporate or strengthen the formulation of territorial planning instruments, giving attention to deforestation, soil degradation, degradation of forest ecosystems and other ecosystems of wild vegetation, inadequate use of water sources, control of fires, among others associated with livestock. As such, the project will do the following in the intervention areas:

- Elaborate or systematize data on Andean deforestation and GHG emissions. To date, there is only information on Amazon deforestation, which can be found in the UKUKUI digital application, implemented by MINAM.
- Elaborate or systematize local data on soil degradation, degradation of wildlife ecosystems, inappropriate use of water sources, burning, among others associated with livestock.
- Elaborate or systematize data on agricultural areas, livestock production, types of livestock, among others.
- Systematize information on the visions, needs, and proposals for territorial management of indigenous peoples.

1.1.1.2. Strengthen multisectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder articulation to promote sustainable and regenerative approaches in decision-making. This activity focuses on linking and empowering key actors of the identified national and subnational coordination platforms, to support decisions related to ecosystem restoration and degraded forest lands, climate change resilience, low-GHG production and others, to drive livestock development of sustainable productive landscapes. In this regard, the project will:

- Improve the management of the Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA), updating the regulations for the Regional Agrarian Management Committees (CGRA) to improve their organization, structure and operation for the incorporation of the academy and the representatives of producers as part of their members, and promoting close coordination with the Regional Environmental Commissions CAR, as well as facilitating the participation and technical assistance of MINAM and MIDAGRI to improve decision-making from a regenerative livestock and nation-territory approach.
- Facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples (Uros, Aymaras, Quechuas, and Matsigenkas) and other vulnerable groups such as the Afro-Peruvian population, women agricultural producers, and rural youth, in national coordination platforms such as the National Commission on Climate Change or the National Platform of Indigenous Peoples to Address Climate Change) and in subnational platforms (CGRA), so that their proposals and needs are incorporated into the decision-making processes for the development of regenerative livestock farming. Vulnerable groups will select the national platform where their representatives will participate.
- Facilitate the incorporation of women, indigenous youth and other vulnerable groups, financial institutions and subnational government representatives in at least one existing regenerative livestock or sustainable livestock alliance at the national level (National Convention of Peruvian Agriculture (CONVEAGRO), Alliance for Regenerative Livestock in the Peruvian Amazon (AGRAP), National Public-Private Coalition for Sustainable Production). Likewise, the project will promote in these alliances the dissemination of the products resulting from components 2 and 3 in the Spanish, Aymara, Quechua and Matsigenka languages if necessary, considering the branches and variants spoken in the provinces and districts of intervention.
- Facilitate communication, coordination and inter-institutional articulation at the national and sub-national levels, between various state actors (such as MINAM, MIDAGRI, PRODUCE, MIDIS, MINCUL, MIMP and/or their attached bodies, Regional and Local Governments) with non-state actors (such as international cooperation, academia and private companies) involved in the national and sub-national coordination platforms, in order to forge alliances and accelerate the implementation of initiatives to restore degraded areas in the intervention landscapes, as well as to promote regenerative livestock production as a basis for food and nutrition security. In the intervention landscapes, the project will support local initiatives for monitoring and alerting illegal deforestation activities (e.g. Ayabaca and Huancabamba).
- In addition, it will coordinate actions with the Aurora Program, SENAJU, FONCODES to address cross-cutting issues that contribute to mainstreaming gender, interculturality and intergenerational approaches in the decision-making of the aforementioned national platforms.

Output 1.1.2. Territorial planning instruments are developed or updated following an integrated landscape management approach and are aligned with national biodiversity (NBS) and climate change strategies (NCCS) and NDC commitments.

The project will support ongoing efforts to develop and/or update territorial planning instruments, as well as accompany their approval and implementation at the subnational level, whether regional or municipal, as appropriate, incorporating the characterization and estimation of vulnerable areas, as well as the characterization of ecosystem services related to the food system, particularly livestock. These instruments have a local and national scope, so the project will support their preparation and approval before the corresponding bodies.

1.1.2.1. Action Plan for the effects of climate change and proposal for adaptation measures in the cattle and camelid value chains (mainly alpacas and llamas). The project will assess the cattle value chain in both landscapes, while the camelid value chain will be analyzed exclusively in the southern landscape, in order to identify risks associated with the effects of climate change and propose adaptation measures. Climate scenarios that affect these value chains and their impact on livestock populations will be prepared and/or updated and compiled in an Action Plan document, including a detailed analysis of changes in climate averages, climate variability, and other factors that may influence climate risks for these production systems. The results will be disseminated in the Agroclimatic Roundtables of Component 3 and shared with the relevant coordination platforms to update public policies and territorial planning instruments, including the prioritization of investments in territories with greater risk.

1.1.2.2. Identify climate change mitigation and resilience measures for the conservation and sustainable use of prioritized ecosystems and forest lands in at least one region of each landscape. The project will carry out an analysis of the degradation of ecosystems and forest lands associated with the prioritized productive areas and their surrounding areas, and will include the evaluation of the current conditions, characteristics, conservation status, existing socio-ecological dynamics, and the identification of contributors and beneficiaries of ecosystem services, as well as their interrelationship with the productive systems of goods and services of cattle and camelids South American. It will assess the impact of climate change on the current

and future provision of ecosystem services, in relation to land use, the productive capacities and aptitudes of the land, and specific environmental conditions. Concrete measures will be identified for the conservation and sustainable use of prioritized ecosystems and forest lands, integrating an approach that contemplates the development of restoration activities and projects in prioritized areas within a landscape management framework. These measures will be aligned with Peru's NDC and oriented towards the sustainability of the production systems of goods and services of cattle ranching and South American camelids, in a context of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The results will be disseminated in the Agroclimatic Roundtables of Component 3 and shared with the relevant platforms (National Climate Change Platform, Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Face Climate Change and CGRA).

1.1.2.3 Elaborate or update territorial planning instruments, incorporating criteria for the conservation of ecosystems and their resources, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions.

- At the national level, the guidelines for the process of formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the regional agricultural agenda will be updated, incorporating actions for the appropriate management of ecosystems, reduction of vulnerability to the effects of climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases.
- At the subnational level, the territorial planning instruments that the project elaborates or updates will include Concerted Local Development Plans of the provinces, Regional Reforestation and Soil Conservation Plans, Regional Agrarian Agendas, Regional Articulated Agrarian Operational Plans, Local Climate Change Plans, among others) to include the regenerative livestock approach, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. The planning instruments will involve the MIDIS and the MINCUL as appropriate to the nature of the instrument. Likewise, culturally relevant documents will be prepared in Aymara, Quechua and Matsigenka languages to facilitate the involvement of the indigenous population.

Output 1.1.3 Public policy instruments related to productive systems (including the National Livestock Development Plan - PNDG) are strengthened and articulated under regenerative production approaches, conservation of ecosystems and their resources, climate resilience, GHG emissions reduction and gender equality.

The project will develop actions to strengthen current formulation efforts as well as update or articulate agricultural public policies with a focus on sustainable productive landscapes to make them more coherent with the 2030 National Environmental Policy. In particular, the project will support the strengthening of the National Agrarian Innovation Policy (being drafted pursuant to the mandate of Law Decree No. 1060 that Regulates the National Agrarian Innovation System), the National Food Safety Policy (being drafted pursuant to the mandate of Law Decree No. 1062. Food Safety Law, its Erratum and Regulations (DS 034-2008-AG)), and the National Livestock Development Plan. Through the CGRA, the project will also foster increased coherency within public policies and programs such as subsidies through Agroideas, Agrobanco, Procompite, and Agrorural, as well as innovation within value chains such as ProInnovate.

1.1.3.1. Baseline of agricultural public policies that will promote the development of regenerative livestock farming. The project will prepare a diagnosis that will include a short list of public policies that are under development and need to be strengthened or existing instruments that need to be updated to mainstream mitigation and adaptation to climate change and agrobiodiversity.

1.1.3.2. Baseline of other national policy instruments for activities related to livestock, such as strategies and plans that are under development and need to be strengthened or existing instruments that need to be updated to promote the mainstreaming of mitigation and resilience to climate change and agrobiodiversity.

1.1.3.3 Support the finalization or updating of public policies and other national policy instruments. With regards to the agricultural public policies and other national policy instruments related to food security that are identified in actions 1.1.3.1 and 1.1.3.2, above, the project will support those that are under development and need to be strengthened or existing instruments that need to be updated to promote the improvement of soil health, biodiversity, ecosystems, resilience to climate change and GHG mitigation, through technical advice, socialization of progress, among others. The updating of the National Livestock Development Plan will be prioritized to be more coherent with the National Environmental Policy in order to promote productive activities that include sustainable soil and water management practices. It will promote the socialization of prepared or updated policies that promote regenerative livestock farming.

Outcome 1.2. Capacities of local and state actors are enhanced so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of intergenerational and gender approaches.

Output 1.2.1 Strategy developed for strengthening capacities at the local and state level to plan and implement sustainable public projects that promote livestock development, as well as the recovery and conservation of productive landscape ecosystems.

1.2.1.1. Update national regulatory proposals for public investment associated with the formulation of sustainable livestock production projects, with a gender, interculturality and intergenerational approach. The project will review the current

regulations for the formulation of public investment projects in their pre-investment phase and in coordination with MINAM, MIDAGRI and/or competent sectors, depending on the type and nature of the instrument, it will prioritize and select the instrument to be updated. A risk management approach that considers the potential impacts of climate change will be mainstreamed in accordance with the regulations of the Multiannual Investment and Investment Programming System of Peru, in addition to promoting nature-based solutions within this instrument. The updated instrument will be socialized in the project's intervention landscapes and shared with MIDAGRI in order to manage its approval.

1.2.1.2 Strengthen capacities for the formulation of public investment projects in environmental and productive issues (reforestation, recovery of degraded ecosystems, planting and harvesting of water, among others) incorporating risk management in a context of climate change with criteria of sustainable landscapes, a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach, aimed at all the formulating and executing units of the national public investment system, who participate in environmental, agricultural and productive projects at the national level. The course (methodological proposal and activities) will be approved by the competent sector(s), according to the type of instrument to be promoted, in coordination with the DGCCD of MINAM, the competent sector(s), according to the type of instrument to be promoted, in coordination with the DGCCD of MINAM. The course will be at the subnational and national levels, aimed at all the units that formulate public investment projects of the nine local governments and the six regional governments, which formulate productive projects and environmental projects, as well as the formulating units of the competent sectors. It must incorporate a minimum of 30% of female participants.

1.2.1.3. Strengthening capacities in soft skills to improve communication between the various actors in the coordination platforms. It should be noted that the project will reach a vast group of actors, from native communities to high-level state officials. It is therefore important to ensure that two-way communication is fluid and effective. The project will foster this through the following:

- Course to improve communication capacities aimed at national and subnational government actors (MINAM, MIDAGRI, PRODUCE-ITP and MIDIS-FONCODES, GoRes and other representative actors at the territorial level). The course will incorporate topics such as assertive communication, conflict resolution techniques and flexibility in new environments. This course will facilitate: i) dialogue between the government and landscape producers, ii) the participation of vulnerable populations and groups in the project, iii) the participation of the private sector in the sustainable value chain of regenerative livestock.
- Course to improve soft and communication skills aimed at producer leaders (men, women, young people from indigenous peoples and the Afro-Peruvian population). The course will focus on the development of soft skills oriented to interpersonal communication and the management of expository discourses. This course will facilitate i) producer leaders to have an active role in the coordination platforms, ii) the participation of vulnerable populations and groups in the project.
- Capacity-building course on gender equity, interculturality and the role of young people in public policies, aimed at national and subnational government actors (MINAM, MIDAGRI, PRODUCE-ITP and MIDIS-FONCODES, GoRes and other representative actors at the territorial level) to: i) reduce gender, ethnic and other types of discrimination, and improve the effective participation of women in decision-making processes on public policies; ii) position the role of rural youth and the need to generate opportunities for participation for the sustainability of agricultural and forestry activities; and (iii) to improve the application of the intercultural approach in the planning and management of livestock landscapes within the scope of the project.

Component 2. Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation.

The increase in the financing deployed for the transformation of the food system will be improved and promoted, reducing emissions, increasing its resilience and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and a greater promotion of green financial instruments.

Outcome 2.1. Financial and non-financial resource schemes and mechanisms aligned to mainstream conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, integrated climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches, within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV, for its acronym in Spanish).

The project will promote the development and/or support of enabling conditions, the alignment of incentives developed by public management instruments such as the HRFV, and access to financial and non-financial resources from public and private programs (especially for women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous peoples), for the conservation and recovery of high Andean ecosystems and the management of climate change. The project will work with AgroBanco to ensure the long-term sustainability of the proposed financial instruments. AgroBanco has extensive experience and the project will build upon good practices identified with project partners to replicate during the project and beyond.

Output 2.1.1: Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established to support the mainstreaming of conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, comprehensive climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches in green finance mechanisms and programs.

The Output is aimed at facilitating multisectoral and multilevel articulation with various sources of cooperation and private actors to facilitate access to financing.

- 2.1.1.1 Establish a multi-stakeholder dialogue system to promote alignment and access to financial and non-financial resources for the conservation of ecosystems and the management of climate change in food systems based on regenerative agricultural schemes, and the promotion of rural competitiveness and productivity in the high Andean and Amazonian transition territories. Participants: Ministries (MINAM, MIDAGRI, etc.), Agrorural Development Programs, Agroideas, PROCOMPITE, Agrobanco, Regional Governments, Local Governments, international cooperation, representatives of women, Afro-Peruvian and indigenous youth. This dialogue system will be articulated with the prioritized platforms in the governance component and will include an Operational Manual, procedures and assignment of responsibilities among the actors.

Output 2.1.2: Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming.

- 2.1.2.1 Evaluate available instruments and programs that are aligned with the sustainable value chain of regenerative livestock, including Agro rural, Agro ideas, Agrobanco, PROCOMPITE, among others, to identify bottlenecks in existing mechanisms and opportunities to adapt them according to the purposes of the project intervention.
- 2.1.2.2 Develop mechanisms to overcome bottlenecks and barriers to access to financial and non-financial resources in support of regenerative practices, within the framework of the implementation of the Framework Law on Climate Change and the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV). It includes proposals to improve access to programs and projects in execution, recognition schemes for the adoption of regenerative practices with safety, adaptation of schemes such as the application of Mechanisms of Remuneration for Ecosystem Services MERESE, and recognition mechanisms (Carbon Footprint, AdaptAcción, Water Footprint) and reduce the risk in the adoption of practices in regenerative livestock farming (e.g. sustainable Andean producer), sustainable value chains that incorporate ecosystem conservation, resilience and mitigation against climate change. The scheme should reduce transaction costs and help optimize the profitability of investments in regenerative livestock, improve productivity and promote environmental and social sustainability in the sector and generate co-benefits for mitigation and resilience to climate change.
- 2.1.2.3 Develop proposals for the improvement of existing financial and non-financial products, as well as design and proposals for blended finance mechanisms and payments for results and climate risk management, appropriate for the areas of intervention. The project will adapt investment programs and financial and non-financial resources to facilitate access to regenerative livestock activities with comprehensive management of climate change, and gender equity and intercultural approaches.

Output 2.1.3 Information system on opportunities, tools and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).

2.1.3.1 Design and implementation of an information system on the opportunities, instruments and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms between bidders and demanders for sustainable value chain initiatives associated with climate change mitigation and resilience measures, which allows the exchange of information on financial market conditions, investment opportunities and sources of available financial and financial resources. This includes a system articulated on the MINAM website in coordination with other relevant actors, which will be in charge of updating it as well as other pages of information programs managed by the MINAM, and fed with the information of the participating entities for which online access is expected, with access through different devices (computers, computers, mobile phones, etc.). The system will include information in different languages - Spanish and Quechua, Aymara (where applicable) - as well as specific modules for women, youth, Afro-Peruvian population and indigenous communities, with information adapted to their needs and context. As well as search tools and filters to find information quickly and efficiently. The information system will make it possible to:

- Increased access to information: Producers informed about the opportunities and resources available for regenerative livestock farming. This especially helps in reducing risks about new technologies to be adopted.
- Reduction of transaction costs: Facilitating decision-making and resource management. Especially in the search for data on existing resource allocation mechanisms and opportunities

- **Increased investment:** in regenerative livestock farming practices, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation through the dissemination of resource allocation opportunities.
- **Empowering vulnerable groups:** promoting equity and inclusion in the development of sustainable landscapes.
- **Generation of knowledge:** through the exchange of information and the systematization of experiences in a digital environment.

Outcome 2.2. Improved access to financial and non-financial resources for actors integrated into the value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate practices that are sustainable, climate-resilient and low in GHG emissions.

In particular, the project will increase access to blended finance and solidarity finance models for regenerative livestock farming considering all the cross-cutting approaches already mentioned.

Output 2.2.1 Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock and their value chains for Food Systems transformation.

This Output will support the development of tools to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources, especially in vulnerable populations, to drive the widespread adoption of regenerative livestock farming. The tools will be based on the needs of the pilot projects with respect to the provision of financial and non-financial resources for their scale-up.

- **2.2.1.1 Develop a catalogue of services – identification of relevant investment/resources, technical support, preparation of proposals, etc., with emphasis on gender equity and interculturality, to be implemented jointly in output 2.2.2.** This activity includes an updated report on the availability of financial products, lines of resources and investment opportunities by both entities offering resources and by actors demanding them.

Output 2.2.2 Training program for producers and officials to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources for value chains associated with regenerative agricultural activity within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).

This Output supports the application of the tools designed in Output 2.2.1 to strengthen the technical and practical capacities of Andean and high Andean communities - especially the capacities of women and youth, Afro-Peruvians and indigenous people - in designing, preparing and managing business plans and proposals for green, climate and/or productive financing with aspects of environmental sustainability in order to increase investment and resources for regenerative livestock farming and associated sustainable value chains.

- **2.2.2.1 Strengthening the capacities of officials to evaluate and approve proposals and business plans associated with regenerative livestock farming and its value chains.** It will strengthen the capacities of officials of financial institutions and management of projects and programs associated with the sustainable value chain of regenerative livestock, so that they know the business characteristics and can propose appropriate mechanisms, including aspects of mitigation and resilience to climate change.
- **2.2.2.2 Capacity building for the preparation of Business Plans and mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources.** The project will use the participatory methodologies applied in the areas of intervention including demonstration workshops in the field adapted to the local reality, on the mechanisms of access to financing and the characteristics of the regenerative livestock activity, using the catalog of services developed in 2.2.1, for the elaboration of business plans with financial support. This will strengthen the bankability of business plans aimed at producers and officials of financial institutions and those responsible for programs and projects in regenerative livestock and associated value chains. It is expected that these methodologies will be designed and implemented with replication quality and scalability to other areas. Additionally, this activity will be complemented with the business plans generated in activity 3.3.1.2, for the financing of commercial alliances such as the Hand in Hand initiative.

Output 2.2.3 Portfolio of investment projects formulated to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources in sustainable value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.

- **2.2.3.1 Accompany the formulation of public investment projects that incorporate risk management in a context of climate change aimed at livestock production systems, regenerative agricultural initiatives, recovery and conservation of ecosystems of productive landscapes with cross-cutting criteria of intercultural and intergenerational gender, for their incorporation into the Multiannual Plan of Subnational and National Investments.** Under the framework of the General Directive of the National Multiannual Programming and Investment Management System, the project will select 3 public investment projects for each landscape to be intervened, for the technical support of the project. It will incorporate sustainable productive landscape criteria.

MINAM, MIDAGRI, other competent sectors and/or local governments will permanently monitor the formulation of the projects and promote their incorporation into the multi-year investment programming. In addition, the capacities of public officials and leaders will be strengthened to increase the gender-sensitive budget in participatory budgets, as detailed in the Gender Action Plan. It is linked to Output 1.2 of Component 1.

- 2.2.3.2 Accompany actors in the formulation of financial proposals with private resources for value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming. The project will accompany the formulation of proposals for the implementation and development of value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming, the comprehensive management of climate change with gender equity and intercultural approaches. This facilitates investment and access to resources in value chains that reduce the risks and transaction costs of adopting new technologies. These activities will be complemented by those of component 3.3.1.3.

Component 3. Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems.

In Peru, the regulation conceptualizing regenerative livestock farming is being developed, it is estimated that by the end of 2025 there will be consensus and the definition of regenerative livestock farming in Peru. Therefore, this project was based on the definition coming from the FAO: regenerative livestock farming is production based on the use of ecosystem services and natural processes, which optimizes the use of local renewable resources and minimizes negative externalities. This implies the use of principles related to the proper management of soil and herds, human and ecosystem health, as well as the resilience of food systems.

The project contributes to key adaptation measures in agriculture (soils, water for agricultural use, crops, livestock, production systems, value chains), forests (reforestation, land-use change, fire early warning systems) and health (zoonosis control, It also includes mitigation measures in agriculture (management of livestock production systems in high Andean natural pastures for GHG reduction, management of livestock production systems in cultivated mountain pastures for GHG reduction), land use change and forestry-USCUSS (reforestation), consolidating a comprehensive approach that combines environmental sustainability, low-emission development and climate resilience. It is estimated that the impacts of these interventions will result in 2,915 hectares restored, 779,399 hectares under best practices, and 3,208,752.04 t CO₂eq mitigated). The description of pilot activities for restoration and enhanced practices are detailed in annex E.

A comprehensive approach will be incorporated to strengthen the local economic development bodies of the municipalities and other relevant local actors (agrarian agencies, irrigation user board, among others). It will include the necessary training and technical support so that they can play an active role in promoting and strengthening prioritized sustainable value chains. Through collaboration with municipalities and others, it will seek to encourage the participation of local actors in decision-making, as well as facilitate access to resources and financing that allow the implementation of regenerative and sustainable livestock practices in their communities.

Outcome 3.1. Strengthened planning frameworks and capacities foster regenerative agricultural production by incorporating criteria for ecosystem conservation, climate resilience, and GHG emission reduction from prioritized productive landscapes.

This result will be developed at the local level (farms, communities, municipalities). In coordination with Components 1 and 2, the implementation of financial and non-financial incentives will be promoted for the restoration, recovery of soils and high Andean grasslands and grasslands and other actions under a regenerative approach in livestock production, with special emphasis on climate change management.

Output 3.1.1. Incentives for the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands and conservation of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity, developed and implemented.

The project will create and execute financial and non-financial incentives to restore degraded grasslands, forests and wetlands, essential for water provision and regulation, carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation in the Andean and Amazon transition region with an emphasis on technology for the sustainable management of livestock landscapes under a regenerative approach. The most appropriate sustainable practices for the restoration of grasslands and wetlands for each territorial context will be identified, both for their local acceptance and for their technical relevance and that contribute to the conservation of biological diversity. These practices will address soil management, water management, productive diversification in crops and breeding, integrated management of pests and diseases in crops and preventive management of diseases in breeding (camelids and cattle), management of natural grasslands for feeding the breeding, management and conservation of cultivated pastures, and the improvement and transfer of genetic resources of crops and breeding. All of these will increase resilience to climate change.

3.1.1.1 Preparation of farm management plans and execution of non-financial incentives and technology development prioritized in the territory for sustainable management of livestock production landscapes under a regenerative approach with the participation of women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous population. These incentives will be aimed at recovering the ecosystem services of degraded grasslands and wetlands (wetlands) and protecting agrobiodiversity. An accompaniment will be carried out to scale activities according to the level where they are, the project will accompany these activities by increasing the support in accordance with the fulfillment of the goal set, these incentives may be financial as accompaniment to access a loan or participate in a fund, or non-financial such as access to training courses, promoted by the project. At least three levels of assistance and accompaniment will be available:

- ✓ **Level 1** Technical assistance for the development of the farm management plan, strengthening the capacities of producers and stakeholders in sustainability actions, regenerative livestock, agrobiodiversity and, depending on the case, wetland conservation.
- ✓ **Level 2** Accompaniment in the search for funds, in coordination with component 2, to prepare management plans by farm or property, and accompany them in the search for financing, to implement the actions required or identified in the Plan.
- ✓ **Level 3** Specialization course in regenerative livestock given by universities or institutes with official certification, paid for by the project, these specializations will be developed in point 3.1.2.2.

Output 3.1.2. Strategy to strengthen capacities and instruments is developed and implemented at the sub-national level.

Through ad-hoc methodologies and content, capacities will be strengthened to reduce gender and ethnic discrimination, improve the effective participation of women, Afro-Peruvian and indigenous Quechua and Aymara youth in public policies, technical assistance programs and access to public financing.

- **3.1.2.1. Capacity Building of local actors in the public and private sectors (Regional Governments - GORE, Local Governments - GOLOS, Regional Technical Commission for Agrarian Innovation - CTRIA, Regional Agrarian Management Committee - CGRA, Regional Environmental Commission - CAR, Municipal Environmental Commission - CAM, among others) for the planning and sustainable management of livestock landscapes, and technical capacities focused on the benefits of livestock practices will also be strengthened regenerative measures, such as water management, soil conservation, grazing rotation and increased productivity without damaging ecosystems. Alliances will be established with MINAM, universities, INIA, NGOs and research centers to carry out these activities. The trainings will also address awareness of regulations, barriers and opportunities for inclusion taking into account the aforementioned approaches. The use of indigenous languages and limitations in reading and writing, digital illiteracy in rural areas, limited access to the internet and digital tools, as well as appropriate times and places for women, allowing their participation together with their minor children when necessary, will be taken into account.**
- **3.1.2.2 Development of instruments for the comprehensive and inclusive management of the territory in sustainable landscapes (manual, curriculum and course for participation with gender, interculturality, intergenerational approaches), adapted to the social, cultural and environmental realities of the areas of intervention. They will be provided with the necessary technical resources so that they can subsequently develop their own land management manuals locally adapted to their specific context. These technical resources will include guidelines, manuals and courses on integrated land management, for local communities, their organizations and authorities, providing methods to organize land use through a regenerative approach, adapt to climate change, restore landscapes, and protect biodiversity. Sustainable productive activities will be included within the regenerative livestock sector, adopting a sustainable value chain, sustainable watershed and landscape approach and food security that integrates environmentally friendly strategies from the outset, such as obtaining organic certifications or equivalents that support the reduction of GHG emissions and reduction of climate risks. Practices to reduce the workload of women will be promoted, as well as actions to revalue the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples; and literacy will be promoted in areas such as literacy, finance, and digital skills, necessary for participation in formal businesses and markets. Likewise, business knowledge will be promoted for the management of productive units, the creation of services for regenerative livestock, and insertion in digital markets and inclusive and innovative business models. The participation of yachachiq (sage, peasant master) and other local talents will be promoted.**

Output 3.1.3. Multi-sectoral institutional frameworks at the sub-national level are updated and implemented to include comprehensive and inclusive management of food systems, through the accompaniment and technical assistance to local decision-makers for the development of multisectoral protocols with emphasis on the prevention of damage and losses associated with climate change and sustainable management of fragile ecosystems such as wetlands.

- 3.1.3.1 Accompaniment and technical assistance to decision-makers for the development of a multisectoral protocol focused on the prevention of damage and losses associated with climate change (i.e., forest fires) in the Andean and Amazonian transition zones. The protocol will develop specific measures for the prevention of fires and other climatic risks in the areas of intervention of the project with emphasis on the protection of wetlands, essential for the water cycle and promotion of livestock practices that favor the regeneration of pastures. It will favor the implementation of sustainable policies at the regional and local levels, strengthening and disseminating the Environmental Sector Guidelines for Forest Fire Emergencies for 2024, prepared by MINAM.
- 3.1.3.2 Technical and financial support for the implementation and compliance with the Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands (Law No. 32099) in the areas of intervention of the project. This activity will focus on the restoration of wetlands, contributing to reducing GHG emissions and thereby Peru's compliance with NDC. Technical support will be provided for the development of wetland management plans that will include measures to compensate for restrictions on the use of these spaces and guarantee the livelihoods of local people, with special emphasis on the application of FPIC for indigenous peoples, as well as incorporating bioindicators and traditional knowledge. Local and regional governments will be involved, which will adapt their policies to promote wetland conservation and sustainable livestock farming, livestock communities and associations, which are the protagonists in the application of these practices on the ground, NGOs and universities, which will support with additional research and resources to ensure that the practices are effective and sustainable.

Outcome 3.2. Sustainable and resilient approaches are applied on the ground and integrated in management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods, and food systems.

The capacities of men, women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous people in regenerative livestock will be improved, recovering ancestral knowledge and promoting new technologies and efficient agricultural practices, the main focuses and activities are those detailed in point 3.1.1, which will contribute to strengthening and developing the NDCs. In addition, young people will be trained as innovative and sustainable service providers in livestock value chains.

Output 3.2.1. Technical assistance program for producers and relevant actors for the implementation of regenerative agricultural production practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs, with a focus on the comprehensive management of productive units including regenerative practices, greenhouse gas mitigation, and biodiversity conservation.

- 3.2.1.1. Design and implementation of technical assistance programs (Field Schools) under the coordination of MINAM and state entities such as the National Institute of Agrarian Innovation INIA, National Agrarian Health Service of Peru SENASA, NGOs, MIDAGRI-DGDG, MIDIS through FONCODES (specifically the projects of the Budgetary Programme 'Access of rural households with subsistence economies to local markets' - PP 0118, and the project 'Temporary actions linked to productive development with adaptation to climate change in urban areas - Improving Lives'), and local actors, focused on the integrated management of productive units (land, plot, community, etc.) accessible to women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous peoples (integrating the needs, visions and traditional knowledge of communities, as well as the sexual division of labor in livestock activities). The program will address key issues such as food security, climate change adaptation, regenerative practices, greenhouse gas mitigation, and biodiversity and agrobiodiversity conservation, with a focus on food security. Training and technical assistance will be provided to implement regenerative practices that restore ecosystems, improve livelihoods, and reduce GHG emissions. Participatory methodologies such as peer-to-peer knowledge transfer (e.g., farmer-to-farmer methodology) will also be used. This strategy ensures the sustainability of initiatives and fosters a strong community learning network. The program will address the mitigation of environmental and occupational risks, such as wastewater contamination in the production of dairy products, injuries in livestock handling, risks from the use of heavy machinery, contact with poisonous animals, and the transmission of zoonotic diseases.
- The project will contemplate actions for the conservation of threatened wildlife, especially large mammals such as the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) and predators such as the Andean puma (*Puma concolor*) and

others (see detailed list in DS 004-2014-MINAGRI and the ESMP) within the scope of the project coexistence between local communities and wildlife will be promoted. considering the existence of conservation corridors that connect habitats, implementing environmental education programs that highlight their importance as ecological regulators and establishing compensation systems to avoid reprisals for attacks on livestock. In addition, sustainable agricultural practices and technologies such as electric fences, foxlights, and early warning systems (SERFOR Alert Program) and others that help reduce conflicts between humans and fauna. The activities that will have a real impact on the conservation of species are listed in annex E, and include practices such as the installation of live fences, adaptive rotational grazing management (community planning), sowing and reseedling of native fodder species (reintroduction and assisted sowing of Andean species adapted to water stress and high altitudes), control of invasive species and restoration of cover through resting pastures, revegetation techniques, protection of native shoots, etc.

- 3.2.1.2. Exchange of experiences of the technical assistance program for producers and other actors in prioritized areas through national and international internships (Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina), as well as field workshops, where participants will be able to learn directly from successful experiences in the pilots promoted by the project and other advanced projects that implement regenerative practices. Internships will be carried out focused on the conservation of biodiversity, especially in high Andean ecosystems, with an emphasis on the restoration of grasslands and wetlands. They will also exchange knowledge on wetland restoration, good practices for the use of wetlands, fundamental for water regulation and as carbon sinks, contributing to mitigating climate change, techniques for soil recovery, sowing and harvesting of water, technified irrigation, agrosilvopastoral systems, reforestation, and others. It will demonstrate how regenerative livestock farming can reduce emissions of methane and nitrous oxide, the main greenhouse gases related to livestock. Topics such as manure management will be addressed (with the implementation of biodigesters and composting, livestock waste is transformed into renewable energy and natural fertilizers, reducing methane emissions, low-emission feeding). Participants will learn about highly digestible forages and additives that inhibit methane production in livestock, they will have the opportunity to observe successful examples of how the implementation of these regenerative practices manages to reduce GHG emissions in their farms and communities in an objective and visual way, in addition to raising awareness that it is contributing to Peru's climate objectives. It will include practical workshops where participants will explore how to design sustainable and resilient production systems in the face of climate change. Facilities will be provided to ensure the participation of Afro-Peruvian and indigenous women and youth, including participation with young children when their mothers require it.

Output 3.2.2. Agroclimatic technical working groups are implemented and/or existing platforms are strengthened for climate resilience, to facilitate the issuance of early warnings at the local level, ensuring the participation of key actors to respond effectively to adverse weather conditions.

- 3.2.2.1. Strengthening of Agroclimatic Technical Working Groups or Roundtables for the issuance of early warnings at the local level with the participation of key actors.

1. Implementation or Strengthening of Agroclimatic Technical Working Groups or Roundtables to address the needs of adaptation to climate change in the area of intervention of the project, convening representatives of government institutions (National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology of Peru SENAMHI, MINAM, MIDAGRI, GORES Regional Governments, GOLOS Local Governments), non-governmental organizations, local communities, and especially rural women ranchers, Afro-Peruvian and indigenous youth, producer associations and experts in climate and agriculture. Existing Roundtables will be strengthened through an analysis of current capacities to address climate challenges and sustainability in the region. The areas of intervention will be reviewed to expand the coverage of the tables and areas for improvement will be identified, especially in the capacity for climate analysis, the recovery of ancestral knowledge on weather prediction, the dissemination of information through low-cost digital tools, and inter-institutional coordination and community participation, including the issuance of easy-to-understand early warnings.

2. Integration of sustainable and resilient approaches to adaptation and proposals of rural women, youth and indigenous peoples in livestock and agricultural production systems at the district level to address vulnerabilities to climate change. The project will promote the training of members of technical committees and producers in the use of tools and technologies for climate management and agroclimatic adaptation. Regional collaboration networks will be established between technical tables, climate management platforms and other stakeholders to improve coordination

and exchange of information and Inter-institutional Cooperation to foster cooperation between government institutions, NGOs, and producer organizations, communities, peasant rounds ensuring the effective implementation of strategies and practices.

3. Multi-hazard early warning systems for producers and key actors will be strengthened through the development of accessible communication materials, bulletins and reports, infographics, radio, digital media, among others, where climate trends and their expected impact on crops and pastures are graphically represented in simple and practical language, considering the native languages in the districts and the preference for audiovisual resources to overcome barriers in reading and writing. Information days in communities to explain how to interpret and apply the results, training for local leaders (technicians, mayors) to be spokespersons for information, collaborative platforms, websites or applications that work offline will be used. The use of mobile applications will be strengthened where alerts and relevant climate data will be offered through applications aimed at farmers. Alliances will be made with NGOs and government programs, producer organizations, communities, peasant patrols, where the results will be disseminated through ongoing projects to take advantage of their contact networks, incorporating local planning: this will ensure that the results are integrated into rural and agricultural development plans.

Output 3.2.3. Pilot projects are implemented to support the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains.

The project will carry out demonstration pilots for the comprehensive management of productive units in selected areas in alliance with research and academic entities, promoting regenerative agricultural practices, restoration of degraded areas, use of appropriate technologies for adaptation to climate change, reduction of GHG emissions, and conservation of agrobiodiversity with nutritional value and food security. In addition, a competitive fund (financed by the project or by other external sources) will be established to support replications (integrated management plans) in productive units of beneficiaries that meet the criteria established in the calls for tenders. The optimal tool to implement these calls will be evaluated during the implementation, and the MS703 Grant Beneficiaries tool of FAO may be an option.

- 3.2.3.1. Design and implementation of demonstration pilots for the comprehensive management of productive units, incorporating gender, interculturality and intergenerational approaches, in alliance with research and academic entities such as the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA), regional universities and technical institutes for agricultural training. These pilots will be financed directly by the project, promoting adaptation to climate change through the restoration of degraded areas, the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices, the use of appropriate technologies and the reduction of GHG emissions, in addition to the conservation of agrobiodiversity with value for food and nutritional security; as well as practices to reduce the workload of women. The use of nurseries of plants and agrobiodiversity species will be a central strategy of the project to strengthen food security and climate resilience. These nurseries will focus on the conservation, reproduction and distribution of species such as quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*), kañiwa (*Chenopodium pallidicaule*), native potato (*Solanum* spp.), tarwi (*Lupinus mutabilis*), oca (*Oxalis tuberosa*), mashua (*Tropaeolum tuberosum*), among others, as well as key forest species such as queñual (*Polylepis* spp.) and alder (*Alnus acuminata*), essential for water supply services and the recovery of ecosystems and soils. To ensure the dissemination of this germplasm among local producers, participatory training programs, seed and seedling exchange networks, and partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and community organizations will be implemented. In addition, agricultural fairs and digital tools will be developed to share technical information and promote sustainable practices. These actions seek not only to diversify diets and protect ecosystems, but also to strengthen local food systems with an inclusive and regenerative approach. The installation and recovery of agrosilvopastoral systems, natural pastures, native perennial plants adapted to water conditions will be promoted, as well as the planting and harvesting of water, technified irrigation, electric fences, conservation of fodder, good livestock practices, animal health and nutrition, based on specific plans for the areas of intervention. For the use and dissemination of genetic resources and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be previously obtained.
- 3.2.3.2. Design and implementation of comprehensive management plans for the productive unit (replicas of the demonstration pilots) with the participation of families (men, women, young people, and the elderly), considering their socioeconomic and cultural circumstances, and expectations. These plans will be developed on land owned by project beneficiaries, including communities and associated producers, as well as areas of common use (such as wetlands, forests, and watershed heads). Actions will focus on improving access to water resources, land restoration, regenerative agricultural practices, adoption of appropriate technologies, and reducing the workload of women. reduction of GHG emissions and the conservation of agrobiodiversity with value for food and nutritional security. In addition, alliances will be fostered with public and private actors, such

as FONCODES and local NGOs, to promote the consumption of healthy, nutritious food and improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries.

Support will be given to the identification of ancestral knowledge, practices and knowledge for the restoration of soils, vegetation cover and water sources, ensuring respect for traditional knowledge through FPIC and national and international regulations for the protection of indigenous peoples' knowledge and access to the benefits derived from their knowledge. These management plans will be accompanied by theoretical and practical training, adapted to the needs and contexts of the areas of intervention.

The use of sustainable traditional knowledge will be promoted and the risks associated with electric fences will be managed, including preventive measures such as compliance with regulations, the installation of ground fault protections, periodic preventive maintenance, and community training on risks and protection with culturally appropriate content (language, literacy levels, age), as well as appropriate signage. In the case of indigenous territories, FPIC will be applied, building on the consultations carried out during the PPG. The hiring of local staff or communal labour will comply with national labour standards, ensuring good working conditions and avoiding any type of discrimination (gender, ethnicity, language).

There are professionals and producers in the scope of the project, who have been trained in sustainable livestock practices, one of these was the New Zealand Support to the Peruvian Dairy Sector project that in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture trained in grazing systems, introduction of new varieties of cultivated pastures and the business management of the farm mainly. The project will identify these and the most experienced professionals and producers will be able to act as mentors to others, including the Yachachiq by expanding the scope of regenerative practices, used by FONCODES. The participation of competent monitoring entities, such as the National Water Authority ANA and INIA, will be articulated for the design and management of funds for restoration and sustainable business models.

Outcome 3.3. Strengthened value chains and innovative business models with a gender and circular economy approach that support the transformation of food systems.

The project will increase the participation of women, Afro-Peruvian youth and indigenous peoples in more equitable trade links for sustainable livestock products, by developing value-adding plans and strengthening their capacities to access formal markets and various sources of financing. This approach will have a positive impact on increasing and continuing producer incomes, and, together with capacity building activities (output 3.2.1), will improve the food and nutrition security of beneficiaries. In addition, the inclusion of these groups in the commercial chain of sustainable livestock will be promoted, improving their skills to develop business plans, generate value and access financial alternatives. For all interventions from this result, a segmentation of producer associations will be considered, or the organizational maturity index (IFAD or TNC), one of the criteria will be the productive level, entrepreneurial capacities, access to financing, among others that determine the needs of an association, the goals will be set in the short, medium and long term.

Output 3.3.1. Commercial strategies and linkages with domestic markets are established and/or strengthened to include sustainable production criteria for milk and derivatives, beef and camelids (alpaca and llama), fiber and camelid products, as well as the sale of broodstock products, under the Hand in Hand and circular economy approaches.

- **3.3.1.1 Business plans for sustainable livestock products and derivatives, prioritizing the participation of women and young people.** These plans will promote the production and marketing of beef, fiber, leather and other by-products, highlighting their sustainable and regenerative origin as a differential value in the market. The circular economy approach will be integrated to maximize the use of resources, promoting practices such as the reuse of organic waste to improve soils and the creation of innovative products with added value.

On the one hand, the project will allocate a budget to formulate and accompany these plans through a call for financial support for selected business plans and services, including:

Cattle farming: the identification and mapping of the cattle value chains for each area, from primary production (breeding and sustainable management of livestock) to the marketing of meat, milk, derivatives, the intervention and actions will depend on the level of development in which the cattle producers are, differentiating actions by productive level (initial, intermediate, advanced). **Camelid Livestock:** The sustainable value chain of camelids (alpacas and llamas) will be analyzed, particularly in the production of fiber and meat (alpacas and llamas). The sale of breeding stock will be strengthened through the promotion of livestock identification and the genealogical registration of animals, in the case of alpacas and llamas (Supreme Decree No. 013-2011-AG – Regulation of the Genealogical Records of Alpacas and Llamas of Peru), for cattle it will be connected to the Genealogical Records Unit of the Program for Research and Social Projection in Animal Improvement – PMA of the National Agrarian University La Molina o Local breed associations. This component will be implemented under the financing mechanisms of Component 2.

- 3.3.1.2 Strengthen existing commercial links for sustainable livestock products and derivatives, prioritizing the participation of women and young people.

The plans will be designed to address the specific barriers faced by women and youth in accessing markets, such as informality, limited financial and digital literacy, and restricted access to productive resources, technology and market information. Associativity will be promoted as a strategy to strengthen their negotiating capacity, optimize logistics costs and access formal and specialized markets, such as regenerative meat and premium fiber.

Additionally, this activity will be complemented with the business plans generated in activity 2.2.2,2 , for the financing of commercial alliances such as the Hand in Hand initiative.

- 3.3.1.3. Commercial promotion of sustainable livestock products and derivatives and related activities, prioritizing the participation of women and young people. It will include articulation with environmental certification programs, agricultural fairs, and digital trade platforms that allow greater visibility and access to national and international markets. This activity involves the strengthening of sustainable value chains and circular economy in the regenerative livestock of cattle and camelids (Alpacas and llamas), identifying key actors and reducing bottlenecks at each stage, adapting actions to the socioeconomic, cultural, age, ethnicity and gender conditions of the producers. Priority will be given to training in Good Livestock Practices (GMP) and sustainable management, such as pasture rotation, efficient use of natural resources, manure management and reduction of GHG emissions, in the case of dairy processing plants, emphasis will be placed on effluent management with the use of biotechnology (efficient microorganisms, nanotechnology) to reduce parameters such as fat load, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD) and Ph and others. In camelids, the 'Responsible Alpaca Standard – RAS' certification will be encouraged, a voluntary international standard that addresses animal welfare in the alpaca supply chain and the chain of custody of alpaca fiber material from certified farms to the final product.

Circular Economy and Sustainability to maximise the use of resources, such as manure for organic fertilisation and the use of agricultural waste in animal feed. In camelids, the use of alpaca fiber will be optimized to minimize waste, promoting high-quality artisanal and textile products. These measures will reduce dependence on synthetic inputs, improve soil quality and promote a more efficient and less polluting production cycle.

Output 3.3.2. Alternatives to add value and develop sustainable products within food systems developed and/or strengthened, with emphasis on the participation of women and young people, under a circular economy and innovation approach.

- 3.3.2.1. Identification of opportunities for the generation of value in beef cattle, dairy products, camelid fiber and services associated with market demand, with emphasis on the participation of women and young people.

In beef cattle farming, meat produced under a sustainable approach will be promoted in a first stage and then move on to a breeding process with a regenerative livestock approach, highlighting its low environmental impact and the benefits of sustainable pasture management and livestock rotation, which improve soil quality. They promote environmental sustainability and reduce GHG emissions. Campaigns will be promoted to promote beef (for example, the Fleckvieh and Angus breeds, found in the departments of Puno, Cusco and Cajamarca, known for their meat characteristics and high demand). In addition, the capacities of livestock farmers for livestock management will be strengthened using regenerative livestock farming practices such as intensive grazing and the use of animal welfare techniques to finally fatten male cattle using local by-products such as oats and barley, promoting associativity for sale in batches, which will facilitate negotiations and improve economies of scale. The active participation of local governments in collaboration with livestock projects will be encouraged.

The associativity of small farmers will be promoted through associations, cooperatives and strategic alliances will be made to generate economies of scale. These actions will be complemented by market access strategies through digital platforms, trade fairs and networks focused on consumers interested in sustainable products. In addition, multisectoral governance is crucial for planning and managing the sustainable value chain, integrating diverse local actors. At the same time, traditional knowledge will be rescued and integrating it into branding strategies will help highlight the cultural richness and unique value of dairy products in each region. In the case of indigenous peoples' knowledge, the use of their knowledge will require FPIC, including the mutually beneficial commitment agreed between the parties.

In the case of alpacas and other camelids, the formation of young people's enterprises will be encouraged to carry out, for example, technified shearing, and they can provide specialized service to alpaca producers (training and financing will be provided to start the enterprises), in the case of women, coordination will be made with NGOs and companies

that buy camelid fiber, for example, to train master fiber classifiers and be trained in the classification and selection of fiber according to the different fiber qualities, established by the Peruvian Technical Standards NTP 231.301.2014.

When the value-adding plan uses genetic resources, traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples, FPIC will be in place and national and international regulations on the protection of this knowledge, as well as the protocol for access and benefit-sharing, will be applied. Priority will be given to sustainable products and services, especially those produced by women and young people, which are in demand in the market, in accordance with the results of activity 3.3.2.1.

- 3.3.2.2. Design and implementation of plans to add value in beef cattle, dairy products, camelid fiber and services associated with market demand, with emphasis on the participation of women and youth, with a focus on circular economy and innovation. It will rely on Agroideas, Proinnovate, Agrorural, municipal projects, NGOs, projects in execution, and local projects for the presentation and financing of business plans. Priority will be given to sustainable products and services that are produced or provided by women and young people and that are in demand in the market. When the business plan involves the use of genetic resources, knowledge, practices or traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, FPIC will be applied and national and international regulations for the protection of indigenous peoples' knowledge, and the protocol for access and benefit-sharing will be applied.

Output 3.3.3. Producer organizations are strengthened with enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.

- 3.3.3.1. Strengthen Producer Organizations by promoting associativity and increasing capacities for participation in markets with emphasis on women, young people and the indigenous population. The project will promote the associativity of cattle and camelid producers, to reduce costs, share knowledge and increase their bargaining power. Thus, they can get better prices, access new markets and improve the sustainability of their practices. By grouping together, these producers can collectively implement regenerative practices, achieving certifications that open doors to markets that value ecological and sustainable products. The cooperative or association approach or others with a managerial approach can be used based on cooperative models such as the cooperative model of COLUN (Cooperativa Agrícola y Lechera de Chile) among small and medium-sized milk producers in Chile where producers benefit from economies of scale, access to wider markets and better price negotiation, allowing them to meet market challenges more effectively. 'In addition, solidarity collective financing mechanisms will be promoted, such as the Savings and Credit Unions (UNICA).'
- 3.3.3.2. Promote the participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples in formal markets and sustainable value chains, aligning with their needs and capacities. Literacy skills will be improved and mechanisms will be implemented to increase internet access in the areas of intervention, especially through rural youth enterprises. In addition, it will be coordinated with component 2 of the project, offering accessible financing conditions, such as low interest rates, flexible payments and without the need for real estate guarantees, facilitating access to credit for these groups. It will identify the final links of the prioritized value chains and will carry out the accompaniment to identify the main bottlenecks (i.e., the management and use of wastewater from the cheese plants in the areas of influence of the project). In the case of the processing of handicrafts, use of dyes, dyes and tanning, work will be done with local CITES (Centers for Productive Innovation and Technology Transfer of Leather, Footwear, Textile, Apparel and Related Industries), where good processing practices will be promoted, as well as the dissemination of sustainable and environmentally friendly technology and products. The creation and formalization of companies will be encouraged, especially those led by women, young people and the indigenous population, complying with quality and food safety regulations, the environment, as well as municipal requirements. This approach will strengthen their access to better economic opportunities, ensure recognition of their products, and generate a positive impact on families' food security, education, health, and overall well-being. Technical support and advice will be provided in a differentiated manner, according to the capacities and needs of women's, youth and indigenous peoples' associations.

Component 4. Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted.

Knowledge will be developed through the dissemination of 03 technological packages: soil management, pasture and forage management and regenerative breeding, these will be developed from the lessons learned, promoting awareness campaigns to encourage behavioural change and mechanisms for consistent evidence-based consumer outreach, in collaboration between

public and private actors in the sustainable value chain and focused on the environmental implications of purchase/consumption choices. The exchange of experiences and knowledge will be promoted at the national and international levels, taking advantage of various spaces for the promotion and dissemination of the Project by MINAM as Project leader and/or other actors that are considered and as part of the Integrated Food Systems Program.

Alliances will be established with State programs and institutions, such as the National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members (AURORA Program), Municipalities, Local Educational Management Units (UGEL), to reinforce the actions they develop to prevent gender violence and inform about the routes of attention to cases of violence against women and members of the family group; with the National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU), to make visible the problems and opportunities of rural youth in livestock value chains; and with FONCODES and other institutions to contribute to food and nutritional security and improvement of the quality of life of rural populations.

Outcome 4.1. Knowledge (including traditional know-how) and innovations in food system transformation are effectively generated and managed.

In coordination with the activities of components 1, 2 and 3, dissemination material with differentiated content will be designed, produced and distributed, authorized under sustainable approaches in environmental footprint, carbon footprint, AdaptAcción, agrobiodiversity and approaches to gender equity, interculturality and intergenerational, in soil management as a productive resource and regenerative ecosystem, which sustains the production of pastures and fodder as a source of food and nutrition for the cattle and camelid breedings from 09 high Andean provinces of Peru. The project will contribute to the generation and dissemination of lessons learned by men, women, youth, the elderly, and the Afro-Peruvian, Quechua, Aymara, Ururo, and Matsigenka population, including the rescue of ancestral knowledge and practices in sustainable livestock, as inputs for the design of public policies and private interventions.

Output 4.1.1. Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioral change in relation to the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value.

Talks will be organized using face-to-face and remote format, in the context of open technical work meetings with multi-stakeholder platforms, local-regional agricultural fairs and in the 06 regions of the project. The actions aimed at the rescue and use of traditional knowledge, proposed in Component 3, such as agroclimatic committees/roundtables (Output 3.2.2), the inclusive curriculum (Output 3.1.2), technical assistance (Output 3.2.1) and restoration pilots (Output 3.2.3), are complemented by the awareness-raising and dissemination campaigns for ancestral knowledge provided for in the Gender Plan, which will be implemented as part of this Output. Commitments and agreements will be defined in such a way as to extend and improve the scope of the awareness campaign, definition of joint goals achievable in the short, medium and long term; as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation roles of the expected achievement and scope compared to the observed one (in terms of behavior change in the face of the central themes) and, if necessary, measures that contribute to the continuous improvement of results.

- 4.1.1.1. Design and formulation of awareness campaigns on environmental footprint, carbon footprint, AdaptAcción, nutrition, food loss and waste, aligned with initiatives of the state, private sector and FAO; incorporating gender, intercultural, and intergenerational equity, with content and strategies according to gender, ethnicity, age, or other necessary segmentations, considering the socioeconomic and cultural context (e.g., levels of literacy, language, level of digital literacy, possibilities of access to the internet, forms of local communication, among others). Coordinated process with components 1, 2 and 3. The campaigns will highlight the role of women and traditional knowledge in the sustainability of agricultural activities; the link between improving disease resilience, food security, environmental footprint and adaptation to climate change; and the rescue of ancestral knowledge linked to agricultural activities, among other topics.
- 4.1.1.2. Implementation of an awareness campaign in partnership with the public, private and international sectors, providing for the concerted intervention of information and communication platforms of the Governments of the 06 Regions, local governments of the 09 provinces, attached agencies and special projects of MIDAGRI, MINAM, as well as the multi-stakeholder spaces CGRAS, CTRIAS, sustainable consumption work team (MINAM, PRODUCE-ITP, MINEDU, MIDIS-FONCODES, OEFA, Association of Municipalities of Peru-AMPE, Association Institute for Legal Defense of the Environment and Sustainable Development Peru-Idlads, Oceana Peru and the Association in Defense of the Consumer of Peru-Adecon) and other non-governmental entities involved in the 06 regions of the project. Coordinated process with components 1, 2, and 3.

Output 4.1.2. Regional/national multi-stakeholder platforms for environmental and agricultural management are strengthened and articulated with the IP Global Platform, linking users and including the systematization of the project's lessons learned and good practices.

In coordination with components 2 and 3, experiences will be systematized in the implementation of pilot demonstration modules, systematize experiences in the transfer of knowledge in sustainable practices in adaptation and mitigation to climate change and technical assistance differentiated by Province to associations or individual producers in 09 high Andean provinces, Implementation of Web link Integral platform, to systematize and disseminate project activities, which articulates with environmental and agricultural platforms.

- 4.1.2.1 Compilation and systematization of Lessons Learned by men, women, youth, Afro-Peruvians and indigenous people, in sustainability and regeneration of agri-food systems based on High Andean livestock.

The activity proposes the monitoring of the progress or advancement of the information and knowledge poured into the development of the project, mainly in the format of lessons learned.

In its first approach to the different contributions in the knowledge to be addressed, to strengthen and improve capacities in the project, 08 identifiable axes are distinguished during its execution, for the classification and systematization of lessons learned.

This activity will begin from the sixth month after the project begins, with a quarterly follow-up after its start-up and will culminate with the technical-financial closure of the project.

- 4.1.2.2. Creation of platforms through digital links (hosting and maintenance of the digital platform to be defined institution) articulated to the Global FSIP platform for the dissemination of lessons learned.

The executing entity and its knowledge management manager, due to the breadth of the territory, as well as the difficulties of access, whether electronic or by road, condition the registration of tasks or events in the provinces and regions within the scope of the project, due to this the creation of electronic pages or computer links from the districts and/or regions, duly trained in the use of registration formats, as well as network management, facilitate the initial systematization, due to which at least 06 platforms for registration and access of the information executed in the 09 provinces are proposed with monitoring, from the executing entity, MINAM and FAO; The classification of information and knowledge will be carried out taking into account the previous classification of 08 lessons to be recorded and documented for effective learning.

The executing entity at the central execution headquarters in the city of Lima will fulfill the role of articulation, after reviewing with MINAM and FAO the information collected and classified, for an adequate dynamic and interrelation with the Integrated Program (IP) platform.

- 4.1.2.3 Exchange of experiences of regenerative livestock farming with FSIP member countries (Community of Practice)

It begins in the second year with representatives of the alliances and institutions that support the regenerative livestock project in activities programmed and convened in the countries that are members of the Integrated Food Systems Program. To this end, MINAM together with the executing partner of the project will evaluate the designation of those responsible and the meritorious contents as representatives of the country. The exchanges must coincide in time and programming with those provided by the FSIP program itself.

Output 4.1.3. Mechanisms are developed and implemented to promote responsible purchasing and consumption focused on the environmental implications of the Andean regenerative livestock value chain.

- 4.1.3.1. Identification and strategy for the articulation of strategic allies to approach consumers, promoting purchasing options for products with environmental sustainability.

The executing entity and its head of knowledge management will form the working groups with the support institutions, previously determined in activities 4.1.2.2, previously requesting the official designation of their representatives, through whom the participatory agendas to be approved will be coordinated, constituting commitments in the format of inter-institutional strategic alliances.

The executing entity will report under the report of minutes of progress of the agenda to MINAM and FAO, for the corresponding survey of levels of progress, as well as the common agenda that will seek interfunctionally the informed purchase on environmental implications taken into account in the 09 provinces within the scope of action of the project.

Responsible purchasing and consumption, duly promoted in the different actions and activities of components 1, 2 and 3, will be duly systematized as an initial action, and presented in the joint working tables, likewise, with this background, the representatives of the support institutions and participating public institutions will be asked for a brief internal

awareness report. to provide feedback to the data and information system consisting of the sustainable promotion of responsible procurement under evidence.

- 4.1.3.2. Implementation of a strategy to promote environmentally responsible purchasing options in consumers.

The executing entity will promote the establishment of a working group with the support institutions, with them and in accordance with the awareness campaigns proposed (See activity 4.1.1.2), relying on the regional platforms created, will organize socialization events of main products and derivatives of regenerative livestock, promoting the largest convening of producers and members of the food supply chain. as well as industry, hospitality, gastronomy and tourism in the 06 regions within the scope of the project, including the project's headquarters in Lima, converging in the establishment of businesses with distinctive seals of the sustainable market, for this purpose the records of meetings, participants, intentions of contracts, agreements, companies, as well as the entry of possible brands in the markets noteworthy for informed dissemination with environmental responsibility. For the development of this activity, information will be collected on gender and age differences in consumption patterns and purchasing decisions for healthy and sustainable food in the intervention localities. Likewise, for events to promote responsible shopping, differentiated messages by gender and age are designed, considering factors that influence purchasing decisions; the role of women in sustainable production will be highlighted; and indigenous languages (Quechua, Aymara, Matsigenka), audiovisual resources and culturally relevant content will be used, ensuring accessibility for women and young people.

- 4.1.3.3. Capacities developed in institutional personnel for the improvement of governance tools, financing and monitoring of climate change adaptation indicators for the application of the FSIP approach in Andean regenerative livestock farming.

In coordination with related public and private entities and in partnership with the project, the updating of capacities of regional and local specialists (government personnel, non-governmental organizations and private sector partners) will be promoted through training events, processing, information analysis, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of the project's climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. coordinated with the sectoral representatives of the environment, agriculture and the FAO office in Peru. This will promote the improvement of governance tools, financing, as well as the access of a wide group of community actors to information on the experiences, failures and successes of the project.

In the case of improving governance and financing capacities, the proposed format is that of a diploma, with the support of leading regional universities and international cooperation offices, to establish the specific curricular mesh, to develop capacities or competencies in the formulation and implementation of regenerative, sustainable approaches in the transformation of integrated food systems related to Andean livestock.

Through the application of the regenerative livestock approach, including men, women, youth, indigenous peoples, the support of platforms such as Adaptation will be managed, which promotes the participation of the private sector in resilience and adaptation actions in livestock activity and related actions.

The executing entity, in coordination and collaboration with previously designated heads of MINAM and the FAO Regional Office, in coordination with those responsible for components 01, 02, 04 and 04, will organize the training of personnel in the regions, whether public or private, with prior agreement or alliance, with 01 national and/or regional course in the use of templates for monitoring indicators included in the National Catalog of Measures for Adaptation and Mitigation to Change climate, basis for the development of report sheets of scope or achievement of short- and medium-term goals, management of information and knowledge management platforms.

Component 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

This component will provide the necessary means for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project results in order to inform adaptive management and improvement of project implementation.

Outcome 5.1 Monitoring, evaluation and coordination for enhanced project impact.

The project's monitoring system and platforms to be implemented will be installed in the executing entity of the project with the participation of the FAO Office in Peru and MINAM as the country's focal institution before the GEF; it will include the monitoring of the progress and compliance with the safeguard instruments: GAP, ESMP, IPP, PIA and MQR. Details can be found in the relevant annexes.

Output 5.1.1. Effective monitoring and evaluation, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives, leveraging co-financing and transformational impacts at scale.

The Project's M&E will take into account the collection and monitoring of cross-cultural data related to governance, participation, access to credit and incentives, and sustainable production, as well as participation methodologies (e.g., closing gaps and measuring organizational empowerment). The evaluation of the project will provide an overview of the food and nutrition security status of the target population at the start and end of the project.

- 5.1.1.1. Design of the project monitoring system. The system will produce quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports developed under an analytical scheme to evaluate compliance with GEF indicators, as well as food security indicators; therefore, the system will contain the scope and functions, as well as the types of evaluation and indicators for both requirements.

Output 5.1.2. Baseline information, project monitoring and impact assessment, including the target population's food and nutrition security status at the beginning and end of the project.

- 5.1.2.1. Complete the baseline for the project's Monitoring System: The project will identify food security indicators linked to the NDC targets related to the Agri 1 and Agri2 MMCCs, and to the Agri 7, Agri 8, Agri 10, Agri 11, Agri 15, Agri 2, L This information will be monitored semi-annually.
- 5.1.2.2 Evaluation of the degree of implementation of the Project and achievement of results: it will be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the GEF on Monitoring & Evaluation and other relevant GEF policies. In addition to the mandatory GEF requirements for M&E, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support adaptive management at the project level will be agreed during the Project Kick-Off Workshop, which will be detailed in the Initial Report. These will include the exact description of the roles of the project's target groups and other stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation activities, including the GEF Operational Focal Point and the national institutions assigned to carry out the monitoring task.
- 5.1.2.3 Mid-term review (MTR) of the project: this will be done in accordance with the requirements of GEF and FAO as the implementing agency, as described in Annex M of the agency's project document.
- 5.1.2.4. Final Project Evaluation (TE): will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of GEF and FAO as implementing agency, described in Annex M of the agency's project document.

Stakeholder engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is found in Annex J and will be applied continuously throughout the project life cycle. Its objectives are:

- (1) Ensure that stakeholders, especially vulnerable population groups, have access to understandable and timely information on project activities and expected outcomes, risks and potential positive and negative impacts, proposed measures to prevent or mitigate them, the Grievance Mechanism; and that they have the right to understand and mitigate them, so that they have the opportunity to make proposals to best adapt the proposed activities and mechanisms to their needs.
- (2) Have specific spaces to provide accessible and timely information to vulnerable population groups such as women, youth, indigenous peoples, and the Afro-Peruvian population; so that they have the opportunity to access the benefits that the project can generate, under equal conditions.
- (3) Strengthen accountability mechanisms, ensuring the active and inclusive collaboration of stakeholders in the monitoring of the project, reporting on progress in implementation, applying mechanisms for them to participate in decision-making aimed at meeting objectives and expected results, including the possibility of corrective adjustments to safeguards instruments (ESMPs, GAP, IPP – FPIC) to minimize risks, especially for vulnerable populations, and maximize profit opportunities.
- (4) Facilitate adequate channels for interested parties to express their grievances, enabling the adoption of traditional forms of conflict resolution or those practiced by indigenous peoples and local populations; and that they have access to mechanisms for fair, transparent and timely redress of complaints.

Taking into account the role and participation of stakeholders during implementation (the table in section v. Relevant stakeholders), the following table details the specific participation mechanisms for stakeholder groups:

Stakeholder Group	Participation mechanism	Description	Stage
For communities, local organizations and producers	Participation in working groups, updating of public policies, financing mechanisms, integrated management plans, plans for added value and others promoted by the project	Implementation of affirmative actions to facilitate the participation of vulnerable population groups (women, youth, indigenous people, Afro-Peruvian population) in benefits of the project	Continuous during execution
	Continuous feedback	Points of contact between communities or organizations and the project will be agreed upon for ongoing communication on improvements in implementation or other topics of interest to the local community or organization. Digital tools such as WhatsApp groups can also be used, which in turn would facilitate communication between various actors with common interests.	Continuous during execution
	Participatory monitoring	Participation of men, women, youth, indigenous and Afro-Peruvian populations in the monitoring of the project, evaluation and proposals for adjustments in activities or strategies when necessary	Periodic according to the project monitoring system
	Advice to the project on specific topics	Participation in the Advisory Committee (indigenous organizations)	Periodical in accordance with the dynamics of the Advisory Committee
For institutional actors (public sector entities, financial institutions, research entities and academia, international cooperation and NGOs, private companies)	Exchange of information with the Project	Flow of information on topics relevant to the project	When necessary for processes
	Participation in knowledge platforms on regenerative livestock farming	FSIP Platform	According to execution schedule
	Access to capacity building programmes (technical, business, financial, for social inclusion)	Participation in the training and technical assistance programs that will promote the project	According to execution schedule
	Strategic decision-making for the project	Participation in the Steering Committee (MIDAGRI and regional governments)	Periodical in accordance with the dynamics of the Steering Committee
	Advice to the project on specific topics.	Participation in the Advisory Committee (academia, public entities, others)	Periodical in accordance with the dynamics of the Advisory Committee
	Continuous feedback	Through an email from the project, it will be possible to send contributions to improve its execution and receive updates on the progress in its development.	Periodic, according to the project's monitoring system.
	Participatory monitoring	Participation in project monitoring, evaluation and proposals for adjustments in activities or strategies when necessary	According to the design of the monitoring system

Private sector involvement

Through Component 1, the project will facilitate the participation of the private sector in the sustainable value chain of regenerative livestock and decision-making tables (CGRAS). Components 2 and 3 will coordinate with the private sector on issues of financial and non-financial mechanisms to support producers. Also, the awareness and capacity-building campaigns of Component 4 will be aligned with private sector initiatives. For example, the support of platforms such as Adaptación will be managed, which promotes the participation of the private sector in resilience and adaptation actions in livestock activity and related actions. The inclusion in the agenda of the CGRAS will be encouraged, the importance of the participation of the industry and the main buyers in the areas of intervention of the project, as catalysts of the market, their problems and demand for products will be analyzed and then be the link with the producers of these areas.

A direct financing mechanism will be developed through purchases subject to quality standards, using contracts in value chains. This mechanism is part of product 2.2.3, which aims to complete the financial schemes in these chains. The so-called 'anchor companies' will be key in this process, as they will function as references to guarantee a safe market for small producers. Through these companies, the purchase of products will be ensured, which will receive technical assistance to comply with the established standards. In addition, a campaign will be planned with these companies to promote the sale and articulation of regenerative agricultural products, including the use of a seal or certification that distinguishes these products, a task that will be linked to component 3.

The mechanism of remuneration for ecosystem services (MERESE) will be institutionalized for the conservation of water and pastures in the highlands, as well as for ecotourism services. Beneficiaries will receive payments from low-lying irrigation boards and tourism companies, allowing sustainable tourism initiatives to be managed. In addition, participation in works for taxes (OxI) will be identified and implemented in the project areas, a mechanism through which companies develop investments in infrastructure charged to the future payment of their taxes, always with approval at the local or regional government level. These initiatives will be associated with output 2.2.1.

Innovation & Transformative Change, Knowledge management, Policy coherence and Capacity development

Innovation & Transformative Change: The project is innovative and transformative in promoting sustainable food systems through a multi-level three-pronged approach: policy and governance, financial mechanisms, and on-site interventions in pilot landscapes that transform conventional to sustainable, regenerative and inclusive livestock production for sustainable food systems. Through Component 1, it will work with project partners at local, state and national levels to strengthen public policy and governance platforms to be more inclusive, expanding the participants and beneficiaries to include rural, women and indigenous populations, while simultaneously mainstreaming concepts of soil and water management, among others, to conserve biodiversity and increase resilience to climate change. Through Component 2, it will work with financial institutions to develop innovative opportunities to open access to credit and other mechanisms to small rural producers, women and indigenous populations that are oftentimes ineligible for financing. For example, Agricultural Credit: AgroBanco offers specific lines of credit for the livestock sector, which can be used for livestock purchases, infrastructure improvements, input acquisition, and other operational needs; Microfinance: This type of financing may be appropriate for small livestock producers who require start-up capital or funds to expand their operations without the strict requirements of traditional loans; Sustainable Value Chains: Implement financing schemes that involve the entire value chain, ensuring that all actors, from producers to distributors, have access to the necessary resources to operate efficiently. These innovative mechanisms will include sustainability criteria to promote the transformation of production practices to sustainable, non-degrading activities. The project will work with AgroBanco to ensure the long-term sustainability of the proposed/strengthened financial instruments. AgroBanco has extensive experience and the project will build upon good practices identified with project partners to replicate during the project and beyond, thereby facilitating lasting transformation. Through Component 3, the project will support ongoing efforts to develop and/or update farm management plans and execute financial and non-financial incentives for interested producers. These farm management plans will include innovative technologies for the sustainable management of productive livestock landscapes under a regenerative approach, prioritizing the active participation of women, rural youth and indigenous communities. These incentives will be aimed at recovering the ecosystem services of grasslands (which will include all the complementary actions necessary to carry out this activity detailed in Output 3.1.1) and degraded wetlands (wetlands) and protecting agrobiodiversity, motivating livestock farmers to adopt sustainable practices that strengthen the environment and improve their livelihoods. Business knowledge will be promoted for the management of productive units, the creation of services for regenerative livestock

farming, and insertion in digital markets and innovative business models. The capacities of men, women, young people and indigenous people in regenerative livestock will be improved, recovering ancestral knowledge and promoting new technologies and efficient agricultural practices, the main focuses and activities are those detailed in Output 3.1.1, which will contribute to strengthening and developing the NDCs. In addition, young people will be trained as innovative and sustainable service providers in livestock value chains. In Outcome 3.3., the project will focus on strengthening value chains and innovative business models for milk and derivatives, beef and alpaca, fiber and camelid products, as well as the sale of broodstock under the *Hand in Hand*⁴ and circular economy approaches to maximize the use of resources, promoting practices such as the reuse of organic waste for soil improvement and the creation of innovative products with added value.

Knowledge management: Through Component 4, knowledge on innovations in food systems sustainability will be developed, promoting awareness campaigns to encourage behavioral changes and mechanisms for consistent outreach to evidence-based consumers, in collaboration between public and private actors in the sustainable value chain and focused on the environmental implications of purchase/consumption choices. The exchange of experiences and knowledge will be promoted at the national level and as part of the Integrated Food Systems Programme. Alliances will be established with State programs and institutions, such as the National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members (AURORA Program), Municipalities, Local Educational Management Units (UGEL), to reinforce the actions they develop to prevent gender violence and inform about the routes of attention to cases of violence against women and members of the family group; with the National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU), to make visible the problems and opportunities of rural youth in livestock value chains; and with FONCODES and other institutions to contribute to food and nutritional security and improvement of the quality of life of rural populations.

Capacity development: The capacity development (CD) in the project finds an essential basis in the 4 components, prior to the transformation of the food system addressed, and also guarantees to be the main argument in sustainability. This approach is joined by national government institutions (MINAM, MIDAGRI, MIDIS), regional (Municipalities and regional Directorates with their multi-stakeholder platforms) and local (provincial and district municipalities and multi-stakeholder working groups). The participation of Agrobanco as the main financial institution dependent on MIDAGRI stands out.

The implementation of demonstrative pilot modules with sustainable technologies of regenerative livestock farming in the management, recovery of soil fertility, management of pastures and forages such as cattle breeding, will allow the training and improvement of competencies, capacities and skills of extensionists, local technical assistants, from which the multiplier effect during the scaling of good practices in the farms of producers will become effective with the support and integration of commitments from local government agencies and grassroots producer organizations; The Demonstration Pilots will constitute the scenario of the local field schools, in which the 04 components will be integrated, differentiating them according to the capacities that will be necessary to develop with preparation and learning modules in articulation of initiatives and projects supported by:

The first module consists of Good Practices for Improving Governance for the Acceleration of the Transformation of Sustainable Food Systems to be carried out with public and private allies such as representatives of international and national academia proposed by international cooperation agencies that have directories on the subject. This corresponds with Outcome 1.1 to strengthen national and subnational governance frameworks and form strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships to catalyze the transformation and scaling-up of policies, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems. It is also relevant to Outcome 3.1 regarding the strengthening of planning frameworks and local capacities to promote regenerative livestock production in the prioritized landscapes while mainstreaming the conservation of ecosystems, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and gender equity. This will be accomplished by incorporating the participation of various actors in management spaces such as the CGRA, and strengthening decision-making to promote regenerative livestock farming at different levels of government.

The second Module on Capacity Building in Public and Private Financing in Regenerative and/or Sustainable Livestock Initiatives and Cost Control with a Circular Economy Approach, with international cooperation speakers from foreign and regional universities. The virtual teaching component of this module will be attached to the MINAM 'Aprende' platform, for later replication in coordination with MIDAGRI and FONCODES. In relation to the field component, this will be replicated by the FONCODES 'Improving Lives' Program. This is relevant to Outcome 2.2 in relation to its actions to improve access to financial and non-financial resources by actors involved in the value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate sustainable, climate-resilient and low GHG emission practices. It is also relevant to Outcome 3.3. as it works to strengthen value chains and innovative businesses models that integrate gender equity and circular economy approaches, as well as support the transformation of food systems.

The third Module for Field Schools on Good Soil and Water Management Practices, with the support of the FAO Global Soil Alliance, MINAM, MIDIS (FONCODES) MIDAGRI and the labsaf program of INIA (National Institute of Agrarian Innovation), seed programs of INIA and Agrorural and extension in general of Agrobanco as regional and local agencies of the agriculture sector.

This module corresponds to the actions of Outcome 3.2 with regards to the implementation of sustainable and resilient approaches on the ground as well as their mainstreaming in management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods, and food systems.

The fourth Module in Integrated and/or ecological practices of pastures and forages, bio-eco business, control and management of carbon footprint, environmental, agrobiodiversity, registered trademarks of agro-sustainability, agrobiodiversity and resilience to climate change with the Ministry of the Environment, INDECOPI, seed programs, Pastures and Forages as Livestock of INIA and Agrorural and extension in general of Agrobanco as regional and local agencies of the agriculture sector. This module contributes to Outcome 4.1 regarding the effective generation and management of knowledge (including traditional know-how) and innovations on food system transformation. It is also relevant to Outcome 3.3. on strengthened value chains and innovative businesses models, that integrate gender equity and circular economy approaches, support the transformation of food systems.

The Fifth Module on Good Practices in Livestock Breeding and Production of Cattle and Camelids Bio-eco Business, Control and Management of Carbon Footprint, Environmental, Agrobiodiversity, Registered Trademarks of Agro-Sustainability with the Ministry of the Environment, INDECOPI, Seed, Pasture and Forage Programs as Livestock of INIA and Agrorural and Extension in General of Agrobanco as regional and local agencies of the agriculture sector. This module contributes to Outcome 1.2 with regards to strengthening the capacities of local actors so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of inter-generational and gender approaches. It is also relevant to Outcome 3.1 with regards to the strengthening of planning frameworks and local capacities to promote regenerative livestock production in the prioritized landscapes while mainstreaming the conservation of ecosystems, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and gender equity.

The sixth Module For participatory and transparent monitoring, the development of capacities will be promoted under electronic formats for monitoring indicators in templates previously designed to constitute an electronic field book that will operate as a log during the development of management activities or practices such as those activities to improve capacities linked to the territory and regenerative livestock. they will be supervised in electronic formats that will define the progress in achieving goals and results duly analyzed prior to a process of systematization of lessons learned in platforms linked to the project operated by the executing agency, MINAM, FAO. This corresponds directly to Outcome 5.1 with regards to monitoring, evaluation, and coordination for enhanced project impact.

The design of the modules will be adapted to the local context and the socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the target stakeholders. Key considerations include limited internet access in rural areas, low levels of digital literacy and reading comprehension, particularly among women, Indigenous populations, and older adults, as well as a preference for in-person learning and participatory, practice-based methodologies over theoretical approaches. Additionally, the predominant use of Indigenous languages will be taken into account, along with other critical factors to ensure the effectiveness, accessibility, and inclusivity of the learning content. The use of virtual platforms from FAO, MINAM, and strategic partners will complement in-person strategies. Throughout the capacity-building process, the adoption of digital learning technologies will be encouraged among stakeholders, ensuring that content is mobile-friendly and available offline to enhance accessibility. Additionally, for producers, audiovisual formats in Indigenous languages will be prioritized, fostering a more inclusive and effective learning experience.

At the end of the field stage and the technical and financial closure of the project is entered, the executing agency, the GEF focal point in Peru, and FAO Peru, will hold a series of working meetings with the previously designated representatives, for the transfer of information as goods and services inherent to the continuity of actions that the project executes. For example, the compilation of lessons learned as well as the courses designed and/or promoted by the project will be uploaded and maintained in MINAM's online platform ("APRENDE@MINAM"). With regards to training activities provided in the field, FONCODES will ensure their replication post-project. The project will also consider tools such as FAO Campus to scale and sustain capacity development post-project. Furthermore, financing mechanisms and related capacity will continue to be supported through the Green Financing and Climate Financing platforms to ensure their sustainability post-project. Thus, alliances with strategic partners, distinguishing between southern and northern territories, will have a transition stage, in which the results or progress of goals will be reported and exhibited as the achievement of the main objectives, and new strategic alliances will be signed for the continuity of previously established actions. The sustainability strategy is centered on capacity building for local stakeholders across both the public and private sectors, including regional and local governments, research institutions, universities, technical institutes, providers of technical assistance services, and yachachiq, among other actors engaged in the value chains supported by the project. Their mandated roles and presence at the territorial level are essential to ensuring the long-term continuity of the approaches and interventions promoted beyond the project's completion. To achieve this, from the outset of project implementation, strategic partnerships will be fostered to enable the active participation of these stakeholders throughout all phases of the process, from planning and execution to monitoring and evaluation, ensuring alignment with their respective mandates and roles within the local context.

^[1] Regenerative livestock farming is based on the use of ecosystem services and natural processes, which optimises the use of local renewable resources and minimises negative externalities (FAO, 2019) Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faoterm/es/> . This implies using principles related to sound soil and herd management, human and ecosystem health, and food system resilience. Spratt, E. et al. Accelerating regenerative grazing to tackle farm, environmental, and societal challenges in the upper Midwest. Journal Of Soil And Water Conservation, [S.L.], v. 76, n. 1, p. 15-23, 2021. Soil and Water Conservation Society. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2489/jswc.2021.1209a>

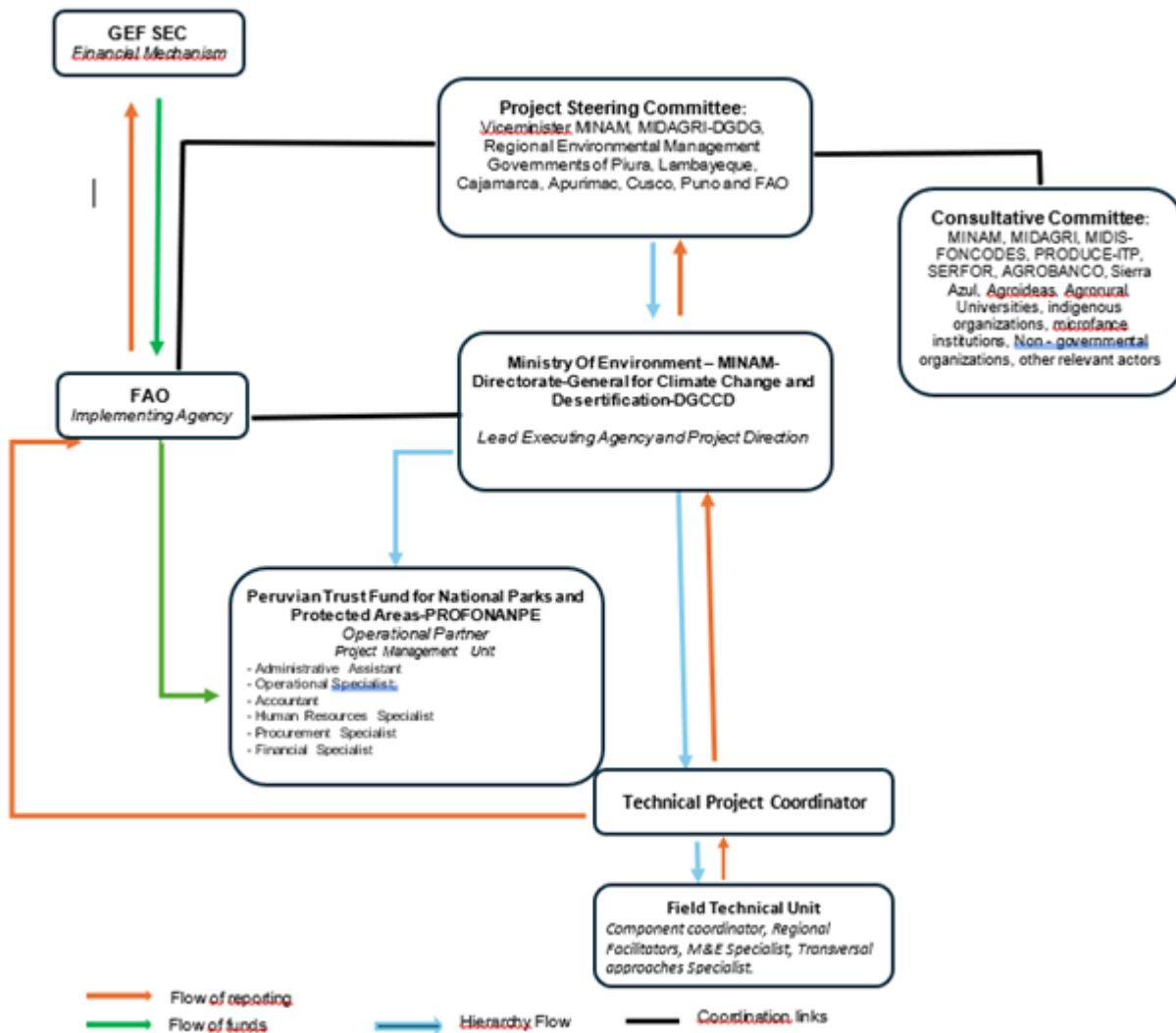
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

FAO will be the GEF Implementing Agency for the Project. The Ministry of Environment (MINAM) will act as the project's lead technical executing agency. The Government (the Minister of MINAM, or his/her delegate, the Vice Minister - VMDERN) will designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in MINAM the NPD will be responsible for the following:

- Coordinate the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners.
- Guide and ensure the execution of the Project, in accordance with the PRODOC and management instruments.
- Evaluate and suggest changes to the project to the PSC.
- Ensure Project governance.
- Supervise technical and financial programming and project execution.
- Submit Project reports to the PSC, in accordance with the monitoring and follow-up plan.
- Pre-approve the Project's Annual Operating Plan (POA) and the Annual Procurement and Contracting Plan (PAAC).
- Supervise and guide the performance of the Project Technical Coordinator (see below) on Government policies and priorities.
- Supervise, through the Project Technical Coordinator, that the consultants and project staff comply with the responsibilities in their ToR within the agreed deadlines.
- Organize and convene PSC meetings with the support of the Project Technical Coordinator.
- Participate in monitoring and mid-term and final evaluations.

The Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE, acronym in Spanish) will act as the project's Operational Partner (OP)^[176], responsible for the financial expenditures of the full GEF grant, administrative aspects and reporting. As financial OP of the project, the referred institution will be responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements. The project organization structure is as follows:



A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be created, which has the main function of ensuring the coordination and execution of the Project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets. The PMU, principally located in MINAM, will be composed of:

- Technical Project Coordinator (TPC), responsible for the overall management of the project, coordination and supervision of project activities;
- Administrative Assistant
- Operational Specialist;
- Accountant;
- Human Resources Specialist;
- Procurement Specialist;
- Financial Specialist;

Other technical specialists will also be part of the project team, as mentioned below:

- Component 1 Coordinator (Policy and Governance Expert), responsible for the implementation of project activities related to environmental policies and regulations, as well as facilitating project governance.
- Component 2 Coordinator (Climate Finance Expert), responsible for managing specialized knowledge for the implementation of proposed mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources and monitoring and evaluating the instruments to enable their efficient application.
- Component 3 Coordinator (Expert in Sustainable Production Chains Livestock - Grasslands - Countryside), responsible for providing specialized knowledge in agronomy and/or livestock management, particularly in grassland ecosystems;
- Component 4 Coordinator (Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist), responsible for managing the dissemination of information, knowledge exchange and communication strategies to improve the visibility and impact of the project.
- Two regional facilitators (for the Northern and Southern Landscapes).
- M&E specialist, responsible for the monitoring and evaluation frameworks to effectively track project progress and results.
- Specialist in transversal approaches, responsible for facilitating transversal approaches and ensuring effective engagement with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle.

MINAM will chair the Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

The PSC will be comprised of representatives from MINAM, MIDAGRI, Regional Environmental Management Governments of Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Apurimac, Cusco and Puno, and FAO. The GEF Operational Focal Point of MINAM will participate in the PSC, with both voice and vote. The members of the PSC will each assume the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex M for details):

- The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day-to-day project execution.
- The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee.
- The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO.
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO.

- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned.
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress.
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.
- FAO (as IA) and PROFONANPE (as OP) will periodically inform MINAM of the use of resources.

[1] It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) or OP, results to be implemented by the OP and budgets to be transferred to the OP are non-binding and may change due to FAO internal partnership and agreement procedures which have not yet been concluded at the time of submission.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

No

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

In response to the problems described, Peru is promoting various projects and programmes that are linked to this project, including the following:

MIDAGRI's Sierra Azul [77](#) Program finances infrastructure and irrigation projects, as well as irrigation technification and investments in the optimization of planting and water harvesting at the national level. The project will seek opportunities to coordinate to facilitate access to financing and assistance to agricultural producers in high Andean areas where the project operates, particularly through Component 2.

The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), through the National Fund for Compensation and Social Development (FONCODES) is implementing 'Temporary actions linked to productive development with adaptation to climate change'. The project will seek opportunities to coordinate to facilitate access to financing and assistance to agricultural producers in high Andean areas where the project operates, particularly through Component 2.

In the area of intervention, there are budget programs and public investment projects that are being implemented in the target regions and provinces. Regarding the budget programs, the following are aligned with the project: there will be opportunities to coordinate to facilitate access to financing and assistance to agricultural producers in high Andean areas where the project operates, particularly through Component 2:

1. PM-0068: Vulnerability Reduction and Emergency Response to Disasters – PREVAED,
2. PP-144: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ecosystems for the Provision of Ecosystem Services,
3. PP-121: Improving the Articulation of Small Producers to the Market,
4. PP-042: Exploitation of Water Resources for Agricultural Use,
5. PP-130: Competitiveness and Sustainable Use of Forest Resources and Wildlife,
6. PP-089: Reduction of Degradation of Agricultural Soils.

In the areas of intervention of the project, projects have been identified that include interventions in the Recovery of the Andean Scrub Ecosystem in the Vilcanota Basin by GORE Cusco (amount equivalent to US\$ 4.1 million). Also Municipal Projects in Vilque (Puno) and Combapata (Cusco) aimed at strengthening livestock and production of agricultural products.

Within international cooperation, there are some initiatives relevant to the project: the project can be associated depending on the relevance of the activities and/or opportunities for collaboration:

1. Andes Resilient to Climate Change: This program has supported sustainable livestock projects in Puno and Cusco, including some with a regenerative approach, with a total financing of US\$ 800 thousand in the period 2018-2023. (SDC, 2023).

2. Resilient Puna: In March 2024, the project was approved for an amount of EUR 85.0 million including funds from GCF (EUR 40.8 million), Government of Peru (EUR 29 million), Government of Germany (EUR 9 million), Government of Canada EUR 6 million) (PROFONANPE, 2024).

3. Natural Infrastructure for Water Security (INSH) supported by USAID and the Government of Canada for US\$ 30.0 million.

The project will articulate actions with other GEF initiatives, developing synergies and contributing to the sustainability of the results:

- GEF 9092, 'Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity and Recovery of Vulnerable Ecosystems in the Andean Region of Peru through the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Approach'. The project will implement pilots for regenerative livestock farming based on the advances and lessons learned from GEF 9092, in terms of land management, policy convergence, green value chains, dissemination of good practices and sustainable community management.
- GEF 10248, 'Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests through the enhancement of Biodiversity for Food Security and Biobusinesses based on standing forests, in a context of Climate Change (ASL2 Program)'. The project will benefit from the partnerships with the productive and business sector that have been developed in Project 10248, particularly with the Ministry of Production, developed during its implementation. In the context of this project, intense collaboration has been established with actors related to food security, which facilitates dialogue and co-financing possibilities, within the framework of this project.
- GEF 10307, 'Deforestation-free value chains in the Peruvian Amazon (FOLUR Program)'. GEF 10307 has among its lines of action the restoration of the Landscape, which seeks to promote the restoration of degraded landscapes to ensure the provision of ecosystem services. While GEF 10307 is being developed in Amazon landscapes, the lessons learned will serve components 2 and 3 of the project by applying an integrated approach to the management of Andean and Amazon transition landscapes.
- GEF 10541, 'Conservation and Recovery of the Dry Forest of the North Coast of Peru'. The project will promote the conservation and recovery of degraded areas in the Andean and Amazonian transition part of the North Coast, in this way, together with GEF 10541, it will promote the strengthening of the resilience of the prioritized ecosystems, increasing the adaptive capacity of the populations and generating sustainable local livelihoods.
- GEF 11118, 'Restoration of High Andean Ecosystems in Peru - IP Restoration'. GEF 11118 is expected to be implemented in parallel to the project, in order to make synergies to generate multiple and lasting global environmental and socioeconomic benefits in the restoration of degraded land ecosystems through the application of innovative practices, aiming at the mitigation of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO₂) emissions.

[1] <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/6368281/5587543-pej-2019-2027-modificado-pliego-13-midagri.pdf?v=1716171773>

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2915	2915	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Rangeland and pasture	2,915.00	2,260.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands		200.00		
Natural grass		300.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	155.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
779399	779399	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	155,880.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
779,399.00	623,519.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	3126140	3208752	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	3,126,140	3,208,752		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2026		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	9,885	9,885		
Male	10,708	10,708		
Total	20,593	20,593	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)

The estimate of this indicator is based on the prioritisation of Andean natural ecosystems made from the map of natural ecosystems (MINAM) and the National Inventory of Bofedales (INAIGEM), prioritising the jalca, paramo, wetlands, forests (montane relict of western slope, highlands relict, meso-Andean relict, yunga altimontane and yunga montane) ecosystems and the dry and humid puna scrublands. The estimate of 2915 ha of restoration corresponds to the sub-indicators 'Area of degraded agricultural land under restoration (rangelands and grasslands, with 2260 ha), 'Area of natural grass and forest under restoration (forest with 200 ha and natural grass with 300 ha) and 'Area of wetlands' (with 155 ha); which will be covered in outputs 3.1.1 'Incentives for restoration' (with 720 ha) and 3.2.3 'Pilots for restoration of degraded areas' (with 590 ha) of component 3. Using only GEF resources 1300 ha (44.5 percent), with co-financing activities 1000 ha (34.5 percent) and with producer resources 615 ha (21 percent).

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas

The distribution of the 779 399 ha of this indicator are addressed in component 3, in outputs 3.2.1 and 3.3.3, within the following sub-indicators. (4.1) 'Area of landscapes under improved management for the benefit of biodiversity' (paramo, bofedal, jalca and grasslands with 116 910 ha), supported by the recent regulation No.32099 'Law for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the national territory' and its regulation, representing 5 percent of the area of the whole indicator 4.

Degradation by factors such as 'loss of natural production' and "change of vegetation cover" (Degradation Map 2018- MINAM) was identified in the two project landscapes distributed in the highland grasslands and bofedales, representing 41.5 percent of its territory, which should be prioritized within the sub-indicator (4.3) 'Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems' (623 519 ha, representing 80 percent of indicator 4).

Degradation due to factors of "loss of natural production and forest fragmentation" (Degradation Map 2018 - MINAM), is mostly distributed in the prioritization of the northern landscape of the project, within the paramo and western slope montane relict forest ecosystems, representing 55.4 percent of its territory, hoping that the project will avoid the transformation and expansion of the agricultural frontier corresponding also to the sub-indicator (4.1) "Area of landscapes under improved management for the benefit of biodiversity" (western slope montane relict forests, high Andean relict, meso-Andean relict, high montane Yungas and montane Yungas, represents 25% of indicator 4.1)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tonnes of CO₂e)

Peru's NDCs, developed by MINAM in accordance with the IPCC guidelines and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020, are the key instruments for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction policies. The project interventions are aligned with measures in the livestock sector, specifically in production systems management in natural and cultivated highland grasslands.

The calculation of emissions is based on the comparison of two scenarios: (1) baseline, reflecting the projected emissions according to the current trend, without interventions, and (2) scenario with the expected project interventions. The three emission sources established by MINAM in the NDCs have been considered: cattle, rangeland burning and tree removals, with their respective emission factors.

Conservative assumptions are used to ensure the reliability of the calculation. For livestock emissions, it is estimated that 5 percent of the total population will benefit from the project. For rangeland burning, it is estimated that the entire area is burned in the baseline and fully recovered in the project scenario. For tree removals, a conservative number of trees per hectare per altitude and a 20-year period of growth and carbon sequestration is used.

Given that the calculation is conservative, there are opportunities to increase the mitigation potential, with further refinements such as: incorporating more types of livestock (alpacas), considering indirect avoided emissions and conservation. The estimates using MINAM NDC tool are provided as Annex O of the Agency Project Document.

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)

The 9 selected rural provinces have a total population of 490 526 inhabitants; of which 90 095 inhabitants are engaged in livestock, forestry and fishing activities. The project aims to benefit 20 593 people, representing approximately 4.198 of the total population, in the pilot landscape, according to Core Indicator 11.

These direct beneficiaries will receive specific support from direct project actions drawing on the resources of related initiatives within the co-financing framework. This approach includes the provision of valuable data to local stakeholders, capacity strengthening of the different actors involved in the livestock sector in the intervention areas, securing financing mechanisms and strengthening GHG reduction monitoring systems. Producers connected to the livestock farming value chain, government staff, as well as other stakeholders, will receive training on sustainable land management practices, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	<p>Climate change projections/scenarios Peru is located on the west coast of South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean. The northern project area covers a variety of regions, from the lowlands to the highlands, with some areas close to the coast and others reaching into the Amazon, while the southern area covers mainly the Peruvian Andean highlands. Average temperatures could increase between 0.75 °C and 1.5 °C by mid-century and between 1 °C and 1.75 °C by the end of the twenty-first century (compared to the 1985-2005 average), in low and medium-high emissions scenarios (RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5). Under a high global emissions trajectory (RCP 8.5), the local average temperature increase could range between 1 °C and 2 °C by mid-century (2050s) and between 3.5 °C and 6 °C by the end of the twenty-first century (compared to 1985-2005) (IOM, 2021). It is expected that total annual precipitation will increase along the coastline. Projected changes in precipitation in the highlands and the Amazon are uncertain, with different models suggesting increases and decreases. It is expected that the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, the number of extremely hot days and heat waves will increase (USAID, 2017). Potential hydro-meteorological hazards: Extreme rainfall and flooding: Can cause soil erosion, crop loss, damage to infrastructure and displacement of communities. Droughts: Reduced water availability can affect agricultural and livestock production and increase the risk of forest fires. Heat waves: Can cause heat stress in livestock, reduce crop yield and increase evaporation rates. Mitigation measures from the financing perspective - Public and private financing mechanisms will be established, providing working capital lines for the implementation of climate change adaptation measures. Mitigation measures from the project pilots: - Identify areas with lower flood risk (flat land, with good natural or artificial drainage; land with not very steep slopes, away from rivers or streams). - Preventive actions such as reforestation, infiltration</p>

		<p>ditches, recovery of natural grasslands and closure of pastures, construction of dams, among others, are recommended in upper watersheds to help mitigate the impact of rainfall and other events (frost, hail, etc.). - Breeders should have sufficient fodder reserves; clean drains and ditches to avoid water accumulation in paddocks; avoid grazing animals in risk areas; maintain roads and trails where cattle are moved to avoid fractures and hoof problems. Mitigation measures from knowledge management - Field schools will assist producers on climate change adaptation in the territory. - Training will also be provided in the formulation of diets with highly digestible fodder and an adequate level of pasture to maintain optimal rumen fermentation in order to reduce methane emissions. Ancestral knowledge on climate change adaptation measures will be compiled. The climate risk screening is provided in the ESS Annex F of the Agency Project Document.</p>
<p>Environmental and Social</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>(Specific risks are detailed in Annex F of the Agency Project Document) ESS1 Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources, the project could inadvertently lead to a change in land use, expanding the agricultural frontier. Activities could be included in ANP and its buffer zones, as they increase the risk of biodiversity loss. There would be activities related to plantations and/or harvesting of forest resources for timber uses. The use of non-native species or breeds could cause a risk of biodiversity loss. The traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples could be exposed to research with prior informed consent. Natural resource products could be acquired for the demonstration pilots. ESS2 Efficiency in the use of resources and prevention and management of pollution, risky activities could be implemented with the demonstration pilots in the collection, storage, transportation and distribution of water. The direct or indirect use of pesticides in the demonstration pilots could generate health risks. Fertilizers would be used for the implementation of integrated management plans in the demonstration pilots. There would be an increase in contaminants in the management of waste derived from dairy production. ESS3 Climate change and disaster risk reduction. The development of dependencies of the beneficiaries for resources or services promoted by the project in the agroclimatic tables. ESS4 Decent work, It would be possible to operate with hazardous inputs for animal health and manage electric fence technologies that generate a risk of discharge. ESS5 Health, safety and protection of the community, the project communities could be exposed to contamination by the handling of sanitary inputs, as well as the handling of heavy animals. The availability or accessibility to food contaminated by water sources unfit for human and animal consumption. The project communities could be exposed to hazardous materials in the application of integrated management plans through the demonstration pilots for the construction of infrastructure, transportation and storage. ESS6 Gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence, could increase existing inequality and discrimination based on gender due to the workload of women and their low participation in governance platforms. It could operate in a context of high risk of gender violence and discrimination against women and girls due to access to water and conflicts between communities. ESS8 Indigenous Peoples, could</p>

		include activities near or in territories owned by indigenous peoples. The activities carried out in the project could negatively affect indigenous peoples due to the use and ownership of land, as well as access to natural resources and traditional livelihoods, due to lack of participation in governance platforms. ESS9 Cultural heritage, the activities of the demonstration pilots could lead to excavations or earthworks for reservoirs or infiltration trenches. Direct or indirect use could be made of traditional knowledge for the purposes of climate change adaptation, livestock management and climate prediction, with prior consent and broad participation of the community.
Political and Governance	Low	Identified risks - Change in the international situation, where the importance of climate change adaptation and GHG mitigation is increasing. - In 2026 there will be general elections to elect the president of the republic and congress representatives (April), as well as regional and municipal elections (October), with risks associated with changes in national and regional governments with less environmental concerns. Mitigation measures - Adapt to the national and international situation. Raising public awareness of the national and international legal framework, in relation to biodiversity conservation as well as climate change adaptation and GHG mitigation. - An important mitigation measure to cope with the change of government is to foster collaboration and dialogue between political stakeholders to mitigate the impact of political transitions on project continuity and effectiveness. - There is also a need to develop strategies to address the political-administrative challenges in the country, especially at the sub-national level.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Identified risks - Changes in the needs of the government sectors involved and of the regions where an intervention was planned, challenging the project team's flexibility and ability to make decisions in changing environments. - Law 31973, which amends the Forestry and Wildlife Law, was passed by the Plenary of the Congress of the Republic on 14 December 2023, with the aim of fostering development through forestry zoning in different regions of the country. This amendment proposes to include a complementary provision to modify the current regime of land classification according to its capacity for greater use, as well as the rules that allow the change of land use. Mitigation measures - Respond not only to the changing needs of the government sectors involved and the regions where an intervention was planned, but also to national institutional and regulatory developments that require changes in their expected outcomes, planning and specific interventions. - To mitigate the risks of the Forestry Law, the project will promote the implementation of the National Reforestation Plan, carry out forestry plantations on deforested lands, encourage the formulation of public investment projects for reforestation and provide technical assistance for reforestation.
Technological	Low	Identified risks - The capacity of technicians at both national and sub-national levels is high and with different strengths. While national technicians have a better command of legal issues, processes and administrative management, the sub-national technicians have a better command of the implementation of

		<p>measures in the territory. However, both groups show weaknesses in the capacity to communicate with the producer. - There is good interinstitutional collaboration between MINAM and the ministries PRODUCE, MIDIS, MINCUL, MINEDU and stakeholders from the private sector, civil society and academia; therefore, they have been involved in the socialisation of the PRODOC. Mitigation measures - The project will strengthen national and sub-national governmental capacities in various topics related to regenerative livestock farming, including soft communication skills. - The existing good interinstitutional articulation at state level should be maintained in order to leverage the strengths of the interinstitutional collaboration.</p>
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	<p>Identified risks - Public macroeconomic measures that affect the budget of sectors and regional governments, causing a decrease in the co-financing of institutions in terms of costs related to public investment projects and civil servants involved in the project. Mitigation measures - Consider the support in the formulation of public investment projects included in the Multiannual Investment Programme at local, regional and national level. - Support the search for financing the execution of the works that have an approved technical file and are part of the counterpart, as well as for the elaboration of the technical file of the project with the feasible pre-investment study. - Develop contingency plans based on possible economic scenarios, including regional economic recessions or financial crises, to anticipate and mitigate the impact on the availability of co-financing. - Involve the participation of the private and financial sectors to mitigate the risk related to the potential lack of public co-financing in cases of extreme economic conditions, such as economic downturns or financial crises.</p>
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	<p>Identified risks - High government staff turnover, due to change of national and sub-national government. - Changes in project staff, including FAO regional and field office team members. - Decreased engagement of national and sub-national actors in project implementation. - - Little involvement of national and sub-national actors for the sustainability of the project. Mitigation measures - Participation of technical staff who will not be changed between governments, both at the national and sub-national levels, and the creation of mechanisms to ensure coordination and partnerships between the ministries involved beyond the duration of the project. - As regards the recording of information and decision-making, the project's systems will minimise the difficulties that could arise from staff turnover, so changes in project staff and FAO regional teams are not considered a threat to the continuity of the activities. - The project should build good governance with the institutions that are part of the Project Steering Committee, working at various levels within the institutions. There are good experiences of GEF projects in Peru and in the intervention landscapes, which have created good partners in the territory, facilitating the achievement of the necessary agreements for the implementation of the project. - The project should maintain good relations</p>

		with all stakeholders involved in the project, promoting joint collaboration to meet the project's objectives.
Fiduciary	Low	Identified risks Inadequate fiduciary stewardship related to financial and procurement management by the project's implementing partner. Mitigation measures A fiduciary assessment of the project's implementing partner will be carried out, which will be in line with FAO due diligence.
Stakeholder	Low	Identified risks Financial institutions do not accept the financing mechanisms proposed by the project. - There is no interest from academia to provide technical and scientific support to the project. - National and sub-national technicians do not support the implementation of the project. - Project beneficiaries do not show interest in participating in project activities. - Insufficient interinstitutional coordination between the different levels of government (national, regional and local) and deficiencies in the articulation mechanisms with the private sector, local representative organisations and academia. Mitigation measures - Design and implement an outreach plan for the project at institutional/project level. The project was widely socialised in 8 workshops in Lima and Regional Governments with the participation of the public sector, private sector, financial institutions, NGOs in the territory and academia; and in 4 workshops with the peasant communities and Indigenous Populations. In these workshops, their needs were considered and were reflected in the formulation of the project. - Strengthen spaces for coordination, harmonisation of policies, development plans and investments for the improvement of sustainable and inclusive management of regenerative livestock farming. - Awareness and training of beneficiaries through Field Schools that contribute to improve the understanding of the importance of the ecosystem services of the dry forest and the need to adopt sustainable uses and practices for its management. - Strengthening the capacity of local producers and actors to proactively interact with value chains and respond to changing market conditions. - Exchange of information based on dynamic and efficient spaces for dialogue and decision-making that contribute to improve synergy between public institutions, the private sector, local organisations and academia. - Establish strategic alliances with institutions and projects to join efforts and identify areas for joint work.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The project presents a moderate socio-environmental risk, since a) it could promote the use of non-native grass species, b) the use and conservation of genetic resources and traditional indigenous knowledge, c) the early warning services promoted by the project could generate dependency in the beneficiaries. To mitigate these risks, actions will be coordinated with SENASA and INIA to promote the use of adapted grass species and with SENAMHI for the adoption of the dissemination mechanisms promoted by the project; and local capacities will be strengthened for the interpretation of

	<p>climate data and dissemination through community media. The project could increase the exposure of producers to dangerous machinery and materials, so beneficiaries will be trained in safe use and storage practices. In relation to gender, there is a risk of increasing inequalities and violence against women; therefore, affirmative measures will be implemented from the Gender Action Plan, promoting the accompaniment of men in the strengthening of female leadership. Regarding indigenous peoples, the lack of inclusion of their views and proposals could impact their livelihoods and traditional rights. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be applied as mitigation measures and specific actions will be implemented to guarantee their participation in policies, technical strengthening and access to financial and non-financial incentives.</p>
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C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Food Systems Integrated Programme (FSIP) aims to transform the world's food systems from farm to fork, so that they are sustainable, regenerative, nature-positive, resilient, inclusive and pollution-free. It addresses the underlying drivers of unsustainability across the entire food system, transforming and strengthening value chains, business models, incentive and financing frameworks, and policy and institutional conditions, all of which support the implementation of integrated and sustainable landscape and farm management models on the ground. This will result in significant global environmental benefits in the focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change, in synergy with improved food security, nutrition, income, livelihood sustainability and resilience.

FSIP and its complementary national project portfolio are fully in line with the three GEF-8 objectives for the Food Systems IP, including (1) shifting production towards sustainable and regenerative food production, including food crops and commodities such as maize, rice and wheat, cocoa, palm oil and soybean; (2) reducing the impact of livestock farming on the environment and its contribution to the spread of zoonotic diseases, and supporting the production of alternative protein sources; and (3) sustainable aquaculture management that is explicitly linked to land-based practices affecting coastal marine and freshwater ecosystems. The Regenerative Livestock Project to Promote Sustainable Landscapes is framed under objective 2.

Peru has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1993), the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2016). The country is committed to ensuring that its net greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed 208.8 MtCO₂eq by 2030, of which 29.29 MtCO₂eq are related to livestock, and to contribute to the global goal of adaptation by reducing the damage, potential disruptions and consequent current and future losses generated by climate change on populations and their livelihoods. At the national level, it approved the National Strategy on Climate Change (2015), the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (2016), the Framework Law on Climate Change (2018) and its Regulations (2019), the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Peru (2021). Peru has 3 GHG mitigation measures in the agriculture sector focused on livestock farming.^{[1]78} Peru also has taken 24 measures of adaptation in the agricultural sector, including seven on water for agricultural use.^{[2]79}

It also ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (1993), and in 2014 developed the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2021 (2014). Peru is part of the Global Restoration Initiative, the Tropical Forest Alliance, the Bonn Challenge and the 20x20 Initiative, with a commitment to restore 3.2 million ha. At the national level, it approved the Natural Protected Areas Law (1997) and its Regulations (2001), the Forestry and Wildlife Law (2011) and its Regulations (2015), the Water Resources Law (2009) and the National Water Resources Plan (2014), among others. MINAM is working on the updated version of the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS), which will be completed by the end of 2024. The NBS will be aligned with the National Environmental Policy 2030 and the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which aims to halt and reverse global biodiversity loss by 2030 and set a path towards nature's recovery by 2050.^{[3]80} The project is fully aligned with these commitments and initiatives, such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly its Goal A to maintain, enhance, and restore ecosystem integrity, connectivity, and resilience, as well as its targets 8 (by minimizing the impacts of Climate Change on biodiversity through improved practices and restoration that contribute to avoiding GHG emissions), 10 (through sustainable regenerative production practices), 16 (by encouraging sustainable consumption in food systems), and 23 (by implementing monitoring systems, capacity building, and financial resources for sustainable food systems, especially sustainable, regenerative and inclusive livestock production).

The project is in line with the national priorities established in the Political Constitution of Peru of 1993, the 2050 Vision approved in Consensus at the 126th session of the National Accord Forum,^{[4]81} considers promoting food security and nutrition as State Policy 15. Within this framework, the following policies are updated: 1) National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2) National Agricultural Innovation Policy, 3) National Food Safety Policy, 4) National Family Farming Policy, 5) Water Resources Policy and National Water Resources Strategy and 6) National Forestry and Wildlife Policy; and the National Livestock Development Plan is valid until 2027, and there is a willingness to update it as soon as possible to make it compatible with the construction policies.

The agrarian laws of the last decade, as well as^{[5]82} the National Agricultural Policy and the plans and programmes stemming from it, focus on promoting family farming and have a clear orientation towards sustainability with new universal approaches (gender, nutrition, interculturality, transgenerational, sustainability), prioritising the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the reduction of land degradation, the protection of water resources and the adaptation and mitigation of climate change as part of their national environmental strategies and plans. These include the National Livestock Development Plan, Regional Action Plans to implement the national contributions of the agrarian sector, and Regional Agrarian Agendas, Law No. 31168 for the empowerment of rural and indigenous women.

The Peruvian government, through the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (SD No.164-2021-PCM) has approved 10 policy lines. The project is aligned with the second line of action, which is the economic recovery and productive activities revitalization with agrarian and rural development. The Midagri declared of sectoral interest the promotion of the sustainable development of livestock production systems, in order to avoid the inadequate use of natural resources, as well as to avoid deforestation. Through Ministerial Resolution No. 0077-2024-Midagri, the General Directorate of Livestock Development is entrusted with the formulation, coordination, articulation, monitoring and supervision of the necessary measures to develop activities and projects that promote sustainable livestock farming, as well as the implementation of good livestock farming practices.^{[6]83}

^[1] AGRI 1 Management of livestock production systems in highland natural grasslands for GHG reduction, with a reduction potential to 2030: 2.20 MtCO₂eq; AGRI 2: Management of livestock production systems in highland cultivated grasslands for GHG reduction, with a reduction potential to 2030: 2.55 MtCO₂eq; and, AGRI 3: Implementation of grasslands management techniques through silvopastoral systems for GHG reduction in the forest, with a reduction potential in 2030 of 1.18 MtCO₂eq. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/426371/357226-catalogo-de-las-medidas-de-mitigacion-ndc_2024.pdf?v=1715096206

^[2]https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/571780/230726_Cat%C3%A1logo%20de%20Adaptaci%C3%B3n%202023.pdf?v=16904088
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^[3] <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/978685-minam-actualizacion-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-diversidad-biologica-estara-lista-para-el-tercer-trimestre-de-este-ano>

^[4] Paragraphs: (a) it will encourage sustainable and diversified food production, increasing productivity, fighting pests and conserving natural resources, aiming to decrease dependence on food imports; (h) it will take measures against threats to food security, such as drought, desertification, pests, erosion of biodiversity, land and water degradation, for which purpose it will promote land rehabilitation and the preservation of germplasms; (i) it will strengthen public and private research in agriculture, livestock farming, forestry, and other resources. <https://acuerdo.nacional.pe/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Vision-del-Peru-al-2050-VF.pdf>

^[5] National Agrarian Policy 2021 - 2030, Supreme Decree No. 017-2021-MIDAGRI. It has 3 priority objectives: 1) Increase the level of vertical integration of agricultural producers in the value chain; 2) Reduce the proportion of family farmers at the subsistence level; 3) Improve the management of natural resources for sustainable agricultural production.

^[6] Ministerial Resolution No. 0077-2024-MIDAGRI. <https://elperuano.pe/noticia/241005-midagri-declara-de-interes-nacional-desarrollo-de-los-sistemas-de-produccion-ganaderos>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

- Consulted only;
- Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; **Yes**
- Co-financier;
- Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;
- Executor or co-executor;
- Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B “Child project description”?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The project will provide significant socio-economic benefits at national and local level. At the national level, it will contribute to improving environmental sustainability, especially in ecosystems where livestock activities are carried out, thus supporting global objectives against climate change and the conservation of ecosystem services. It will also increase ecosystem resilience, protect biodiversity and improve soil health.

At the local level, particularly in rural areas affected by climate change and biodiversity loss, the socio-economic impact will be significant. There will be employment opportunities and income generation for local communities. The project will promote biodiversity-friendly practices and the implementation of sustainable land management methods, strengthening resilience of agricultural systems and ensuring food security and economic stability for rural households.

Through capacity strengthening activities, training programmes and the dissemination of best practices, the project will empower local communities to engage in sustainable livestock farming and responsible natural resources management, thereby improving their livelihoods and well-being. Promoting inclusive and participatory approaches will ensure that the benefits of sustainable land management are distributed equitably among all stakeholders, fostering social cohesion and economic development in rural areas.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	8,375,520.00	753,797.00	9,129,317.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	2,791,840.00	251,265.00	3,043,105.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,491,224.00	134,209.00	1,625,433.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	497,075.00	44,736.00	541,811.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						13,155,659.00	1,184,007.00	14,339,666.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 300000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 26999

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	190,994.00	17,189.00	208,183.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	63,665.00	5,729.00	69,394.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	34,006.00	3,061.00	37,067.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,335.00	1,020.00	12,355.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					300,000.00	26,999.00	326,999.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,337,500.00
FAO	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,662,500.00
Total GEF Resources					11,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Food IP	GET	13,155,659.00	104751701.62
Total Project Cost		13,155,659.00	104,751,701.62

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing		Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Government	Country	Gobierno Regional Piura	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	4689609.77
Recipient Government	Country	Gobierno Regional Lambayeque	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	9475853.99
Recipient Government	Country	Gobierno Regional Apurimac	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	9699586.13
Recipient Government	Country	Gobierno Regional Cusco	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1134316.85
Recipient Government	Country	Gobierno Regional Puno	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	17772615.29
Recipient Government	Country	Instituto Tecnológico de la Producción	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	212533.33
Recipient Government	Country	Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	70340
Recipient Government	Country	Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología del Perú (SENAMHI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	751982
Recipient Government	Country	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego del Perú (MIDAGRI)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	14737864.86
Recipient Government	Country	Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusion Social - FONCODES	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	31392432.4
Recipient Government	Country	Gobierno Regional Cajamarca	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	14814567
Total Co-financing					104,751,701.62

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

*Exchange rate considered 1 USD = 3.75 peruvian soles.

The investments mobilised correspond to the co-financing of the six regional governments where implementation will take place in the territory, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion through the Cooperation Fund for Social Development - FONCODES and the Ministry of Agriculture Development and Irrigation. Co-financing has mainly taken the form of investment, either through public investment programmes or projects. Public investment projects mainly address issues such as the restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem services, water regulation and supply, the restoration and management of pastures and fodder, silvopastoral systems, and access to markets for the rural population.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	2/6/2025	Lorenzo Campos		lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ines Pando Avila	Head, General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs	Ministry of Environment	4/5/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project objective and target indicators:							
Promote sustainable, regenerative and inclusive food systems that are nature-positive, resilient and free of pollution							
CI 3: 779 399 hectares of improved landscape management							
CI 4: 2915 hectares of restored land							
CI 5: 3,208,752.04 t CO ₂ eq							
CI 11: 20 593 direct beneficiaries differentiating between men (10 708) and women (9885)							
Component 1: Strengthened enabling environment to catalyse food systems transformation at national and subnational levels.							
Outcome 1.1:	National and subnational governance frameworks are strengthened, and strategic multi-stakeholder partnership	Number of national and subnational governance mechanisms/instruments (platforms, planning instruments and public policies) contributing to the sustainable	No subnational governance platforms No territorial plans No public policy	6 subnational governance platforms in the process of being strengthened. 9 territorial planning instruments	1 operational subnational governance platform. 9 territorial planning instruments developed.	Minutes of platform sessions. Territorial planning documents drawn up.	Institutional political will to approve/implement governance frameworks to mainstream the regenerative MINAM, MIDAGRI, GOREs, GOLOS, INDIGENOUS ORGANISATIONS

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Plans are formulated to catalyze the transformation and scale-up of policies, financial resources and innovation regarding food systems.	and inclusive use of productive livestock landscapes.	instruments in place Criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach are included.	in the process of being designed and drawn up. 1 national public policy instrument approved	1 national public policy instrument approved		livestock approach.	
Output 1.1.1	Multi-sector, multi-level and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms are strengthened to promote regenerative livestock production that mainstream the conservation of ecosystems, climate resilience, reduction of GHG emissions and a gender approach.	Number of multisectoral, multilevel and multi-actor coordination platforms created/improved including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate impacts and reduction of GHG emissions, and are composed of at least 30 percent women leaders, youth and Indigenous Peoples.	No sub-national coordination platforms including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions. There are 6 incipient subnational platforms (1 for each region) 'Regional Agricultural Management Committee' (CGRA).	6 sub-national coordination platforms being strengthened	6 sub-national coordination platforms (1 per region) strengthened and made up of at least 30 percent women leaders, youth and Indigenous Peoples.	Minutes, working agendas or management documents of strengthened coordination platforms	Actors engaged in sustainable landscape management Active platforms in the territory	Component 1 Coordinator
Output 1.1.2	Territorial planning instruments are developed or updated following an integrated landscape management approach and are aligned with national	Number of territorial plans drawn up or under implementation including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions; with effective participation of women, youth	No territorial plans including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions.	9 territorial plans being designed and drawn up.	9 territorial plans drawn up and in the process of approval by regional and/or local governments	Territorial Planning Documents drawn up.	Actors involved in mainstreaming a sustainable productive landscape approach.	Component 1 Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	biodiversity (NBS) and climate change strategies (NCCS) and NDC commitments.	and indigenous people.						
<u>Output 1.1.3</u>	Public policy instruments related to productive systems (including the National Livestock Development Plan) are strengthened and articulated under regenerative production approaches, conservation of ecosystems, climate resilience, GHG emissions reduction and gender equality.	Number of public policy instrument updates related to livestock production including criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions; with effective participation of women, youth and Indigenous Peoples.	No current public policy instruments include criteria for ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions.	1 public policy instrument being updated.	1 public policy instrument updated and under consultation.	Public policy document in public consultation phase.	Political will. Stakeholders with decision-making capacities committed to mainstreaming a sustainable productive landscape approach.	Component 1 Coordinator
<u>Outcome 1.2:</u>	Capacities of local and state actors is enhanced so they become agents of change in the transformation of food systems and mainstreaming of intergenerational and gender approaches.	Number of national and sub-national actors with updated knowledge and/or improved skills, composed of at least 30 percent women	0	50 specialists from the Formulating Units of the public investment system with updated knowledge. 100 government actors and producer leaders with updated	100 specialists from the Formulating Units of the public investment system with updated knowledge. 200 government actors and producer leaders with updated soft communicati	Reporting and content documents and training list.	Actors committed to and involved in continuous capacity improvement.	Component 1 Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
				soft communication skills (at least 30 percent women).	on skills (at least 30 percent women).			
Output 1.2.1	Strategy developed for strengthening capacities at the local and state level to plan and implement sustainable public projects that promote livestock development, as well as the recovery and conservation of productive landscape ecosystems.	Number of national and sub-national public investment specialists trained in ecosystems and resources conservation, resilience to climate effects, reduction of GHG emissions and gender, intercultural and intergenerational issues (at least 30 percent women).	0	50 trained specialists from the Formulating Units of the public investment system (at least 15 percent women).	100 trained specialists from the Formulating Units of the public investment system (at least thirty percent women).	Training attendance documents and report on results.	Actors committed to capacity building.	Component 1 Coordinator
		Number of national and sub-national governmental actors and producer leaders trained in soft communication skills	0	100 trained government actors and producer leaders (at least 15 percent women).	200 government actors and producer leaders (at least 30 percent women).	Training attendance registers.		
Component 2: Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food systems transformation								
Outcome 2.1:	Financial and non-financial resource schemes and mechanisms aligned to mainstream conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, integrate climate change	Number of planning mechanism that establishes guidelines and action plans for the allocation of financial and non-financial resources for the promotion of sustainable food systems based on the recovery of degraded ecosystems and regenerative livestock mechanisms.	No articulation and planning mechanism for the allocation of financial and non-financial resources, sustainable food systems under development with the incorporation of sustainable food systems in regenerative livestock farming.	1 articulation and planning mechanism for the allocation of financial and non-financial resources; sustainable food systems under implementation with the incorporation of ecosystems conservation and recovery, applying regenerative	1 articulation and planning mechanism for the allocation of financial and non-financial resources; implementation of sustainable food systems with ecosystems conservation and recovery, applying regenerative livestock farming schemes in public policies, with a	Minutes of Sessions Project Progress Reports	The prioritisation of Climate Change Policies and Green Finance Roadmap in ecosystem recovery and implementation of regenerative livestock schemes are maintained. Budgetary allocation associated to resources for strategy implementation.	Component 2 Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches, within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV, for its acronym in Spanish).			the livestock schemes in public policies, with a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach.	gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach.			
<u>Output 2.1.1</u>	Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder working group established to support the mainstreaming of conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources, comprehensive climate change management, and gender equity and intercultural approaches in green finance mechanism	Number of mechanism for dialogue and planning by multisectoral multi-actor representatives, implemented to identify, analyse and suggest the design, improvement and implementation of schemes, strategies and public policies that facilitate access to inclusive financial and non-financial resources, particularly for women, youth and Indigenous Peoples in activities related to the regenerative livestock value chain.	No working mechanisms for multisectoral coordination to finance regenerative livestock farming.	1 integrated dialogue and planning mechanism being developed to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources, which strengthens institutional capacity for comprehensive climate change management, implementing regenerative agricultural schemes, with a gender approach and the	1 integrated dialogue and planning mechanism being developed to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources, which strengthens institutional capacity for comprehensive climate change management, implementing regenerative agricultural schemes, with a gender approach and the participation of youth and	Organisational and Operational Manuals Articles of Incorporation and Operation	Scheme of prioritisation of Climate Change Policies in relation to international commitments is maintained. Willingness of stakeholders to participate.	Component 2 Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	s and programs.			participation of youth and Indigenous Peoples.	Indigenous Peoples.			
Output 2.1.2	Investment programs, financial and non-financial resources adjusted and implemented to support value chains related to regenerative livestock farming.	Number of mechanisms for improving access to financial and non-financial resources identified in existing mechanisms.	0	10 programmes and mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources to support value chains associated with regenerative livestock, have been analysed and reported on opportunities for improvement.	20 existing programmes and mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources have been analysed and have reported on opportunities for improvement.	Consultancy Report	Demand for tools to access financial and non-financial resources in value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming. Policies of funding institutions and programmes are aligned with regenerative livestock farming. Institutions and programmes are engaged in proposals' identification and drafting.	Component 2 Coordinator
		Number of mechanisms for improving access to financial and non-financial resources have been put forward for its implementation in existing mechanisms as well as new activities associated with regenerative livestock farming value chains.	0	5 opportunities for improved access to financial and non-financial resources analysed and with proposals.	10 opportunities for improved access to financial and non-financial resources analysed and with proposals.	Consultancy Reports		
Output 2.1.3	Information system on opportunities, tools and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms in the framework of the Green Finance	Number of articulated system of updated information on MINAM's website about financial and non-financial resource availability mechanisms, as well as investment opportunities in value chains associated with	0	1 information system with data on financial and non-financial resources to develop and implement value chain activities related to regenerative agricultural	1 information system with data on financial and non-financial resources to develop and implement value chain activities related to regenerative agricultural initiatives, has been set	Project Reports	MINAM supports the use of existing information platforms. Interest of financial and non-financial institutions to provide and update information	Component 2 Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Roadmap (HRFV).	regenerative livestock farming in highland ecosystems.		initiatives, has been set up.	up and is working.			
		Number of visitors to the regenerative livestock information website	0	8000 visitors to the website	16 000 visitors to the website	Project Reports	Access capacity	
<u>Outcome 2.2:</u>	Improved access to financial and non-financial resources for actors integrated into the value chains that promote initiatives that incorporate practices that are sustainable, climate-resilient and low in GHG emissions.	Number of actors having access to financial mechanisms developed with the project for regenerative livestock farming value chains in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	0	1500 actors (900 men and 600 women) have access to financial and non-financial resources for value chain activities associated with regenerative livestock farming in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	3000 actors (1500 men and 1500 women) have access to financial and non-financial resources for value chain activities associated with regenerative livestock farming in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	Project Reports	Climate Change Policy prioritisation scheme in line with international commitments is maintained as well as the interest of associated private sources. Budget allocation of resources to implement strategies.	Component 2 Coordinator
<u>Output 2.2.1</u>	Tools developed to facilitate equitable access to financial and non-financial resources and support the implementation of regenerative livestock and their value chains for Food Systems transformation.	Number of financial and non-financial mechanisms improved and/or developed to promote regenerative livestock value chains in support of food security and sustainable landscapes.	0	3 financial and non-financial mechanisms of existing enhanced programmes being developed and 2 developed mechanisms that facilitate access to resources for value chains associated with regenerative livestock production in support of food	4 financial and non-financial mechanisms developed to promote regenerative livestock farming in support of food security and sustainable landscapes	Project Reports	Climate Change Policy prioritisation scheme in line with international commitments is maintained as well as the interest of associated private sources. Budget allocation of resources to implement strategies.	Component 2 Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
				security and sustainable landscapes.				
<u>Output 2.2.2</u>	Training program for producers and officials to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources for value chains associated with regenerative agricultural activity within the framework of the Green Finance Roadmap (HRFV).	Number of field school attendees.	0	2000 small individual producers (1000 men and 1000 women) or as members of organisations attend the field schools. Thirty percent of the attendees are trained in preparing resource access applications.	4000 small producers (2000 men and 2000 women) as individuals or as members of organisations attend the field schools. Fifty percent of the attendees are trained in preparing resource access applications.	Project Report Entry/exit field schools surveys.	Capacity to align objectives and outcomes of existing programmes and mechanisms and those to be identified by the public and private sectors, to allocate resources to develop and strengthen value chains associated with regulatory agricultural activity within the Green Finance Roadmap framework.	Component 2 Coordinator
		Number of officials in charge of the analysis of the provision of financial and non-financial resources who are trained in field schools together with producers.	0	100 officials in charge of analysing the allocation of financial and non-financial resources trained in field schools together with producers.	200 officials in charge of analysing the allocation of financial and non-financial resources trained in field schools together with producers.	Project Report Entry/exit field schools surveys.	Availability of data on producers and trainers suitable for field schools aimed at training in resource assessment schemes including cost-benefit calculations.	Component 2 Coordinator
<u>Output 2.2.3</u>	Portfolio of investment projects formulated to facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources in sustainable value chains associated with	Resources in peruvian soles (S/.) disbursed in financial instruments issued by the project.	0	S/. 2 000 000 in the second year through 20 resource allocation operations by financial and non-financial institutions in the Project's intervention	S/. 4 000 000 disbursed at the end of the project through 40 resource allocation operations by financial and non-financial institutions in the Project's	Project Report Reports of financial and non-financial institutions involved in the mechanisms.	There is a demand for resources to develop inactive value chains associated with agricultural activities in highland ecosystems for regenerative agricultural	Component 3 Coordinator

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection	
	regenerative livestock farming.			departments.	intervention departments.		projects by smallholders and producers' organisations that include women and vulnerable populations.	
Component 3: Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems								
<u>Outcome 3.1:</u>	Strengthened planning frameworks and capacities foster regenerative agricultural production by incorporating criteria for ecosystem conservation, climate resilience and GHG emissions reduction in prioritised production landscapes.	Number of Instruments for sustainable landscape management, areas restored, trainings for professionals and/or technicians and decision makers, active technical groups	Limited information and tools for sustainable landscapes management	54 instruments designed	90 instruments implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for the implementation of incentives. Conventions/contracts or agreements signed to benefit from incentives. Documents with instruments for comprehensive inclusive landscape management. Documents with contents of training, reports of training events. Minutes of the technical groups set up Agendas of the technical groups Tools developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers and other stakeholders are actively involved 	Component 3 Coordinator
<u>Output 3.1.1</u>	Incentives for the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands and conservation of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity	Number of non-financial incentives applied	Limited non-financial incentives applied Lack of knowledge of restored areas in rangelands and bofedales.	36 plans for the application of non-financial incentives of (10 ha each).	72 non-financial incentives applied (10 ha each).	Plans for the application of incentives. Conventions/contracts or agreements signed to benefit from incentives.	Political will to promote financial and non-financial incentives for regenerative livestock farming.	Component 3 Coordinator
		Number of beneficiaries from	Limited producers/asso	180 people from	360 people from			

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	rsity, developed and implemented.	organisations and communities	ciations benefiting from incentives differentiated by gender, ethnicity and age.	organisations and communities benefited from incentives differentiated by gender, ethnicity and age	organisations and communities benefited from incentives differentiated by gender, ethnicity and age	Reports documenting progress in the restoration of rangelands and bofedales, based on the guidelines of ecosystem status (MINAM).	Favourable weather conditions.	
<u>Output 3.1.2</u> Strategy to strengthen capacities and instruments developed and implemented at the sub-national level.		Number of tools for inclusive comprehensive landscape management developed for decision-makers.	Limited tools developed for inclusive comprehensive landscape management.	18 designs of tools for inclusive comprehensive landscape management developed at the district level	18 implemented tools for inclusive comprehensive landscape management developed at the district level	Documents with tools for inclusive comprehensive landscape management	Decision-makers with political will to develop the instruments	Component 3 Coordinator
		Number of decision-makers trained in inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes, of which 30% are women. Number of professionals and/or technicians trained in inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes, of which 30% are women.	Limited number of trained decision-makers for inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes.	No decision-maker has been trained No professionals and/or technicians have been trained (18 training contents for comprehensive inclusive landscape management have been designed and developed)	180 decision-makers trained in inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes, of which 30% are women. 180 professionals and/or technicians trained in inclusive comprehensive planning and management of livestock landscapes, of which 30% are women.	Documents with training contents. Documents for training participant registration and completion.		
<u>Output 3.1.3</u>	Multi-sectoral institutional frameworks at the sub-	Active technical groups applying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the environmental sector in the event of forest 	4 active technical groups that include the development	4 active technical groups that include the development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of the 	Decision-makers with political will to develop the tools	Component 3

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	national level are updated and implemented to include comprehensive and inclusive management of food systems.	<p>multisectoral coverage tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> against damages and losses associated with climate change protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands 	<p>fire emergencies (M.R. No. 0244-224 MINAM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the national territory and its regulations (Law 3299). 	<p>t of multisectoral and local action tools in their agenda.</p>	<p>of multisectoral and local action tools in their agenda.</p>	<p>operational technical groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical groups' agendas. Tools developed 		Coordinator
Outcome 3.2:	Sustainable and resilient approaches are applied on the ground and integrated in management systems of prioritized landscapes, livelihoods, and food systems.	<p>Number of trained producers who apply sustainable and resilient approaches to livestock farming to manage their productive units, with information on agroclimatic early warnings and comprehensive management plans for pilots implemented in institutions and productive farmer units.</p> <p>GEF indicators:</p> <p>CI3: Restored area</p> <p>CI4: Area under best practices</p> <p>CI6: Mitigated GHG emissions</p>	<p>Limited training, lack of information and comprehensive management plans on regenerative livestock practices.</p>	<p>5 214 producers applying sustainable and resilient approaches in livestock farming to their production unit management.</p> <p>CI3: 1000 ha restored</p> <p>CI4: 300 000 ha under best practices</p> <p>CI6: until end of project</p>	<p>10 429 producers applying sustainable and resilient approaches in livestock farming to their production unit management.</p> <p>CI3: 2915 ha restored</p> <p>CI4: 779 399 ha under best practices</p> <p>CI6: 3 208 752.04 tCO2eq</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers and key actors database Early warning format Dissemination of early warning reports Comprehensive management plans Implementation and monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> actively involved. Operational weather stations to generate early warnings 	<p>Component 3</p> <p>Coordinator</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output.3.2.1</u></p> <p>Technical assistance programme for producers and relevant actors for the implementation of regenerative agricultural production practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHG, focused on comprehensive production unit management including regenerative practices, greenhouse gas mitigation and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Technical training programmes for producers</p> <p>Technical training for the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices that conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHG.</p> <p>Number of people trained in regenerative practices that conserve biodiversity, differentiated by age, ethnicity and gender.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited training and technical assistance in sustainable livestock production practices. Lack of information on land with good livestock production practices. Limited number of producers and extensionists who receive training in sustainable livestock production practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Technical training programme per landscape. 300 technical trainings for the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices that conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs. 5000 producers trained in regenerative practices, differentiated by age, ethnicity and gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 programmes designed and implemented 64 8 technical trainings in sustainable livestock practices. 97 20 producers trained in regenerative practices, differentiated by age, ethnicity and gender, at the end of the 3rd year of project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme document. Register of attendance. Report on the evaluation of the implementation status of good practices with the location of the plots. Reports of training events and producers' attendance registers. 	<p>Active participation of producers and other actors who implement regenerative farming practices to conserve biodiversity and mitigate GHGs.</p>	<p>Component 3</p> <p>Coordinator</p>
<p><u>Output.3.2.2</u></p> <p>Agroclimatic technical working groups are implemented and/or existing platforms are strengthened for climate resilience</p>	<p>Number of producers who receive early warning.</p> <p>Validated user-friendly early warning information forms.</p>	<p>A few producers receive local climate or agroclimatic information in technical language</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 350 producers and key actors, identified in the database receive early warnings. 1 format (with understandable and more accessible design for placement in bulletins) of validated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 9 producers and key actors of the agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing branches of the economic activity, who represent a 5 percent of the population of the districts (6) close to the agrometeorological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database of producers and key actors. Early warning format differentiated by ethnicity. Dissemination of early warning reports. 	<p>Operational weather stations to generate early warnings.</p>	<p>Component 3</p> <p>Coordinator</p>

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
				early warning information, differentiated by ethnicity (Spanish)	stations, receive early warnings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 validated early warning information formats, differentiated by ethnicity (Quechua and Aymara). 			
<u>Output.3.2.3</u>	Pilots projects are implemented to support the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains.	Number of comprehensive management plans for pilots in organisations being implemented. Number of pilots in organisations being implemented.	Lack of integrated management plans with a regenerative approach. Limited information on field pilots with a regenerative livestock farming approach in public organisations. Studies carried out in southern Peru (Mitigation of emissions from livestock farming in the Andean region) ^[184] estimate a reduction of 11.6 percent due to	5 comprehensive management plans for pilots, implemented. 5 pilots (up to 10 ha each), with sustainable livestock practices and equipment for monitoring indicators of ecological restoration and GHG emissions and/or sequestration in vegetation and livestock.	9 comprehensive management plans for pilots, being implemented. 9 pilots (up to 10 ha each), with sustainable livestock production practices and equipment for monitoring indicators of ecological restoration and GHG emissions and/or sequestration in vegetation and livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents of the comprehensive management plans. Implementation reports. Monitoring of Pilots installed in fields in public organisations. 	Active participation of producers and other stakeholders.	Component 3 Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
			<p>improvements in animal feed.</p> <p>In the baseline survey, CO2 emissions from cattle will be measured.</p>		- 10 percent less emissions from livestock in the field with regenerative practices, compared to the project baseline.			
		<p>Number of comprehensive management plans for producers' pilot replications are being implemented.</p> <p>Number of producers' pilot replications are being implemented.</p>	<p>No comprehensive management plans with a regenerative approach.</p> <p>No pilot in farmers' fields with a regenerative livestock approach.</p>	<p>25 comprehensive management plans for pilots implemented.</p> <p>25 pilot replications (up to 10 ha each), with sustainable livestock production practices, with monitoring of ecological restoration indicators and good livestock production practices.</p>	<p>60 comprehensive management plans for pilots, implemented.</p> <p>60 pilots (up to 10 ha each), with sustainable livestock practices, with monitoring of ecological restoration indicators and good livestock production practices.</p> <p>-10% less emissions from livestock in each field with regenerative practices, compared to the initial project status.</p>			

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Outcome 3.3:</u>	Strengthened value chains and innovative business models with a gender and circular economy approach that support the transformation of food systems.	Number of livestock producers applying a regenerative approach who participate in formal markets and implement innovative models, with at least 50 percent participation of women, 30 percent of youth and 20 percent of Indigenous Peoples.	Only a small number of producers offer sustainable products in formal markets	-180 Business plans - 135 Value-added plans -300 organisations comply with regulations -300 organisations have access to funding	-180 trade agreements signed -360 business plans developed -270 value-added plans implemented. -1440 Producer organisations engaged in regenerative livestock farming participate in formal markets and implement innovative models, with at least 50 percent participation of women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business plans Trade agreements signed Operating licences obtained Sanitary registrations approved Financing agreements granted Training events reports 	There is demand for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products	
<u>Output 3.3.1</u>	Commercial strategies and linkages with domestic markets are established and/or strengthened to include sustainable production criteria.	Number of trade agreements signed between producers and industry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreements with women. Agreements with youth. Agreements with peasant communities (50 percent women, 30 percent youth) 	Limited commercial linkages for products and by-products of sustainable livestock farming.	180 business plans.	180 trade agreements signed between producers with some sustainable production criteria and industry, to promote the regenerative livestock farming approach (distributed):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business plans. Signed business agreements 	There is demand for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products.	Component 3 Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
		and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples).			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 Agreements with women. 54 Agreements with youth. 36 Agreements with farming communities <p>(50 percent women, 30 percent young people and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples).</p> <p>360 business plans developed.</p>			
<u>Output.3.3.2</u>	Alternatives to add value and develop sustainable products within food systems, developed and/or strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of value-added plans implemented Plans for women Plans for youth. Plans for Indigenous Peoples (50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited value-added plans (there are products with no added value, no sustainable approach and no plan, offered on the market). Limited initiatives to add value to sustainable livestock farming products and by-products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 135 value-added plans under development. 135 opportunities for adding value and innovative models identified. 	<p>270 value-added plans implemented (distributed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 135 Women's plans. 71 Plans for youth. 44 Plans for Indigenous Peoples (50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document with opportunities for adding value and innovative models identified. Value addition plans. Plans implementation reports. 	There is demand for sustainable livestock farming products and by-products.	<p>Component 3</p> <p>Coordinator</p>

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.3.3	Producers' organisations are strengthened with enhanced access to finance and technical assistance, and capacities to participate in formal markets and value chains on fair and profitable terms for environmentally sustainable products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of producer organisations with access formal markets: Number of organisations complying with regulations (Organisations: 50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples). Number of organisations with access to financing: (Organisations: 50 percent women, 30 percent youth and 20 percent Indigenous Peoples). 	Small number of livestock and by-product producers' organisations with funding access and participation in formal markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 organisations comply with regulations (50 ha under regenerative management per organisation). 300 organisations that comply with regulations gain access to funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 720 organisations comply with regulations (50 ha under regenerative management per organisation). 720 organisations that comply with regulations gain access to funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating licences obtained Sanitary permits approved Funding agreements granted Reports of training events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers interested in becoming formalized. Stakeholders commitment and cooperation to engage in value chains with environmentally sustainable practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 3 Coordinator
Component 4: Knowledge, innovation, and coordination promoted.								
Outcome 4.1:	Knowledge (including traditional know-how) and innovations in food system transformation are effectively generated and managed.	Number of technology packages of sustainable innovations built on lessons learnt.	0	Design of the Dissemination Plan for 3 technology packages of innovations in regenerative livestock farming.	Dissemination of 3 technology packages of innovations in regenerative livestock farming.	Report on the implementation of technology packages.	Technological innovations developed.	Component 4 Knowledge Management Coordinator
Output 4.1.1	Awareness campaigns (using communication tools/platforms) to encourage behavioural change in relation to the environmental and	Number of awareness campaigns on the environmental and carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and the value of biodiversity, with a gender, intercultural and intergenerational approach.	No related campaigns currently being implemented at the national level.	Design of 1 awareness campaign that can be reedited annually. 1 awareness campaign implemented	3 awareness campaigns implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaign design documents. Progress reports on ongoing campaigns. Reports on the population who received content. 	Public and private sector involvement in the implementation of the campaigns.	Component 4 Knowledge Management Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	carbon footprint of food, food loss and waste, nutrition and biodiversity value.			d starting in year 3.				
<u>Output 4.1.2</u>	Regional/national multi-stakeholder platforms for environmental and agricultural management are strengthened and articulated with the IP Global Platform, linking users and including the systematization of the project's lessons learned and good practices.	Number of lessons learned systematized in regenerative livestock farming (by men, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples).	1 lesson learned systematized in regenerative livestock farming. There is one lesson learned systematized in regenerative livestock farming in the forest developed by WWF.	6 lessons learned identified at sub-national level (land reclamation, sustainable grassland crops and animal breeding). 1 biannual and 3 annual participation in FSIP global community of practice events.	6 systematized lessons learned (Drought management, soil reclamation, water, cultural practices for landscape management sustainability). 2 biannual and 5 annual participation in FSIP global community of practice events.	Annual reports on the identification of lessons learned. Document of lessons learned systematization in IP related platforms.	Actors identified, participate with initiatives and are interested in the project's actions.	Component 4 Knowledge Management Coordinator
<u>Output 4.1.3</u>	Evidence-based mechanisms to reach out consumers are developed and/or improved by fostering collaboration between public and private actors in the value chain and focusing on the environmental implications of	Number of events promoting environmentally responsible purchasing and consumption, developed with national and sub-national strategic partners (disaggregated by gender and age).	No responsible purchasing and/or consumption promotion events in the territory	9 purchase and/or consumption promotion events are designed and implemented, which can be repeated annually (one in each local government).	27 purchase and/or consumption promotion events implemented (3 in each local government in years 3, 4 and 5).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of meetings with strategic partners. Minutes of events Documents of public-private strategic alliances. 	Public and private actors committed to promoting responsible procurement options.	Component 4 Knowledge Management Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	purchase/consumption choices.							
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation								
<u>Outcome 5.1:</u>	Monitoring, evaluation and coordination for enhanced project impact.	Progress reports on the achievement of goals	No documents on systematisation of sustainable experiences in regenerative livestock farming.	72 consolidated annual reports reedited in the 6 regions of the project area of systematised, monitored and evaluated goals, one each year.	5 compliance reports on systematised, monitored and evaluated targets.	Final consolidated report on the scope and experiences in highland regenerative livestock farming.	Unforeseen climate events do not affect the progress of project implementation.	Project Coordinator
<u>Output 5.1.1</u> -	Effective knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation processes are in place, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms that support inclusive and adaptive management, coordination with relevant initiatives, leveraging co-financing and transformational impacts at scale..	Monitoring report	0	72 quarterly reports from regional governments at the end of the third year (4 quarterly reports for each regional government during 3 years). 6 bi-annual monitoring and evaluation reports of the project. 3 annual project monitoring and evaluation reports.	120 quarterly reports from the regional governments at the end of the fifth year. 10 biannual project monitoring and evaluation reports. 5 annual project monitoring and evaluation reports.	Reports from regional governments. Reports from the Operational Partner Reports from FAO.	Active collaboration of partners on the ground and supporting institutions.	Project Coordinator

Results chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objectives	Final objective final	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 5.1.2	Baseline information, project monitoring and impact evaluation, including the target population's food and nutritional security status at the beginning and end of the project.	Project implementation status and achievement of outcomes	0	1 mid-term evaluation of the project life cycle, consolidated at the end of the third year of the project.	1 evaluation of the entire project life cycle, at the end of the fifth year of the project life cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Monitoring Reports, Audit reports, Minutes of meetings 	Project partners have the political will to promote sustainable landscapes through regenerative livestock farming, take ownership of the project and ensure sustainability of results.	Project Coordinator with the support of the M&E Assistant and the technical specialists for each outcome.

[\[1\] https://repositorio.iica.int/handle/11324/7209](https://repositorio.iica.int/handle/11324/7209)

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
5013 Consultants (Consultants in project formulation, agri-food systems, environmental and climate economics and finance, Gender and social safeguards, knowledge management and innovation specialist, Senior International GEF Consultant, Climate change mitigation, administrative support, GIS and environmental safeguards)	222,380.00	181,050.40	58,335.60
5014 Contracts	9,000.00	0.00	0.00
5021 Travel (Air tickets, land tickets, per diems and terminals, considered for participants in workshops and meetings in Lima and regions)	22,550.00	41,309.00	0.00
5023 Training	37,520.00	0.00	0.00
5024 Expendable Procurement	8,550.00	160.00	0.00

5028 General Operative Expenses (Costs for room and equipment rental, food, mobility, materials, facilitation and systematisation, etc. for workshops in 6 regions and final workshop in Lima)	0.00	12,145.00	7,000.00
Total	300,000.00	234,664.40	65,335.60

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
3699501	-4.71384	-79.80356	3,699,501

Location Description:

Ayabaca Province

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
3696466	-5.23861	-79.45056	3,696,466

Location Description:

Huancabamba Province

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
3697033	-6.62052	-79.79112	3,697,033

Location Description:

Province of Ferreñafe

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
8350559	-6.38003	-78.83296	8,350,559

Location Description:

Province of Cutervo

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
8349919	-13.63584	-72.87161	8,349,919

Location Description:

Province of Abancay

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
3946176	-12.97288	-72.04383	3,946,176

Location Description:

Calca Province

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
3945823	-14.08035	-71.12653	3,945,823

Location Description:

Province of Canchis

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
3931274	-16.13092	-70.08682	3,931,274

Location Description:

Province of Puno

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
3935054	-14.67558	-70.70322	3,935,054

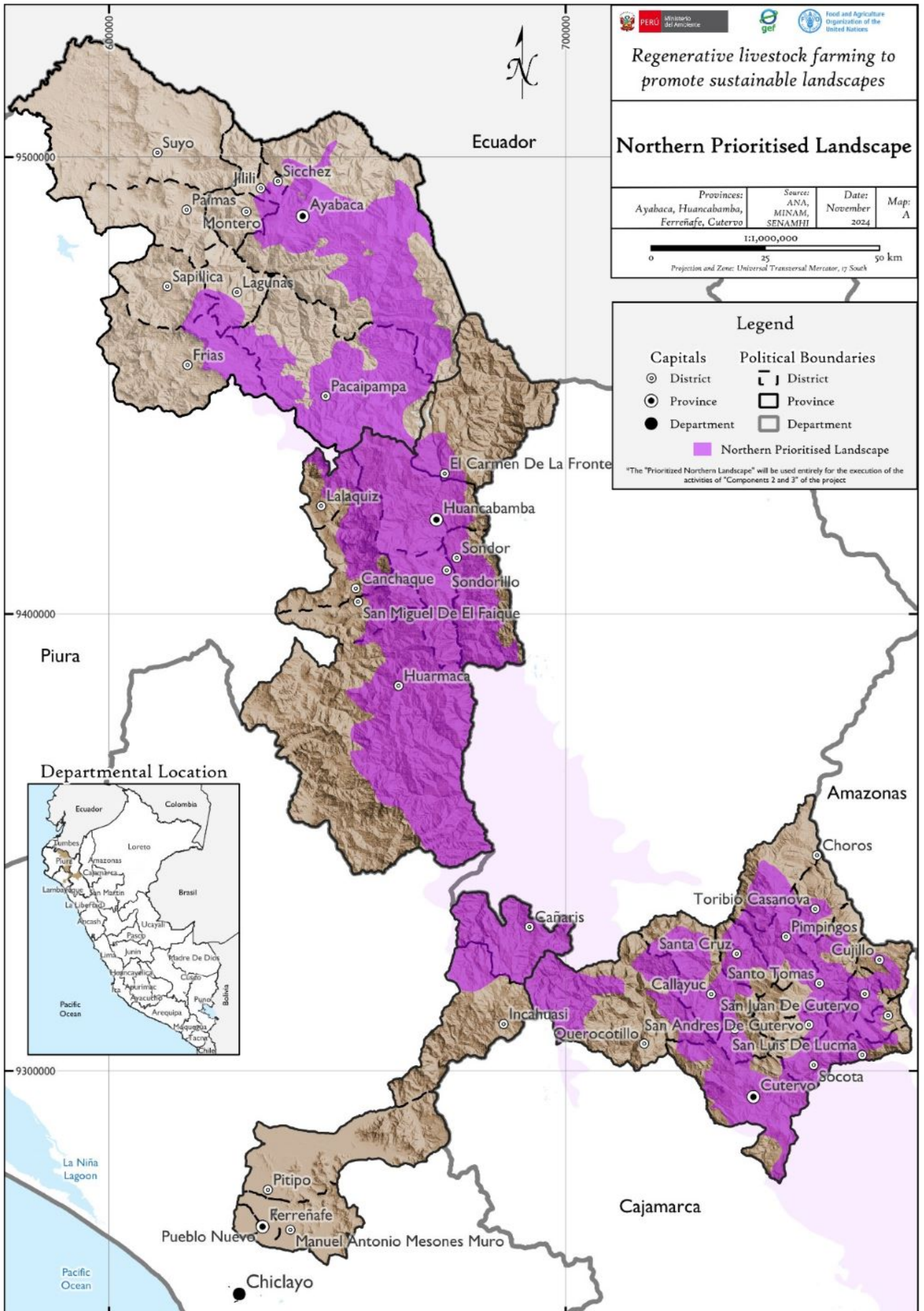
Location Description:

Province of Melgar

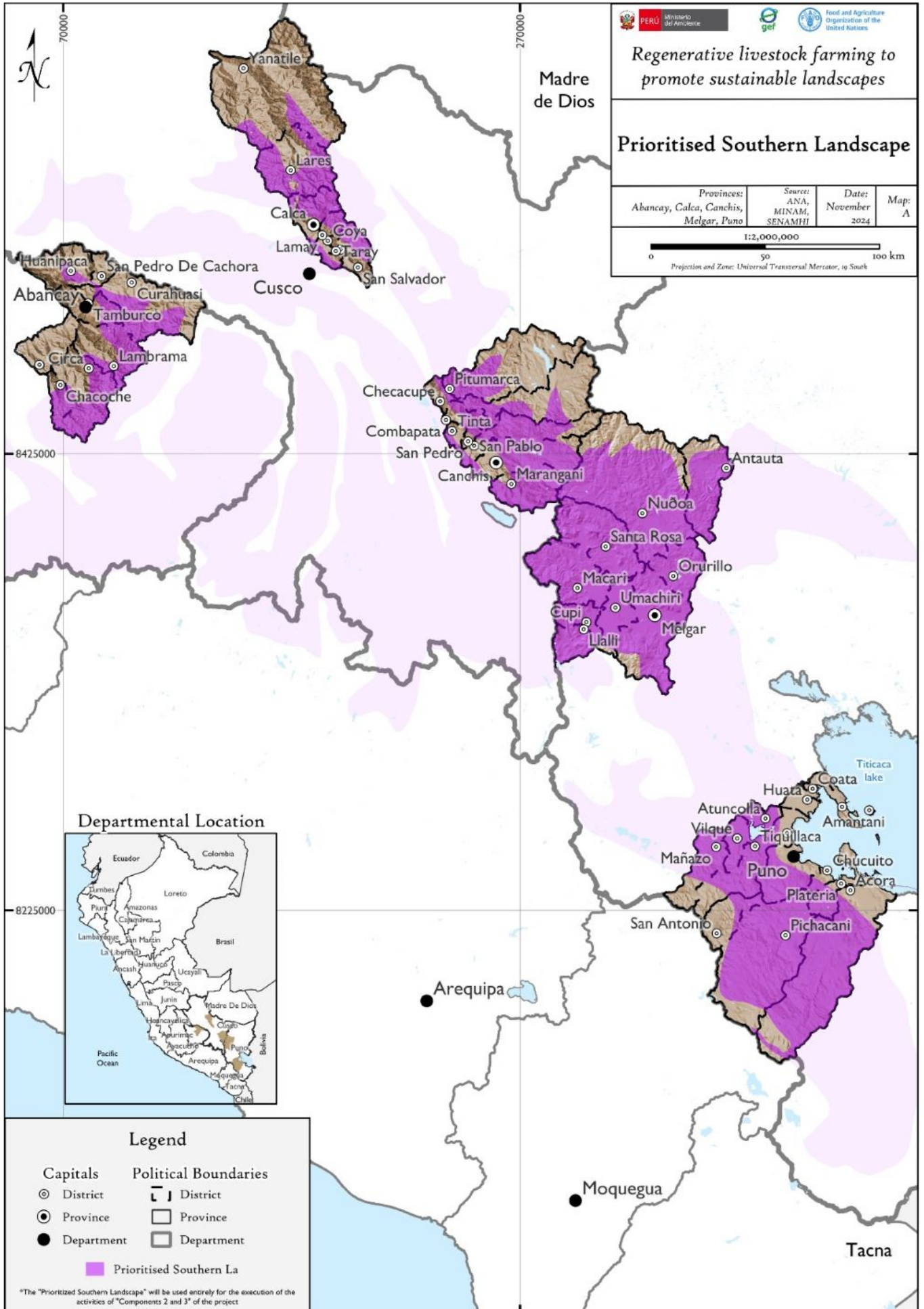
Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

Prioritized Northern Landscape



Prioritized Southern Landscape



The scope of intervention indicates 9 provinces approved in the project's concept note, which are grouped into the northern and southern zones, which have been characterized in a differentiated way, in order to identify the large natural landscapes that connect the provinces, forming large important corridors where livestock activity is developed; The base information used was the Andean ecological systems, the Andean natural ecosystems, the types of climates, the capacity to use the soils and the hydrographic watersheds with their respective basins. It is important to note that natural protected areas (NPAs), with their respective buffer zones, as well as regional conservation areas (RCAs) and private areas of conservation (PCAs), have been excluded, so they are not considered in the areas of the prioritized northern and southern landscapes.

N°	Base information	Fountain	Link
1	Andean ecological systems	Andean Community - CAN	https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/mapas/mapa-ecosistemas-andes-norte-centro
2	Andean natural ecosystems	Ministry of the Environment - MINAM	https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/mapas/mapa-nacional-ecosistemas-peru
3	Climate classification	National Meteorology and Hydrology Service - SENAMHI	https://www.gob.pe/institucion/senamhi/informes-publicaciones/2158106-climas-del-peru-mapa-de-clasificacion-climatica
4	Greater capacity for land use	National Office of Natural Resources Assessment - ONERN	https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/sites/default/files/siar-puno/archivos/public/docs/227.pdf
5	Watersheds	National Water Authority - ANA	https://sigrid.cenepred.gob.pe/sigridv3/documento/967
6	Watersheds		https://www.ana.gob.pe/normatividad/7-mapa-hidrografico-del-peru-0

The area of the 9 provinces amounts to 3,801,522.1 ha, distributed in 37% in the north and 63% in the south. With the characterization carried out, two large landscapes were identified, which prioritize approximately only 56% of the total area of the 9 provinces (29% for the north and 71% for the south).

The two prioritized landscapes will be used in their entirety for the execution of the activities of 'Components 2 and 3' of the project, as well as for the indicators in 'ha' of the project: No.3 Land area and ecosystems under restoration and No.4 Area of landscapes under improved practices. For 'Components 1 and 4' of the project, the largest areas indicated at the provincial level will be used, as well as the project indicators: No.6 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated and No.11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments.

According to the climate risk assessment carried out by the OCB, at the provincial level for the north and south zones as of June 14, 2023, the climate risk was classified without modulation of the project from 'Moderate' level (0.2 to <1) and with modulation of the project from 'Low' level (<-0.8 to <0.2). Taking into account the recommendations of the list of climate-resilient practices in biodiversity, based on potential hazards, for indicator No.3 Land area and ecosystems under restoration, initially calculated based on the map of degraded areas (MINAM, 2022), with the types of degradation of 'Vegetation Cover Change' (CCV) and 'Land Productivity Loss' (PPN), It is supported by the limit zones of agricultural activities with pressure on the Andean natural ecosystems, directly addressed with 2 types of basic information of the prioritized landscapes 'Andean natural ecosystems and capacity for greater use of the soils'. The initial estimate for indicator No. 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices, calculated 20% of the total provincial area of the project area, which is now represented at the level of large landscapes with the 6 types of base information and with information collected in the field for each of the 9 provinces visited.

The estimated information for indicator No. 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments, which initially used information at the district level in the last National Agricultural Census (IV CENAGRO, 2012), has been updated with information from the Economic Activity Branch of the type 'Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries', differentiated by gender. (INEI, 2017).

Annex E of the Agency Project Document contains the following maps:

North Landscape Maps:

Map 1 Prioritized Northern Landscape.

Map 2 Indigenous peoples.

Map 3 Sector Economic Activity Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing

Map 4 Natural ecosystems.

Map 5 Water network, basins, watersheds.

Map 6 Mining cadastre, mining liabilities, informal mining.

South landscape maps:

Map 1 Prioritized South Landscape.

Map 2 Indigenous peoples.

Map 3 Sector of Economic Activity Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing

Map 4 Natural ecosystems.

Map 5 Water network, basins, watersheds.

Map 6 Mining cadastre, mining liabilities, informal mining.

Description of Pilot Intervention Areas: A Summary is presented as an Annex E of the Agency Project Document.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

11221 ANNEX F-2 Indigenous people plan 06Feb25

11221 ANNEX F-1 Environmental and Social risk screening checklist 06Feb25

11221 ANNEX F ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS 06Feb25

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Total	Total	Total	Total	M&E	PMC	Total GEF	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
Local Consultants	Technical Project Coordinator (Senior Specialist)	57,600	57,600	54,720	58,080	5,000	55,000	288,000	PROFONANPE
	Coordinator of Component 1: Governance (Senior Specialist)	126,000		63,000				189,000	PROFONANPE
	Coordinator of Component 2: Financing Mechanisms (Senior Specialist)		189,000					189,000	PROFONANPE
	Coordinator of Component 3: Value Chains (Senior Specialist)			201,600				201,600	PROFONANPE
	Coordinator of Component 4: Knowledge Management and Innovation (Senior Specialist)				189,000			189,000	PROFONANPE
	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist					153,600		153,600	PROFONANPE
	Gender and Social Safeguards Specialist	45,600	45,600	68,400	22,800			182,400	PROFONANPE
	Facilitator of the Northern Landscape	33,600	33,600	50,400	16,800			134,400	PROFONANPE
	Facilitator of the Southern Landscape	33,600	33,600	50,400	16,800			134,400	PROFONANPE
	Administrative Assistant						168,000	168,000	PROFONANPE
	Operations Specialist						60,000	60,000	PROFONANPE
	Accountant						60,000	60,000	PROFONANPE
	Human Resources Specialist						18,000	18,000	PROFONANPE
	Procurement Specialist						63,000	63,000	PROFONANPE
	Financial Specialist						14,000	14,000	PROFONANPE
	M&E Mid-Term Evaluation					39,997		39,997	FAO
	M&E. Final Evaluation					90,000		90,000	FAO
	Advice on communication strategies, content design, management of networks and awareness campaigns, management of platforms				180,000			180,000	PROFONANPE
	Advice on knowledge management, systematization of experiences, progress of goals, qualification of				130,000			130,000	PROFONANPE

	lessons learned, project report								
	Advice on systematization processes, research documents, repository				150,000			150,000	PROFONANPE
	Advice on Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	22,800	22,800	114,000	22,800			182,400	PROFONANPE
	Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP: Identification of measures to promote food safety in livestock areas with mining liabilities			10,000				10,000	PROFONANPE
	C1 1.1.1. Consulting for the development of data and information	45,000						45,000	PROFONANPE
	C1 1.1.2. Estimation of the risk of climate change effects on the value chains of cattle and camelids	48,000						48,000	PROFONANPE
	C1 1.1.2. Identification of measures for the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and forest lands prioritized in a context of climate change (by landscape)	64,000						64,000	PROFONANPE
	C1 1.1.2. Generation or updating of territorial planning instruments	300,000						300,000	PROFONANPE
	C1 1.1.3 Baseline of agricultural public policies	15,000						15,000	PROFONANPE
	C1 1.1.3. Baseline of other national policy instruments for activities related to livestock	10,000						10,000	PROFONANPE
	C1 1.1.3 Concerted preparation or updating of public policies and other national policy instruments	80,000						80,000	PROFONANPE
	C1 1.2.1. Preparation/updating of national regulatory proposals for public investment associated with the formulation of sustainable livestock production projects, with a gender, intercultural and	25,000						25,000	PROFONANPE

	intergenerational approach.								
	C2 2.1.1: Design and implementation of the established Inter-Agency and Multi-Stakeholder Working Group (24 months)		54,650					54,650	PROFONANPE
	C2 2.1.3 Design and implementation Information system on opportunities, instruments and conditions of financial and non-financial mechanisms (12 months)		48,000					48,000	PROFONANPE
	C2 2.2.1 Development of a catalogue of services – identification of relevant investment/resources, technical support for vulnerable populations (12 months)		24,000					24,000	PROFONANPE
	C2 2.2.3 Accompany the formulation of proposals for value chains associated with regenerative livestock farming.		40,000					40,000	PROFONANPE
	C2 2.2.3 Formulation of proposals for business plans to develop value chains associated with the pilots promoted in Component 3. (2 zones in 6 departments x 3 years in 12 supported chains)		390,000					390,000	PROFONANPE
	C3. 3.1.1. Preparation in two years of 72 plans to access non-financial incentives that include practices for the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands and conservation of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity, developed and implemented (at all costs)			100,000				100,000	PROFONANPE

	C3. 3.2.2. Installation and/or strengthening of implemented agroclimatic technical committees or existing strengthened platforms for climate resilience. Includes early warning system			290,000				290,000	PROFONANP E
	C3. 3.3.1 Development of strategies and commercial links with national markets created and/or strengthened, including sustainable production criteria. 180 business plans in 4 years			145,000				145,000	PROFONANP E
	C3. 3.3.2 Proposal of alternatives for value generation and product development throughout food systems developed and/or strengthened. 270 value-added plans in 4 years			215,000				215,000	PROFONANP E
	C4 4.1.1. Design and formulation of differentiated awareness campaigns, aligned with initiatives of the state, private sector and FAO in environmental footprint, carbon footprint, nutrition, food loss and waste				20,000			20,000	PROFONANP E
	C4 4.1.2. Creation of regional platforms (1 per region) for articulation with the Global platform of the Food Systems Integrated Programme FSIP for the dissemination of lessons learned				39,000			39,000	PROFONANP E
	C4 4.1.3. Identification and strategy of articulation of strategic allies to approach consumers, promoting purchase options for products with environmental sustainability.				30,000			30,000	PROFONANP E
Contractual Services – Company	Design of the project monitoring system.	12,500	12,500	18,750	6,250			50,000	PROFONANP E

	Complete the baseline (food security indicators) for the project's Monitoring System				35,000			35,000	PROFONANP E
	Final Report					6,550		6,550	FAO
	Assessment Translator (MTR and Final)					7,966		7,966	FAO
	Audits						90,250	90,250	FAO
	Spotchecks						21,375	21,375	FAO
	Gender plan. Service for the formulation and execution of the Plan for the Strengthening of Women Leaders and New Masculinities	71,500	51,000	34,000				156,500	PROFONANP E
	Gender Plan. Translation service for training products for indigenous men and women				4,500			4,500	PROFONANP E
	Gender plan. Advisory service for the formation of Savings and Credit Unions			45,320				45,320	PROFONANP E
	Gender plan. Service for strengthening the capacities of decision-makers in gender, interculturality and promotion of youth leadership and increase in the gender-sensitive budget	13,000						13,000	PROFONANP E
	Gender plan. Legal support service for sanitation of women's and youth organizations	2,000		9,855				11,855	PROFONANP E
	Gender plan. Legal sanitation service for organizations (procedures in notary and National Superintendence of Public Registries)			3,300				3,300	PROFONANP E
	Grievance Redress Mechanism GRM complaints and grievance mechanism. Dissemination material preparation service (Quechua, Aymara, Matsigenka, Spanish)				4,000			4,000	PROFONANP E
	GRM complaints and grievance mechanism. Printing service for dissemination material				2,000			2,000	PROFONANP E

	Environmental and Social Management Plan, Complaints and Claims Mechanisms, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Gender Action Plan. Translation service of safeguards documents into Quechua (southern and northern), Aymara and Matsigenka				15,000			15,000	PROFONANP E
	Free, prior, and informed consent FPIC. Local translators (Quechua, Aymara, Matsigenka)			20,000	1,510			21,510	PROFONANP E
	Environmental and Social Management Plan. Water sample analysis service in areas with mining environmental liabilities.			21,600				21,600	PROFONANP E
	C1 1.1.1 Design and implementation of a communication capacity-building programme for government actors	120,000						120,000	PROFONANP E
	C1 1.1.1 Design and implementation of a capacity-building programme on equity and gender, interculturality and the role of young people in public policies aimed at national and subnational government actors	120,000						120,000	PROFONANP E
	C1 1.1.1 Design and implementation of a program to improve communication skills aimed at producer leaders	120,000						120,000	PROFONANP E
	C1 1.2.1 Design and implementation of a training program for the formulation of public investment projects on environmental and productive issues with sustainable landscape criteria	160,000						160,000	PROFONANP E
	C2 2.2.2 Design and implementation of a capacity building program for officials to evaluate proposals and associated business plans (36 Months- 6 Total Courses x yearx1 c/Department)		135,000					135,000	PROFONANP E

	C2 2.2.2 Design and implementation of a Training Program for beneficiaries in Preparation and implementation of Business Plans and mechanisms for access to financial and non-financial resources in field schools (North Zones and South Zone2 courses per year in 3 departments 4 years)		960,000					960,000	PROFONANP E
	C2 2.2.2 Design and implementation of a training program for officials of financial institutions in identifying, preparing and evaluating financial mechanisms to support regenerative agricultural activity, including climate risk management mechanisms, public-private partnerships, payments for environmental services and instruments associated with climate and conservation finance (36 months 4 trainings in 6 departments)		360,000					360,000	PROFONANP E
	C3. 3.1.2. Design and implementation of two comprehensive courses to strengthen capacities and instruments of actors at the subnational and landscape levels for the comprehensive and sustainable management of the selected landscapes (at all costs). Course 1 aimed at local decision makers. Course 2 aimed at interested professionals and technicians. 72 trainings per province in 3 years. Includes a comprehensive management plan implemented (at all costs)			250,000				250,000	PROFONANP E

	C3. 3.1.3. Design and implementation of a programme to strengthen institutional and landscape frameworks:• against damage and loss associated with climate change• protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands			75,000				75,000	PROFONANP E
	C3. 3.2.1. Design and implementation of a technical assistance program for regenerative agricultural production practices (at all costs). Meetings for the trainings 33 trainings in 3 years, per province-1 month, includes materials			855,650				855,650	PROFONANP E
	C3. 3.2.3. a. Pilots for the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in value chains. Investment (includes comprehensive management plans and installation of equipment and materials) US\$20,000 per pilot, turnkey delivery. Operation and maintenance (for 3 years per pilot) US\$60,000. Operational support for field activities US\$23,889.			935,001				935,001	PROFONANP E
	C3. 3.2.3.b. Replicas of Pilots for the restoration of degraded areas and GHG reduction in chains. Investment (includes comprehensive management plans and installation of complementary equipment and materials to install) 60 replicas on beneficiary land (up to US\$15,000 each), turnkey delivery. Operation and maintenance (for 3 years per replica) US\$15000.			1,800,000				1,800,000	PROFONANP E
	C3. 3.3.3 Design and implementation of a technical assistance program for producer organizations in			267,150				267,150	PROFONANP E

	access to financing to participate in formal markets and value chains of environmentally sustainable products. 720 organizations strengthened in 4 years								
	C4 4.1.1 Implementation of an awareness-raising campaign in partnership with the public and private sectors and international bodies				92,000			92,000	PROFONANP E
	C4 4.1.1. Implementation of differentiated awareness campaigns, aligned with initiatives of the state, private sector and FAO in environmental footprint, carbon footprint, nutrition, food loss and waste				72,000			72,000	PROFONANP E
	C4 4.1.3. Design and implementation of a training course for the monitoring of climate change adaptation and mitigation indicators in Andean regenerative livestock farming.				50,000			50,000	PROFONANP E
Travel	International travel. 2 people per year. Relevant COP and Food Systems Integrated Program Community of Practice events.				90,000			90,000	PROFONANP E
	Regional trips for the operation of the northern landscape project	8,000	16,000	39,000	9,000			72,000	PROFONANP E
	Regional trips for the operation of the southern landscape project	6,000	12,000	29,000	10,000			57,000	PROFONANP E
	Domestic travel for project management (project team, operating partner, implementing partner).	14,100	14,100	21,150	7,050			56,400	PROFONANP E
	MINAM trips for participation in local platforms.	42,900						42,900	PROFONANP E
	Food Systems Integrated Program Community of Practice. Biannual 3-person global trips.				37,200			37,200	PROFONANP E
	Food Systems Integrated Program Community of Practice. Annual trips in the region				42,750			42,750	PROFONANP E

	(Latin America) of 3 people.								
	Travel for trainings/workshops and meetings/safeguards (Environmental and Social Management Plan, Complaints and Claims Mechanisms, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Gender Action Plan.)	22,500	22,500	251,590	26,810			323,400	PROFONANPE
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Annual PMU Coordination Workshop	15,000	15,000	22,500	7,500			60,000	PROFONANPE
	Participation of Indigenous Communities in national platforms	20,000						20,000	PROFONANPE
	Exchange of experiences				20,000			20,000	PROFONANPE
	Project Technical Committee Workshops (1 per region per year)	26,250	26,250	39,375	13,125			105,000	PROFONANPE
	Information and consultation workshops FPIC			237,720	16,980			254,700	PROFONANPE
	Kick-off workshop	2,500	2,500	3,750	1,250			10,000	PROFONANPE
	Closing workshop	3,750	3,750	5,625	1,875			15,000	PROFONANPE
	Materials to support Free, Prior and Informed Consent			16,200	2,050			18,250	PROFONANPE
	Central Network Server (Web Page Host)						17,500	17,500	PROFONANPE
	Interconnection service at headquarters and 02 regions 200 Gb						8,045	8,045	PROFONANPE
	Preparation of signs, panels, banners, other distinguishing of the project.				7,000			7,000	PROFONANPE
	Desk furniture						15,814	15,814	PROFONANPE
	Dissemination material for the Food Systems Integrated Program platform			9,000	9,000			18,000	PROFONANPE
	Materials to support communication and knowledge management and identification clothing (jackets, vests, hats, etc.)	4,375	4,375	6,563	2,188			17,500	PROFONANPE
	Materials to support the communication and knowledge management strategy				62,500			62,500	PROFONANPE
Goods	Portable computer equipment	7,581	7,581	11,372	3,791		7,475	37,800	PROFONANPE

	Special computer equipment for design, layout, network and server management.				5,426			5,426	PROFONANP E
	Software Licenses						28,000	28,000	PROFONANP E
	Multimedia stations	4,950	4,950	7,425	2,475			19,800	PROFONANP E
	Portable Satellite Modem				2,700			2,700	PROFONANP E
	TOTAL	1,703,106	2,586,356	6,398,415	1,538,209	303,113	626,459	13,155,659	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

STAP Comment	Agency Response
<p>To strengthen the design of country projects in a manner they collectively contribute to the effectiveness of the IP and GCP, STAP recommends addressing the issues below. Note, however, that some issues below are specific to the GCP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully assess whether the project's objective will be transformative, and if so, for what sector(s) or in what ways (e.g. aligning several countries to address perverse incentives, or tackle policy misalignments). If the project team confirms a transformative ambition (e.g., is the goal to trigger a significant step change in GEBs by scaling a value chain through a novel financial instrument), the project's theory of change (or perhaps more likely the theory of change for a larger grouping like a community of practice, or value chain) will need to reflect it and metrics for transformation will need to be identified. To help assess whether the project has a transformative potential, STAP's logic tree on transformation could be useful (See Figure 1: https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/STAP_Achieving%20Transformation_web.pdf Also, refer to STAP's blended finance information note to design for transformative scaling that can achieve outcomes for pathways 2 and 3 on blended finance and value chains, respectively.: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-01/EN_GEF.STAP_.C.66.Inf_.02_Blended_Finance.pdf) 	<p>The project will promote transformative change and increase the resilience of the food systems vulnerable to the effects of climate change in the Andean region and Amazon transition zones through a systemic productive landscape approach, regenerative livestock practices and the development of sustainable value chains. It will also restore degraded soils and ecological processes that sustain the livelihoods of local populations, as well as promote climate change mitigation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a robust theory of change for each major pathway to transformation in the GCP (as well as for individual country projects by those projects), which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o identifies the assumptions associated with the key outcomes. During the design and implementation, revisit the assumptions, and where necessary, adapt. This step is essential to the triple learning loop mentioned briefly in component 4. More importantly, learning is essential to achieve the scaling and transformative ambition of the IP. Clause 97, for example, – progress against these assumptions needs to be tied to monitoring and learning. Also, it seems implausible that these two assumptions are the only or even the most important assumptions for pathway 1. Indeed, the issue of coalitions may be something to design for and seek to influence rather than an assumption. Comparatively, there could be issues like power dynamics and vested interest being too strong as to overwhelm change 	<p>The project has developed a robust theory of change - based on the STAP's theory of change primer - that takes a critical look at the assumptions associated with the project's pathway; describes each targeted socioecological system, especially with regards to gender and intercultural aspects; and considers different</p>

that may be more important assumptions here. A critical look at assumptions in all pathways would be helpful (noting that Component 4 has no assumptions listed at all). STAP's theory of change primer will be helpful in developing the project logics: <https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/theory-change-primer>

o describes each targeted socioecological system, including the social structures (e.g., gender, values, norms, ethics) associated with each system. Understanding the social context of the targeted key stakeholders is an important part of characterizing the system, and its needs for scaling and transforming. These needs will certainly include building, or strengthening, stakeholders' capacities to become agents of change. Additionally, for the demand-side activities of the IP to have a positive effect on sustainability, the activities will need to be designed based on consumers' social traits – e.g., what they value. Therefore, designing activities with a thorough recognition of stakeholders' values will be important.

o describes drivers of change, including the climate and non-climate drivers and risks, relying on current information (qualitative and quantitative) to support the development of activities. For climate, STAP strongly encourages the project teams to undertake a climate risk screening to inform the project design. The World Bank's climate risk screening tool is one option that countries can use: <https://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/>

Describe simple narratives of plausible futures by assessing the interactions between the key drivers, and how these interactions will affect the components in positive and negative ways. The simple future narratives will need to take place during stakeholder engagement and co-designing processes. (Note: the climate entry in the Risk table, p.67, does not make it bluntly clear that all projects WILL be operating under conditions of a changed (and changing climate) so that they must plan for this, as well as other drivers of change that may be less certain.) STAP's guidance on future narratives will be useful in helping guide the development of the narratives: <https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/simple-future-narratives-brief-and-primer>

- In addition to the resources mentioned previously, the country project teams are highly encouraged to use the following resources developed by STAP and the GEF secretariat to help design robust projects: "How to build a strong project rationale and description for your PIF": https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-04/03_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_Six_Aspects.pdf "Frequently asked questions" about designing robust PIFs: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-04/04_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_FAQ.pdf

- To support component 1 and 4 in the IP, countries are encouraged to analyze the policy context that will affect the project to identify perverse incentives that need to be addressed. The GCP is also highly encouraged to coordinate groups of countries to redirect perverse incentives toward positive GEB outcomes. This process will require understanding how the partnerships, coalitions, or communities of practice are learning, innovating, and responding to a range of changes associated with drivers of food systems. In this regard, STAP recommends identifying measures to assess how the platforms/coalitions/communities of practice are addressing change. This process will generate necessary learning, including learning that helps validate the assumptions associated with this component on how platforms/coalitions/communities of practice

drivers of change, including climate risks.

<p>catalyze transformation. STAP’s advice on metrics for transformation is a good start for the GCP to focus on, as well as STAP’s policy coherence advice. STAP’s policy coherence and transformation resources can be found here: https://stagef.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Policy%20Coherence%20in%20the%20GEF_advisory_June%202023_0.pdf</p> <p>https://stagef.org/index.php/resources/advisory-documents/achieving-transformation-through-gef-investments</p> <p>Additionally, literature on social networks can also valuably inform countries’, and the GCP’s, efforts on policy alignment and KM&L platforms/coalitions/communities of practice, such as: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016723002577</p>	
<p>To support component 4, the country teams are highly encouraged to complement core indicators with outcome measures. These measures will facilitate assessing change, and learning. As previously stated, STAP’s advice on metrics for transformation provides a good start for identifying ways to monitor change, especially for those projects, or groupings of projects, whose ambition is sufficiently transformative. STAP encourages the GCP steering committee to identify partners, and experts, whose knowledge on outcome measures on food systems can be leveraged for the IP and country projects.</p>	<p>The project results framework has a outcome and output-level indicators to measure the impacts.</p>