Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10592

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
☐CBIT
☐NGI

Project Title
Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru

Countries
Peru

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
UNOPS

Executing Partner Type
Others

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances,

Stakeholders, Consultation, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Species, Animal Genetic Resources, Crop Wild Relatives, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Landscapes, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Biomes, Wetlands, Paramo, Grasslands, Demonstrate innovative approache, Community Based Organization

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

4/16/2021

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

7/1/2025

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee($)

186,118.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,959,132.00	6,337,319.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,959,132.00**	**6,337,319.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To build socio-ecological landscape resilience in the Southern Andes in Peru through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	**1.1.** Biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems	**1.1.1.** Community level small grants that improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; community-managed natural regeneration of native vegetation; participatory environmental planning and monitoring, etc.	GET	934,505.00	3,030,199.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	**1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices**	**1.2.1.** Targeted community projects enhancing ecosystem services and the sustainability and resilience of production systems in the face of climate change, including soil and water conservation practices, pasture and agroforestry systems, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and multi-cropping systems	GET		
1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	**1.3.** Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access	**1.3.1.** Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity-enhancing businesses and market access, including biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products and, agro-businesses integrated into value chains	GET		

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management and capacity building for upscaling and replication	Technical Assistance	**2.1.** Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience	**2.1.1.** Multi-stakeholder governance platforms implement landscape strategies developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform in each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects (including agreed typology of community level projects) **2.1.2.** A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder landscape agreements	GET	751,652.00	2,431,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management and capacity building for upscaling and replication	Technical Assistance	**2.2.** Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity	**2.2.1.** Knowledge from innovative project experience is shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across similar contexts in the Andes, and to the global SGP network **2.2.2.** Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP experiences and innovations	GET		
3. Monitoring and evaluation	Technical Assistance	**3.1.** Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and stakeholder engagement	**3.1.1.** Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive and effective project management and active participation from stakeholders	GET	94,872.00	300,000.00
				Sub Total ($)	**1,781,029.00**	**5,761,199.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET	178,103.00	576,120.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
Sub Total($)	**178,103.00**	**576,120.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**1,959,132.00**	**6,337,319.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Civil Society Organization	Grantee organizations	Grant	Investment mobilized	485,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Regional government Cusco	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,702,319.00
Recipient Country Government	Regional government Tacna	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Regional government Tacna	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial government Candarave	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial government Melgar	Grant	Investment mobilized	700,000.00
Recipient Country Government	District government Ccapacmarca	Grant	Investment mobilized	150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	District government Pomacanchi	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	District government Pucar?	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Civil Society Organization	CSO grantees	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**6,337,319.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The Investment Mobilized figures are based on discussions with the sources identified and will be formally confirmed through co-financing letters defining each contribution in cash or in kind. SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. The National Steering Committee will foster compliance with this policy, as appropriate. Grantee contributions

will only be confirmed during project implementation at the time of grant project approval. The SGP National Coordinator was instructed to differentiate co-financing commitments between those corresponding to recurrent costs e.g. salaries of NGO or government staff, costs of premises, etc., and Investment Mobilized, corresponding to new and additional funding either directly contributed to SGP for application to SGP project grants (e.g. as grantee contributions in kind and in cash), or mobilized investment to support project objectives, but not managed by SGP. Government: Regional and district governments in target landscapes have committed grant co-financing to finance complementary actions on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, natural resource management (e.g. water management), and sustainable livelihoods and agricultural practices (e.g. alpaca breeding and ecotourism). Provincial governments have also committed in-kind resources to support SGP activities in target landscapes. UNDP: UNDP will provide in-kind co-financing to support the work of the SGP National Steering Committee, and to provide strategic advice to SGP stakeholders, conduct monitoring visits to projects, advocate with national authorities, and provide technical support in communications and fund raising. Civil society: SGP global policy requests grant recipient Civil Society Organization (CSOs) to contribute to their projects in cash and in-kind to the best of their abilities. The SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) will foster compliance with this policy as appropriate. These contributions will only be confirmed during project implementation as grant projects are approved. Investment mobilized by the CSOs correspond to new and additional funding for the approved interventions. Difference between confirmed co-financing at CEO Endorsement Request and the indicative co-financing in the PIF The total confirmed co-financing at the time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Request is USD 6,337,319, while the indicative co-financing outlined in the PIF was USD 3,885,000. The difference between the amount estimated in the PIF and current commitments are explained by a larger commitment by regional governments. A minor change to the level of resource commitment by local governments has been more than offset by commitments by regional governments and local governments. There are no changes to the level of resource commitment by recipient CSOs, provincial governments and UNDP.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,959,132	186,118
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,959,132.00**	**186,118.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
8000.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
500.00	500.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
500.00	500.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6,000.00	6,000.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,000.00	1,000.00		

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)
30000.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00

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)
10,000.00	10,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100.00			

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)
19,400.00	19,500.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
500.00	500.00		

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	1,500	1,500		
Male	1,500	1,500		
Total	3000	3000	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. *Project Description*.

During the preparation of SGP Peru, target landscapes were assessed in more detail to focus the programme?s actions on those areas where the replication of technologies and practices demonstrated by SPG Peru during GEF-6 could have the largest impact on biodiversity conservation. Consistent with that approach, the target landscapes for SGP in GEF-7 were defined more precisely taking into consideration: (i) areas that have been designated as having a high priority for biodiversity conservation by the Peruvian Natural Protected Areas Service (SERNANP), the Peruvian National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), and the regional governments of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno, and Tacna; (ii) areas that have been designated as a high priority for ecosystems and land restoration by the Peruvian National Programme for the Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems and Lands (PRO-REST); (iii) areas that are characterized by high agrobiodiversity, including areas that had been designated as Agrobiodiversity Zones by the National Institute for Agricultural Innovation (INIA), under the Ministry of Rural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI); and, (iv) lands that provide opportunities to improve the connectivity between the areas mentioned under (i), (ii) and (iii). As a result of this assessment, three of the target landscapes were prioritized, compared to four in the PIF. As well, the assessment resulted in smaller extensions of the selected landscapes than what was initially proposed in the PIF. A factor in this process was the decision to ensure that all areas in each landscape are contiguous to improve the connectivity between ecosystems. The more precise definition of these target landscapes will enable SGP Peru to better focus its activities and improve the cost-efficiency of the Country Programme project, thereby increasing the potential to deliver global biodiversity benefits with the available resources. The original extension of the indicative areas in the PIF was generally estimated at 3.2 million ha, while the total area of target landscapes has been more precisely calculated for GEF-7 at 1.6 million ha.

The map in Annex E show the locations and boundaries of the target landscapes for GEF-7.

During project preparation, a component on monitoring and evaluation was included to meet UNDP/GEF guidelines. No other significant changes to the project design were made. Additional details were added to outputs and activities described in the PIF. These details are provided in section 1.a.3., below.

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Peru is one of only seventeen megadiverse countries on the planet. Its rainforests, cloud forests, tropical deciduous forests, and coastal and marine areas are widely recognized as being of global significance. Lesser known, but also of great biodiversity significance, is the puna ecoregion of the high Andes. The puna ecoregion is a high elevation (3,200 to 6,600 masl) montane grassland extending from Southern Peru though north western Bolivia into northern Argentina. The puna of the Southern

Cordillera of the Peruvian Andes stretches across the regions of Cusco, Arequipa, Puno, Moquegua, and Tacna and is characterized by snow-capped peaks, mountain pastures, high-altitude lakes, extensive plateaus, and poorly developed soils. The puna encompasses a variety of fragile ecosystems, including *bofedales* (diverse wetland plant communities at high altitudes), and Andean forest relicts of plants of different species of the *Polylepis* and *Puya* genera. The predominant vegetation varies between puna areas, but it is generally characterized by grasses and small shrubby species.

The main economic activities in the Andes are developed in harsh, rural environments. Subsistence farming, the raising of camelids, such as the alpaca and the llama, together with the management of wild populations of vicu?a and guanaco, are the main economic activities of rural communities in the high Peruvian Andes. When successful, these and other agricultural activities provide food security and income to rural communities. However, in the Andes, agricultural activities must overcome significant obstacles due to a steep topography, limited water and soil resources, and extreme weather conditions. Traditional farming practices have adapted to these extreme conditions, however, increasing environmental and demographic pressures are presenting inhabitants of the Andes with ever increasing challenges that are testing their resilience and capacities to adapt. Overgrazing, the degradation of native forests and *bofedales*, water scarcity and pollution, the introduction of invasive alien species and climate change are the main threats to rural livelihoods and biodiversity in the Peruvian puna. To respond to these challenges, inhabitants of the Andes are transitioning from traditional agricultural practices to practices that have higher impacts on natural resources and biodiversity and that, over the longer term, do not provide an effective response to these emerging challenges, especially climate change. Conventionally modernizing agricultural practices are leading to overgrazing, more intensive use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and commercial seeds, and a concentration of agricultural activities on fewer varieties of crops, in fewer plots, and with less exchange of seeds between farmers.

Ecosystems

The main ecosystems in the Peruvian puna are: (i) dry puna grassland (*pajonal de puna seca*), (ii) wet puna grassland (*pajonal de puna h?meda*), (iii) high-altitude wetlands (*bofedales*). Less widespread, but critically important to the provision of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, are Andean forest relicts, periglacial, and glacial areas.

Wet puna grassland. The Central Andean wet puna ecosystem spans over 117,000 km2 of Bolivia and Peru. The wet puna has three distinct areas: (i) high Andean puna (4,200 - 5,000 masl) with extreme shifts in temperature between day and night, nightly freezes during the entire year, and annual average precipitation of less than 700 mm (mainly in the form of snow and hail), (ii) wet puna located in the highland plateau ?*Altiplano?* between 3,700-4,200 masl, characterized by an average annual precipitation from 500 - 700 mm, an average annual temperature between 5 to 7?C, and nightly frost from March to October, and (iii) wet montane grasslands, located in the eastern section of this ecoregion between 3,800 and 4,200 masl, along steep mountains with deep valleys that originated from glaciation.

The vegetation in the wet puna includes communities of bunchgrasses mixed with herbs, lichens, mosses, and ferns. Some conspicuous genera of grasses common in the wet puna are: *Cortaderia, Agrostis*, *Calamagrostis*, *Festuca*, *Paspalum*, and *Stipa.* Plants other than grasses that predominate in the puna include the genera *Baccharis*, *Lupinus*, *Nototriche*, *Weberbauera*, *Gentiana, Isoetes,* and *Lilaeopsis*. Wet areas with poor drainage also have populations of grass-like plants like sedges and rushes. Below 4,000 masl, vegetation in wet areas includes the genera *Carex, Juncus, Oreobolus* and *Scirpus.* Above 4,000 masl, frost-resistant plants include *Azorella, Distichia muscoides*, *Oxychloe andina* and *Plantago rigida,* which form dense mats on the ground or over rocks. Endemic plants such as *Polylepis, Culcitium,* and *Perezia* have their centers of diversity in the wet puna. The wet montane grasslands host species not found in the wet puna, such as *Blechnum loxense, Loricaria sp*., and *Achirocline sp.*

Dry puna grassland. The Central Andean dry puna ecosystem has an area of 141,000 km2, located in southwestern Peru and northwestern Bolivia at altitudes that range from 3,200 to 6,600 masl. The

climate in this ecosystem is dry, with annual average temperatures that fluctuate from below zero to 15?C, and an average precipitation of 250 to 500 mm per year. The vegetation in the dry puna is dominated by open meadows populated by grasses (e.g. *Agrostris*, *Calamagrostris*, *Festuca* and others), herbs, mosses, and lichens. Common formations in the dry puna are thickets of the small bushy species of *Parasthrephia lepidophylla, Margyricarpus sp.*, and *Azorella compacta* (locally referred to as *tolares, cangllares* and *yaretales*). Small, high Andean relict forests may include populations of *Polylepis spp* (*que?ua* trees), *Buddleia sp.* (*colle*) and *Escallonia sp.* (*chachacomo*). A harsh climate, lower concentrations of oxygen in the air, drought, and frost have given way to notable adaptations and unique life forms. For example, plant species in the dry puna have very slow growth, and some have a high resin content like *Diplostemium tovari* (s*upu-tola*) and *Ribes brachybotrys* (*mullu-mullu*). These two plant species are endemic to the puna and have traditional uses, as they are used as fuel for cooking or heating.

Bofedales. *Bofedales* is the local name given to various types of wetlands at high altitudes (above 3,800 masl). These areas may have layers of deep underlying organic soils (peat) and are seasonally or permanently inundated. *Bofedales* are important for wildlife and human communities as they retain water from rainfall, melting glaciers, and from surface outcrops of groundwater, providing a reliable source of water to wildlife and domesticated livestock. These areas have been intensively managed by locals for millennia and are essential to communities that maintain traditional land management practices. In 2012, the area of *bofedales* in Peru was estimated at 5,500 km2, located across fifteen Peruvian departments, including Cusco, Puno, and Tacna.

The predominant plant and animal species in *bofedales* vary considerable as a function of location, altitude, topography, moisture, latitude, and livestock influence. Most *bofedales* are complex arrangements of different plant communities. Four main hydrophytic plant communities are commonly found in wetland formations in Peru: (i) *Distichia* peatland, a plant community characterized by hard cushions dominated by one genus of the *Juncaceae* family (*Distichia*, mostly *D. muscoides*). These plants provide valuable fodder for alpacas, sheep, and llamas; (ii) peaty meadows (*prados turbosos*) which are characterized by many species of the *Poaceae* family and the absence of mosses. They occur in the inter-Andean landscapes and western Andean slopes. The dominant plants here belong to the families of *Cyperaceae* (*Carex, Eleocharis, Phylloscirpus* and *Scirpus* species), *Juncaceae* (*Juncus* and *Luzula* species) and tall grasses (*Festuca* and *Calamagrostis* species), (iii) peatland with mosses and shrubs, an uncommon community found only in northern Peru; and (iv) stream grasslands, which are characterized by very low-growing plants that form a carpet, usually by riverbanks, around water sources, or other humid areas. Stream grasslands occur in inter-Andean landscapes and western Andean slopes. Common species here are *Plantago tubulosa* and *Werneria pygmaea,* and other species of the *Asteraeae, Cyperaceae* and *Juncaceae* families.

Bofedales are critical habitat for many species, including some that are threatened and depend on these ecosystems for feeding, nesting and water. Notable species supported by *bofedales* include the Peruvian water frog (*Telmatobius peruvianus,* vulnerable), the marbled water frog (*T. marmoratus*, endangered), the Andean flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus andinus,* vulnerable), the puna flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus jamesi,* near threatened), the Chilean flamingo (*Phoenicopterus chilensis,* near threatened), and the Andean ibis (*Theristicus branickii,* near threatened).

Andean forest relicts. Andean forests are high-elevation forest ecosystems, distributed in areas between 3,500 and 5,000 masl from western Venezuela to northern Argentina and Chile. These forests once covered vast areas of the Andes but are now limited to forest relicts and are therefore considered a globally threatened ecosystem. Andean forests host unique fauna and flora dominated by *que?ua* trees (*Polylepis spp*.). These forests and woodlands often occur in a mosaic of *p?ramo* or puna grasslands and have a fragmented distribution due to human intervention, natural microhabitat conditions, and their natural and evolutionary history. In Peru, there are Andean forest relicts in Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cusco, Huancavelica, Junin, La Libertad, Moquegua Pasco, and Tacna. However, the area of remaining forests is less than 1,600 km2.

The dominant species in Andean forests belong to the *Polylepis* genus, which contains approximately 27 individual species. These trees are highly tolerant to drought and therefore well adapted to the drier areas of southern Peru and Bolivia. The most common species in these forests are *P. tomentella* (endangered), *P. besseri* (vulnerable), and *P. tarapacana* (near threatened). These species grow in scattered patches of open woodland surrounded by puna vegetation, or as scrub on arid shrub-covered slopes. *Polylepis* forests host a high number of endemic, highly specialized, and threatened bird species. Birds that inhabit *Polylepis* forests in the Central Andes region belong to 55 species of those, 18 use these forests as their primary habitat, and 6 species are restricted to them. Some examples of these birds include the thicked-billed siskin (*Spinus crassirostris*, least concern), the giant conebill (*Conirostrum binghami,* near threatened), and the royal cinclodes (*Cinclodes aricomae*, critically endangered). The royal cinclodes is a passerine with a global population of less than 250 individuals.

Periglacial and glacier areas. Periglacial areas are located above 4,500 masl and are characterized by cryoturbated and uncovered soils. Vegetation in periglacial areas is low and scattered, generally less than 30 or 40 cm tall. Common types of plants are grasses, lichens, and padded plants, among others. Glaciers are ice masses that accumulate above 5,000 masl. Glaciers are characterized by a balance between the accumulation and melting of snow and ice. In Peru, both periglacial areas and glaciers have an extension of less than 3,000 km2.

The target landscapes in Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso have a combined extension of 1.65 million hectares. The predominant ecosystems in the landscapes are wet puna grassland (34%), dry puna grassland (23%), and glaciers and periglacial areas (25%). Agricultural lands cover an area of 85,000 ha, or close to 5% of the total area. The table below, shows the classification of the different land uses and ecosystems that are represented in the three target landscapes.

Land use and ecosystems in target landscapes

Ecosystem / land use	Area (ha)			
	Cusco	**Puno**	**Tacna-Capaso**	**Sub-total**
Wet puna grassland	335,617	221,266	-	556,884
Dry puna grassland	-	182,525	198,886	381,411
Glaciers and periglacial	114,384	97,605	200,539	412,529
Shrubland	60,010	-	76,521	136,531
Agroecosystems	16,506	52,768	15,272	84,546
Bofedales	15,477	12,347	8,072	35,896
Lakes	8,141	10,672	2,711	21,524
Andean forest relicts	-	4,179	18,120	22,298
Forest plantation	1,035	-	7	1,042
Settlements	187	826	326	1,339
Other	1,365	825	-	2,190
Sub-total	**552,722**	**583,013**	**520,455**	**1,656,191**

Source: Elaborated with information from: Ministry of the Environment. 2018. *Mapa Nacional de Ecosistemas del Per?.*

Areas of regional and global biodiversity relevance

The programme will implement activities to improve the conservation status and connectivity of areas of regional and global biodiversity relevance, including proposed Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), and areas classified by the Peruvian government as regional conservation priorities. Proposed KBAs within the project regional scope are the Yucamani Volcano, Covire, Quincemil, and Lagunillas.

Yucamani Volcano. The Volcano is located in the department of Tacna (province of Candarave) at 4,000 ? 5,000 masl, covering an area of 6,800 ha. The proposed KBA is partially protected by the Vilacota-Maure Regional Conservation Area. The predominant habitats in this KBA are *Polylepis* forests, montane desert scrub and dry puna grassland. The area contains a large forest of *Polylepis besseri* (vulnerable) and a thicket of resinous shrubs (*Parastrephia sp.*) that stretches below the wooded area. It has been recently reported that individuals of the species of *Polylepis rugulosa* can also be found in the KBA. The area hosts several species of birds such *Metallura phoebe*, *Phrygilus punensis* and *Conirostrum tamarugense* (classified as vulnerable in Peru). The Yucamani Volcano was classified as a KBA in 2008.

Covire. The proposed KBA is located along the border between Tacna and Puno, in the districts of Capazo, Susapaya, Tarata, and Ticaco. The area has an extension of 73,600 ha, in a region located between 4,000 ? 4,400 masl. The Vilacota-Maure Regional Conservation Area protects a section of the KBA. The predominant vegetation in the area comprises grasslands, with smaller tracts of *tolares*, *gramadales*, and *bofedales.* A large lagoon (Vilacota) and several smaller lagoons are part of this ecosystem. Covire was classified as a KBA given its importance as habitat for nearly 80 species of birds, including *Rhea pennata*, *Phoenicopterus chilensis*, *Phoenicoparrus andinus*, and *Phoenicoparrus jamesi*). Pastoralists use the area to raise domestic llamas and alpacas.

Lagunillas. This area, located in the department of Puno (province of San Rom?n), has an extension of 5,300 ha that encompasses a lagoon that is located at 4,160 masl. The area has been proposed as a KBA because it is an important habitat for approximately 25 bird species, including significant populations of globally threatened species such as *Phoenicoparrus andinus*, and *Phoenicopterus chilensis*.

Quincemil. The site is a semi-isolated mountain lying in the Marcapata valley in the department of Cusco (province of Quispicanchis). The area has an extension of 63,103 ha located at altitudes that range from 500 to 4,500 masl. The predominant ecosystems are montane forest and wet puna grasslands. A KBA assessment was completed in 2015, but the site has not received a formal protection status. The main threat to biodiversity in this area is related illegal mining activities.

The project will also implement activities in three areas that have been classified as regional conservation priorities by the government of Tacna:

(i) ***Bofedales de Huaytire***, a site in the northern part of the Candarave Province, spanning an area of 14,700 ha. The site has fragile ecosystems of high Andean wetlands that host populations of suris (*Rhea pennata*), pumas (*Puma concolor*), Andean cats (*Leopardus jacobitus*), and tarucas (*Hippocamelus antisensis*);
(ii) ***Candarave***, a site located in the districts of Ilabaya, Camilaca and Cairani, covering an area of 60,000 ha of mainly puna ecosystems. The site is habitat for pumas, tarucas, white tholas (*Chersodoma diclina*), Lanpayos (*Malesherbia arequipensis*), and Tasas (*Proustia berberidifolia*). The site is also the source of important rivers of the Locumba river basin; and,
(iii) ***Alto Peru-Tripartito***, located in districts of Palca and Tarata and covering an area of 84,000 ha. The site hosts relicts of *Polylepis spp* forests that provide habitat to populations of suris, Andean cats, vicu?as, pumas, and kiulas (*Tinamotis pentlandii*). The predominant vegetation is *que?uales, yaretales, tolares*, and some endemic species such as *Nototriche foetida*.

Main threats

During the pre-Inca period, grassland ecosystems were managed using terraces and irrigation systems that slowed water down as it passed through pastures and soils. These ancestral practices provided protection against floods and drought, fodder for Andean camelids, compost to grow a rich variety of crops, and supported local biodiversity. Today, grassland ecosystems are threatened primarily by unsustainable management practices, fuelwood and peat extraction, poaching, climate change, and invasive alien species. These threats are increasing the pressure on endemic species, accelerating habitat fragmentation, and exacerbating the degradation of Andean ecosystems.

Unsustainable land-use practices. Livestock grazing, combined with the effects of fires, are rapidly degrading puna grasslands. Grazing undergoes seasonal patterns, as herds migrate from the humid *bofedales* were they graze during the dry season, to the extensive grasslands/shrublands that are revitalized during the wet season. This practice continues to put external pressure on *bofedales*, though the degree varies with the type and size of herds. For example, cattle and horses need more forage and their bodies are heavier than alpacas, llamas, or sheep, thus generating a greater impact on *bofedales*. The need for grazing areas and the pressure from agricultural expansion has also increased fire occurrence. As extensive grazing dries out the land, it becomes more susceptible to fire and, once the land has been exposed to fire, it becomes more likely that it will burn again. Unsustainable agricultural practices also contribute to the degradation of grasslands and *bofedales*. In the Andes, poor agricultural practices lead to soil erosion and loss of fertility. Agricultural producers respond by increasing the application of agrochemicals, that in turn increases soil and water pollution. In some cases, agricultural activities take place in areas where such uses are discouraged, such as on extreme slopes. The construction of wells and water intakes to irrigate fields, which are frequent in Tacna-Capaso and Puno, divert water from *bofedales*, drying them out and reducing water outflow.

Fuelwood and peat extraction. The demand for fuel is a major contributing factor to the degradation of Andean ecosystems. This demand drives illegal fuelwood extraction from Andean forest relicts and shrublands for household use and charcoal production. For example, more than 80% of people living in the districts within the Tacna-Capaso landscape use firewood and resinous shrubby vegetation as fuel for domestic activities.[2] In some areas, such as the Puno region, the production of charcoal from *Polylepis?* trees occurs on-site, sometimes igniting wildfires that, between 2018 and 2020, damaged more than 29,000 hectares. During the same period, in Cusco, 500 wildfires left 25,300 ha burned.[3] Peat or *champa* is another energy source used for cooking or heating homes among local Andean communities. However, the extraction of peat leads to soil loss and degrades *bofedales*.[4]

Poaching. Poaching and illicit wildlife trade are another threat to native fauna in the Andes. Species that are affected by poaching and illegal trade include vicu?a (near threatened), lesser rhea (critically threatened), and guanaco (critically threatened). Even though the trade of these species is prohibited by law, local authorities lack the resources to effectively control these activities and to engage with local communities to support control and surveillance activities. The lesser rhea and the Andean goose are hunted because farmers consider that they compete with livestock for forage. Locals sometimes poison pumas and condors because they see them as threats to livestock, although the condor is primarily a scavenger and there is scarce evidence of pumas praying on livestock.

Invasive alien species. The European hare (*Lepus europaeus*) is a highly adaptable mammal that has been widely introduced by humans from its original range in Europe and has successfully established populations in North and South America. In Peru, populations of European hare have been reported in the regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Moquegua, Puno, and Tacna. The capacity of the European hare to adapt to different habitats and its reproductive potential of approximately four litters per year make it a potentially dangerous species for the conservation of biodiversity in the Peruvian Andes. The dietary overlap with guanaco and mountain vizcachas (*Lagidium viscacia*) suggests a significant potential for competition. However, there is little quantified evidence of the economic impacts from the European hare in the Andes. Still, the Peruvian National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) is preparing a management plan for the control of this species.

Mining. Unsustainable mining activities have a strong, negative impact on *bofedales*. Mining activities draw water from *bofedales* and may contaminate water sources. The region of Tacna-Capaso is especially vulnerable, given the large number of mining operations that are active there. Even though national regulations demand measures to reduce, mitigate or compensate impacts, there are few examples of effective actions to restore *bofedales*.

Climate change. The Andean ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change impacts, including changes in precipitation, and longer and more intense drought events. Climate change also affects the geographic and altitudinal distribution of species, as well as the growing and reproduction cycles of plants and animals in the Peruvian Andes. Droughts increase the mortality of young camelids and cause

weight loss in adult animals. Losses of livestock during drought events usually lead to an increase in activities to replace the loss of income, including activities with a negative impact on ecosystems such as firewood extraction and poaching. Districts in Cusco, Puno and Tacna have varying levels of vulnerability to drought, from low to high.

Preferred solution

During GEF-7, the objective of the SGP Peru is to build socio-ecological landscape resilience in the southern Andes in Peru through community-based activities that deliver global environmental benefits and support sustainable development. The rationale for the programme is that communities can improve natural resources management and contribute to biodiversity conservation in their territories if they are empowered and have the financial and technical resources to: (i) plan the management of natural resources within those territories, and (ii) take coordinated actions that are in line with the conservation objectives that have been adopted collectively. Under that premise, the programme?s strategy is to empower community organizations to implement adaptive landscape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience based on community-based initiatives that deliver global environmental and local sustainable development benefits.

Barrier analysis

The following barriers are currently impeding the achievement of the proposed solution:

Communities and local organizations lack strong organizational capacities to efficiently and effectively plan, manage, and implement initiatives and actions of their own design. Communities and local organizations have an intimate knowledge of the ecosystems they inhabit. However, the unprecedented rapid environmental degradation of their territories, together with the prevalent poverty, has exceeded their capabilities to rapidly adapt, organize, design, and implement initiatives to respond to these current global changes. Weak organizational capacities prevent communities from effectively articulating their needs, proposing solutions, and collectively carrying them out or presenting them to government agencies and programmes that have the mandate to improve the wellbeing of communities and agricultural producers in the Andes. These weaknesses are a result of low capacities to, inter alia, plan, negotiate, identify new technical solutions, and administer financial resources.

Communities and local organizations lack a larger, long-term vision and strategy for land-use and natural resources management. Land use and natural resources planning and management in the Southern Andes have historically lacked effective participation of communities and local organizations. While authorities, CSOs and others are making efforts to address this flaw, the fact is that too often communities do not feel part of planning processes and therefore do not share a common understanding of the objectives of plans for land-use and natural resources management and cannot identify and play an active role in their implementation. The underlying reasons for ineffective participation are twofold, on the one hand, planning processes are not designed as fully participatory and, instead, limit the role of communities to the later planning stages, when results of processes led by experts are communicated to communities inviting their comments. On the other hand, effective participation is limited by a lack of planning expertise by community members. This lack of expertise inhibits the participation of community members who have a deep understanding of their territories, thus depriving the planning process of this valuable knowledge. These limitations of planning processes are often compounded by language barriers, as planners often cannot communicate in local languages.

Knowledge from project experience with innovation/experimentation is not systematically recorded, analyzed, or disseminated to policy makers, communities, and government and development organizations. Projects on biodiversity conservation and natural resources management generate knowledge that is not systematically recorded and disseminated. This knowledge, generated by research institutions, development organizations, communities, and others, is not effectively transmitted to stakeholders on the ground and to policymakers. This is translated into a limited use of this evidence for policymaking, and for the design and delivery of services to citizens. Limited

dissemination of knowledge also affects the ability of communities to learn about new technologies and best practices. In most cases, knowledge is disseminated through documents that do not reach communities and local authorities or are written in a language that is not appropriate for these audiences.

Community organizations lack access to financial resources to lower the risks associated with innovative practices. Communities and community organizations do not have the capital necessary to take the risks associated with the adoption of new, sometimes unproven, agricultural and natural resource management practices. In addition, access to financial and insurance products in the southern Andes is extremely limited by a scarce physical presence of financial institutions, a lack of targeted products (e.g. microfinance and microinsurance), a mistrust of financial institutions, language barriers, and in some cases, illiteracy. As a result, most of the rural population in remote areas of Peru remains ?unbanked?. Moreover, access to financial services is generally reserved for men, as they usually control household resources, and property titles are under their names.

2) Baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

Baseline scenario

The results achieved during earlier SGP operational phases, and from investments of the Government of Peru and funding from other donors provide a solid foundation upon which SGP Peru will build during GEF-7. The Government of Peru is committed to improving biodiversity conservation. These environmental objectives are underpinned by the government?s priority to increase the well-being of Peruvian citizens, particularly those in marginalized and under-developed communities. The SGP has a strong track record in Peru, developing capacities among the civil society sector for genuine participation in sustainable development initiatives throughout the country.

Through the focused investment of GEF resources, together with strong cofinancing, the programme during GEF-7 will bring together and build on baseline investments, demonstrating the multiple benefits associated with integrated landscape approaches, where landscape management is based on consensus among multiple stakeholders and brings together multiple actors to collectively generate global environmental benefits and increased resilience and well-being of local communities.

GEF SGP Country Programme in Peru. The GEF SGP has operated in Peru since 1998, supporting close to 330 activities led by local community-based organization (CBOs) that build their capacities through a learning-by-doing process. The programme supports local organizations individually, but also collectively, through networks, partnerships, knowledge sharing, and collective action to plan and implement strategies for the sustainable management of shared natural resources in their territories. The SGP in Peru has also facilitated multi-stakeholder partnerships that include national and local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and academia. These partnerships are a key characteristic of the programme in Peru, as they enable participatory processes to manage natural resources under a community-based, landscape approach. Activities supported by the SGP in Peru have contributed to conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change, prevent land degradation, and reduce the use of pesticides that contain persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These activities have also made contributions to food security, poverty reduction, access to health and education, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

During the programme?s initial phases in Peru, the regional focus of its activities was in the north-western coastal region of the country. Later, during GEF-4, the focus turned to the Andean provinces of Ayacucho, Apurimac and Huancavelica, where the programme supported activities related to the conservation of agrobiodiversity, mountain ecosystems, and dry forests. Activities during GEF-5 covered three core regions: (i) the central highlands, where the programme supported actions on conservation of agrobiodiversity, (ii) the southern highlands, where the programme promoted activities on mountain ecosystems management based on sustainable alpaca breeding practices, and (iii) the

north-western coastal areas of dry forests (e.g. Tumbes, Piura and Lambayeque). Throughout these initial phases, the programme has evolved continuously, while at the same time maintaining the main core strategy of supporting community projects, aimed at producing global environmental benefits, from sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, building local capacities, improving economic and living standards, and enabling cooperation among different types of stakeholders.

During GEF-6, the Peru SGP Country Programme was upgraded following the SGP Upgrading Policy. As part of the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes, Peru adopted a community-based, landscape approach to enhance and maintain socio-ecological resilience in four strategic landscapes in the high Andes of the southern regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna. The strategic approach followed during GEF-6 was based on: (i) community-based landscape planning and management adapted to the social and ecological contexts of the selected landscapes; (ii) multi-stakeholder partnerships in each landscape; (iii) management strategies for each strategic landscape; (iv) grant projects by CBOs or networks of organizations linked to landscape-level management objectives; (v) development of analytical, operational, planning and management capacities of CBOs; (vi) experience and knowledge generation and dissemination; and, (vii) presentation of lessons learned and proposals for policy and programmatic change at landscape, district, regional and national levels. During this phase, the programme supported approximately 50 community projects aimed at improving the management of 145,000 ha, mainly through actions related to the sustainable management of camelids (i.e. llamas, alpacas, and vicu?as), sustainable agriculture, ecotourism and others. Through these community-led initiatives, the programme has been able to engage with and benefit 3,155 agricultural producers and local entrepreneurs.

As part of the strategy pursued during GEF-6, the SGP supported the establishments of multi-stakeholder platforms to plan and coordinate the sustainable management of each of the four target landscapes. These platforms enabled local participatory processes that led to the elaboration of management strategies in each landscape. The management strategies define consensus-based objectives for the management of the landscapes and sustainable use of their natural resources. As part of the plans, stakeholders agree on the type of economic and conservation activities that are compatible with the conservation and sustainable objectives they have set for the landscapes.

Key results achieved by SGP Peru during GEF-6 include:

- Elaboration of participatory strategies for four high-Andean landscapes;
- Implementation of 45 community-led projects implemented and five strategic projects;
- Restoration/revegetation of 42,000 ha;
- Adoption of improved grazing practices on 18,500 ha;
- Adoption of sustainable agroecological practices and systems on 6,900 ha;
- Cultural landscape declared for 11,000 ha;
- Publication of 10 case studies showcasing sustainable practices; and,
- Demonstration of nine innovative sustainable management models in the Andes.

Associated baseline initiatives, public sector. During GEF-7, SGP Peru will continue strengthening partnerships with local governments at region, province and district levels to leverage resources for the achievement of the programme?s results. Key initiatives at these three levels have been identified during project preparation and constitute the baseline for the programme actions in the three targeted landscapes:

- **Regional government of Cusco**. The regional government of Cusco is promoting actions to improve water management practices in the region. As part of this initiative, the government is implementing projects on watershed management along the Apurimac and Vilcanota rivers. These projects will implement activities on soil and water management and contribute to the reforestation of areas along riverbanks. As part of the activities, the projects will also raise the awareness and build the capacities of local communities with regards to water and watershed management. Water management will

continue to be a key priority for the SGP Peru during GEF-7, as it is recognized by most stakeholders as a key limiting factor for the adoption of sustainable land use practices in the targeted landscapes.

? **Regional government of Tacna**. The regional government of Tacna is implementing a management plan for the Vilacota-Maure Regional Conservation Area that seeks to improve the conservation of habitats and wildlife and promote economic activities based on the sustainable use of natural resources by local communities. As part these efforts, the government is executing a project to develop ecotourism services in that region. The government of Tacna is also implementing a programme (i.e. PROCOMPITE) to improve alpaca breeding practices and develop products based on alpaca fibres. These initiatives will enable conservation activities and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods (incl. ecotourism) by communities participating in the SGP in the landscape of Tacna-Capaso.

•**Government of the Province of Candarave**. The government of Candarave (Tacna) will implement a project to improve water management, including the construction of irrigation works and the development of local capacities related to sustainable water management practices. The SGP Peru will continue supporting initiatives by local communities to improve water management practices, as these are a key enabling factor for the adoption of improved land and agricultural management practices by local communities.

•**Government of the Province of Lampa**. The government of Lampa (Puno) is promoting activities to improve alpaca breeding practices, including actions to adopt sustainable grassland management practices, and to develop products based on alpaca fibres. SGP Peru will continue supporting activities by local communities to conserve the genetic diversity of alpaca herds, improve grazing practices, and promote sustainable livelihoods based on the production and commercialization of products that use alpaca-fibre obtained under sustainable practices. During GEF-6, SGP Peru supported community-led initiatives to demonstrate sustainable alpaca breeding and grazing practices. These practices are a priority for replication during GEF-7 and SGP is planning to partner with the government of Lampa and other stakeholders with this purpose.

•**Government of the Province of Melgar.** The government of Melgar (Puno) will start the implementation of a project on agrobiodiversity conservation, with a focus on sustainable water management. The project will work with local communities to build small water works (e.g. micro reservoirs, infiltration fields) and reforest areas along watersheds. The government of Melgar is also preparing a project to restore ecosystem services through reforestation activities, and actions to improve land and water management. SGP Peru will continue supporting initiatives by local communities to improve water management and adopt sustainable agricultural practices that benefit biodiversity.

•**Government of Ccapacmarca District.** The government of the District of Ccapacmarca (Cusco) is implementing activities on land restoration and reforestation, and to support the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. The district government is working directly with local communities to develop local capacities related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including agrobiodiversity. SGP Peru has a long tradition of collaboration with local governments to support local communities to improve land and natural resource management and, during GEF-7, will renew and strengthen the collaboration with authorities in Ccapacmarca and other districts in the target landscapes.

•**Government of Pomacanchi District.** The government of the District of Pomacanchi (Cusco) is implementing activities on land restoration, including actions on water management, revegetation, and reforestation. The district government is partnering with local communities to implement these activities. SGP Peru will strengthen the collaboration with authorities in Pomacanchi to support these activities.

•**Government of Pucar? District.** The government of the District of Pucar? (Puno) is implementing activities on water management, including the conservation and reforestation of lands in the district. The district is supporting local communities building capacities and implementing the activities on the ground. SGP Peru will continue working with the authorities in Pucar? and other local authorities to meet the programme?s objectives on biodiversity conservation, by, inter alia, improving water management practices in target landscapes.

Associated baseline initiatives and partnerships, GEF and other donor-funded initiatives. Through the establishment of strategic partnerships, the SGP Peru will continue to build on the lessons learned and successes of previous and ongoing interventions on natural resource management in the Andes. The SGP National Coordinator will elaborate and agree on a collaboration plan with the initiatives listed below and any other relevant initiative identified during the implementation of the programme.

Sustainable management of agro-biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach (FAO/GEF, 9092). FAO is supporting the execution by MINAM and MINAGRI of this project to promote in-situ conservation and the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in five localities in the Peruvian Andes: (i) Acora, (ii) Huayana, (iii) Lares, (iv) Laria, and (v) Atiquipa. These target areas do not overlap with those of the proposed SGP during GEF-7, hence the risk of duplicating efforts is minimized. However, the ecological characteristics and agricultural practices prevalent in the targeted areas of the SGP have many common elements to those of the localities under the FAO-supported project (except for Atiquipa, which is a coastal location). Therefore, both the SGP and the FAO-supported project will demonstrate sustainable land-use and agricultural practices that promote the conservation of biodiversity in Andean ecosystems. The two projects share common objectives related to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in production landscapes and will be able to share information and coordinate efforts to demonstrate sustainable agricultural and conservation practices and expand the knowledge and capacities available in Peru to adopt these practices.

AYNINACUY: Strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable highland communities in the provinces of Arequipa, Caylloma, Condesuyos, Castilla and La Union in the Region of Arequipa, Peru (CAF/Adaptation Fund). The AYNINACUY project seeks to reduce the vulnerability to climate change of farmers in the Peruvian Andes by improving alpaca raising practices and strengthening the capacities of local communities to plan and manage natural resources. The project is implemented in the northern provinces of the Arequipa region (i.e. Arequipa, Castilla, Caylloma, Condesuyos, and La Union). The AYNINACUY project is executed by CONDESAN (a local NGO) and COPASA (an agency of the Regional Government of Arequipa). The SGP in Peru has a long experience supporting community-led projects related to the adoption of sustainable camelid-raising practices and this topic will continue to be a priority during GEF-7. While the SGP during GEF-7 will not work directly in the Arequipa region, the experience and knowledge of sustainable camelid-raising practices generated by both SGP and AYNINUCAY are relevant to communities in the landscapes targeted by the two initiatives. There are also commonalities in the activities to develop local capacities of communities to plan and manage natural resources implemented by communities supported by SGP (under component two) and AYNINUCAY, offering a further opportunity to cooperate and build synergies.

Sustainable Production Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (UNDP/GEF). The project on sustainable landscapes, implemented by MINAM, is supporting actions to reduce deforestation and restore forests in the Peruvian Amazon. The project?s activities to promote the sustainable production of agricultural products provide a learning and partnership opportunity for the SGP. For example, the project?s experience with the elaboration of business plans and certification of agricultural products can be adapted and transferred to the Andean context to support communities implementing community-led projects financed by the SGP. Opportunities to jointly promote sustainable agribusinesses in the Peruvian Amazon and Andes will be explored during the implementation of the SGP.

Sustainable management and restoration of the Dry Forest of the Northern Coast of Peru (FAO/IUCN/GEF). FAO, IUCN and MINAM are preparing a project for the restoration and sustainable management of dry forests in northern Peru. There will be no overlap of targeted areas under this project and the SGP during GEF-7. Both this project and the SGP will support multi-stakeholder platforms to improve the management of natural resources. This provides an opportunity for the exchange of lessons and best practices on stakeholders? engagement and participatory natural resources management. As in the case of the SGP, the project on dry forest management will work on the restoration of ecological connectivity of ecosystems, and on the conservation of buffer zones around protected areas. This focus will also provide an opportunity for collaboration and the exchange of experiences and best practices. Lastly, similar to the SGP, the proposed project on dry forests will promote sustainable livelihoods, strengthening value chains and facilitating access to markets.

Effective Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/GEF). UNEP is supporting the implementation by MINAM of activities to strengthen national capacities in Peru for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The project is supporting the adoption of a national Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanism to safeguard the country?s biodiversity and related traditional knowledge. As part of the activities, the project will build the capacities of key actors related to accessing genetic resources and traditional knowledge. The SGP in Peru has experience working with stakeholders, including indigenous groups, on the conservation and utilization of biodiversity resources and traditional knowledge. During GEF-7, the SGP will continue supporting communities accessing and conserving these resources and knowledge, especially with regard to agrobiodiversity. The SGP will seek collaboration opportunities with MINAM and UNEP to develop the capacities of stakeholders in the Peruvian Andes (including communities, CSOs and NGOs implement grants) related to ABS.

3) Proposed alternative scenario and expected outcomes and components of the project

The SGP?s objective is to build socio-ecological landscape resilience in the southern Andes in Peru through community-based activities that deliver global environmental benefits and support sustainable development. The core premise of the programme is that communities can improve natural resources management and contribute to biodiversity conservation in their territories if they are empowered with the financial and technical resources to: (i) plan the management of natural resources within those territories, and (ii) take coordinated actions that are in line with the conservation objectives that have been adopted collectively. Under that premise, the programme?s strategy is to empower community organizations to implement adaptive management strategies for their landscapes that build social, economic, and ecological resilience based on community-based initiatives that deliver global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. The programme will follow a barrier removal approach to address the barriers described in section 2.6.

The strategy is supported on three pillars: (i) providing grants and technical support to community-led projects on biodiversity conservation, natural resources management, and sustainable livelihoods, (ii) supporting participatory natural resources management and planning at the landscape level, and (iii) improving access to knowledge on successful production models, practices, technologies, and innovations related to natural resources management and sustainable economic activities. The strategy is implemented by means of three interrelated project components:

Component 1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems
Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated
agro-ecological practices

Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access

Component 2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management and capacity building for upscaling and replication

Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience
Outcome 2.2. Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity

Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3.1. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and stakeholder?s engagement

Theory of change. The diagram illustrating the theory of change is shown in Figure 1 and described in the paragraphs below.

The programme?s strategy is implemented along three causal pathways that converge to build the capacities of local communities to manage natural resources and conserve biodiversity in their territories. The first causal pathway, implemented under component one, builds the capacities of community organizations through a learning-by doing process, centred on the implementation of community-led projects for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources. These projects aim at restoring and maintaining ecosystem services, agroecosystems, and sustainable livelihoods. The programme enables these projects by means of small grants that are awarded through transparent calls for proposals. While individual projects are identified and designed by participating communities, the eligible topics for projects are defined through participatory planning processes that identify priorities for action in each landscape (see description of second causal pathway, below). Landscape management strategies are prepared under participatory processes that are informed by baseline assessment of the environmental and social conditions in each target landscapes. During the elaboration of these strategies, stakeholders collectively identify, assess, and prioritize the main environmental problems affecting their landscapes, and agree on the underlying threats and causes for those problems (e.g. unsustainable land-use practices, biomass extraction, poaching, climate change, etc.). As part of the preparation of landscape strategies, stakeholders also agree on the preferred actions to address the prioritized environmental problems, threats and causes. Community-led projects supported by SGP grants must address the environmental problems, threats and causes prioritized in the applicable landscape strategies. The SGP National Steering Committee conducts a process for the evaluation and selection of grant-supported projects that ensures the consistency between the problems and actions prioritized in landscape management strategies, and the objectives of the projects to be supported with SGP grants.

Groups and individuals participating in the design and implementation of projects receive training and technical assistance from the SGP, directly or through partnerships with organizations from the public and private sectors. The capacities developed by participating communities include technical, planning, negotiation, and organizational skills. Actions to build the capacities of local communities aim at removing the barriers related to their weak organizational capacities. The expected outcomes from this pathway are that: (1) biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems (outcome 1.1.); (2) sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices. (outcome 1.2.); and, (3) the livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly products and small-scale community enterprises and improving market access. (outcome 1.3.). An underlying assumption (assumption one in Figure 1) is that the incentives and tools provided by the programme will be attractive enough to communities to ensure their active participation and engagement throughout the programme.

The second causal pathway strengthens participatory planning processes at the landscape level. These participatory processes are organized through multi-stakeholder partnerships, that encourage the participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including public authorities, CBOs, NGOs, academia, and the private sector. Participatory planning processes provide a long-term vision and strategy for the sustainable management of natural resources, which is another key barrier to biodiversity conservation in the target landscapes. These multi-stakeholder partnerships produce landscape strategies that provide a framework for cooperation and coordination among stakeholders, facilitating the exchange of information, and promoting trust and a sense of common purpose among individuals and organizations. Shared objectives and a common purpose translate into ownership and commitment, which are essential to ensuring sustainability. Planning processes are supported by the implementation of strategic initiatives that have the objective of replicating at a large-scale successful technologies, practices, or innovations. These strategic projects are financed by grants and implemented under partnerships with communities, government agencies, development partners, and/or NGOs. Strategic projects promote the collaboration among stakeholders at earlier stages and showcase positive impacts from the approaches promoted by the SGP.

As part of the landscape strategies, multi-stakeholder partnerships identify and prioritize the type of actions that are necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, including biodiversity, in their territories. The identification of priorities is an input to the design of calls for proposals under component one (first causal pathway), ensuring that on-the-ground actions supported by the SGP are in line with the conservation and management objectives set by stakeholders in each target landscape.

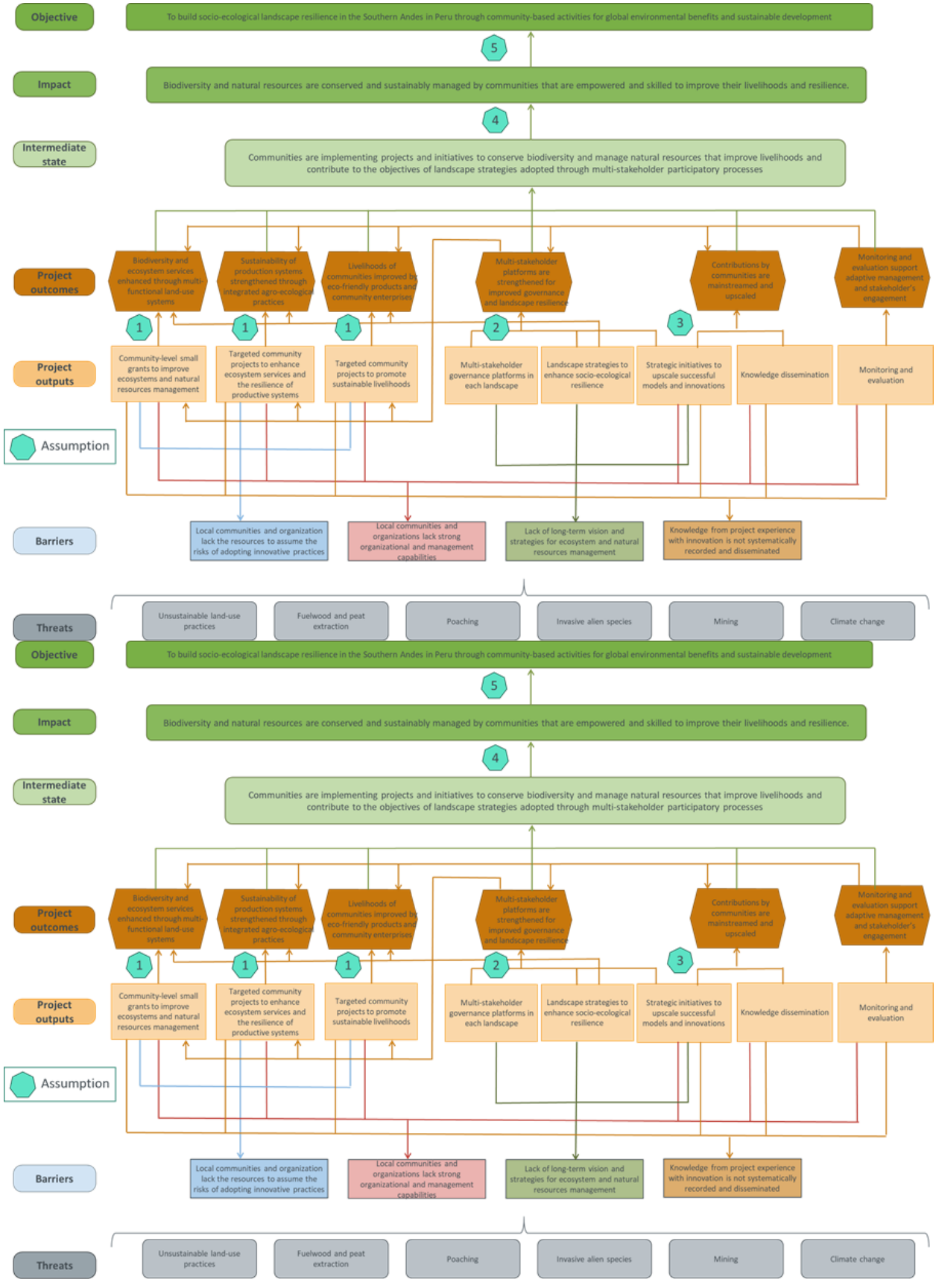
The outcomes from the second pathway are: (1) multi-stakeholder governance platforms that are strengthened and improve the governance of selected landscapes (outcome 2.1.); and (2) contributions from local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity that are upscaled and mainstreamed (outcome 2.2.). The assumption underpinning the first outcome (assumption 2 in Figure 1) is that the programme will be able to convene a broad and representative group of stakeholders in each landscape, who will commit to the planning process and maintain their engagement through all stages (i.e. planning, monitoring, evaluation, revision, etc.). A critical assumption that is made in the context of reaching outcome 2.2. is related to the need to develop effective partnerships with stakeholders from the public and private sectors to replicate the successful innovations/technologies/practices at a scale and speed that are enough to induce change in the behaviour of stakeholders in the target landscapes (assumption 3).

A third causal pathway supports the strategy generating feedback loops of knowledge and evidence generated by the programme?s experience. With the assistance of the SGP and partners, community organizations implement, monitor, and evaluate projects financed by grants. Throughout the entire process, the knowledge generated by these initiatives is systematically compiled, distilling lessons learned and codifying successful innovations, technologies, and practices. The knowledge generated is disseminated within the target landscapes, and also beyond their boundaries to other national or regional stakeholders. The knowledge, evidence and lessons learned that are disseminated by the programme inform planning processes and the identification, design and implementation of further interventions supported by the SGP, as well as other stakeholders, including government agencies and development partners. The systematic compilation and dissemination of knowledge contributes to the removal of the barrier related to insufficient access to knowledge on proven technologies and practices for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources.

During GEF-7, the SGP in Peru aims at reaching an intermediate state in the three target landscapes that is characterized by communities participating actively in the implementation of actions to promote biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources in their landscapes. These actions should reflect the conservation objectives and priorities agreed through participatory planning processes and documented in landscape strategies that are periodically reviewed and updated. The impact sought by the SGP is to improve the conservation status of biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources in the target landscapes. While this impact may not be measurable during GEF-7, it is assumed that the innovations, models, practices and/or technologies demonstrated

by the SGP will be replicated beyond the community-led projects directly supported by the programme during GEF-7. Securing ongoing support from partners, including government agencies and programmes, private sector entities, development partners and NGOs, will be necessary for that assumption to hold (assumption 4 in Figure 1).

The ultimate objective of the SGP will be reached provided that two developments take place (assumption 5): (i) the planning processes initiated in each target landscape are maintained over time, keeping stakeholders engaged and updating the management objectives and priorities for action to reflect the evolving circumstances in the landscapes. Moreover, these processes will have to be adopted by new landscapes in the southern Andes, in addition to those targeted during GEF-7; and, (ii) partnerships with public and private institutions would have to be in place to maintain the support of community-led initiatives, either directly through assistance from government programmes, NGOs or development partners, or indirectly through commercial partnerships with the private sector that can contribute to sustainable livelihoods.


Objective
To build socio-ecological landscape resilience in the Southern Andes in Peru through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development
5
Impact
Biodiversity and natural resources are conserved and sustainably managed by communities that are empowered and skilled to improve their livelihoods and resilience.
4
Intermediate state
Communities are implementing projects and initiatives to conserve biodiversity and manage natural resources that improve livelihoods and contribute to the objectives of landscape strategies adopted through multi-stakeholder participatory processes
Project outcomes
Biodiversity and ecosystem services enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems
Sustainability of production systems strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices
Livelihoods of communities improved by eco-friendly products and community enterprises
Multi-stakeholder platforms are strengthened for improved governance and landscape resilience
Contributions by communities are mainstreamed and upscaled
Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and stakeholder's engagement
1
1
1
2
3
Project outputs
Community-level small grants to improve ecosystems and natural resources management
Targeted community projects to enhance ecosystem services and the resilience of productive systems
Targeted community projects to promote sustainable livelihoods
Multi-stakeholder governance platforms in each landscape
Landscape strategies to enhance socio-ecological resilience
Strategic initiatives to upscale successful models and innovations
Knowledge dissemination
Monitoring and evaluation
Assumption
Barriers
Local communities and organization lack the resources to assume the risks of adopting innovative practices
Local communities and organizations lack strong organizational and management capabilities
Lack of long-term vision and strategies for ecosystem and natural resources management
Knowledge from project experience with innovation is not systematically recorded and disseminated
Threats
Unsustainable land-use practices
Fuelwood and peat extraction
Poaching
Invasive alien species
Mining
Climate change
Objective
To build socio-ecological landscape resilience in the Southern Andes in Peru through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development
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Impact
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Climate change

Figure 1. Theory of change

Changes in Alignment of the Project Design with the Original PIF

The following adjustments were made to the components, outcomes and outputs outlined in the PIF.

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Component 1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	No change
Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems **Output 1.1.1.** Community level small grants that improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; community-managed natural regeneration of native vegetation; participatory environmental planning and monitoring, etc.	No change
Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices **Output 1.2.1.** Targeted community projects enhancing ecosystem services and the sustainability and resilience of production systems in the face of climate change, including soil and water conservation practices, pasture and agroforestry systems, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and multi-cropping systems	No change
Outcome 1.3. Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly products and small-scale community enterprises and improving market access **Output 1.3.1.** Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity-enhancing businesses and market access, including biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products and, agro-businesses integrated into value chains	**Outcome 1.3.** Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access No change
The phrasing of outcome 1.3 was edited slightly to emphasize the focus on enterprises and less on products.	
Component 2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management/ capacity building, knowledge management for upscaling and replication	No change

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Note: In the PIF, the wording of component 2 in table B differs from the wording in section II.b. (page 14). The project document uses the wording section II.b. of the PIF.	
Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of Andean landscapes for effective participatory decision making to achieve landscape resiliency **Output 2.1.1.** A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder landscape agreements; adaptive landscape management plans; value-chain development strategies for NTFP and agroecological products; **Output 2.1.2**. A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects (including agreed typology of community level projects)	**Outcome 2.1.** Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience **Output 2.1.1.** Multi-stakeholder governance platforms implement landscape strategies developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform in each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects (including agreed typology of community level projects) **Output 2.1.2**. A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder landscape agreements
The description of outcome 2.1. and output 2.1.1. was adjusted to reflect the fact that, under GEF-7, SGP Peru will continue supporting landscapes that were also prioritized during GEF-6. In consequence, the programme will support governance platforms established during GEF-6, and will continue supporting the implementation, review and update of landscape management strategies first adopted during GEF-6.	
Outcome 2.2. Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity **Output 2.2.1.** Knowledge from innovative project experience is shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across similar contexts in the Andes, and to the global SGP network **Output 2.2.2**. Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP experiences and innovations	No changes
N.A.	**Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation** **Outcome 3.1.** Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and stakeholder engagement **Output 3.1.1.** Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive and effective project management and active participation from stakeholders
A component, outcome and output on monitoring and evaluation were included to meet UNDP/GEF guidelines.	

Component 1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

During GEF-7, the SGP will use a community-based landscape approach for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the three selected landscapes. Under Component 1, the SGP will support community-led initiatives to promote the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. The SGP will provide small grants to initiatives led by CBOs, CSOs, NGOs and

small-producers associations that aim at improving the conservation of biodiversity including agrobiodiversity, with the associated benefits of increased food security and improved living standards of participating communities. The initiatives will take place in priority areas for biodiversity conservation, establishing biological corridors to provide connectivity between the areas important for biodiversity within a mosaic of habitats and ecosystems. Target landscapes include sites with global, regional, and local conservation priority (including KBAs), national and regional protected areas, cultural landscapes under traditional land use such as Andean camelid grazing areas and agricultural lands, and degraded lands that have been designated as high priority for land restoration. In addition to conservation benefits, these initiatives will also improve the social, economic, and ecological resilience of communities in the target landscapes. In line with the COVID-19 green recovery efforts, the project will be in a good position to promote sustainable natural resource management, including limiting encroachment into forest ecosystems, thereby safeguarding critical habitats, and reducing human-wildlife interactions.

Initiatives supported under outcome 1.1. will aim at reducing the impacts of ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, land degradation, and climate change, by improving the connectivity of the landscape and restoring ecosystem services through the protection of native vegetation areas, the promotion of natural regeneration, and the establishment of biodiversity corridors. Likewise, grants under outcome 1.2. will contribute to restoring productive lands through agroecological and agroforestry practices that will combine both modern and traditional practices on land and water management. Community-led initiatives under outcome 1.3 will support sustainable livelihoods by strengthening the capacities to develop eco-friendly products and services and encouraging alliances with the public and private sectors.

During GEF-6, multi-stakeholder governance platforms elaborated landscape strategies that identified and prioritized the actions that are required to meet the management objectives defined in each strategy. The types of actions prioritized are related to: (i) ecosystem restoration, (ii) water management, (iii) biodiversity protection in set-aside areas, (iv) sustainable agroecological practices, (v) value-added biodiversity products, and (vi) ecotourism and community tourism. Among others, initiatives supported by SGP Peru during GEF-6 included community projects to improve livestock management practices for South American camelids. These practices enhanced the quality of fibres obtained from alpacas and vicu?as and contributed to the restoration of degraded grasslands and wetlands (*bofedales*) in the Peruvian puna. As part of these initiatives, improved water management practices reduced the water stress that traditionally affects herds of camelids in the puna, increasing the productivity and improving the survival rates of these animals. Other initiatives focused on the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices for local crops. These grants aimed at restoring and maintaining the genetic diversity of traditional crops in the Andes, increasing the resilience of communities, and contributing to food safety.

During GEF-7, SGP Peru will focus on replicating and scaling up the innovations, technologies and practices that have proven successful at improving biodiversity conservation and the wellbeing of communities in the target landscapes. With this goal, SGP Peru plans to partner with public and private institutions to mobilize financial and technical support to community initiatives.

Outcome 1.1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through
multi-functional land-use systems

Output 1.1.1. Community level small grants that improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; community-managed natural regeneration of native vegetation; participatory environmental planning and monitoring, etc.

High-altitude Andean ecosystems in the south of Peru face habitat fragmentation, loss of biodiversity (including agrobiodiversity), and the progressive isolation and degradation of Andean relict forests. During GEF-7, SGP Peru will support community-led initiatives to improve the ecological connectivity

of these Andean ecosystems through the conservation and restoration of biological corridors. The biological corridors provide habitat to threatened or endangered species and have key roles in maintaining ecosystem services. SGP Peru will coordinate with local authorities to effectively plan, implement, and monitor these conservation activities in the target landscapes. In that context, SGP Peru will engage with local forest and wildlife management agencies (i.e. *Administraci?n T?cnica Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre* (ATFFS)) in Puno, Cusco, and Tacna, and will liaise with the regional conservation governance frameworks in the target landscapes (i.e. *Sistema Regional de Conservaci?n de Puno* (SIRECOP), and *Sistema Regional de ?reas de Conservaci?n de Cusco* (SIRAC)).

Initiatives under the SGP in GEF-7 will build on successful experiences demonstrated during GEF-6, especially those on (i) camelid management (including selective breeding for genetic diversity), (ii) grassland management using high-quality native grasses, (iii) reforestation with native species, (iv) conservation and management of *bofedales*, (v) the establishment of community-managed conservation areas, (vi) water and forest conservation agreements, (vii) improved water management, (viii) and sustainable management and use of biodiversity resources. These successful innovations, technologies and practices will be scaled up in partnership with public and private entities, including programmes under the Ministry of Agriculture (MIDAGRI) (i.e. *Agroideas*, *Agrorural*, etc.), Agro Banco, and others (for a detailed discussion of partnerships see the subsection 4.4. on stakeholder engagement, below). Community-led initiatives will incorporate monitoring activities that will support the programme?s strategy to strengthen the participatory planning and management of natural resources and biodiversity in target landscapes (see outcome 2.1, below). The SGP will actively seek and promote the participation of women and women?s organizations to lead and implement initiatives on biodiversity conservation. Community-led initiatives will be aligned to efforts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring communities recover faster and build resilience against similar outbreaks.

Activities under output 1.1.1. include:

Activity 1.1.1.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects to restore degraded lands and improve connectivity for biodiversity conservation in each target landscape.
Activity 1.1.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community-led projects.
Activity 1.1.1.3. Technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.

Outcome 1.2. The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services in the face of climate change is strengthened through integrated
agro-ecological practices

Output 1.2.1. Targeted community projects enhancing ecosystem services and the sustainability and resilience of production systems in the face of climate change, including soil and water conservation practices, pasture and agroforestry systems, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and multi-cropping systems

The SGP will provide community grants to improve production systems and adopt sustainable agricultural practices. These include measures related to soil erosion (e.g. reduced/zero tillage), pest control, composting, planting on terraces (i.e. *andenes*), *in-situ* conservation of native agrobiodiversity (i.e. implementation of community seed banks, support to the creation of Agrobiodiversity Zones, etc.), water management (e.g. water harvesting, micro-reservoirs, etc.), and the recovery of ancestral agricultural knowledge and practices (e.g. cultivation on terraces (*andenes*), grazing rotation of camelids). These measures have been successfully demonstrated/piloted during GEF-6 and will be scaled up during GEF-7.

The SGP will continue supporting the development of capacities of local CBOs, partnering with MIDAGRI to provide agricultural extension services to small farmers, and with universities and agricultural research organizations to develop and disseminate innovative technologies and practices.

Programmes under MIDAGRI (Agro Rural; Agroideas, Agro Banco, and others will be key partners for the replication and scaling up of successful practices and technologies.

Activities under output 1.2.1. include:

Activity 1.2.1.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects to enhance ecosystem services and maintain sustainable and resilient production systems in each target landscape.
Activity 1.2.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community-led projects.
Activity 1.2.1.3. Provide technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.

Outcome 1.3 ***Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes are improved by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access***

Output 1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity-enhancing businesses and market access, including biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products and, agro-businesses integrated into value chains

The SGP will support eco-friendly products and small-scale community enterprises, with a focus on initiatives led by women and youth groups. The SGP will provide grants to access markets, develop technical and entrepreneurial capacities, and improve products and services. The SGP will seek to support initiatives related to successful products or business models demonstrated during GEF-6. Examples of these include products obtained from local agrobiodiversity (e.g. Peruvian potato chips, wild fruit marmalades, alpaca clothing, herbal teas, and others), as well as local services such as community-based tourism, etc. Partnerships with private entities will provide access to new markets and support the development of entrepreneurial skills. Private sector entities with experience working with SGP Peru on eco-friendly products, fair-trade, and women?s entrepreneurship include: MiaPeru, EcoAndino, Kani-Artesania, and Wawasana. Programmes under MIDAGRI and the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) are also likely partners for the development of community enterprises (e.g. *Agroideas*, *Sierra y Selva Exportadora*, *Procompite,* and the initiative on Amazonian Fruits and Andean Grains Initiative Against Malnutrition and Poverty (FAGA), etc.) (see subsection on the stakeholder engagement for details regarding these programmes). Lastly, during GEF-7, SGP Peru will explore commercialization opportunities through e-commerce platforms for sustainable products, including *Beeco, Eco&Bio Negocios, Econom?a Verde, Frutos de la Tierra,* and BioPoint. Activities to promote sustainable livelihoods, including linking producers to e-commerce platforms, will address risks from COVID-19 and similar infectious outbreaks, to enhance the resilience of communities and mitigate future disruptions to livelihoods.

The Activities under output 1.3.1. include:

Activity 1.3.1.1. Participatory process (including call for proposals) for the identification and prioritization of community projects on sustainable livelihoods in each target landscape.
Activity 1.3.1.2. Evaluation and selection of community-led projects.
Activity 1.3.1.3. Provide technical assistance to implement selected projects and monitor progress.

Component 2. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management and capacity building for upscaling and replication

Under this component, SGP Peru will continue supporting the participatory planning processes initiated by the programme during GEF-6. As part of these processes, representatives from communities, local and regional governments, NGOs, academia and the private sector initiated participatory planning processes in each of the three landscapes targeted for GEF-7. With support from the SGP, during GEF-6, stakeholders completed landscape strategies to plan and guide their actions for the sustainable management of natural resources in their territories. The strategies included assessments of the baselines of landscape resilience, using the resilience indicators of the COMDEKS toolkit.The participatory baseline assessments produced an overview of the current landscape conditions in terms

of: (i) ecosystem protection and biodiversity maintenance; (ii) agricultural biodiversity; (iii) knowledge, learning and innovation; (iv) governance and social equity; and (v) livelihoods and wellbeing. The strategies also identified and prioritized the types of projects and actions required to meet the conservation, and social and economic development objectives set by participating stakeholders.

During GEF-7, activities to strengthen the governance of the target landscapes will focus on the continuous monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the strategies and participatory processes initiated during GEF-6. The two key objectives during GEF-7 are to ensure the sustainability of these participatory processes and to effectively upscale and disseminate proven practices for the sustainable use of natural resources within the landscapes. Support from the SGP will focus on facilitating multi-stakeholder agreements for sustainable natural resources management, supporting value-chain development strategies, and continue providing targeted training activities to stakeholders. Participatory landscape planning activities will increase awareness the COVID-19 pandemic and address possible means and actions to facilitate the recovery.

Outcome 2.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience

Output 2.1.1. Multi-stakeholder governance platforms implement landscape strategies developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform in each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects (including agreed typology of community level projects)

The landscape strategies supported by the SGP during GEF-6 defined the objectives to be achieved through participatory management of natural resources in target landscapes. The strategies defined objectives related to (i) the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources, (ii) the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices and the improvement of food safety, (iii) the promotion of sustainable livelihoods (including ecotourism and handcrafts), and (iv) the strengthening of the capacities of local CBOs, including regarding gender issues. The strategies also defined frameworks for monitoring by participating communities and stakeholders of the progress in the implementation of each landscape strategy.

During GEF-7, SGP Peru will support the continuous implementation of the landscape strategies in Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso. In that context, the programme will continue strengthening the multi-stakeholder platforms, building stakeholders? capacities for the effective monitoring of landscape strategies, mainstreaming gender issues to empower women and women?s groups, and facilitating the work of these platforms related to identification and implementation of community-led projects financed by small grants. The SGP will also support the elaboration of ex-post baseline assessments in each of the three target landscapes. Ex-post baseline assessments are important elements of the COMDEKS Community-Based Landscape Management Approach, as they provide evidence on the performance not only of individual community-led projects, but also on the overall implementation of landscape strategies. Moreover, ex-post assessments provide an opportunity to community members to collectively assess the status of the landscape, review progress, and reassess and prioritize the management objectives for their respective landscapes. During GEF-6, SGP Peru did not complete ex-post baseline assessments, but compiled lessons learned and produced recommendations to improve the management of target landscapes. Given that, during GEF-7, SGP Peru will continue supporting the implementation of the landscape strategies adopted in GEF-6, the programme offers a good opportunity to review the implementation of these strategies and to draw and disseminate lessons learned. Landscape strategies will be evaluated and updated under participatory processes and taking into consideration the results of ex-post baseline assessments. Lastly, landscape strategies will also be informed by the results from the implementation of strategic initiatives under output 2.2.1., and community-led initiatives under component 1.

The Activities under output 2.1.1. include:

Activity 2.1.1.1. Meetings of multi-stakeholder platforms to prepare action plans, adopt rules and procedures, and oversee the implementation of conservation and natural resources management strategies in each target landscape.
Activity 2.1.1.2. Participatory ex-post baseline assessments in each target landscape.
Activity 2.1.1.3. Evaluation and update of the participatory landscape strategies for Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso (including evidence from ex-post baseline assessments).

Output 2.1.2. A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder landscape agreements

The SGP will support the formalization of landscape management agreements by stakeholders in the three target landscapes of Cusco, Puno and Tacna-Capaso. These agreements will reinforce the commitments on conservation and economic and social development that had been agreed in the landscape strategies adopted during GEF-6. Critical to the long-term strategy of the SGP in Peru, these multi-stakeholder agreements will contribute to the sustainability of participatory processes and conservation actions in the target landscapes as they are expected to provide a framework for the continuation, after the programme?s end, of the multi-stakeholder governance platforms.

Activities to deliver output 2.1.2. include:

Activity 2.1.2.1. Formalization of landscape management agreements by stakeholders in the three target landscapes.

Outcome 2.2. Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity

Output 2.2.1 Knowledge from innovative project experience is shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across similar contexts in the Andes, and to the global SGP network

During GEF-7, the SGP in Peru will also continue putting emphasis on knowledge management to systematize and disseminate knowledge on innovations, technologies and practices for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources in the Andes. Traditional knowledge about mountain ecosystem management, medicinal and ornamental crops, native crop genetic resources, and adaptation to high Andean conditions will also be recovered, documented, and disseminated to support resilience within agro-ecosystems. The programme will support participants identifying challenges and solutions and will compile these in different formats (e.g. brochures, policy-briefs, case studies, local radio, social media, and toolkits). A case study to showcase the results obtained by SGP Peru during GEF-6 and GEF-7 will be produced during the last year of programme implementation. These knowledge products will be disseminated through context- and language-appropriate channels including knowledge and trade fairs and local forums. The audience for these knowledge products and events includes agricultural producers, authorities, the private sector, NGOs, and other partners. Knowledge dissemination activities will provide a further opportunity to raise awareness about the risks from COVID-19 and promote safe practices, including social distancing and opportunities to receive vaccinations.

Activities on knowledge dissemination are based on learning-by-doing and on the qualification of local community members as trainers and knowledge multipliers. Among Andean communities, instructors or mentors are called ?*Yachachiqs*? or wise leaders. During GEF-6, the SGP in Peru worked with *Yachachiqs* to build their knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices. These partnerships will continue during GEF-7, supporting partner instructors/mentors undergo formal and informal training through academic institutions and government agencies.

The proposed activities under output 2.2.1. are:

Activity 2.2.1.1. Elaboration and implementation of a knowledge management and communications strategy.

Activity 2.2.1.2. Systemization and dissemination of successful technologies, production systems and/or practices for biodiversity conservation and natural resources management in the Peruvian Andes.
Activity 2.2.1.3. Partnerships with academic institutions and/or government agencies to provide formal or informal training to local instructors/mentors.
Activity 2.2.1.4. Training of at least 30 local instructors/mentors on topics related to biodiversity conservation, natural resources management, entrepreneurship, gender mainstreaming, etc.
Activity 2.2.1.5. Case study to showcase the results obtained by SGP Peru during GEF-6 and GEF-7

Output 2.2.2. Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP experiences and innovations

During GEF-6, the SGP in Peru demonstrated successful examples of sustainable technologies and practices for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources. For example, the Strategic Project on Value Addition and Marketing of Andean Crops and Products has strengthened the local capacities to add value to and commercialize Andean crops and product obtained from (agro-)biodiversity. The strategic project provided technical assistance to initiatives on sustainable productions based on (agro-)biodiversity. The project provided training, facilitated access to markets, and supported producers obtaining licenses and permits for the commercialization of their products. Among others, the project supported initiatives on (i) jam and nectar from organic prickly pears (*Opuntia spp.*) and Lacayote (*Cucurbita ficifolia* (Cusco), (ii) organic native potato chips (Puno), (iii) solar-dried Morchella mushroom (Cusco), (iv) traditional medicinal plants (Cusco), (v) *Sancayo* (*Corryocactus brevistylus*) wild fruit (Tacna), (vi) jam and four from Mashua tuber (*Tropaeolum tuberosum*) (Cusco). A second strategic upscaling project on sustainable management of camelids developed the value chain of alpaca fibre, supporting the production and commercialization of high-value garments and crafts. A third strategic project supported initiatives on community-based tourism in three sites in Cusco and Tacna-Capaso

During GEF-7, the SGP will support actions to upscale some of these successful technologies, production systems and/or practices through strategic grants (maximum USD 150,000 per initiative). These grants will support participating producers to access markets for existing and new products or services that have demonstrated a positive impact on the sustainable management of natural resources and on the conservation of biodiversity. Support provided through strategic grants may include product development, product certification, and targeted training of participating producers and associations. This support will be complemented by actions to mainstream biodiversity conservation in local planning and public investment projects, via advocacy processes carried out by the multi-stakeholder platforms in which local authorities participate. The strategic initiatives will also inform the landscape planning processes undertaken by the multi-stakeholder platforms under outcome 2.1.

Under this output, as part of strategic initiatives in each target landscape, the SGP will support actions on value chain development (VCD). A VCD approach is proposed to promote products and economic activities that have been identified as strategic by stakeholders during the elaboration of landscape strategies and that are ready to be scaled up. Among others, these include alpaca fiber (Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso), native fruits and tubers (Cusco), and medicinal plants (Cusco). A VCD approach focuses on the links between the different actors, including agricultural producers, processors, retailers, government agencies, development partners and, ultimately, consumers. As such, the approach is compatible with the participatory, multi-stakeholder approach to landscape planning and management adopted by the SGP. Actions on VCD will build on and further strengthen the networks and partnerships established in each landscape. Under the VCD approach, new stakeholders will be invited to the platforms, especially private sector partners, potentially increasing the scale and impact of SGP actions to promote economic and social development. Activities to support value chains will emphasize short value chains to develop links to local markets. Building the capacities of local stakeholders will be a priority for activities on value chain development. The programme will draw from experiences on VCD in the country, including the work and guidelines on the Participatory Market Chain Approach (PMCA)developed by CIP, and UNDP?s approach for the development of small businesses ?*Creciendo con su negocio?*.

For example, during GEF-6, the SGP in Peru supported initiatives to develop and commercialize products based on the sustainable production of alpaca fibre. Among other results, these initiatives supported the adoption of sustainable grazing practices and the conservation of the genetic diversity of alpaca herds. These results are creating opportunities for local communities to develop and commercialize innovative products using high-quality fibres of natural colors that were not widely available before. During GEF-7, the SGP in Peru would provide support to make these practices and livestock available to additional producers in the target landscapes.

The activities under output 2.2.2. are:

Activity 2.2.2.1. Participatory process (including calls for proposals) for the identification and selection of strategic initiatives in each target landscape.
Activity 2.2.2.2. Implementation of one strategic initiative in each target landscape for the upscaling of successful technologies, production systems and/or practices.
Activity 2.2.2.3. Facilitation of partnerships with public and private sector entities to improve access to markets, develop products, promote quality standards, and strengthen the entrepreneurial capacities of participating producers and associations.
Activity 2.2.2.4. Participatory development of value chains in each target landscape.

Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation

During GEF-7, the SGP in Peru will continue to be implemented in close cooperation with stakeholders to ensure participation and transparency, taking into consideration the specific needs, views, and circumstances from different groups of partners and beneficiaries involved, including women, youth and other vulnerable or potentially excluded groups (see Annex 8 of the Project Document on the stakeholder engagement plan). Actions to mainstream gender across project activities will be implemented in accordance with a detailed Gender Action Plan (see Annex 10).

The activities under this component will put in place procedures and protocols to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation. The project inception workshop, to be held within 60 days of CEO endorsement, is a critical milestone on the implementation timeline, providing an opportunity to validate the project document, including the environmental and social management framework; confirming governance implementation arrangements, including agreements with responsible parties; assessing changes in relevant circumstances and making adjustments to the project and program results framework accordingly; verifying stakeholder roles and responsibilities; updating the project risks and agreeing to mitigation measures and responsibilities; and agreeing to the multi-year work plan. An inception workshop report will be prepared and disseminated among members of the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) members.

The SGP NSC will be the main platform for high-level and strategic decisions. Annual NSC meetings are planned; on an as-needed basis, and additional meetings will be convened physically or virtually.

Monitoring indicators in the project results framework, project risks, implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and implementation of the gender action plan will be carried out by the Country Programme Management Unit. A terminal evaluation will be completed, in accordance with UNDP/GEF requirements

Outcome 3.1. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and stakeholder engagement

Output 3.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive and effective project management and active participation from stakeholders

The M&E plan (section VI and Annex 4 of the Project Document) will actively engage stakeholders and facilitate learning and adaptation by the project team. The M&E plan will enable identification of changes in the social, environmental, and political circumstances that may affect project

implementation and the achievement of intended results, including adequate engagement of stakeholders as well as ensuring that gender issues are mainstreamed (see also the stakeholder engagement plan in Annex 8 and the gender action plan in Annex 10 of the Project Document). The project team should anticipate and respond to these external factors, adjusting the project?s assumption and updating the assessment of risks.

Activities under this output include:

Activity 3.1.1.1. Inception workshop.
Activity 3.1.1.2. Meetings of the SGP National Steering Committee
Activity 3.1.1.3. Regular reporting including through Project Implementation Review (PIRs) reports and UNDP semi-annual reports.
Activity 3.1.1.4. Project terminal evaluation.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area

The project is aligned with **objective BD-1-1, of the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area** on mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors. SGP Peru will address challenges to biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation through strengthened community structures and institutions that lead to enhanced landscape governance for resilience and global environmental benefits. SGP Peru is aligned with the biodiversity focal area as it will engage communities in landscape strategies that mainstream biodiversity across sectors and landscapes, while also addressing the protection of habitats and species. The strategies involve activities such as technical capacity building in key sectors as agriculture, camelid-raising and tourism to incentivize and reduce the risk to stakeholders of changing current practices that affect biodiversity as well as their livelihoods at species, habitat and landscape level. SGP Peru will support community organizations in the most vulnerable and least developed areas of Peru to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience from innovative livelihoods producing local and global environmental benefits.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing

There are no changes from the PIF in the incremental reasoning. Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project?s baseline and co-financing are provided in the section 2.4 of the project document (baseline scenario). Indicative cofinancing resources were confirmed during project preparation and they are described in section VIII of the project document (financial planning and management).

As described in the PIF, GEF incremental funding and cofinancing will be applied to overcome the barriers mentioned above and to add value, where appropriate and possible, to existing initiatives by the government, the private sector or civil society organizations in target landscapes. GEF incremental funding will contribute to the long-term solution of adaptive management of four important landscapes in the Andes for social, economic, and ecological resilience and human well-being.

GEF funding will provide small grants to NGOs and Community-based Organizations to develop/validate landscape management strategies and implement community projects in pursuit of strategic landscape level outcomes related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and integrated resources management. Funding will also be available for initiatives that build the organizational capacities of specific community groups as well as landscape level organizations to plan and manage complex initiatives and test, evaluate, and disseminate community level innovations. Resources will also be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge from analysis of community innovations from past experience gained during previous phases of the SGP Peru.

The programme?s strategy will be implemented in three target landscapes of the Peruvian Andes, applying an integrated approach to enhance resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes to harmonize human-nature activities that can sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services while also supporting human well-being and production activities. Following proven SGP methodologies, such as the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS), SGP Peru will follow a three-fold approach to:

- Consolidate knowledge on securing diverse ecosystem services and values;
- Integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science; and,
- Explore new forms of co-management systems.

The exit strategies for phasing out will be planned with the multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure the sustainability of impacts and to encourage community commitment after the support from GEF-7 ends.

6) Global environmental benefits

Global environmental benefits expected from the implementation of SGP Peru during GEF-7 are estimated based on the experiences gained by the SGP Peru during the previous phase (GEF-6). During GEF-7, a key priority of SGP Peru will be upscaling successful production models, technologies, and practices demonstrated during GEF-6. GEF support will be catalytic in mobilizing action at local levels to replicate these initiatives and support new innovations to improve the management of vulnerable natural resources and ecosystems. As in earlier phases, the programme will enhance the capacity of stakeholders in different sectors and at different levels (CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, etc.) to promote community-based natural resource management. The lessons learned from the community and landscape level initiatives will be systematized and disseminated among communities in the Andes and decision-makers at local and national levels.

With respect to biodiversity, the project will seek to promote the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and its sustainable use and promote biodiversity-based livelihoods. Indicative types of community projects include the following:

? Agrobiodiversity conservation through preservation and promotion of indigenous seeds, plant species, native fruit trees;
? Sustainabla management of grasslands and herds of South American camelids (e.g. llamas, alpacas, vicu?as);
? Water conservation, including the protection of wetlands;
? Protecting endemic species and endangered and threatened species, e.g., through establishing community-managed ecological corridors to improve habitat integrity;
? Conservation of globally significant biodiversity or cultural resources, e.g., through community conserved areas;
? Conservation of forest areas through livelihood-based ecosystem restoration activities;
? Management of human-wildlife conflicts in settlements near the borders of protected areas;
? Community-managed natural regeneration of degraded lands; and,
? Promotion of community-led businesses that make sustainable use of products obtained from biodiversity resources.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up?

Innovativeness. SGP Peru, during its first phase as part of the upgraded countries programme during GEF-6, identified and systematized innovations, models and best practices from rural communities that can be grouped in six main topics: sustainable agriculture; sustainable management of camelids, community-based ecotourism, water and ecosystem management, climate change mitigation, and biotrade. These innovations provide global environmental benefits while supporting rural communities in the most vulnerable part of the Andes to conserve their native crops, including wild strains, and contribute to food security. Also, the new techniques learnt are helping small farmers to increase crop

productivity, allowing them to diversify and increase their income. In addition, combining ancestral knowledge with recent innovative approaches, technologies and practices motivates more efficient irrigation to conserve water. New skills for added value and market articulation for agrobiodiversity products are bringing new income opportunities and sustained business while conserving biodiversity. Community-led ecotourism initiatives are developing capacities in tourism operations to provide local services such as guiding, food, lodging and cultural activities to clients.

Camelid raisers are also improving their capacities to conserve the genetic variety of alpacas and llamas and to sustainably manage the territories of wild camelids (vicu?a and guanaco), by restoring and improving their habitats. By implementing these innovations and building local capacities, producers support the restoration of grasslands, avoid overgrazing, secure the provision of ecosystem services (especially water and soil fertility), and, very importantly, increase the productivity of camelid fibres and meat, without compromising the habitat for wildlife.

Most of the supported projects demonstrate innovations and models that motivate interest of other communities and decision makers. The programme strategy in GEF-7 focuses partially on the replication and upscaling of these innovations, using these initiatives as ?field schools? to create other community-led initiatives and scale them up through public investment projects.

Sustainability. The SGP Peru Country Program is ensuring the sustainability of community-based landscape management initiatives by developing and maintaining broad-based relationships/partnerships that promote collaboration. For example, to ensure market access for agrobiodiversity products, SGP is not only focusing on local markets but also establishing market linkages with other private sector companies interested in integrating local products in their supply chain.

Community ownership is a critical factor contributing to the sustainability of the programme?s strategy. The SGP will continue promoting the participation of different actors, especially community members, in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. As such, the sustainability of landscape planning and management processes will be enhanced through the continuous strengthening of multi-stakeholder partnerships, involving local government, national agencies and institutions, NGOs, the private sector, universities, research institutions and others at the landscape level. Local networks will be called upon for their support to community projects and landscape planning processes, and technical assistance will be engaged through government, NGOs, universities, academic institutes, including national and private universities; National Council for Science and Technology (CONCYTEC); National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA), among many others.

Sustainability will also be secured by aligning the programme with government policies, building the capacities of community and indigenous peoples? groups, and engaging the private sector, universities, and research institutes in providing services.

Potential for Scaling Up. The SGP is predicated on the principle that, to succeed, communities adopt, broaden or replicate lessons learned from successful experiences in their own initiatives, ideally progressively with the integration/support of private and public funds and capacity. SGP Peru will work closely with its partners to ensure that best practices, promising innovations, successful pilots and models are replicated and scaled up through joint or coordinated planning, financing, and implementation.

Multi-stakeholder partnership mechanisms for this project in the four targeted areas will be applied taking into account the following elements: (i) understanding the potential core values of each actor and their resources, such as specific technologies, practices or systems; (ii) identifying potential scaling up opportunities, analysing, planning and designing the scaling up process; and (ii) implementing the scaling up program and evaluating its performance and impacts as a lesson learned or case study for adaptive management, policy discussion and potential replication of the model in other areas of the Andes. The scaling-up and replication strategy will be conducted by SGP Peru and the multi-

stakeholder platforms through advocacy and dissemination of best practices and evidence to relevant stakeholders.

During GEF-6, at least ten models were systematized for replication and upscaling. For example, the SGP has supported the development of models for:

? restoring terraces (?*andenes*? in Spanish) for agriculture with agroecology principles recovered ancestral traditions, adapting them to more intense
droughts and potential new pests due to climate change;
? sustainable management of natural grasslands for camelids raising and management in the Andes;
? sustainable community management and added value of two types of cactus fruits;
? restoring ecosystem services of high Andean catchments;
? community-based ecotourism;
? processes for the declaration of ?Agrobiodiversity Zones? and ?Cultural Landscapes? in the Peruvian Andes; and,
? irrigation of grasslands with solar energy for the resilience of camelids during the dry/winter season, among others.

The SGP strategic grant modality will be available to finance key elements of upscaling initiatives to reduce the risk to other donors and investors. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will identify potential upscaling opportunities, analyse, and plan upscaling processes, engage public innovation incentives, and fund mechanisms to finance upscaling components. SGP Peru will strengthen upscaling and replication processes through advocacy and dialogue activities with multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms and local authorities to facilitate interest in adoption of nature-based solutions, innovations, and sustainable models in their jurisdictions.

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[1] Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) are sites of global importance for biodiversity conservation, as they provide habitat to threatened species. Additional information on KBAs is available on: http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/

[2]National Institute of Statistics and Informatics. 2017. XII National Population Census, VII Housing Census, and III Census of Indigenous Communities.

[3] Website of SERFOR, section on wildfires: https://geo.serfor.gob.pe/monitoreosatelitalforestal/incendios.html

[4] MALDONADO, M.S. 2014. An Introduction to the bofedales of the Peruvian High Andes. Mires and Peat, Volume 15. Article 05, 1?13.

[5] UNU-IAS, Biodiversity International, IGES and UNDP (2014) Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS). Link: <https://comdeksproject.files.wordpress.com/2014/11/toolkit-indicators-web.pdf>

[6] Bernet, T.; Thiele, G.; Zschocke, T. (eds.) 2012. Participatory market chain approach (PMCA): User guide. Lima (Peru). International Potato Center (CIP). Link: <https://cipotato.org/publications/participatory-market-chain-approach-pmca-user-guide/>

[7] See for example https://comdeksproject.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/communities-in-action-comdeks-web-v2.pdf

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

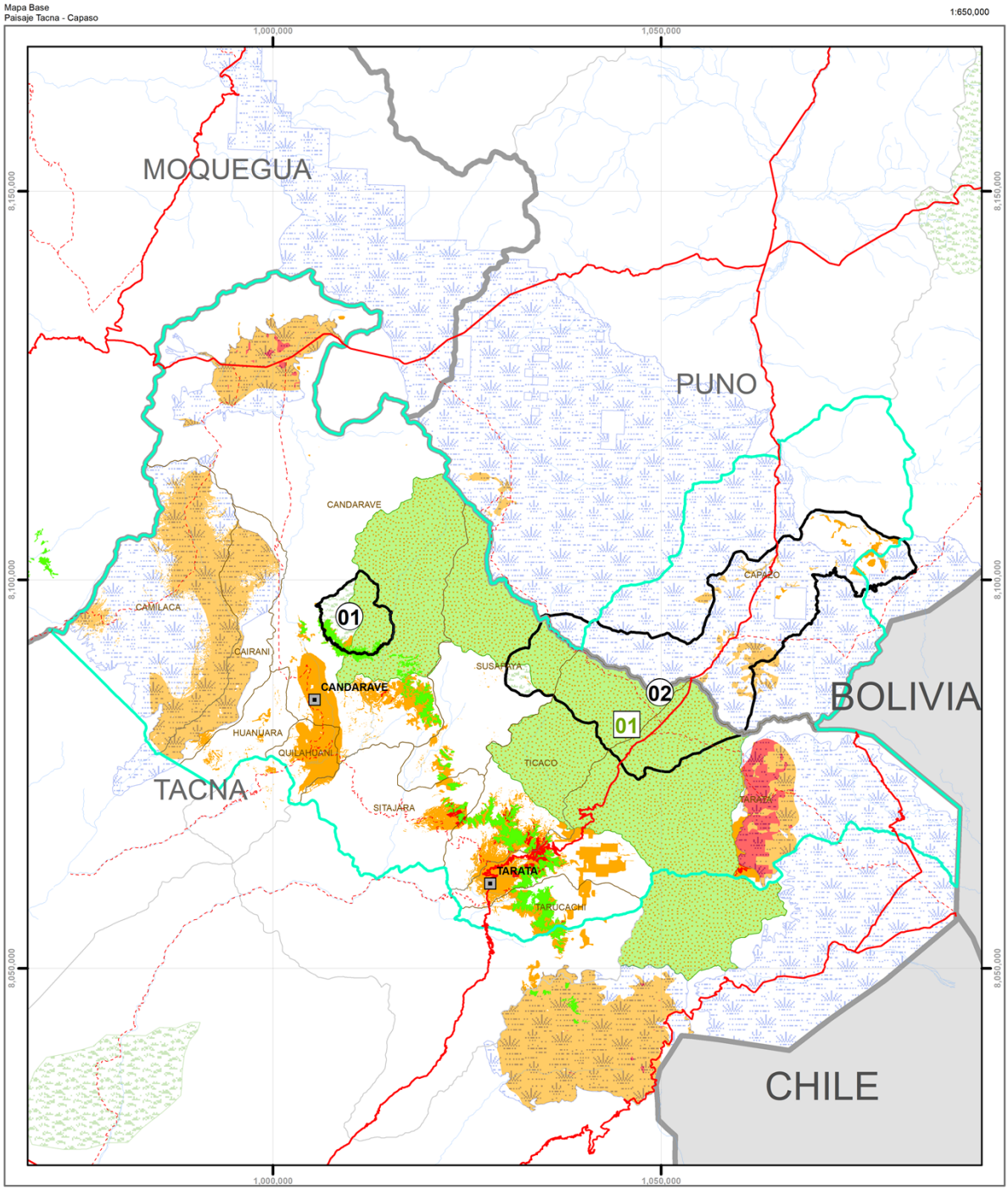
Table E.1. Geospatial coordinates of target landscapes

Landscape	Geospatial coordinates?
Cusco	17? 11' 43" S, 70? 01' 55" W
Puno	15? 19' 24" S, 70? 39' 31" W
Tacna-Capaso	13? 52' 25" S, 71? 14' 24" W

Geometric centre of the target landscape

Mapa Base
Paisaje Tacna - Capaso

1:650,000



SGP

gef

PNUD

Seventh Operational Phase of the
GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru

1:650,000

Lima 2021

Mapa de Ubicación

Fuentes y otros

Datum WGS84
Proyección: UTM
Zona: 18

Leyenda

Límite Político
- Limite Departamental
- Límite Provincial
- Otros Paises
- Lago Titicaca
- Capital de Provincia
- Capital de Departamento
- Red Vial Nacional
- Red Vial Departamental
- Red Hídrica

Paisajes
- Tacna - Capaso

Restauración - ROAM
- Alto
- Muy Alto
- Medio

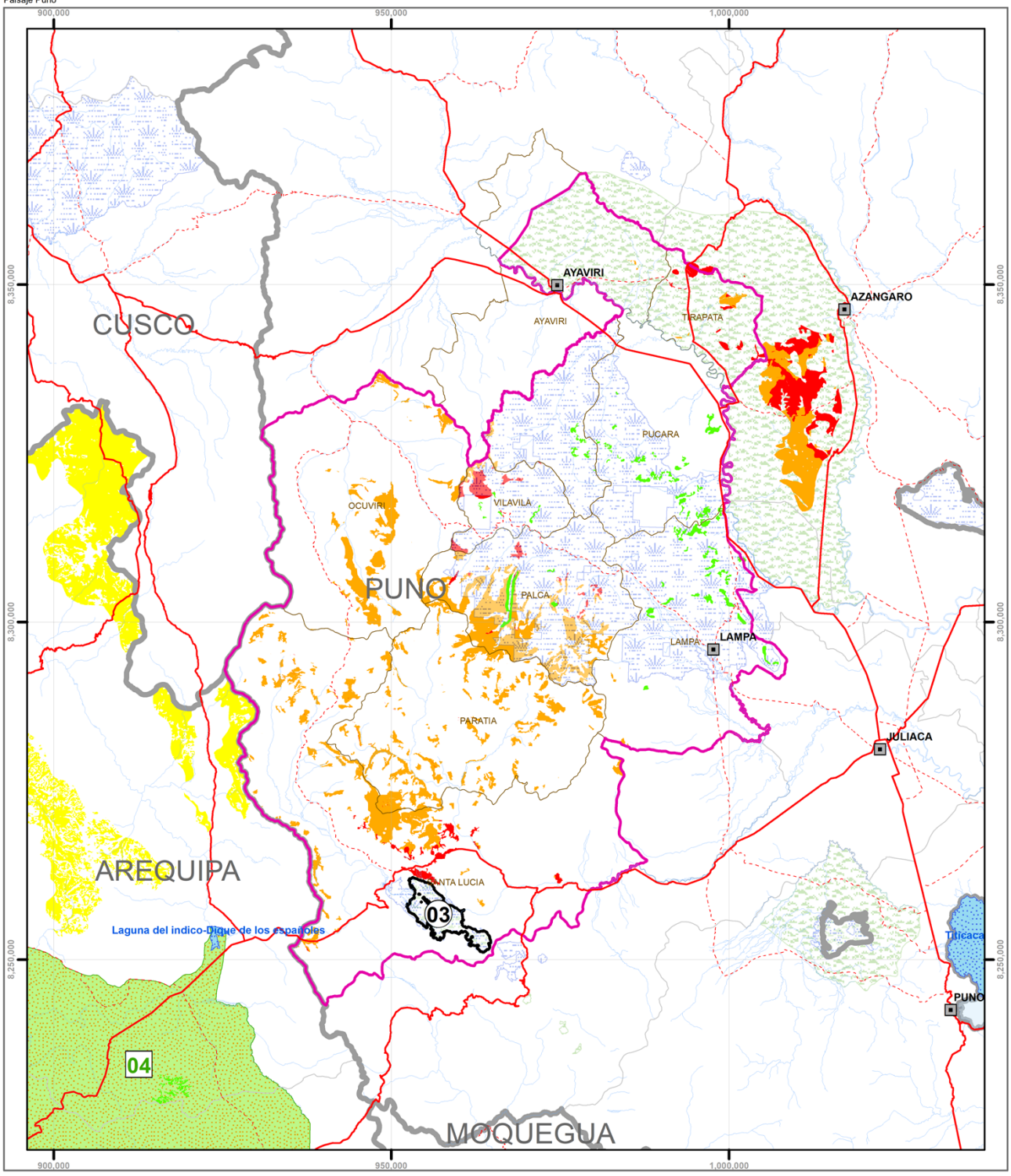
KBA
- Volcán Yucamani
- Coviire

Zonas Priorizadas de:
- Conservación Nacional
- Conservación Regional

Otros
- Bosque de Polylepis
- Humedales
- Áreas de Conservación Regional
  01 Vilcanota Maure

Mapa Base
Paisaje Puno

1:750,000



SGP

gef

PNUD

Seventh Operational Phase of the
GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru

1:750,000

Lima 2021

Mapa de Ubicación

Fuentes y otros

Datum WGS84
Proyección: UTM
Zona: 18

Límite Político
- Limite Departamental
- Límite Provincial
- Otros Países
- Lago Titicaca
- Capital de Provincia
- Capital de Departamento
- Red Vial Nacional
- Red Vial Departamental
- Red Hídrica

Paisajes
- Puno

Leyenda

Restauración - ROAM
- Alto
- Muy Alto
- Medio

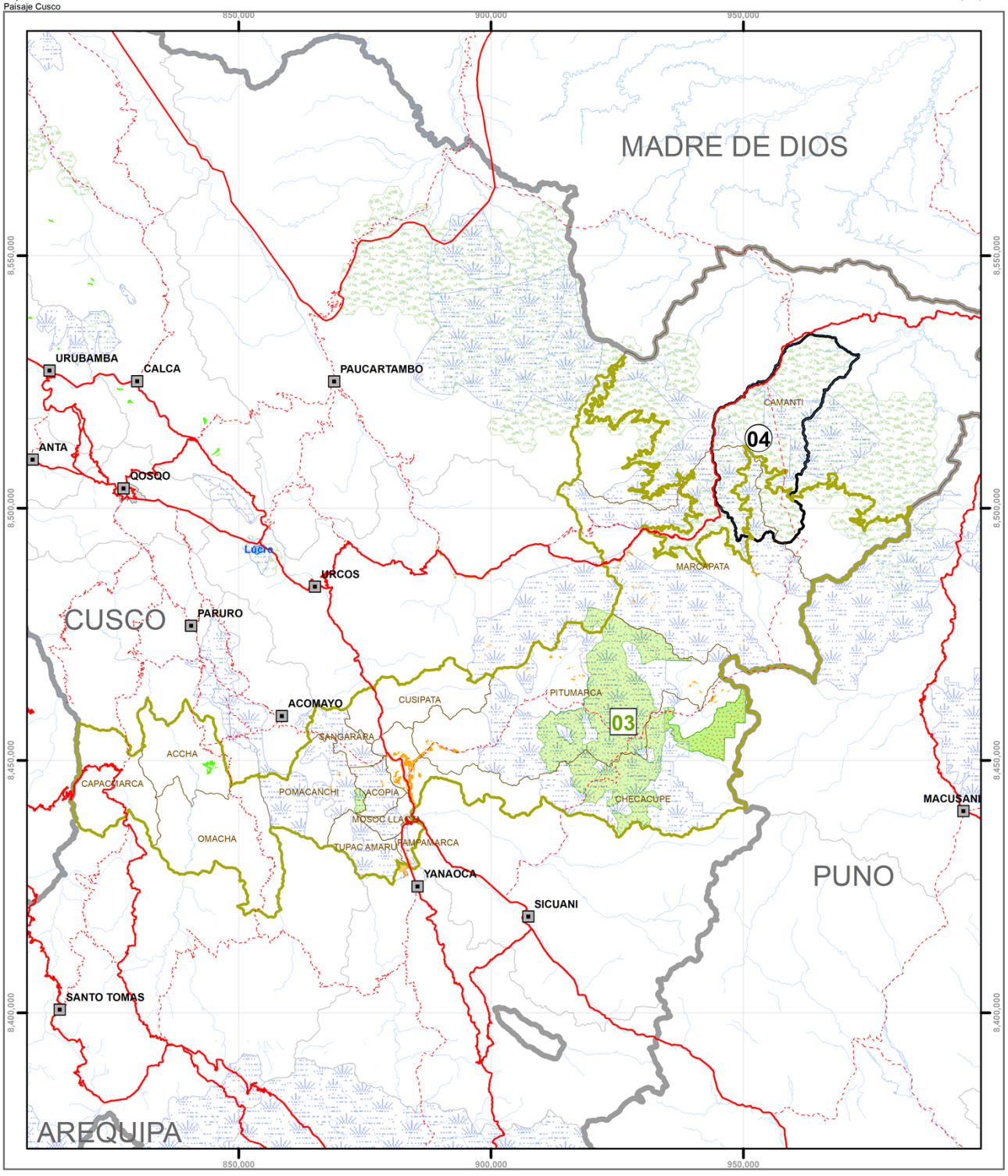
KBA
- Lago Lagunillas

Zonas Priorizadas de:
- Conservación Nacional
- Conservación Regional

Otros
- Bosque de Polylepis
- Humedales
- Áreas Naturales Protegidas
  04 de Salinas y Aguada Blanca

Mapa Base
Paisaje Cusco

1:1,000,000



Seventh Operational Phase of the
GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru

1:1,000,000

Lima 2021

Mapa de Ubicación

Fuentes y otros

Datum WGS84
Proyección: UTM
Zona: 18

Límite Político

- Límite Departamental
- Límite Provincial
- Otros Países
- Lago Titicaca
- Capital de Provincia
- Capital de Departamento
- Red Vial Nacional
- Red Vial Departamental
- Red Hídrica

Paisajes

- Cusco

Leyenda

Restauración - ROAM

- Alto
- Muy Alto

KBA

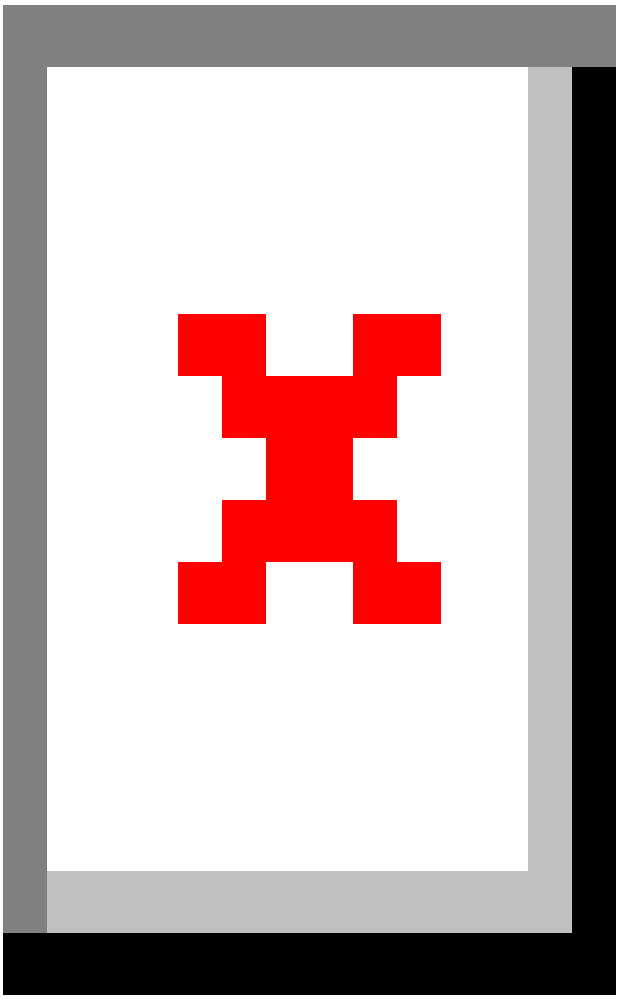
- Quincemil

Zonas Priorizadas de:

- Conservación Nacional
- Conservación Regional

Otros

- Bosque de Polylepis
- Humedales
- Áreas de Conservación Regional
  - 03 Ausangate
- Áreas de Conservación Privada
  - 05 Pumawasi



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

A stakeholder analysis was completed during project preparation. The purpose of the analysis is to identify key stakeholders, seek and receive their input regarding their interests in the programme, and explore their potential roles and contributions during the implementation of the programme. A stakeholder engagement plan (annex 8 of the project document) to support and guide the engagement with stakeholders during the implementation of the programme. A description of key stakeholders is provided in the following lines.

Community-based organizations. The main project stakeholder is civil society, represented by legally established CBOs, including women groups. These organizations, supported by NGOs, academia, and government agencies, will identify, and propose community-led projects and sign partnership agreements to receive grants and implement these projects. CBOs will also participate in multi-stakeholder partnerships to plan and manage natural resources in their respective landscapes. The SGP will encourage the active participation by organizations that represent or are led by women, ethnic minorities, and the youth. Examples of CBOs that the SGP will engage with include women groups (e.g. *Asociaci?n de Mujeres Artesanas de Fibra de Alpacas, Asociaci?n de Artesanas Chuspa de Oro, Asociaci?n de Mujeres Vi?a Andina*), farmers? or artisans? associations (e.g. *Asociaci?n Hito Quillca, Asociaci?n de Productores Agrarios de Susapaya*), cooperatives (e.g. *?ucanchis*), and associations of alpaca breeders (e.g. *Sociedad Peruana de Criadores de Alpacas Registrados*).

Civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations. Local and national CSOs and NGOs will be partners to participating CBOs, supporting the development of their capacities, and assisting the identification, preparation and implementation of community-led projects financed by grants. These organizations will also participate in multi-stakeholder partnerships to plan and manage natural resources in target landscapes. The SGP will build on existing relationship with organizations that have participated in the SGP in Peru during GEF-6. Among others, organizations that are partners of the SGP in Peru include: *Asociaci?n* ARARIWA, *Centro Bartolom? de Las Casas* (CBC), *Centro de Capacitaci?n Campesina de Puno* (CCCP), *Asociaci?n Especializada para el Desarrollo Sostenible* (AEDES*), Progettomondo Movimento Laici Am?rica Latina, Suma Marka,* Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS*), Asociaci?n para la Conservaci?n de la Cuenca Amaz?nica* (ACCA), *Pachamama Raymi*, and CEDEP *Ayllu*.

Regional and local governments. The regional governments of Cusco, Puno and Tacna, and governments of participating provinces and districts will enable the process of participatory landscape planning and management in target landscapes. As such, they will be part of the multi-stakeholder partnerships, facilitating the engagement and empowerment of communities, and supporting the process to develop/update and implement landscape strategies. Provincial and district authorities may also support community-led projects financed by SGP grants, by providing technical assistance and information for ex-post baseline assessments, contributing additional support from government initiatives on rural development, and leading the replication of successful sustainable practices demonstrated by the programme. Relevant agencies and offices of regional governments with mandates related to water and environmental management, agricultural and economic development, and others, are likely partners of the SGP, as they can support planning processes, and community initiatives on sustainable agricultural production, water management, ecotourism, and others. Key officials from the environment, agricultural, and economic development offices at provincial and district government have received trained and gained experience under the SGP during GEF-6 and are likely partners during the next phase.

National government. MINAGRI, MINAM, and the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) have been actively involved in the SGP in Peru. These ministries, directly or through their agencies and programs (e.g. *Agro Ideas, Agro Rural, Agro Banco, Sierra Exportadora, Proambiente, PAES, PROMPERU, etc.*), have provided technical and financial resources that have contributed to the success of SGP-supported initiatives. The partnerships with these entities and programs will be strengthened and expanded during GEF-7.

MINAM sets national environmental policy, leads the implementation of the NBSAP, and is the GEF political and operational focal point. MINAM will contribute to scaling up SGP initiatives through the Eco- and Bio-business Catalogues and the FAGA Initiative. The Catalogues facilitate commercial contacts and access to national and international markets for sustainable products. The FAGA Initiative promotes sustainable products that also contribute to reduce child malnutrition. In addition to MINAM, the FAGA Initiative is supported by MINAGRI, PRODUCE, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Development and Social inclusion.

MINAGRI sets the policy for the agriculture sector in Peru and operates programs to support agricultural producers. The objectives of the SGP during GEF-7 will be supported by MINAGRI?s programs, especially in the context of upscaling successful practices, innovations, and technologies. Key programmes under MINAGRI include:

- *Agro Ideas*: the programme supports members of cooperatives of agricultural producers to improve their management skills and adopt sustainable agricultural technologies and practices. The programme provides grants for business plans, equipment, establishment, and management of cooperatives, and for the development of value chains;
- *Agro Rural*: this rural development programme supports activities to increase the competitiveness and diversification of agricultural activities, especially in under-developed areas of Peru. The programme provides training and technical assistance to support the adoption of new and traditional technologies and practices;
- *Fondo Sierra Azul*: this fund finances activities on water management, reforestation, and conservation of wetlands and grasslands; and,
- *Sierra y Selva Exportadora*: this initiative facilitates access to markets by small- and medium-sized agricultural producers by supporting commercial promotion activities and providing training and technical assistance.

PRODUCE is the Peruvian Ministry responsible for fisheries, small- and medium-sized businesses, and industrial production. PRODUCE has programmes on market access (e.g. *Articulando Mercados*), innovation (e.g. *Inn?vate Per?)*, and business development (e.g. *Procompite*). These programs may support the growth and scaling up of business initiatives supported by the SGP. PRODUCE, through their technology innovation agency (i.e. *Instituto Tecnol?gico de la Producci?n*), operates regional

technology innovation centers (i.e. *Centros de Innovaci?n Productiva y Transferencia Tecnol?gica*) that provide technical assistance for the adoption of new technologies and development of new products and production processes. SGP Peru will partner will PRODUCE to facilitate access by SGP beneficiaries to the business and technology development programmes and incentives available under the Ministry.

Agro Banco is a public financial institution that provides financial products and services to small agricultural producers. Agro Banco administers the Financial Inclusion of Small Agricultural Producers (FIPPA) and AGROPERU funds. These funds finance agricultural activities of small producers. During GEF-7, the SGP will collaborate with Agro Banco to provide resources for scaling up successful practices, innovations, and technologies.

Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR) is the national forest and wildlife authority of Peru. SERFOR provides technical assistance on forest and wildlife management and conservation. During GEF-7, SERFOR will be involved in the approval of management plans (DEMA) for activities under grant-financed projects that intend commercial use of biological resources.

Academia. Universities and other academic institutions have also been involved in the SGP in Peru. They provide technical assistance to participating communities and expertise for landscape management processes, especially during the preparation of participatory baseline assessments and planning activities. During GEF-7, the SGP will continue working with academic institutions, including *Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad del Cusco* (UNSAAC), *Universidad Nacional del Altiplano* (UNA) in Puno, *Universidad Nacional San Agust?n* (UNSA) in Arequipa, *Universidad Nacional Jorge Basadre* in Tacna, and *Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina* (UNALM). Research institutions will support landscape-planning processes and provide technical assistance to CBOs. Examples of research institutions include the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), CIP, and CIAT.

Private sector. During GEF-6, SGP Peru engaged with private sector stakeholders to develop the alpaca fiber and bio-businesses value chains, and to support community-based tourism activity, tourism operators in Cusco and Tacna regions. The experience during GEF-6 demonstrated that private sector engagement is a key factor for developing and sustaining small bio-businesses, especially at early stages of business development and to access markets. During
GEF-7, the private sector, will participate in the multi-stakeholder partnerships in the target landscapes through trade organizations and cooperatives (e.g. chambers of commerce, COOPECAN (*Cooperativa de Producci?n y Servicios Especiales de Productores de Cam?lidos, LTDA*), etc.). Private sector entities will also partner with participating communities, facilitating access to markets, financing and training (e.g. Peruvian Handicraft; Threads of Peru; Peru Art; AWANACANCHA; Ch?o Lecca Fashion School, MIAPERU, ECOANDINO, etc.).

Development partners. The project will collaborate with development partners working on rural development and biodiversity conservation in Peru to share best practices and disseminate relevant information on the sustainable management of natural resources in the Andes. Examples of development partners active in these topics in the Peruvian Andes include FAO, Helvetas, and IFAD.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC): Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[1][1].

In addition, to bring the voice of Peru to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global

development discourse on community-based landscape approaches to natural resources management. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on community-based natural resources management in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Peru. The experience from SGP Peru will be useful to countries in the region, in particular Ecuador and Bolivia, and to countries that are not yet part of the SGP Updated Country Programme.

The project will also link up with the South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform launched by SGP Global during GEF-6. During GEF-7, this tool will be used to share information and to replicate the knowledge and innovation created, promoted, and/or tested by civil society and communities on the ground that could fill critical gaps in national action plans and produce timely and significant results. The goal of the South-South cooperation initiative is to support communities in mobilising and taking advantage of development solutions and technical expertise available in the South. In this regard, learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation.

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[1] https://panorama.solutions/en

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Please see stakeholder engagement plan in Annex-8 of the Pro Doc.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

Participants in the multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

A gender action plan is provided in Annex 9 of the Project Document.

Over the past decade, economic development in Peru has contributed to improved standards of living and the reduction of extreme poverty. However, the country still needs to address large inequalities that affect segments of the population that continue to be vulnerable and excluded. These conditions of vulnerability and exclusion are especially prevalent in rural Andean and Amazonian areas, and disproportionately affect indigenous peoples, women, senior adults, boys, and girls. Key factors limiting the development opportunities for these groups include limited access to public social and development programmes and services, unstable and poorly or non-remunerated economic activities, and the degradation of ecosystem natural resources on which these groups rely for their livelihoods. Traditional gender roles, limited ownership of property, and domestic violence further exacerbate the vulnerability of women and girls.

SGP Peru has long experience mainstreaming gender equality and women?s empowerment in the design and implementation of the programme?s activities, especially by supporting the empowerment of women and women?s groups to lead grant-supported community projects. As part of the programme?s actions to bring gender considerations to the forefront, a gender focal point is designated at the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) to ensure that gender considerations are part of the identification, design, evaluation, and selection of community-led project proposals. The programme also tracks the fraction of grants awarded to initiatives led by women and women?s groups. During GEF-7, these actions to mainstream gender equality and women?s empowerment will continue.

For GEF-7, SGP Peru prepared a gender analysis and an action plan that acknowledge gender differences and define actions to promote women?s role in the implementation of the programme. The gender analysis and action were prepared in accordance with the SGP OP7 Technical Guidance Note on Gender, the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021, and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. The gender analysis and action plan recognize the differences between labour, knowledge, needs, and priorities of men and women, and defines actions to:

- Consult with female leaders and women?s groups about gender specific needs and requirements regarding programme activities;
- Promote the equitable representation of women and men in programme activities, including the landscape level multi-stakeholder governance platforms;
- Promote the active involvement of women in programme activities by means of direct outreach to female leaders and women?s groups; and,
- Support training and capacity building activities directed to women and women?s groups.

The programme?s gender action plan is included in Annex 10 of the Project Document.

The results framework for SGP Peru incorporates gender-disaggregated indicators and targets to support the implementation and evaluation of the programme?s strategy on gender equality and women?s empowerment:

? **Indicator 1.** Direct project beneficiaries;
? **Indicator 2.** Indirect project beneficiaries;
? **Indicator 9.** Community members trained in the management of sustainable agro-ecological and grazing systems;
? **Indicator 10.** Bio-businesses based on biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products supported by the project;
? **Indicator 12.** Community members that have adopted the improved innovations, practices, and technologies disseminated by strategic projects;
? **Indicator 13.** Community members producing products or services under improved practices for value chains that have been developed through participatory processes; and,
? **Indicator 15**. Fraction of the number of approved grants under component 1 that are led by women or women?s groups.

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The programme will partner with private-sector entities to support and promote community-led enterprises that make a sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources. As emphasized by stakeholders during consultation, access to markets is a common barrier to the success of local entrepreneurs. Partnerships with the private sector will be promoted to address this need, in addition to providing opportunities to develop business and management skills. During GEF-7, SGP Peru will explore commercialization opportunities through e-commerce platforms for sustainable products. Activities to develop value chains will engage with private-sector entities who are expected to provide expertise and expand business opportunities for local entrepreneurs in target landscapes.

SGP Peru will also explore possible linkages with private sector corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives for wider resource mobilization for grantee partners and for upscaling or replicating best practices.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The key risks that could threaten the achievement of results through the chosen strategy are described in the risk register in Annex 6, along with proposed mitigation measures and recommended risk owners who would be responsible for managing risks during the project implementation phase. The overall risk-rating for the project is ?Moderate?. Following UNDP requirements, the project will continuously monitor risks and report on their status on a quarterly basis (as recorded in the UNDP Risk Register). Management responses to critical risks will be reported to the GEF in annual PIR reports.

The social and environmental risks that were assessed as part of the social and environmental screening procedure are described in the table below (see Annex 5 of the project document) and are also consolidated into the project risk register. The six social and environmental project risks described through the SESP have been assessed as Moderate. To meet the social and environmental safeguards requirements, the following safeguard plans have been prepared: (i) *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (Annex 8 of the project document); (ii) *Gender Analysis and Action Plan* (Annex 10 of the project document); and (iii) *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework* (Annex 12 of the project document).

The project will adopt adaptive management measures, building upon SGP?s unique position in facilitating socio-ecological resilience and delivering global environmental benefits through community-driven initiatives. The project design is predicated on enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Facilitated by multi-stakeholder collaborative processes, the project strategy promotes landscape approaches for achieving sustainable management of natural resources. The risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, which coincided with the project preparation phase, are relevant with respect to operational, financial, and community safety aspects. Bringing together cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholders into participatory processes will help enhance the knowledge of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases like COVID-19 and how landscape management approaches can help mitigate the risks and build social and ecological resilience of local communities. The project will also promote on-farm diversification and improved agro-ecological farming practices, which will contribute to increased food and income security of local communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions.

Risks associated with biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, climate change, and community health, safety, and working conditions will be addressed through application of UNDP social and environmental standards, mitigation measures and proactive stakeholder engagement during project implementation. Specific management measures are captured in the project design, including a risk register which captures all project risks, including the ones identified in the SESP, and identifies risk management measures and risk owners. Standard monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management procedures will be applied during project implementation.

Safeguards have been designed for implementing adaptive stakeholder engagement measures if the COVID-19 pandemic is prolonged or recurrent during SGP?s implementation phase (Annex 12 of the project document describes the COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework). For example, virtual meetings will be held where feasible, and as needed, developing skills and facilitating Internet access through local NGOs, etc. SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be reviewed and updated to address risk of virus exposure. Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc.

Community-based organizations will be required to assess in their project proposals the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. Climate and geophysical hazards are also addressed in the project SESP, which will be reviewed annually. Moreover, the design and implementation of project interventions will be guided by the project management unit (PMU) and the SGP NSC ,and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.

Extracted from Annex 5 of the project document: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Risk Description	**Impact and Probability (1-5)**	**Significance (Low, Moderate, High)**	**Comments**	**Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.**

Risk 1: Project activities and approaches may not fully incorporate or reflect the views of women, or ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit, or they may reproduce historic discrimination patterns based on gender. Principle 2 Q2 and 3	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Women are generally undervalued and underrepresented in productive activities and in decision-making due to their level of illiteracy together with long-standing social and cultural behavioral patterns. They are also traditionally excluded from accessing the economic and social benefits of income-generating activities. SGP Peru encourages more active participation by women. Actions to reduce the gender gap are established in the Gender Action Plan. During the dissemination of calls for proposals, women may experience limited access and barriers when applying due to non-inclusive and difficult-to-understand language along with high levels of functional illiteracy. As such, there is a tendency for projects to potentially reproduce gender stereotypes/roles. All-women and women-led projects may experience isolation and exclusion from their communities in reaction to their non-conformity with traditional gender roles.	This Upgrading Country Programme project has a strong gender strategy in place to ensure participation and strengthening of women?s groups and the expression of their needs and interests, and has facilitated and promoted a robust gender approach in the design, implementation and monitoring of grant projects. The National Steering Committee of the Country Programme is committed to the involvement of both women and men in project identification, design and implementation without discrimination or exclusion. Based on the best previous practices, SGP Peru?s Gender Action Plan for OP7 was developed to ensure the full participation of women in the project cycle. This plan has established tools and incentives to improve female empowerment and participation at every stage of project development and implementation. Communication activities and calls for proposals will use inclusive language. Moreover, the call for proposals will include examples of women-led initiatives. Project-related decision-making structures, including the multi-stakeholder platforms in the project landscapes, will have equitable representation of men and women. In addition to the Gender Action Plan of the Project, the stakeholder engagement plan has identified key entry points for articulating gender considerations in all project components from its design to implementation, as well as has identified organizations that may support the dissemination of calls for proposals among groups dedicated to promoting women's empowerment, gender equality, and human

Risk 2: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas, may involve harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation. Principle 3 Q1.2, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.9	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	It is likely that some projects will be carried out within or close to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as parks, wetlands and other key areas for biodiversity conservation. Productivity enhancement in the buffer zones of protected areas, if not carefully managed, may pose a risk. There are fragile ecosystems located in project landscapes whose landscape strategies will be updated to include the adoption and dissemination of multifunctional land-use systems.	Project interventions are purposefully aimed at improving the sustainability and productivity of existing community economic activities in the buffer zones of subnational PAs; restoring or maintaining the ecosystem services of sensitive areas such as headwaters, wetlands and bogs; and protecting or conserving critical high-Andean habitats of endangered wildlife. The Peru Upgrading Country Programme will ensure consistency with the relevant national sectoral strategies on protected areas, crop genetic resources, wildlife management, and aquaculture. The existing coordination with local, provincial and national authorities will be strengthened through co-financing and permanent monitoring of any potential risk. During project preparation, an assessment was undertaken for the selection of project areas considering social and environmental requirements and constraints and as a first step in outlining strategies for the selected socio-ecological production landscapes. After the preliminary identification of potential project sites, participatory stakeholder engagement plans are carried out so that local stakeholders and planners are able to carefully manage project activities without risk to fragile areas. The National Steering Committee will continue to approve grant projects after careful assessments of the risks to socio-ecological landscape resilience. All decisions to be made regarding eligibility of grant proposals will contain technical, sustainability and stakeholder participation criteria, as well as in regard to the established regulatory

Risk 3. The Project may not achieve an equal benefit sharing arising from the use of genetic resources such as native cultivated plants or domestic animals. Principle 3 Q1.9	I=3 P=2	Moderate	Activities that make use of genetic resources could lead to unsustainable production or a lack of fair and equitable distribution of benefits.	The biodiversity of cultivated native plants and the protection of traditional knowledge will be promoted. The SGP Peru, as part of its landscape-wide assessment, will make an initial identification of the biodiversity with potential for access and benefit sharing (ABS) in the selected landscape. SGP Peru will promote policies, awareness and education on the regulatory framework related to ABS provisions at the local and national levels according to their importance. No non-native species will be used in SGP supported projects. As part of the Call for Proposals, eligibility criteria for projects proposing to work with the conservation of crop genetic resources, and traditional knowledge will include compliance with any pertinent ABS/Nagoya Protocol strictures or limitations. The National Steering Committee, with the assistance of the NSC biodiversity expert, will determine compliance as a step in the review of project eligibility prior to approval.

Risk 4. The activities and results of the Project may be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts from climate change, which could undermine efforts to conserve and achieve sustainable land management. Principle 3 Q2.2	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Climate change is having increasing impacts on the Andes in Peru. As such, it could affect the Project?s outcomes due the fragility of local ecosystems. Periods of drought, changes in precipitation distribution or frequency, increment of frosty events and temperature changes could impact the innovative agroecological systems and the resilience of the landscape.	All projects regarding land and resource use (agroecosystems, in particular) will identify and incorporate measures in their design that enhance resilience to rainfall variability. These may include measures addressing more efficient irrigation, crop diversification, agroforestry, improved pasture management, soil and water conservation techniques and others. The SGP Peru expressly finances projects that build climate resilience both at community and landscape levels, moreover, the landscape approach implemented under the project will promote socio-ecological resilience. Practices that reduce the vulnerability to climate change hazards will be promoted. Climate change hazards will also be addressed by monitoring risks periodically and updating the mitigation measures outlined by the projects.

Risk 5. Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic may interfere with Project implementation, affecting the health of the beneficiaries, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, and further exacerbating conditions of marginalized people who have limited access to health services, resources and technology. Principle 3 Q3.6	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	Given the characteristics of the pandemic both at a global and national level, it is unknown when this disease will be under control. Due to this situation, it is likely that - at least in 2021 - some restrictions will still be applied to prevent pandemic outbreaks. Risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, in compliance with the latest guidance and advisories.	The project will comply with all applicable national and local safety measures and sanitary protocols. Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during the COVID-19 pandemic; the focus of the measures will be on communication and operationalization of activities, with measures, including physical distancing and avoiding non-essential travel, etc. Related to communications, virtual meetings will be prioritized and held where feasible, development of Internet skills will be given to indigenous groups and women, in particular, and when possible facilitation of Internet access will be provided. Health security measures will be continually updated with any government indications during project implementation. Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. The project Communications Strategy will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness, and exchange of information under these circumstances. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be important to remain abreast of the situation during project implementation and regularly review the risk and update mitigation measures as needed.

Risk 6. Project interventions may adversely impact intangible forms of culture, traditional or religious values and historical and cultural infrastructures; and may utilize them commercially. Principle 3 Q4.1 and 4.2 Principle 3 Q6.9	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Community projects may introduce innovative natural resource and landscape management practices that could replace or modify traditional agricultural practices. The market demand for wild species products may alter the traditional knowledge of productivity and sustainability; and the location of some activities may impact the religious meaning of sacred land. Tourism activities could impact some cultural heritage sites and knowledge, as well as cultural practices.	SGP Peru interventions will respect all tangible or intangible forms of traditional values and historical or cultural infrastructures, including religious concerns and ancestral knowledge, and will follow all applicable national and local regulations and procedures. The National Steering Committee will include respect for tangible and intangible forms of traditional values and infrastructures in their project eligibility assessments. All traditional and cultural concerns will be referenced in calls for proposals, included in project eligibility criteria and addressed during the design, engagement and implementation of grant projects. Projects that propose tourism activities in or around historical landmarks or sites will incorporate appropriate management plans according to government regulations. Chance finds will not be disturbed until an assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with these requirements are identified. Any chance find will trigger the requirements of SES Standard 4 which must be followed during the assessment in addition to national requirements. Procedures and guidelines regarding historical or cultural heritage based on the national regulations are described in the Procedures for Chance Finds developed during project preparation and included in the Project Document as Annex 16. Chance Find Procedures annexed to the ProDoc are based on Law No. 28296, General Law of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, which establishes the national policy

Risk 6. The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of Quechua and Aymara communities Principle 3 Q6.1, 6.2 and 6.5	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Indigenous groups? traditional knowledge may be affected by Project-sponsored innovations, especially related to landscape management practices and cropping systems. The implementation of multi-stakeholder governance platforms may affect traditional decision-making processes. The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of the SGP Country Programme in Peru that indigenous peoples? rights, livelihood, culture, and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC.	In the Southern high Andes, the majority of the rural, most vulnerable people are indigenous, and are also the main beneficiaries of SGP Peru, which consider indigenous people?s rights, traditional livelihoods, culture and local resources as fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. No proposals are accepted or approved without a thorough review by the National Coordinator and National Steering Committee of the quality of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and indigenous communities. No proposals are accepted or approved without consultations and participation of the communities. Records of all participatory processes carried out in the development of community proposals will be attached to the individual grant project proposals. As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples? standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. SGP grant initiatives are never imposed on indigenous communities; rather indigenous communities are encouraged to develop their own proposals to address their needs and interests while achieving global environmental benefits. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan has been prepared in consultation with indigenous groups. The engagement with Indigenous Peoples will ensure that: ? Project information is communicated in local languages and through methods that are culturally appropriate. ? Indigenous Peoples have equitable representation in the

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

•Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems;
•Risk management as outlined in this project document;
•Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
•Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
•Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
•Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
•Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The main stakeholders are CBOs and local communities. These stakeholders, supported by NGOs and CSOs, will design and implement the project?s actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, local and regional governments, with the participation of private sector entities and academic institutions, will participate in baseline assessments and in the planning exercises proposed for each target landscape.

The GEF Operational Point (GEF-OP) in Peru is responsible for ensuring that the project is implemented complying with national environmental priorities and GEF implementation procedures. In close coordination with UNDP and the SGP National Coordinator, the GEF-OP will monitor project implementation and support the execution of the final evaluation. The GEF-OP will review and endorse progress monitoring reports, Project Implementation Review (PIR) Reports, Financial Audit Reports, and the final evaluation report submitted to the SGP National Steering Committee.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee (i.e. SGP National Steering Committee).

The diagram below presents the organization structure of the project. The roles and responsibilities of the various parties to the project are described in the SGP Operational Guidelines (Annex 15 of the project document).

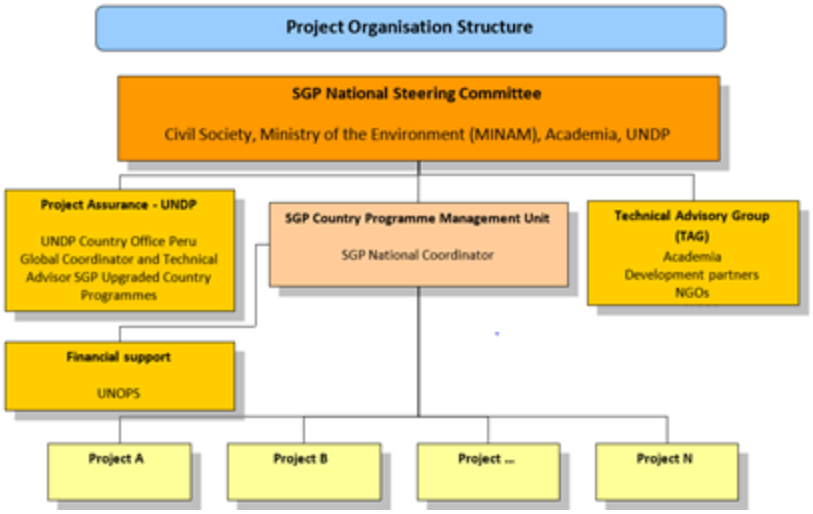

Figure 2. Project organizational structure

Project Board: The Project Board (also called SGP National Steering Committee (NSC)) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. To ensure UNDP?s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The SGP National Steering Committee is established and operates in accordance with the SGP Operational Guidelines.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board (i.e. SGP NSC) include:

•Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
•Address project issues as raised by the project manager (i.e. SGP National Coordinator);
•Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
•Agree on project manager?s tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager?s tolerances are exceeded;
•Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
•Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
•Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
•Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
•Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
•Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
•Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
•Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
•Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
•Address project-level grievances;
•Approve the project Inception Report and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses; and,

•Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager (i.e. SGP National Coordinator). UNDP provides a three ? tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extensions requests. All extensions incur costs, and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in project management costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs in excess of the CO?s Agency fee specified in the delegation of authority (DOA) during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

UNDP will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects. The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines** (Annex 15) that will guide overall project implementation in Peru, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the NSC members. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the Country Programme Manager (formerly National Coordinator) with input from the UNDP Resident Representative, the SGP Global Coordinator for Upgrading Country Programmes, and UNOPS. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

The GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF-OFP) in Peru is responsible for ensuring that the project is implemented complying with national environmental priorities. In close coordination with UNDP and the SGP National Coordinator, and as part of the SGP National Steering Committee, the GEF-OFP will monitor project implementation and participate in the Terminal Evaluation. The GEF-OFP will review and endorse progress monitoring reports, Project Implementation Review (PIR) Reports, Financial Audit Reports, and the final evaluation report submitted to the SGP National Steering Committee.

Technical Advisory Group (TAG) In accordance with the global SGP Operational Guidelines, the NSC may also establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with a pool of voluntary experts on call to serve as a technical sub-committee, for review of proposals and in relation to specific areas of programming and partnership development. The TAG will be tasked by the NSC to provide specific technical guidance in specialised areas of work, such as
land-use planning and management, agrobiodiversity management, biodiversity conservation, etc. The TAG will provide technical guidance with regards to project selection and the quality of project proposals, prior to final review and approval by the NSC. In such cases, minutes from TAG meetings will be a pre-requisite and fully report on the review process and recommendations made to the NSC. In certain cases,

and depending on the area of technical specialization required, the NSC may decide to invite other organisations or individual experts to assist in project review.

The UNDP **Country Office** is the business unit in UNDP for the SGP and is responsible for ensuring the programme meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Resident Representative signs the grant agreements with beneficiary organizations on behalf of UNOPS. The Country Office will make available its expertise in various environment and development fields as shown below. It will also provide other types of support at the local level such as infrastructure and financial management services, as required. UNDP will be represented in the NSC and will actively participate in grant monitoring activities. The Country Office will, among others, participate in NSC meetings, promoting synergies with other relevant programmes, and support the design and implementation of the SGP strategy.

The **Country Programme Team**, composed of a National Coordinator and a Programme Assistant, recruited through competitive processes, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the programme. This includes supporting NSC strategic work and grant selection by developing technical papers, undertaking ex-ante technical reviews of project proposals; taking responsibility for monitoring the grant portfolio and for providing technical assistance to grantees during project design and implementation; mobilizing cash and in-kind resources; preparing reports for UNDP, GEF and other donors; implementing a capacity development programme for communities, CBOs and NGOs, as well as a communications and knowledge management strategy to ensure adequate visibility of GEF investments, and disseminating good practices and lessons learnt. The ToRs for the members of the Country Programme Team are annexed to this document (Annex 11).

Grants will be selected by the NSC from proposals submitted by CBOs and NGOs through calls for proposals in specific thematic and geographic areas relevant to the SGP Country Programme strategy, as embodied in this document. Although government organizations cannot receive SGP grants, every effort will be made to coordinate grant implementation with relevant line ministries, decentralized institutions, universities, and local government authorities to ensure their support, create opportunities for co-financing, and provide feedback on policy implementation on the ground. Contributions from and cooperation with the private sector will also be sought.

SGP utilizes **consultants** for specialized services, mostly for collecting baseline data, capacity development activities, business development support, and to assist grantees when specialized expertise is required, or for tasks that require an external independent view, such as terminal evaluations.

UNOPS will provide Country Programme implementation services, including human resources management, budgeting, accounting, grant disbursement, auditing, and procurement. UNOPS is responsible for SGP?s financial management and provides monthly financial reports to UNDP. The UNOPS SGP Standard Operating Procedures guide the financial and administrative management of the project. UNOPS will provide a certified expenditure report as of 31 December of each year of implementation.

A key service of UNOPS is the contracting of SGP staff as needed and required by the programme, and once contracted, UNOPS provides guidance and supervision, together with the UNDP Country Office acting on behalf of UNOPS, to the SGP country staff in their administrative and finance related work. UNOPS also provides other important services (as specified in the GEF Council document C.36/4) that include (1) oversight and quality assurance: (i) coordinate with the Upgrading Country Programme Global Coordinator on annual work plan activities, and (ii) undertake trouble-shooting and problem-solving missions; (2) project financial management: (i) review and authorize operating budgets; (ii) review and authorize disbursement, (iii) monitor and oversee all financial transactions, (iv) prepare semi-annual and annual financial progress reports, and (v) prepare periodic status reports on grant allocations and expenditures; (3) project procurement management: (i) undertake procurement activities, and (ii) management of contracts; (4) project assets management: (i) maintain an inventory of all capitalized assets; (5) project risks management: (i) prepare and implement an audit plan, and (ii) follow up on all audit recommendations; and (6) Grants management: (i) administer all grants, (ii) financial grant monitoring, and (iii) legal advice.

Under its legal advice role, UNOPS takes the lead in investigations of UNOPS-contracted SGP staff. UNOPS services also include transactional services: (1) personnel administration, benefits and entitlements of project personnel contracted by UNOPS; (2) processing payroll of project personnel contracted by UNOPS, (3) input transaction instruction and automated processing of project personnel official mission travel and DSA; (4) input transaction instruction and automated processing of financial transactions such as Purchase Order, Receipts, Payment Vouchers and Vendor Approval, and (5) procurement in UN Web Buy.

UNOPS will continue with a number of areas for enhancing execution services started in SGP GEF-5, including: inclusion of co-financing below $500,000; technical assistance to high risk/low performing countries; developing a risk-based management approach; strengthening the central structure to make it more suitable for an expanded programme; resolving grant disbursement delays; enhancing Country Programme oversight; improving monitoring and evaluation; increasing the audit volume and quality assurance work; and optimizing programme cost-effectiveness. To facilitate global coherence in execution of services, guidance, and operating procedures, UNOPS, through a central management team and NSC, coordinates primarily with UNDP/GEF HQ respectively.

UNOPS will not make any financial commitments or incur any expenses that would exceed the budget for implementing the project as set forth in this Project Document. UNOPS shall regularly consult with UNDP concerning the status and use of funds and shall promptly advise UNDP any time when UNOPS is aware that the budget to carry out these services is insufficient to fully implement the project in the manner set out in the Project Document. UNDP shall have no obligation to provide UNOPS with any funds or to make any reimbursement for expenses incurred by UNOPS in excess of the total budget as set forth in the Project Document.

UNOPS will submit a cumulative financial report each quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December). The report will be submitted to UNDP through the ATLAS Project Delivery Report (PDR) system and follow the established ATLAS formats and PDR timelines. The level of detail in relation to the reporting requirement is indicated in the Project Document budget which will be translated into the ATLAS budgets. UNDP will include the expenditure reported by UNOPS in its reconciliation of the project financial report.

Upon completion or termination of activities, UNOPS shall furnish a financial closure report, including a list of
non-expendable equipment purchased by UNOPS, and all relevant audited or certified financial statements and records related to such activities, as appropriate, pursuant to its Financial Regulations and Rules.

Title to any equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds shall rest with UNDP until such time as ownership thereof is transferred. Equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds will be disposed as agreed, in writing, between UNDP and UNOPS. UNDP shall provide UNOPS with instructions on the disposal of such equipment and supplies within 90 days of the end of the project.

The arrangements described in this Project Document will remain in effect until the end of the project, or until terminated in writing (with 30 days? notice) by either party. The schedule of activities specified in the Project Document remains in effect based on continued performance by UNOPS unless it receives written indication to the contrary from UNDP. The arrangements described in this Agreement, including the structure of implementation and responsibility for results, shall be revisited on an annual basis and may result in the amendment of this Project Document.

If this Agreement is terminated or suspended, UNDP shall reimburse UNOPS for all costs directly incurred by UNOPS in the amounts specified in the project budget or as otherwise agreed in writing by UNDP and UNOPS. All further correspondence regarding this Agreement, other than signed letters of agreement or amendments thereto should be addressed to the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator and the UNDP Resident Coordinator.

UNOPS shall keep UNDP fully informed of all actions undertaken by them in carrying out this Agreement.

Any changes to the Project Document that would affect the work being performed by UNOPS shall be recommended only after consultation between the parties. Any amendment to this Project Document shall be affected by mutual agreement, in writing.

If UNOPS is prevented by force majeure from fulfilling its obligations under this Agreement, it shall not be deemed in breach of such obligations. UNOPS shall use all reasonable efforts to mitigate the consequences of force majeure. Force majeure is defined as natural catastrophes such as but not limited to earthquakes, floods, cyclonic or volcanic activity; war (whether declared or not), invasion, rebellion, terrorism, revolution, insurrection, civil war, riot, radiation or contaminations by radio-activity; other acts of a similar nature or force.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, UNOPS shall in no event be liable as a result or consequence of any act or omission on the part of UNDP, the government and/or any provincial and/or municipal authorities, including its agents, servants, and employees.

UNDP and UNOPS shall use their best efforts to promptly settle through direct negotiations any dispute, controversy or claim which is not settled within sixty (60) days from the date either party has notified the other party of the dispute, controversy or claim and of measures which should be taken to rectify it, shall be referred to the UNDP Administrator and the UNOPS Executive Director for resolution.

This project will be implemented by UNOPS in accordance with UNOPS? Financial Rules and Regulations provided these do not contravene the principles established in UNDP?s Financial Regulations and Rules.

UNOPS as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures, and practices of the United Nations security management system.

Planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

The project strategy has a strong emphasis on building upon baseline activities implemented by project partners, as well as on establishing new and strengthening existing partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved. The project will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related initiatives. The NSC has consistently promoted the collaboration of the Country Programme with GEF and government financed projects and programmes for many years. Members of the NSC endorse collaborative arrangements and partnerships to maximize the efficiency of the GEF SGP investment, as well as SGP-sponsored technologies, and ensure that experience and lessons learned are disseminated and absorbed by government programmes and institutions.

Key initiatives supported by GEF and other partners are listed below:

•Sustainable management of agro-biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach (FAO/GEF, 9092). FAO is supporting the execution by MINAM and MINAGRI of this project to promote in-situ conservation and the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in five localities in the Peruvian Andes: (i) Acora, (ii) Huayana, (iii) Lares, (iv) Laria, and (v) Atiquipa.
•AYNINACUY: Strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable highland communities in the provinces of Arequipa, Caylloma, Condesuyos, Castilla and La Union in the Region of Arequipa, Peru (CAF/Adaptation Fund). The AYNINACUY project seeks to reduce the vulnerability to climate change of farmers in the Peruvian Andes by improving alpaca raising practices and strengthening the capacities of local communities to plan and manage natural resources. The project is implemented in the northern provinces of the Arequipa region (i.e. Arequipa, Castilla, Caylloma, Condesuyos, and La Union).
•Sustainable Production Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (UNDP/GEF). The project on sustainable landscapes, implemented by MINAM, is supporting actions to reduce deforestation and restore forests in

the Peruvian Amazon. The project?s activities to promote the sustainable production of agricultural products provide a learning and partnership opportunity for SGP Peru.

•Sustainable management and restoration of the Dry Forest of the Northern Coast of Peru (FAO/IUCN/GEF). FAO, IUCN and MINAM are preparing a project for the restoration and sustainable management of dry forests in northern Peru. There will be no overlap of targeted areas under this project and the SGP during GEF-7. Both this project and the SGP will support multi-stakeholder platforms to improve the management of natural resources.

•Effective Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP/GEF). UNEP is supporting the implementation by MINAM of activities to strengthen national capacities in Peru for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The project is supporting the adoption of a national Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanism to safeguard the country?s biodiversity and related traditional knowledge.

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[1] GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7, approved by GEF Council.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

National Development Plan. The National Development Plan of Peru for 2011 ? 2021[10] sets the country?s development objectives focusing on guaranteeing universal human rights, reducing poverty and inequality, and promoting human development and gender equality. The plan defines six broad strategies on (1) universal human rights, (2) access to basic services, (3) improved governance and government reform, (4) economic growth and competitiveness, (5) regional development and infrastructure, and (6) natural resources and environment. The SGP is consistent with the principles and strategies of the plan, and contributes to its objectives related to (i) human development and poverty reduction (strategy 1, objective 4), (ii) food security (strategy 2, objective 3), (iii) economic insertion of low-income groups (strategy 2, objective 7), (iv) economic diversification and competitiveness (strategy 4, objective 2), (v) conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources (strategy 6, objective 1), and, (vi) climate change adaptation of production systems (strategy 6, objective 4).

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Peru?s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)11 defines a vision and objectives for biodiversity conservation and management that are in line with the national development plan for 2011 - 2021. The strategy aims at ensuring that biodiversity in Peru is conserved and used in a manner that values traditional knowledge, contributes to meeting the needs from present and future generations, and upholds the values of sustainability, inclusion, and equity. The country has also adopted an action plan for the implementation of the biodiversity strategy during the period 2014 ? 2018. The strategy defined six objectives to guide biodiversity management in Peru: (1) improve the status of biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services, (2) increase the contribution of biodiversity to national development, improving the country?s competitiveness and the equitable sharing of benefits, (3) reduce the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity and ecosystem processes, (4) develop the national capacities for biodiversity management at different government levels, (5) improve the knowledge and technologies available for biodiversity management, including the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples, and (6) enhance cooperation and participation from all sector towards biodiversity conservation.
The SGP is in line with NBSAP and will contribute to various objectives and targets of the strategy, principally to targets 10 to 12 on improving, maintaining, and protecting the knowledge on technologies

and practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples. The programme will also contribute to target 4 on increasing the contribution of biodiversity to national development, including through the promotion of enterprises based on the sustainable use of biodiversity; and to target 13 on strengthening biodiversity governance through participatory processes that include local governments and communities.

National Climate Change Strategy. The National Climate Change Strategy of 2015 updates the policy initially adopted in 2003. The updated policy sets objectives on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The actions on climate change adaptation proposed by the strategy prioritize the generation of knowledge and the development of capacities required to understand and address climate-related risks. The proposed climate change mitigation actions seek to improve the coordination, incentives and planning of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon sequestration. 12 The SGP will contribute to the strategy?s actions on promoting the use of traditional knowledge and practices to adapt to climate change and increase food security. The programme will also contribute to climate change mitigation actions aimed at improving the management of forests and natural resources by engaging with local communities and indigenous groups. Peru?s updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted to UNFCCC on December 2020, sets a target to limit annual greenhouse gas emissions to 208.8 million tonnes of CO_2 by 2030. The NDC also sets objectives for climate change adaptation action in seven prioritized sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, tourism, transportation, and water).

[1] Government of Peru. 2020. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) from the Republic of Peru.

The SGP will contribute to actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture, forestry and water sectors, especially by improving frameworks for community-based natural resources management that will contribute to restoring ecosystems, reducing climate change vulnerability and enhancing carbon removal by sinks. The process to update the National Climate Change Strategy was initiated in February 2021.

National Climate Change Strategy. The National Climate Change Strategy of 2015 updates the policy initially adopted in 2003. The updated policy sets objectives on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The actions on climate change adaptation proposed by the strategy prioritize the generation of knowledge and the development of capacities required to understand and address climate-related risks. The proposed climate change mitigation actions seek to improve the coordination, incentives and planning of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon sequestration. The SGP will contribute to the strategy?s actions on promoting the use of traditional knowledge and practices to adapt to climate change and increase food security. The programme will also contribute to climate change mitigation actions aimed at improving the management of forests and natural resources by engaging with local communities and indigenous groups. Peru?s updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted to UNFCCC on December 2020, sets a target to limit annual greenhouse gas emissions to 208.8 million tonnes of CO_2 by 2030. The NDC also sets objectives for climate change adaptation action in seven prioritized sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, tourism, transportation, and water).[2] The SGP will contribute to actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture, forestry and water sectors, especially by improving frameworks for community-based natural resources management that will contribute to restoring ecosystems, reducing climate change vulnerability and enhancing carbon removal by sinks. The process to update the National Climate Change Strategy was initiated in February 2021.

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

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

[1] Government of Peru. 2016. Estrategia Nacional de Lucha Contra la Desertificaci?n y la Sequ?a 2016 ? 2030.

[2] Government of Peru. 2015. Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2013 ? 2021.

[3] Government of Peru. n.d. Plan de Gesti?n de Riesgos y Adaptaci?n al Cambio Clim?tico en el Sector Agrario. Periodo 2012 ? 2021 ? PLANFRACC-A.

[4] Government of Peru. n.d. Plan de Acci?n en G?nero y Cambio Clim?tico.

[5] Government of Peru. 2011. Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. Ley no. 29763.

[1] Government of Peru. 2015. Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Clim?tico 2015.

[2] Government of Peru. 2020. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) from the Republic of Peru.

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

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

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

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[1] Government of Peru. 2011. *Plan Bicentenario. El Per? hacia el 2021.* Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estrat?gico.

[2] Government of Peru. 2014. Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biol?gica al 2021. Plan de Acci?n 2014 ? 2018.

[3] Government of Peru. 2015. Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Clim?tico 2015.

[4] Government of Peru. 2020. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) from the Republic of Peru.

[5] Government of Peru. 2016. Estrategia Nacional de Lucha Contra la Desertificaci?n y la Sequ?a 2016 ? 2030.

[6] Government of Peru. 2015. Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2013 ? 2021.

[7] Government of Peru. n.d. Plan de Gesti?n de Riesgos y Adaptaci?n al Cambio Clim?tico en el Sector Agrario. Periodo 2012 ? 2021 ? PLANFRACC-A.

[8] Government of Peru. n.d. Plan de Acci?n en G?nero y Cambio Clim?tico.

[9] Government of Peru. 2011. Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. Ley no. 29763.

[10] United Nations. n.d. Marco de Cooperaci?n de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo en Per?. UNDAF 2017 ? 2021.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

During GEF-7, SGP Peru will continue putting emphasis on knowledge management to systematize and disseminate knowledge on innovations, technologies and practices for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources in the Andes. A comprehensive knowledge management and communication strategy will be developed to ensure that lessons learned, and good practices are systematically compiled and disseminated among targeted audiences (including authorities and communities in Cusco, Puno, and Tacna-Capaso, as well as other national and international audiences) to enable adaptive management, replication, and upscaling.

Traditional knowledge about mountain ecosystem management, medicinal and ornamental crops, native crop genetic resources, and adaptation to high Andean conditions will also be recovered, documented, and disseminated to support resilience within agro-ecosystems. The programme will support participants identifying challenges and solutions, and will compile these in different formats (brochures, policy-briefs, case studies, local radio, and toolkits). These knowledge products will be disseminated through context- and language-appropriate channels including knowledge and trade fairs, and local forums. The audience for these knowledge products and events includes agricultural producers, authorities, the private sector, NGOs, and other partners.

Activities on knowledge dissemination are based on learning-by-doing and on the qualification of local community members as trainers and knowledge multipliers. Among Andean communities, instructors or mentors are called ?*Yachachiqs*? or wise leaders. During GEF-6, SGP Peru worked with *Yachachiqs* to build their knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices. These partnerships will continue during GEF-7, and supporting partner instructors/mentors undergo formal and informal training through academic institutions and government agencies.

SGP-supported grant projects and strategic projects in each target landscape will include activities that will contribute to the compilation and dissemination of knowledge on biodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture models, technologies and practices.

At the global level, the SGP innovation library will continue to be updated with knowledge products from the experience of the SGP Upgrading Country Program.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Section VI of the project document describes the monitoring and evaluation framework and budget of SGP Peru, and annex 4 of the same document includes a detailed monitoring plan. The main monitoring and evaluation activities are summarized in the following table (also table 5 of the project document):

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are included in Component 3 of the Results Framework and TBWP. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.		
GEF M&E requirements	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	US$ 7,467	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within two weeks of Inception Workshop
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	US$ 10,475	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This includes GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	US$ 19,221	Annually typically between June and August
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	US$ 10,174	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	US$ 10,174	On-going.
Project Board Meetings	US$ 13,723	At least annually. Budget for five meetings.
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	US$ 23,638	Final report by June 2025
TOTAL indicative cost	**US$ 94,872**	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

During GEF-7, SGP Peru will generate socioeconomic benefits for an estimated 3,000 direct project beneficiaries, of whom 50% are female. SGP Peru has a target to allocate 50% of the number grants to community-led projects to initiatives led by women or women groups. This objective is meaningful given the important role that women have in economic

activities and biodiversity conservation in the Peruvian Andes, and the opportunities that the SGP has to empower them. Some of the main expected socioeconomic benefits of SGP Peru are:

- ? Improved livelihoods due to improved agricultural productivity and resilience, diversified income, and access to market;
- ? Strengthening of local community organizations traditional knowledge;
- ? Women?s empowerment;
- ? Development of business and management skills of local entrepreneurs, including female entrepreneurs; and,
- ? Increased social capital through expanded association of local people, and inclusive participation of local communities in conservation and restoration of local ecosystems.

Adopting SGP?s integrated, socio-ecological landscape resilience approach in the project will help to align socioeconomic benefits with the achievement of global environmental benefits related to biodiversity conservation. Facilitated through multi-stakeholder, participatory processes, collective action initiated at the community level will lead to conservation of biodiversity at scale.

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

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.

Risk 1: Project activities and approaches may not fully incorporate or reflect the views of women, or ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit, or they may reproduce historic discrimination patterns based on gender. Principle 2 Q2 and 3	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Women are generally undervalued and underrepresented in productive activities and in decision-making due to their level of illiteracy together with long-standing social and cultural behavioral patterns. They are also traditionally excluded from accessing the economic and social benefits of income-generating activities. SGP Peru encourages more active participation by women. Actions to reduce the gender gap are established in the Gender Action Plan. During the dissemination of calls for proposals, women may experience limited access and barriers when applying due to non-inclusive and difficult-to-understand language along with high levels of functional illiteracy. As such, there is a tendency for projects to potentially reproduce gender stereotypes/roles. All-women and women-led projects may experience isolation and exclusion from their communities in reaction to their non-conformity with traditional gender roles.	This Upgrading Country Programme project has a strong gender strategy in place to ensure participation and strengthening of women?s groups and the expression of their needs and interests, and has facilitated and promoted a robust gender approach in the design, implementation and monitoring of grant projects. The National Steering Committee of the Country Programme is committed to the involvement of both women and men in project identification, design and implementation without discrimination or exclusion. Based on the best previous practices, SGP Peru?s Gender Action Plan for OP7 was developed to ensure the full participation of women in the project cycle. This plan has established tools and incentives to improve female empowerment and participation at every stage of project development and implementation. Communication activities and calls for proposals will use inclusive language. Moreover, the call for proposals will include examples of women-led initiatives. Project-related decision-making structures, including the multi-stakeholder platforms in the project landscapes, will have equitable representation of men and women. In addition to the Gender Action Plan of the Project, the stakeholder engagement plan has identified key entry points for articulating gender considerations in all project components from its design to implementation, as well as has identified organizations that may support the dissemination of calls for proposals among groups dedicated to promoting women's empowerment,

Risk 2: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas, may involve harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation. Principle 3 Q1.2, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.9	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	It is likely that some projects will be carried out within or close to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as parks, wetlands and other key areas for biodiversity conservation. Productivity enhancement in the buffer zones of protected areas, if not carefully managed, may pose a risk. There are fragile ecosystems located in project landscapes whose landscape strategies will be updated to include the adoption and dissemination of multifunctional land-use systems.	Project interventions are purposefully aimed at improving the sustainability and productivity of existing community economic activities in the buffer zones of subnational PAs; restoring or maintaining the ecosystem services of sensitive areas such as headwaters, wetlands and bogs; and protecting or conserving critical high-Andean habitats of endangered wildlife. The Peru Upgrading Country Programme will ensure consistency with the relevant national sectoral strategies on protected areas, crop genetic resources, wildlife management, and aquaculture. The existing coordination with local, provincial and national authorities will be strengthened through co-financing and permanent monitoring of any potential risk. During project preparation, an assessment was undertaken for the selection of project areas considering social and environmental requirements and constraints and as a first step in outlining strategies for the selected socio-ecological production landscapes. After the preliminary identification of potential project sites, participatory stakeholder engagement plans are carried out so that local stakeholders and planners are able to carefully manage project activities without risk to fragile areas. The National Steering Committee will continue to approve grant projects after careful assessments of the risks to socio-ecological landscape resilience. All decisions to be made regarding eligibility of grant proposals will contain technical, sustainability and stakeholder participation

Risk 3. The Project may not achieve an equal benefit sharing arising from the use of genetic resources such as native cultivated plants or domestic animals. Principle 3 Q1.9	I=3 P=2	Moderate	Activities that make use of genetic resources could lead to unsustainable production or a lack of fair and equitable distribution of benefits.	The biodiversity of cultivated native plants and the protection of traditional knowledge will be promoted. The SGP Peru, as part of its landscape-wide assessment, will make an initial identification of the biodiversity with potential for access and benefit sharing (ABS) in the selected landscape. SGP Peru will promote policies, awareness and education on the regulatory framework related to ABS provisions at the local and national levels according to their importance. No non-native species will be used in SGP supported projects. As part of the Call for Proposals, eligibility criteria for projects proposing to work with the conservation of crop genetic resources, and traditional knowledge will include compliance with any pertinent ABS/Nagoya Protocol strictures or limitations. The National Steering Committee, with the assistance of the NSC biodiversity expert, will determine compliance as a step in the review of project eligibility prior to approval.

Risk 4. The activities and results of the Project may be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts from climate change, which could undermine efforts to conserve and achieve sustainable land management. Principle 3 Q2.2	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Climate change is having increasing impacts on the Andes in Peru. As such, it could affect the Project?s outcomes due the fragility of local ecosystems. Periods of drought, changes in precipitation distribution or frequency, increment of frosty events and temperature changes could impact the innovative agroecological systems and the resilience of the landscape.	All projects regarding land and resource use (agroecosystems, in particular) will identify and incorporate measures in their design that enhance resilience to rainfall variability. These may include measures addressing more efficient irrigation, crop diversification, agroforestry, improved pasture management, soil and water conservation techniques and others. The SGP Peru expressly finances projects that build climate resilience both at community and landscape levels, moreover, the landscape approach implemented under the project will promote socio-ecological resilience. Practices that reduce the vulnerability to climate change hazards will be promoted. Climate change hazards will also be addressed by monitoring risks periodically and updating the mitigation measures outlined by the projects.

Risk 5. Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic may interfere with Project implementation, affecting the health of the beneficiaries, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, and further exacerbating conditions of marginalized people who have limited access to health services, resources and technology. Principle 3 Q3.6	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	Given the characteristics of the pandemic both at a global and national level, it is unknown when this disease will be under control. Due to this situation, it is likely that - at least in 2021 - some restrictions will still be applied to prevent pandemic outbreaks. Risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, in compliance with the latest guidance and advisories.	The project will comply with all applicable national and local safety measures and sanitary protocols. Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during the COVID-19 pandemic; the focus of the measures will be on communication and operationalization of activities, with measures, including physical distancing and avoiding non-essential travel, etc. Related to communications, virtual meetings will be prioritized and held where feasible, development of Internet skills will be given to indigenous groups and women, in particular, and when possible facilitation of Internet access will be provided. Health security measures will be continually updated with any government indications during project implementation. Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. The project Communications Strategy will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness, and exchange of information under these circumstances. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be important to remain abreast of the situation during project implementation and

Risk 6. Project interventions may adversely impact intangible forms of culture, traditional or religious values and historical and cultural infrastructures; and may utilize them commercially. Principle 3 Q4.1 and 4.2 Principle 3 Q6.9	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Community projects may introduce innovative natural resource and landscape management practices that could replace or modify traditional agricultural practices. The market demand for wild species products may alter the traditional knowledge of productivity and sustainability; and the location of some activities may impact the religious meaning of sacred land. Tourism activities could impact some cultural heritage sites and knowledge, as well as cultural practices.	SGP Peru interventions will respect all tangible or intangible forms of traditional values and historical or cultural infrastructures, including religious concerns and ancestral knowledge, and will follow all applicable national and local regulations and procedures. The National Steering Committee will include respect for tangible and intangible forms of traditional values and infrastructures in their project eligibility assessments. All traditional and cultural concerns will be referenced in calls for proposals, included in project eligibility criteria and addressed during the design, engagement and implementation of grant projects. Projects that propose tourism activities in or around historical landmarks or sites will incorporate appropriate management plans according to government regulations. Chance finds will not be disturbed until an assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with these requirements are identified. Any chance find will trigger the requirements of SES Standard 4 which must be followed during the assessment in addition to national requirements. Procedures and guidelines regarding historical or cultural heritage based on the national regulations are described in the Procedures for Chance Finds developed during project preparation and included in the Project Document as Annex 16. Chance Find Procedures annexed to the ProDoc are based on Law No. 28296, General Law of the Cultural

Risk 6. The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of Quechua and Aymara communities Principle 3 Q6.1, 6.2 and 6.5	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Indigenous groups? traditional knowledge may be affected by Project-sponsored innovations, especially related to landscape management practices and cropping systems. The implementation of multi-stakeholder governance platforms may affect traditional decision-making processes. The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of the SGP Country Programme in Peru that indigenous peoples? rights, livelihood, culture, and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC.	In the Southern high Andes, the majority of the rural, most vulnerable people are indigenous, and are also the main beneficiaries of SGP Peru, which consider indigenous people?s rights, traditional livelihoods, culture and local resources as fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. No proposals are accepted or approved without a thorough review by the National Coordinator and National Steering Committee of the quality of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and indigenous communities. No proposals are accepted or approved without consultations and participation of the communities. Records of all participatory processes carried out in the development of community proposals will be attached to the individual grant project proposals. As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples? standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. SGP grant initiatives are never imposed on indigenous communities; rather indigenous communities are encouraged to develop their own proposals to address their needs and interests while achieving global environmental benefits. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan has been prepared in consultation with indigenous groups. The engagement with Indigenous Peoples will ensure that: ? Project information is communicated in local languages and through methods that are culturally

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
SESP_SGP Peru_V6_ 16 March 2021_Final ds	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
preSESP PIF_ Peru OP7	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Section V of the project document (pages 40 ? 44) presents the project results framework.

ANNEX B: 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).

There were no comments from GEF Council members or GEF Agencies as part of the first step MSP submission. Also there were no comments from GEF Secretariat requiring further action during the preparation of the programme.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 50,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project ?Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru?	50,000	15,573.93	34,426.07
Total	50,000	15,573.93	34,426.07

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Table A2.1. Geospatial coordinates of target landscapes

Landscape	Geospatial coordinates?
Cusco	17? 11' 43" S, 70? 01' 55" W
Puno	15? 19' 24" S, 70? 39' 31" W
Tacna-Capaso	13? 52' 25" S, 71? 14' 24" W

?Geometric centre of the target landscape

Please see Annex-2 of the project document for the project maps. Project maps are also uploaded separately in the portal.

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category

	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)					Sub-Total	M &E	PMC	Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			*Component 2*						
		Sub-component 1.1	*Sub-component 1.2*	*Sub-component 1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1*	*Sub-component 2.2*					
Equipment	Information Technology Equipment. 2 computers USD 1,590/each, 1 printer USD 212, 1 projector USD 212, and other IT equipment USD 530 for use by the PMO. Total cost: USD 4,134						-		4,134	4,134	UNOPS

Grants	Grants for community-led projects under component one. An estimated 9 grants under output 1.1 (average grant USD 47,700), 3 grants under output 1.2. (average grant USD 47,700), and 4 grants under output 1.3. (average grant USD 31,800). Total cost: USD 699,600	429,300					429,300			429,300	UNOPS
Grants	Grants for community-led projects under component one. An estimated 9 grants under output 1.1 (average grant USD 47,700), 3 grants under output 1.2. (average grant USD 47,700), and 4 grants under output 1.3. (average grant USD 31,800). Total cost: USD 699,601		143,100				143,100			143,100	UNOPS

Grants	Grants for community-led projects under component one. An estimated 9 grants under output 1.1 (average grant USD 47,700), 3 grants under output 1.2. (average grant USD 47,700), and 4 grants under output 1.3. (average grant USD 31,800). Total cost: USD 699,602			127,200			127,200			127,200	UNOPS
Grants	Grants for strategic projects under component two. 3 grants under output 2.2. Each grant USD 159,000. Total cost: USD 477,000.					477,000	477,000			477,000	UNOPS

Contractual services - Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results	139,660					139,660			139,660	UNOPS

Contractual services - Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results		55,864				55,864			55,864		UNOPS

Contractual services - Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results			27,932			27,932			27,932	UNOPS

Contractual services - Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on				90,998		90,998			90,998	UNOPS	

Contractual services - Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on					73,431	73,431			73,431	UNOPS

Contractual services - Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on						-	55,864		55,864	UNOPS

Contractual services - Individual	Contractual Services. (1) National Coordinator, and (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 87,833/year for 4 years. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Time allocation per component: 1: 40%, 2: 35%, 3: 10%, PM: 15%. (2) Programme Assistant. Cost: USD 51,827/year for 4 years. Tasks: Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on							-	114,892	114,892	UNOPS

International Consultants	International consultant to support knowledge management activities. USD 2,120/week, for 3 weeks over 4 years. Total cost: USD 6,360					6,360	6,360			6,360	UNOPS
International Consultants	International consultant for the terminal evaluation. 4 weeks at USD 3,180/week. Total cost: USD 12,720.						-	12,720		12,720	UNOPS
Local Consultants	National knowledge management consultant. USD 530/week, for 76 weeks over 4 years. Total cost: USD 40,280					40,280	40,280			40,280	UNOPS
Local Consultants	National consultant for the terminal evaluation. 4 weeks at USD 1,590/week. Total cost: USD 6,360.						-	6,360		6,360	UNOPS

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, workshops and conferences. (1) Meetings of the multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. USD 106 each meeting for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. (2) Trainings of instructors/ mentors. 4 training over 4 years. USD 1,060 each training for instructor, supplies, catering and miscellaneous. Total cost: USD 6,360				2,120		2,120			2,120	UNOPS

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, workshops and conferences. (1) Meetings of the multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. USD 106 each meeting for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. (2) Trainings of instructors/ mentors. 4 training over 4 years. USD 1,060 each training for instructor, supplies, catering and miscellaneous. Total cost: USD 6,360					4,240	4,240			4,240	UNOPS

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, workshops and conferences. (1) Inception workshop. USD 530 for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. (2) Meetings of project board. 5 meetings over 4 years. USD 212 each meeting for supplies, catering, and miscellaneous expenses. Total cost: USD 1,590						-	1,590		1,590	UNOPS
Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to community-led projects. 12 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days each, USD 954 each. Total cost: USD 11,448.	5,724					5,724			5,724	UNOPS

Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to community-led projects. 12 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days each, USD 954 each. Total cost: USD 11,448.		3,816				3,816			3,816	UNOPS
Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to community-led projects. 12 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days each, USD 954 each. Total cost: USD 11,448.			1,908			1,908			1,908	UNOPS

	Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to strategic projects. 4 trips over 4 years with a duration of 5 days, each. DSA USD 265/person* day, tickets USD 159 (2) Travel of participants for meetings of multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. Cost of travel for each meeting USD 795 (tickets, accommodation, meals). (3) Travel related to training of instructors/ mentors. Travel for 4 training events over 4 years. Each event for 12 participants and 2 days. Accommodation and meals USD 84.8/day*person, and tickets USD 53/person (USD 2,671.2 per event) (4) Travel to participate in the UCP Global workshop. USD 5,300 for tickets and DSA. Total cost:				15,900		15,900			15,900		UNOPS

	Travel	Travel. (1) Site visits and travel related to strategic projects. 4 trips over 4 years with a duration of 5 days, each. DSA USD 265/person* day, tickets USD 159 (2) Travel of participants for meetings of multi-stakeholder platforms. 20 meetings over 4 years. Cost of travel for each meeting USD 795 (tickets, accommodation, meals). (3) Travel related to training of instructors/ mentors. Travel for 4 training events over 4 years. Each event for 12 participants and 2 days. Accommodation and meals USD 84.8/day*person, and tickets USD 53/person (USD 2,671.2 per event) (4) Travel to participate in the UCP Global workshop. USD 5,300 for tickets and DSA. Total cost:					21,921	21,921			21,921		UNOPS

Travel	Travel. (1) Travel for inception workshop. 5 participants for two days. DSA USD 265/person* day, tickets USD 159. (5) Travel for project board meetings. 5 meeting over 4 years. 3 participants for 2 days, each meeting. DSA USD 265/person* day, tickets USD 159. (6) Travel related to TE. 1 trip for 5 days for two evaluators. DSA USD 265/person* day, 1 international ticket USD 1,590, two national tickets UDS 159. Total cost: USD 18,338						-	18, 338		18,33 8	UNOP S

Travel	Travel. Travel by PMO. 4 trips over 4 years with a duration of 3 days, each. DSA USD 265/person* day, tickets USD 159. Total cost: USD 3,816						-		3,816	3,816	UNOPS

Other Operating Costs	Audio-visual & Print Production Costs. (1) Editing of 4 publications for dissemination of successful innovations, technologies, or practices. USD 742 each. (2) Communication and dissemination products including SGP Peru website, photography, and radio ads. Annual lump sum USD 2,120. (3) Translation services for indigenous languages. 20 days at USD 106/day. (4) Case study showcasing the experience of SGP Peru. USD 5,835. Total cost: USD 19,403.					19,403	19,403			19,403	UNOPS

Other Operating Costs	Rental & Maintenance-Premises. Rent of office space by the PMO. USD 7,420/year for 4 years. Total cost: USD 29,680						-		29,680	29,680	UNOPS
Other Operating Costs	Professional Services: Financial audit managed by UNOPS. USD 21,200. Total cost: USD 21,200						-		21,200	21,200	UNOPS
Other Operating Costs	Miscellaneous Expenses. Unforeseen expenses. USD 1095/year for 4 years. Total cost: USD 4,381						-		4,381	4,381	UNOPS
Grand Total		574,684	202,780	157,040	109,018	642,635	1,686,157	94,872	178,103	1,959,132	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant

instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).