

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

Climate Change, Focal Areas, Sustainable Development Goals, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Fisheries, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Tourism, Species, Crop Wild Relatives, Threatened Species, Animal Genetic Resources, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Grasslands, Wetlands, Lakes, Desert, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Climate Change Adaptation, Innovation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Climate resilience, Livelihoods, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Forest, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Livelihoods, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Pasture Management, Drought Mitigation, Ecosystem Approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Communications, Behavior change, Education, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Partnership, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

48 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

186,118.00

Submission Date

5/22/2020

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	1,959,132.00	3,885,000.00
	Total Project Cost (\$)	1,959,132.00	3,885,000.00

B. Indicative 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	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
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Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Biodiversity and ecosystem services within Andean landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 cropping systems.</p> <p>1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity-enhancing businesses and market access, including (agro)biodiversity products; agro-businesses integrated into value chains.</p>	GET	1,157,669.00	2,295,682.00
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Capacity building, knowledge management for upscaling and replication	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of Andean landscapes for effective participatory decision making to achieve landscape resiliency</p> <p>2.2 Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity</p>	<p>2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develop / update and execute multi-stakeholder landscape agreements; adaptive landscape management plans; value-chain development strategies for agroecological products</p> <p>2.1.2 A landscape strategy developed/updated by multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects (including agreed typology of community level projects)</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.2.2 Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP experiences and innovations</p>	GET	623,360.00	1,236,136.00	
Sub Total (\$)					1,781,029.00	3,531,818.00	
Project Management Cost (PMC)							
					GET	178,103.00	353,182.00
Sub Total(\$)					178,103.00	353,182.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)					1,959,132.00	3,885,000.00	

C. Indicative 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
Civil Society Organization	Grantee organizations	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Regional Governments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial Governments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Governments	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
			Total Project Cost(\$)	3,885,000.00

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.

D. Indicative 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(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,959,132	186,118	2,145,250.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					1,959,132.00	186,118.00	2,145,250.00

E. 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(\$)	Total(\$)	
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750	54,750.00	
					Total Project Costs(\$)	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

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	0.00	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			

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			

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			

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			

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	0.00	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)
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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)
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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)
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19,400.00

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			

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			
Male	1,500			
Total	3000	0	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

a) *the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;*

Background:

The Seventh Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Peru, to be financed through this project, aims to enable communities and organizations in four prioritized landscapes of the Peruvian Southern Andes to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience by producing local and global environmental benefits. The SGP will support community-based actions in each landscape by providing technical and financial assistance through small-scale projects implemented by local community organizations and articulating them to achieve landscape-scale impacts.

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 ecosystem of the high Andes. The puna ecosystem is a high elevation (3,200 to 6,600 masl) montane grassland extending from Southern Peru through northwestern Bolivia into northern Argentina and occupying an area of 14,960 km². 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 lakes, extensive plateaus, and poorly developed soils. Vegetation varies between these areas but is characterized by grasses and small shrubby species.

The harsh climatic conditions of the puna both limit the types of lifeforms that exist there and favor development of endemic species. The puna represents an important area for the conservation of endemic species of both flora and fauna. Endemic vegetative species include the supu-tola (*Diplostephium tovari*) and the mullu-mullu (*Ribes brachybotrys*). *Puya raimondii*, the largest species of bromeliad in the world and a globally endangered species, is also found in small patches. Birds endemic to the puna include the Lesser Rhea (*Rhea pennata*).

The most representative mammalian fauna of the puna are the camelids, including the domesticated llama and alpaca and their wild ancestors, the vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*), and guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*). Other mammals include the chinchilla (*Chinchilla brevicaudata*), the puma (*Puma concolor*), the Andean fox (*Lycalopex culpaeus*) and the pampas cat (*Leopardus colocolo*). Bird populations in the puna are surprisingly diverse, including the rare giant flightless Lesser Rhea, listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List. The Andean Condor (*Vultur gryphus*), a national symbol of Peru is listed as Near Threatened by IUCN.

The puna encompasses a variety of fragile ecosystems, including bofedales (diverse wetland plant communities), *Polylepis* and *Puya* forests. At the same time, it is home to important native camelids and is a fundamental part of the *Andean center of origin of a large number of crop species* (tubers, grains, legumes, vegetables, fibers). The greatest diversity of crop species occurs between 1,000 and 3,800 masl, including kiwicha, yacón, arracacha, aguaymanto,

sauco, with ocas, ollucos, quinuas and potatoes occurring at higher altitudes. About seventeen species of root and tuber crops have been domesticated in the Andes.

According to WRI[1], Peru ranks second in South America as most vulnerable to water stress. Challenges to the social and ecological resilience of the production landscapes of the Southern Andes stem primarily from the degradation of biodiversity and Puna ecosystem services. The Southern Peruvian Andes are characterized by scarce and seasonal precipitation between 800 and 200 mm annually. The influence of climate change modifies the frequency and intensity of rain, generating periods of drought and periods of intense rain with associated soil erosion. The Peruvian Andes houses the most important tropical glaciers in the world, however, a 0.8 C temperature increase in the last decades has shrunk the glaciers thus affecting water security for populations[2]. Also, the High Andean ecosystems, including water springs, grassland, forest and valleys, are also degrading from overexploitation or unsustainable production activities. This causes lower productivity of agriculture and livestock and decreases social and ecological resilience.

Main economic activities in the Andes are developed in harsh, rural environments. Successful agricultural yields guarantee food security and income to rural communities. However, in the Andes, agriculture represents a permanent challenge due to steep topography, limited water and soil resources and extreme weather conditions that vulnerable communities face. The current trend is towards growing fewer varieties of crops, and in fewer plots with fewer seed exchanges between farmers while the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and commercial seed is increasingly common.

The raising of camelids, such as the alpaca and the llama and the management of wild populations of vicuña and guanaco is also a main way of life of the most vulnerable high Andean communities. In addition to its cultural value, its fiber is used for handicrafts and clothing, its meat serves as food for local communities and it's a traditional means of transporting cargo, as well as a tourist attraction. Despite the economic potential of these camelids, Andean pastoralists still live in poverty, with a low Human Development Index [3], and they face continuous ecosystem degradation processes that threaten the sustainability of their production. Introduction of alien species, overgrazing, fires, degradation of native forests, lakes and bogs (bofedales), the loss of natural reservoirs, and extreme weather events are some of the main challenges camelid-raisers face.

Biodiversity and ancestral knowledge are key elements for development of biotrade initiatives. Sustainable use of agrobiodiversity is promoted by adding value to products such as Andean tubers, wild fruits, mushrooms and fish, and through the corresponding increase in income and opportunities for sustainable and resilient livelihoods. However, the natural sources of these products are being degraded. Andean forests are threatened by unsustainable harvest of trees for energy or cleared for agriculture, grasslands are overgrazed, and many lakes face contamination. To take advantage of the biotrade potential, high Andean communities still need to overcome challenges affecting the conservation of natural capital and the strengthening of sustainable value chains, access to markets and finance.

The region's scenic beauty is one of the Andes' main ecosystem services. Attracting tourists to these landscapes represents an income opportunity for local communities and promotes the conservation of biodiversity and local culture. Community-based ecotourism also represents a strategy for combating poverty and can contribute to the inclusion of the inhabitants of vulnerable areas, under an intercultural and conservation approach. However, there are several challenges that scattered communities face to achieve the consolidation of tourism initiatives that would provide a fair income to them.

In sum, the Southern Andes contains biodiversity and ecosystem services of global importance, which are key to local sustainable development. However, due to important threats and challenges, their conservation and the socioecological resilience of their communities is at risk. This provides an opening for a solution based on a participatory landscape management approach.

Prioritized regions and intervention landscapes:

Four regions have been prioritized considering criteria such as high biodiversity values (ecosystems / key forest types, endemic and threatened species, ecosystem services) that face anthropic pressures; vulnerable populations (low Human Development Index); and manageable area/scale for an efficient and effective intervention.

An intervention landscape is found within each of the four regions in the Southern high Andes (between 2,800 and 5,500 masl): Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna, which together comprise a total area of 3.2 million hectares, with a population of 201,600 inhabitants (49.8% women). During the project preparation phase, the geographic scope of the intervention landscapes within these regions will be refined, including confirmation of interest of local authorities and other stakeholders.

The “Arequipa” region involves important elements of agrobiodiversity and diversity of camelids, especially alpacas and vicuñas, near the Salinas Aguada Blanca National Reserve in the Arequipa region. Part of the landscape is located in the Colca Valley, a source of water resources, agriculture and scenic beauty, and where community-based tourism is an important economic activity. This region is made up of ten districts that are part of a single province, Caylloma, which borders Cusco. It covers a total area of 698,187 hectares. The population is 18,189 inhabitants (as of 2017). The district Human Development Index 2018 (HDI)^[4] ranges from 0.50 to 0.64, and on average it has the highest HDI compared to the three other regions, as well as the highest average family income per capita, which is US \$307 per month.

Recent SGP support in the most vulnerable part of the Arequipa region involves ten community projects related mainly to sustainable management of camelids and water management, for example recuperating colored alpaca and suri breeds and managing wild vicuña populations integrated with pasture and headwaters management. The sustainably produced fiber is used by women “bio-artisans” to handcraft fine articles of clothing for sale locally to tourists.

The “Cusco” region is important for its agrobiodiversity, fauna (guanaco, vicuña, taruca), *Polylepis* forests and areas of *Puya raimondii*, alpaca and llama populations, and for being a center for artisans. A Regional Conservation Area “Tres Cañones” covering an area of 40,000 ha was created in 2017 to conserve water, forest resources and endemic biodiversity and has a great potential for ecotourism due to its scenic beauty. The region is composed of thirteen districts distributed in six provinces in the high Andes and some sectors of inter-Andean valleys, occupying a total area of 819,878 hectares. With a population of 73,018 inhabitants, Cusco is the region with the highest population density in the proposed area. The HDI ranges between 0.18 and 0.37, making it the region with the lowest HDI on average (0.28). The average monthly family income per capita is only US \$102.

Recent SGP support in this region is diverse, including 10 community projects in sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, such as the recovery and conservation of ancient Andean crops (such as mashua) and wild medicinal and nutritive species, as well as experiences in conservation of the upper river basin for water and ecosystem services and interventions in community ecotourism related to the Regional Conservation Area. An important experience in llama sustainable raising by managing the natural grasslands and water resources also takes place in the highest part of the region.

The “Puno” region is important for its agrobiodiversity (quinoa, potato and other tuber crops), wildlife species of global and national importance such as guanaco and taruca, *Polylepis* forests, *Puya raimondii*, important populations of alpaca and llama, and as a center for textile artisans. It is composed of fifteen districts in four provinces in the North of the Puno region, covering a total area of 1,122,916 ha, the most extensive region among the four prioritized. The population is 97,095 inhabitants, mostly of Quechua culture and language that transitions towards Aymara to the South. The HDI ranges from 0.21 to 0.60, with an average of 0.38. The average monthly family income per capita is US \$138.

Eight recent SGP-supported community experiences include the recognition of Andean communities that cultivate ancient terraces as the first Agrobiodiversity Zone[5] modality by the Ministry of Agriculture and, similarly, of the Cultural Landscape modality by the Ministry of Culture. Additional SGP community projects in sustainable agriculture involve conservation and added value of the “native potato” (ancient strains, more rustic and with more antioxidant content). Communities in Puno also have recent experiences in community and women’s empowerment for water monitoring and making informed local decisions (for example regarding potential contamination from mining or to ensure that a stream is clean for animal/human consumption), and an important innovation in solar energy for water pumping using a model called “water with the sun” by which water from a lagoon is pumped with solar panels installed on a boat, into small reservoirs above the lagoon level; this allows water to be used for irrigation and by animals in pastures during the dry season, improving the nutrition -and resilience- of alpaca herds.

The region of “**Tacna-Capaso**” is important for its agrobiodiversity, *Polylepis* forests, the potential for ecotourism and the conservation of wild species of global and national importance, including the Lesser Rhea, guanaco, vicuña and taruca. This is the Southern part of the Andes in Peru, and therefore the driest area among the prioritized regions, with an average annual precipitation of around 200 mm. Within this region, the Vilacota-Maure Regional Conservation Area is located. The region is composed of thirteen districts that are part of three provinces, two in the Tacna region and one in the South of the Puno region, covering a total of 561,420 hectares, the smallest of the four regions. This area is of the Aymara culture and language, unlike the other three regions, which are mostly of Quechua origin. This is the region with the smallest population, only 12,858 inhabitants. The HDI-2018 ranges between 0.32 and 0.61 (average 0.43). The average monthly family income per capita is US \$164.

Ten recent SGP-supported experiences are stimulating innovation in this region, for example the formal management, production and transformation by local communities of two wild fruits: “sancayo” (*Corryocactus brevistylus*) and “ayrampo” (*Tunilla soehrensii*) cactus, which are CITES species; unique experiences in management and conservation of two native fish species: “suche” *Trichomycterus rivulatus* and “carachi” *Orestias luteus* in an Andean lake; conservation of the habitat of endangered populations of guanaco and Lesser Rhea; as well as community-based ecotourism related to the scenic beauty and wildlife of the Regional Conservation Area.

The problem to be addressed

As explained above, in the Southern Andes, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, inappropriate practices and climate change are the main drivers of biodiversity loss, including endemic, rare and endangered species, and degradation of ecosystem services that are valuable for rural communities as well as cities in the Andes. The effects of climate change - such as rising temperatures and rainfall variability, including increasing intensity of rain events - cause loss of soil structure and fertility, agricultural drought, and increasing prevalence of crop pests, all of which affect crop productivity, resulting in lower income and food security for local communities. Under a scenario of poverty, limited technical capacity, and difficult access to credit and markets, small farmers are driven to continue with practices that propel a cycle of degradation.

Economic activities based on sustainable management of mountain resources are an opportunity for income diversification, but local communities have limitations in organizational capacities and in access to markets to be able to compete over the short term with larger producers of agricultural commodities. Also, limited technical capacity and lack of appropriate incentives make it difficult to implement and replicate best practices for sustainable agriculture, leading to fires and water pollution.

Community level organizations often lack essential adaptive management capabilities such as the technical know-how, the planning skills, the innovation and experimentation capacities and the organizational abilities to become effective agents for the coordinated, long term development and maintenance of landscape resilience built on global environmental and local sustainable development outcomes.

These problems are often synergistic with each other and taken together reduce the resilience of the landscape's ecosystem and communities. These problems affect the stakeholder management of landscape resources and can most readily be tackled by the same local groups over time if they have the appropriate resources, capacities, knowledge and motivation.

Overall landscape resilience is a product of multiple individual activities, and the success of these activities is influenced strongly by the overall status of landscape resilience. For instance in terms of Andean grasslands, if they are used by camelid herders in a sustainable way, conserving the water and the soil, the ecosystem will provide the necessary quality pastures for alpacas and vicuñas throughout the year. Collective action is therefore required by landscape communities to build ecological, social and economic resilience. The essential problem to be addressed by this project is the organizational weaknesses of local communities/small farmers to act strategically and collectively in favor of local sustainable development and the global environment as the basis for landscape resilience.

The **preferred solution** is:

To empower community organizations to develop and implement adaptive management strategies for their landscapes that build social, economic and ecological resilience based on the production of global environmental and local sustainable development benefits from community-based adaptive management initiatives.

This will be achieved by building community organizations' capacities through implementation and coordination of concrete projects aimed at achieving and maintaining landscape level outcomes affecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, agroecosystems, sustainable livelihoods, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. These capacities include technical, planning, experimentation and organizational skills of community organizations through learning-by-doing framed within a landscape level strategy and plan. This landscape planning process also yields a typology of potentially eligible projects in each landscape, and community organizations identify and develop SGP proposals for funding. With the assistance of SGP and partners, community organizations implement projects, monitor, evaluate and then revise them based on knowledge generated from reflection on implementation in a continuous process of adaptive management.

The promotion of agroecology systems and on-farm conservation aligned with land and water management, markets and financial incentives, will ensure the provision of ecosystem services (including carbon storage), safeguard habitats, and protect high value forests and biodiversity, including endemic and critically endangered species. Degraded land restoration will enhance the provision of ecosystem services in the target landscapes.

Community organizations are empowered by exercising agency in determining priorities and measures for action, developing strategies and plans, carrying them out and reflecting on impacts and knowledge gained. Community empowerment translates to ownership and commitment, which goes a long way to ensuring sustainability.

Barriers to achieving the solution include:

- Community/local organizations suffer from weak organizational capacities to efficiently and effectively plan, manage and implement initiatives and actions of their own design;

- Community/local organizations rarely coordinate with other community organizations to pursue collective action for global environmental and landscape management outcomes at scale;
- Community/local organizations lack a larger, more long-term vision and strategy for ecosystem and resource management and suffer from weak adaptive management capacities i.e. to innovate, test alternatives, monitor and evaluate results, and adjust practices and techniques to meet challenges and lessons learned;
- Knowledge from project experience with innovation/experimentation is not systematically recorded, analyzed or disseminated to policy makers or other communities, organizations and programmes;
- Evidence-based policies are absent that enable community organizations to manage their productive landscapes adaptively;
- Community organizations lack sufficient financial resources to lower the risks associated with innovating land and resource management practices.

b) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,

The GEF SGP Country Programme

Since 1998 the GEF Small Grants Program in Peru has supported over 300 community-based organizations to conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change, prevent land degradation and progressively reduce the use of chemicals in agriculture. These organizations have sustained these efforts primarily by linking them to the generation of income and employment and improvements in community health and education. In essence, they have learned to produce global environmental benefits through specific local sustainable development projects.

SGP Peru has strengthened the capacities and the empowerment of women and men. In the Amazon, it has contributed to promote sustainable production chains of cocoa and shade-grown coffee, management of paiche, churo and handicrafts based on forest seeds. In the Andes, it has supported sustainable chains of alpaca fiber crafts linked to the recovery of more resilient breeds and the sustainable management of pastures, as well as improving food security through the recovery of varieties of tubers, Andean grains and medicinal plants, coupled with ancestral and innovative water and soil conservation practices. It has also generated local small businesses in the dry forest, such as native bee honey, native cotton handicrafts handled by women, beverages such as carob and unguents from palo santo. In the dry forest, Peru's SGP also contributed to the formation of the first two private conservation areas (Chaparrí and El Cañonsillo). In the Lomas near Lima, in partnership with the private sector, the SGP has contributed to the generation of ecotourism through ecological circuits and the cultivation of fruit trees.

In its initial stages, the SGP Peru Country Program supported projects in the northwestern coastal region, as it was the area most affected by the El Niño phenomenon, with the aim of increasing synergies among community projects, building stronger local networks and partnerships, generating more readily applicable local knowledge.

In GEF-4, the Peru Country Program strengthened its strategy with the addition of a specific geographic focus on three regions with significant global environmental values as well as high indices of poverty and marginalization: Ayacucho, Apurímac and Huancavelica. The initial approach aimed at strengthening local capacities for project formulation and implementation in the following priority areas: conservation of medicinal plants and native cotton;

sustainable management of dry forest; and mountain landscape management through sustainable use of Andean agrobiodiversity, primarily tubers (native potatoes), Andean grains (quinoa, kiwicha, arracacha) and native fruits, as well as suri alpacas.

During GEF-4, as a consequence of evolving lines of work, the Peru SGP financed the creation of a second level organization aimed at linking clusters of projects according to their products and the ecosystem where they are located, and improving their capacities for sustainable production, certification, marketing and organizational operations. APEPROECO (Peruvian Association of Small Ecological Producers) was created in 2006 as a second level organization, with the aim of i) expanding the production base, ii) standardizing production processes, iii) jointly certifying production, iv) increasing market access, and v) strengthening organizations through training and other forms of capacity building.

Nevertheless, scaling up from individual community projects to multi-community initiatives, where a critical mass of producers can achieve economies of scale and weight in the market, still requires support, as the growth in capacities of the community organizations involved proceeds from year to year with ecological and biological seasonality, and analysis of experience and identification of lessons learned and the ensuing adaptive management measures. To take the most developed lines of work of SGP Peru to scale and sustainability requires expansion in the numbers of participating producer organizations, enhanced productivity, better post-harvest storage, processing and value addition, improved market access and commercialization, and stronger organizational skills for producers' groups and networks.

During GEF-5, the Peru SGP funded 15 projects in the central highlands aimed at the conservation of crop genetic resources, mainly cereals and Andean tubers, with a focus on improving productivity and quality through application of agro-ecological techniques and practices as well as sustaining the diversity of species and landraces through seed exchanges, seed fairs, value added processing and commercialization. In the southern highlands, SGP has financed 62 projects, developing capacities of community organizations in better breed management techniques together with value-added activities such as fiber classification and selection, and improved spinning, weaving and clothing production. With SGP support, communities have strengthened their marketing of the finished products.

In GEF-6, Peru became one of the 15 SGP Upgraded Country Programmes and, as such, adopted a community-based landscape approach to enhance and maintain socio-ecological resilience in four selected strategic landscapes in the high Andes of the Southern Cordillera, in the regions of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna. GEF-6 SGP Peru activities started in mid-2017 organizing multi-stakeholder platforms and developing participatory landscape strategies in each landscape which led to the selection and implementation of 41 community-based projects and five strategic projects that will run until early 2020 and are managing more than 50,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices. A knowledge management strategy in place is organizing learning from these experiences under six main topics: sustainable agriculture; sustainable camelid-raising; community-based ecotourism; water and ecosystem management; climate change mitigation; and biotrade. Knowledge fairs during 2018 and 2019 in each landscape exchanged experiences as projects achieve results and generate valuable lessons about best practices, innovations and models related to these topics. Based on this, the process of advocacy for replication and upscaling has started in 2019 and rapidly gained interest from new subnational authorities and other key stakeholders and will continue through 2020 with the development and dissemination of SGP publications.

SGP Peru in GEF-7 will build on the many experiences in the Andes, especially in GEF-6 as its first Upgrading Country Programme period, consolidating the work of multi-stakeholder platforms and taking advantage of the dynamics created with local organizations to facilitate broader adoption and the test of new experiences to close gaps in landscape strategies through the incorporation of sustainable models and practices for socioecological resilience.

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

The interventions under component 1 are built upon the following baseline projects:

- *Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru* (MINAM-PNUD, GEF6). The current project will be able to incorporate and adapt innovations, models and sustainable practices that are currently being tested in areas of the Southern high Andes, on agroecology; camelid raising; biotrade; ecotourism; water and ecosystem management; and clean energy. And it will build on the associated learning and experiences to replicate and promote broader adoption in other prioritized areas of the Andes. Includes 44 projects in the Peruvian Andes.
- *Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity and Vulnerable Ecosystems Recuperation in Peruvian Andean Regions Through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Approach* (MINAM-FAO, GEF6). SGP is already linked with this project, as it conserves and sustainably uses globally-important agro-biodiversity through the preservation of traditional agricultural systems, the integrated management of forests, water and land resources, and the maintenance of ecosystem services in selected Andean regions.
- *Amazonian fruits and Andean grains against malnutrition and poverty* (FAGA). Andean-Amazonian biotrade for poverty alleviation and adaptation to climate change (MINAM). This project promotes local food security, as it focuses on reducing malnutrition and poverty of vulnerable rural populations, through the incorporation of native biodiversity into nutrition programs, mainly Andean grains and Amazonian fruits.
- *Andean Forests Program* (Helvetas). Current experience of sustainable ecosystem management in Andean countries. In Peru, it has activities in the Apurimac region, that borders the Cusco landscape. It can contribute with good practices for reforestation with Andean species, experience in scaling and appropriation of sustainable practices by local governments. South-South learning opportunities with Andean countries.
- *Rewards for Agrobiodiversity Conservation Services* (ReSCA) II. Involves the design of an incentive program for the in-situ conservation of agrobiodiversity to benefit farmers and communities that have managed the genetic resources of native crops on their farms for generations. Its results may be applicable to project intervention strategies.
- There are several public investment projects, as well as the MINAM, PCM and MINAGRI
-
- *Budget Programs* that complement the proposed intervention:
-
- *144: Conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems for the provision of ecosystem services.*
- *089: Reduction of the degradation of agricultural land*
- *121: Improvement of the articulation of small producers to the market.*
- *130: Competitiveness and sustainable use of forest resources and wildlife.*

Component 2: Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management/ Capacity Building, Knowledge Management for Upscaling and Replication

The interventions under component 2 are built upon the following baseline projects:

- *Conservation and sustainable use of high Andean ecosystems in Peru through Payment for Environmental Services* (MERESE) for the alleviation of rural poverty and social inclusion (MINAM-FIDA-GEF). The project promotes the conservation and sustainable use of high Andean ecosystems (grasslands, native forests and wetlands) through the design and implementation of MERESE, to improve the provision of ecosystem services. As a result, learning from SGP-supported initiatives can be used for MERESE schemes and local sustainable practices in agriculture and livestock and vice versa.

- *National Cross-cutting Program of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation for the Valuation of Biodiversity*. CONCYTEC program is key for the valorization of biodiversity and biotrade initiatives, since it is dedicated to the study and characterization of the diversity of species in the country to determine their potential value for food, industry, health, ecotourism and gastronomy.
- *National programs*: AGRORURAL; AGROIDEAS; Sierra and Selva Exportadora; National Agricultural Innovation Program.
- *Mountain ecosystems-based adaptation* (PNUD).
- *Quiroz Water Fund* (NCI). It is a mechanism of compensation for ecosystem services, in which the farmers, associated in boards of users of irrigation on the coast give back to rural families in Andean areas for the conservation of the forests and páramos of the upper basin.
- *Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru* (MINAM-PNUD, GEF6)

c) the proposed alternative scenario

General explanation/rationale

The project will contribute to the long-term solution of collective action and adaptive management by community organizations of important landscapes in the Southern Andes for social, economic and ecological resilience. It will overcome the barriers mentioned above and add value to existing initiatives by government, the private sector and CSOs in four prioritized production landscapes.

A more precise analysis and definition of the intervention landscapes to be addressed – their geographic boundaries, potential community organizations, multi-stakeholder partnerships, etc. - will take place during project preparation. Elements to be analyzed and confirmed include biodiversity conservation status, climate vulnerability, land use trends and patterns, opportunities for application of resilience-enhancing agricultural technologies, previous SGP supported initiatives, poverty and inequality levels, disposition of communities and local authorities, potential partnerships with NGOs, the private sector and others, and other factors.

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

Component 1 focuses on providing technical and financial support and empowering community-based organizations to identify, design and implement coordinated projects that respond to community interests and produce global environmental benefits as well as local sustainable development across the selected landscapes.

The process of participatory landscape planning to take place during the project preparation phase will involve definition by stakeholders of landscape outcomes for biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including ancillary benefits from climate change mitigation from improved land management). Stakeholders will define outputs that will be shaped through grant projects implemented by stakeholder organizations.

Through the GEF SGP in Peru, small grants will be provided via open calls for proposals to community-based organizations and NGOs to implement community projects aligned with strategic landscape outcomes and to the type of projects identified by the multi-stakeholder groups (explained in component 2). Priority grant-making is directed at grassroots groups such as community-based organizations (CBOs), indigenous peoples, farmers, women, youth and vulnerable people because of poverty, social exclusion or disability.

Through these projects, communities, local organizations and organized women's groups will put in practice innovative ideas with technical support and seed capital for the management of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity, aimed at generating global environmental benefits as well as local development benefits affecting the availability of food and nutritional quality for their families.

Climate change will be addressed by community interventions to manage Andean headwaters and conserve water to adapt agricultural ecosystems to more intense drought periods. This will include small ponds, efficient irrigation; in-field water harvesting, etc.). Adaptation to more intense rainfall events will also be addressed through water management practices and systems that include terracing, gully plugs, gabions and others to avoid soil erosion. Adaptation to more intense winters will also be considered, for example, by improving pasture management and hay making. Other interventions also include the recovery of wild crop relatives for genetic diversification and improvement to enable crops to acquire greater resistance to new climate conditions in the mountains, while maintaining and enhancing productivity. In this light, it is important to continue with recovery, development and dissemination of agroecological practices to support adaptation of agroecosystems to different altitudes and conditions.

Funding will also be available for initiatives to build the organizational capacities of specific community groups as well as landscape level organizations to plan and manage initiatives and test, evaluate and disseminate community-level innovations. These interventions will contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services through multifunctional land-use systems; the sustainability of production systems through agroecological practices; and the improvement of livelihoods through sustainable small enterprises. Indigenous peoples and small-farmers, as the first link in the biotrade chain, will diversify their income from well conserved ecosystems, based on knowledge of wild species and locally cultivated agrobiodiversity.

Further identification of specific initiatives will take place during project preparation and initial implementation, but local interests in the Andes mostly involve initiatives for sustainable use of biodiversity, such as added value of Andean fruits, medicinal and ornamental plants, alpaca and vicuña fiber), community-based tourism; sustainable forest management; crop genetic resource conservation; aquaculture/pisciculture with native species; sustainable agriculture and camelid-raising; water management; and grassland restoration. These are often coupled with projects under conservation modalities such as areas of local, communal or regional conservation, conservation agreements, agrobiodiversity and cultural zones, as well as various legal options for sustainable use of biodiversity, such as management protocols or declarations for non-timber products.

The use of a methodology for small projects as "incubators" of small businesses can favor local innovation, learning and efficiency. The incubation methodology involves different stages: the small business idea, the market survey or study, and a business plan. In case of being considered viable, the entrepreneurship project continues with expert advice towards strengthening of capacities for product development and marketing, the promotion of partnerships with private companies or impact investors and the use of public funds for innovation, product development and investment.

Gender equality and the participation of women are promoted via specific project selection criteria and indicators in the projects that favor women's involvement and empowerment.

The following outcomes and outputs will be achieved under Component 1:

Outcome 1.1. Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.

This outcome will be achieved through:

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.

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.

This outcome will be achieved through:

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 cropping systems.

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

This outcome will be achieved through:

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

Component 2 – Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management/ capacity building, knowledge management for upscaling and replication

Under Component 2, SGP Peru will contribute to improving community participation and representation considering the existing formal multi-institutional governance structures (multi-stakeholder platforms) at the landscape level. Formal multi-stakeholder working groups will be consolidated in each prioritized landscape incorporating local government, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, the private sector, civil society, producers and other relevant actors.

This multi-stakeholder platform will play a key role in strengthening of local organizations for technical capacity, improved governance and participation in forums and dialogues, and increased capacity to influence relevant public policies based on evidence. These partnerships will provide strategic guidance and cofinancing, if possible, to community organizations for individual community initiatives, as well as landscape level projects and strategic upscaling projects.

Following the conformation of each multi-stakeholder platform, the different stakeholders will be brought together in a participatory decision-making process. A diagnosis will be carried out to identify the main socioenvironmental problems followed by the design of a participatory landscape strategy that will identify and describe desired landscape level outcomes, and define typologies of community initiatives and eligibility criteria. This will be the basis for developing the SGP call for proposals (under Component 1) and establishing agreements in support of multi-functional land-use systems, more resilient landscapes and ecological connectivity, in the context of sustainable development. As the project develops, the multi-stakeholder platforms will also be forums for the exchange, discussion and dissemination of project results.

The SGP approach has a strong emphasis on knowledge management in order to learn from evidence in the field and allow for replication and upscaling of successful practices/models in the Andes. As the projects develop, the actors involved reflect on their achievements, limitations and lessons, which are systematized. The SGP team advises on the recovery of this knowledge through life stories in different communication formats (videos, brochures, policy-briefs, case studies, courses, local radio and toolkit) to be disseminated. It also organizes forums, knowledge fairs and exchanges of experiences among the stakeholders involved, including local policy makers and national/subnational advisors, as well as landscape level organizations, NGOs and other networks. These events also serve to improve the sense of connection to the geographic scope of work and to identify additional needs for capacity building.

Traditional knowledge about mountain ecosystem management, medicinal and ornamental crops, native crops genetic resources and adaptation to high Andean conditions will also be recovered, documented and disseminated to support resilience within agro-ecosystems.

The strengthening of capacities in prioritized topics will be developed with the "learning-by-doing" approach and training of trainers (for example, local promoters or wise leaders called "Yachachiqs"), and integrating them with the assistance services of the public sector, and the possibility of certifying them via formal institutions, such as the *National System of Evaluation and Certification of Quality Education* of the Ministry of Education.

Through this outcome, SGP promotes the gender approach and accompanies local actors, with an emphasis on women and young people and supports policy dialogues with authorities and multiple stakeholders for replication of positive results in the selected landscapes and similar contexts.

Resources will also be available through the SGP **strategic** grant modality (up to \$150,000 per project) to upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge gained from analysis of community innovations during current or previous phases of SGP Peru and from other successful initiatives. **Strategic projects** implement enabling and facilitating strategies for upscaling of identified portfolios and lines of work. The general strategy for upscaling is to improve access to reliable and profitable markets for existing and new products/services directly linked to promoting landscape conservation and socio-ecological resilience. This will be achieved through producers' associations and with the identification of viable markets, linking them and providing the technical and organizational capacity required until the relationship between producers and markets is consolidated. This will also be complemented by mainstreaming biodiversity in local planning and public investment projects, via advocacy processes carried out by the multistakeholder platforms in which local authorities participate.

In GEF6, strategic projects are linked to adding value to agricultural products, alpaca fiber and community-based ecotourism.

The following outcomes and outputs will be achieved under Component 2:

Outcome 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience/ for effective participatory decision making to achieve landscape resiliency

This outcome will be achieved through:

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 2.2 Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity This outcome will be achieved through:

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

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

d) *alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;*

The SGP UCP will focus in GEF 7 on support to community-driven planning and management of critical selected landscapes aimed at achieving global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. Community organizations will enhance their adaptive management capacities, cultivate resilience by strengthening their capacities for innovation across the landscape and throughout the local economy. The Programme 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.

The SGP UCP aims to 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.

The Peru SGP UCP in GEF-7 is aligned with the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy as it engages 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.

e) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing;

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 the Southern Peruvian Andes target landscapes. It 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 project components will be carried out in specific landscapes of the South Andes regions, 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.

During the **project preparation period**, site inventory and analysis of biodiversity, land use, local livelihoods, climate conditions, impacts from climate change, local organizations, and needs of selected communities will be conducted in the landscapes to confirm project sites and outline strategies for socio-ecological production landscapes. After the identification of project sites, functional plans with participation of community stakeholders will then be created

so that local stakeholders and planners will have the entire picture of communities and their needs. Taking advantage of methodologies proven by SGP such as the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)[6], a three-fold approach will be applied during project preparation and project implementation periods:

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

The exit strategies for phasing out will be planned with the multi-stakeholder groups at this stage to aim at ensuring the sustainability of impacts and to encourage community commitment after the GEF7 support ends.

f) *Global environmental benefits*

The global environmental benefits generated by SGP Peru through community-based landscape management initiatives and actions in selected priority sites in the Peruvian Andes can be estimated over the short term as a result of potential aggregated impacts from grant projects. However, overall benefits over the longer term will integrate the synergies created between projects and stakeholders through the landscape management approach proposed here.

Under this approach, multi-stakeholder partnerships develop and implement landscape resilience strategies based on outcomes linked to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, with global environmental benefits accruing in sustainable land management and, indirectly, climate change mitigation and adaptation. These are shaped and defined by their relation to local priorities for water and food security, income generation and the development of social capital for the global environment and socio-ecological resilience.

These strategies will define the types and numbers of community projects required to meet the selected outcomes; at that point, once the strategies have been developed by the communities in each landscape, a more credible, detailed accounting of potential global environmental benefits will be possible.

At the same time, the project's multi-stakeholder partnerships will explicitly develop strategic projects to upscale successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems identified from previous phases of SGP Peru as well as other experiences. Prospective Global Environment Benefits from these initiatives will be more precisely defined during project preparation.

The Peru Upgraded Country Programme will generate the expected outcomes through two main strategic components: I. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection, and II. Landscape governance and organizational capacities for adaptive management, capacity building, and knowledge management for upscaling and replication. Through small grants, the project will bring results related primarily to biodiversity, as well as produce ancillary benefits addressing land degradation and climate change, as described below.

On biodiversity, the project will seek to promote the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity. Project interventions will promote:

- Sustainable use of biodiversity (fruits, seeds, nutritional, medicinal and ornamental species, including transformation and added value);
- Crop and wild agrobiodiversity genetic resource conservation;

- Production landscapes under improved/sustainable management that benefit biodiversity conservation through more effective connectivity and community protected areas
- Conservation of endangered and endemic flora and fauna (including CITES and endangered species)
- Natural regeneration of grasslands and wetlands
- Conservation of High Conservation Value Forests.
- While focused on generation of biodiversity benefits, the project will also generate sustainable land management benefits by addressing deforestation and degradation through:
 - Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services (through agroecology, reforestation, agroforestry, forest management, improved grazing/livestock raising)
 - Natural regeneration of degraded habitats (natural grasslands, wetlands, forests)
 - Provision of ecosystem services, in special water and soil conservation.

While focused on generation of biodiversity benefits, the project will also generate sustainable mitigation of anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. Project interventions will promote:

- Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in agriculture, forest and other land use, through agroecology practices, climate-smart agriculture, reforestation/aforestation, and re-vegetation

g) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovativeness

SGP Peru during its first phase as UCP (OP6) 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 helping rural people in the most vulnerable part of the Andes to conserve their native crops, including the wild strains, for the nutrition and food security of their families. 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 in order to conserve water. Camelid raisers can conserve the genetic variety of alpacas and lamas and manage the territories of wild camelids (vicuña 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, increasing the productivity of camelid fiber and meat, without compromising the habitat for wildlife. New skills for added value and market articulation for agrobiodiversity products are bringing new opportunities of income 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.

Most of the supported projects are demonstrative experiences with innovations and models that motivate interest of other communities and decision makers. The programme strategy in OP7 will focus 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

To ensure sustainability of community-based landscape management initiatives, the SGP Peru Country Program will actively develop and maintain broad-based relationships/partnerships that promote collaboration. For example, to ensure market access for (agro)biodiversity products, SGP will not only focus on local markets but also leverage the opportunity to establish market linkages with other private sector companies that are interested in integrating local products in their supply chain. One recent example is AJE Group, a successful beverage Peruvian company developing a sustainable production chain of Amazon fruits.

Community ownership is a critical factor contributing to the sustainability of project benefits. The SGP team will involve all community members (men, women, youth and elders) and promote broad participation in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Sustainability of landscape planning and management processes will be enhanced through the continuous development 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 be maintained further 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

Scaling up of successful initiatives is an essential output of this project. The principle of scaling up is that the communities adopt, broaden or replicate lessons learned from successful experiences into 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. A multi-stakeholder partnership strategy will be developed during the planning phase to meet these principles.

Multi-stakeholder partnership mechanisms for this project in the four targeted areas will be applied taking into account the following elements: (1) understanding the potential core values of each actor and their resources, such as specific technologies, practices or systems; (2) identifying potential scaling up opportunities, analyzing, planning and designing the scaling up process; and (3) 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 the Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF SGP in Peru, at least ten models are being systematized for replication and upscaling. For instance, a model for restoring terraces (“andenes” in Spanish) for agriculture with agroecology principles while rescuing ancestral traditions and adapting to more intense droughts and potential new pests due to climate change ; a model for sustainable management of natural grasslands for camelids raising and management in the Andes; a model for sustainable community management and added value of two cactus fruits; a model for restoring ecosystem services of high Andean catchments; a model for community-based ecotourism; recommendations on processes for the declaration of “Agrobiodiversity Zones” and “Cultural Landscapes” in the Peruvian Andes; the “water with the sun” model that irrigates grasslands with solar energy for the resilience of camelids during the dry/winter season, among others. All these innovations/models will be communicated to stakeholders interested in their replication/upscaling during the last year of OP6, giving the chance for OP7 to build on recent processes and expand them.

In addition, more detailed analysis of potential upscaling initiatives will take place during the project preparation phase, leading to the development of a strategy for the use of SGP strategic project financing. The SGP strategic grant modality will be available to finance key elements of the upscaling initiative to reduce the risk to other donors and investors. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will identify potential upscaling opportunities, analyze 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.

[1] Luo, T., R. Young, and P. Reig. 2015. "Aqueduct projected water stress rankings." Technical note. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, August 215

[2] UNESCO, 2017. The Impact of Glacier Retreat in the Andes: International Multidisciplinary Network for Adaptation Strategies.

[3] IDH 2019 in Peru’s districts ranges from to 0.0912 to 0.8452, with an average of 0.4094 (UNDP, 2019). Most of the districts that form the four landscapes are in the bottom 40% in the IDH ranking.

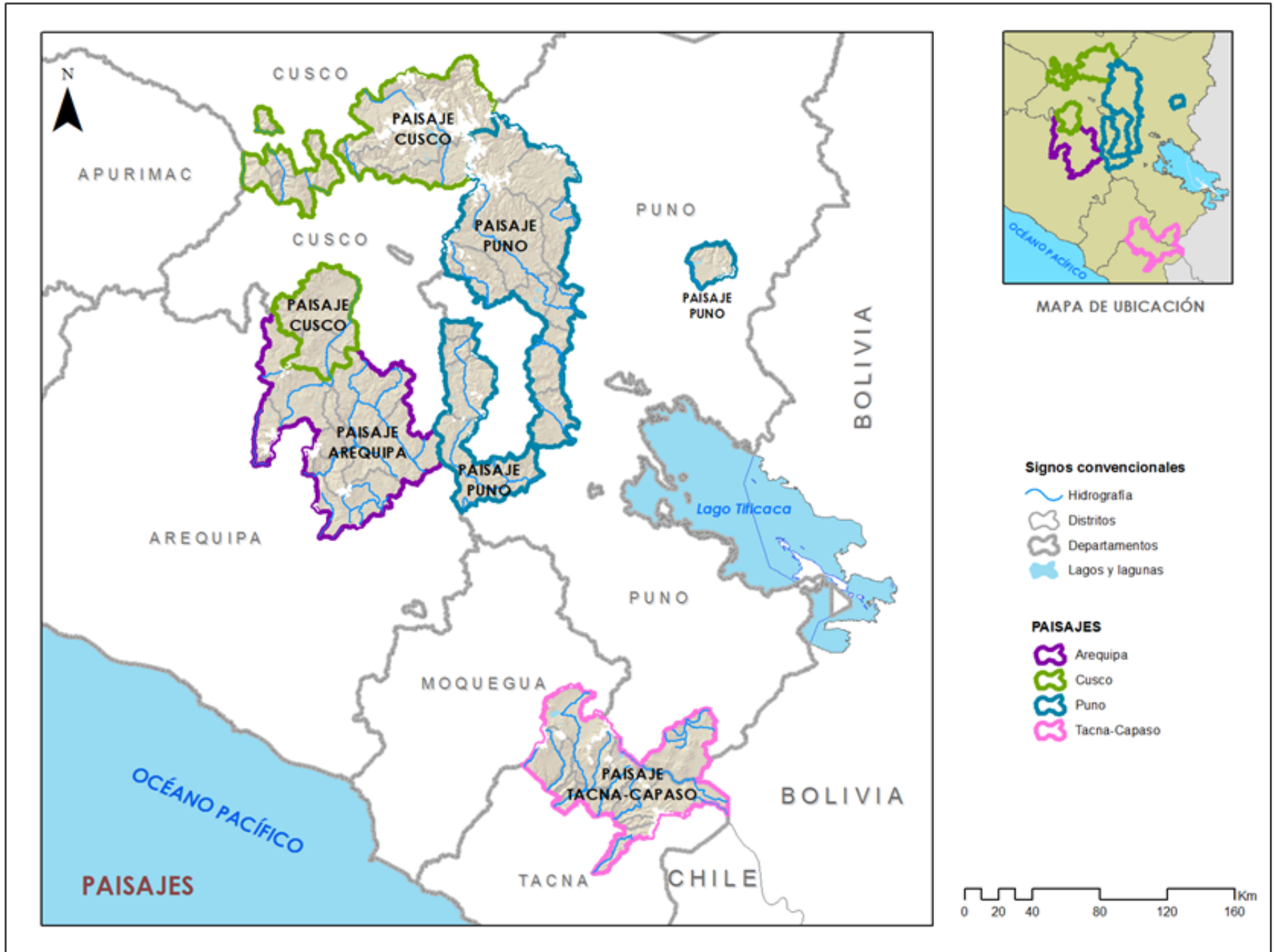
[4] Idem

[5] Agrobiodiversity zones are defined by the Ministry of Agriculture (2016) as geographical areas determined by their richness in native, cultural and ecological agrobiodiversity, in which indigenous peoples, through their cultural traditions and in confluence with biological, environmental and socio-economic elements, develop, manage and conserve genetic resources of native agrobiodiversity in their fields and in adjacent ecosystems.

[6] 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.



The project is located in prioritized landscapes of four regions (Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna) in the Southern Andes of Peru, between 2,800 – 4,800 meters above sea level. Approximated coordinates are:

- Arequipa landscape: lat -15.18 long: -71.77
- Cusco landscape: lat -13.52 long: -71.97
- Puno landscape :lat -14.88 long: -70.59
- Tacna-Capaso landscape:lat -17.25 long: -70.25

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

The primary stakeholders of the Peru GEF-SGP Upgraded Country Programme are the community-based organizations (including small-farmers) and local communities themselves who will receive grants to produce benefits to local sustainable development and the global environment. Women, ethnic minorities and youth will be especially invited to participate in the landscape planning and management processes, as well as to submit project proposals for specific initiatives.

Building on the established relations during OP6 with multiple stakeholders in the four landscapes, additional stakeholder organizations will be identified with more precision through a participatory process of planning and consultation to take place during the process of project formulation – financed by a Project Preparation Grant.

CSO/NGOs, whose work has been to support CBOs and communities in pursuing local sustainable development in the areas, are also important stakeholders. These will include those NGOs who have the interest and capacities to provide key support services to community-based projects, including technical assistance and capacity development. These NGOs will be further identified during the process of project formulation to initiate with approval of this proposal.

Key supporting actors in this SGP Upgraded Country Programme project will include relevant agencies of the Ministry of Environment and the UNDP Country Office.

Key stakeholders and their indicative responsibilities for the implementation of the proposed project are outlined, as follows:

Community Based Organizations (CBO): Principal participants in landscape planning exercises; first-order partners in the multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; implementing agents of community and landscape level projects. The project will favor organizations run by and for women, ethnic minorities and youth.

Civil Society Organizations (CSO): Lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; provide technical assistance to CBO for implementation of their projects; potential participant on policy platforms. Some NGOs with positive experiences in conservation and sustainable resources management, capacities and long-term commitments in the area are preliminarily identified: Asociación Arariwa; Centro Bartolomé De Las Casas; Agencia Especializada para el Desarrollo Sostenible; Centro de Capacitación Campesina de Puno; Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo; Wildlife Conservation Society; Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica, among others.

Local Administrative Organizations (or local government): Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; primary participant on policy platforms.

Government Agencies, namely Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Production; Ministry of Foreign Commerce and Tourism; National Forests and Wildlife Service (SERFOR); Regional and local governments of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna; National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP); at district and provincial levels: Primary participants in landscape planning exercises; first-order partners in the multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; partners in landscape level projects; participants in landscape level policy platforms.

SGP National Steering Committee: Functions as Project Steering Committee; reviews landscape strategies; advises regarding multi-stakeholder partnership composition; approves criteria for project eligibility for each landscape based on proposal by multi-stakeholder partnership and SGP Operational Guidelines; reviews and approves projects submitted by the SGP National Coordinator; reviews annual project progress reports and recommends revisions and course corrections, as appropriate; participates on policy platforms.

SGP National Coordinator, and team: Responsible for the overall implementation and operations of the SGP Peru Country Programme, acting as secretary to the National Steering Committee, mobilizing cofinancing, organizing strategic partnerships with government and non-governmental organizations, and in general managing the successful achievement of Country Programme Objectives.

Private sector: Partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements, as appropriate; partners for added value and access to markets for biodiversity products; potential participant on policy platforms.

Academic institutions: Assist in participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements, as appropriate; provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; potential participant on policy platforms.

Key stakeholders and their responsibilities for the implementation of the proposed support mechanism are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Relevant partners and stakeholders identified for engagement by project outcome.

Outcome	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
Outcome 1.1 to 1.3:	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	NGOs, local governments, public agriculture, water, and biodiversity-related institutions, academia, private sector	CBOs (communities, farmers, camelid raisers, women groups), NGOs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Transparent call for proposal process · Selection of projects (NSC) · Community projects implementation and monitoring · Cofinancing
Outcome 2.1	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	NGOs, local and regional governments, public agriculture, water, and biodiversity-related institutions, academia	CBOs, NGOs, rural development public institutions, academia, landscape platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identify and articulate with all key stakeholders · Develop landscape strategies · Develop and implement KM and communication strategy
Outcome 2.2	NC, NSC; UNDP CO; UNDP RTA	NGOs, local and regional governments, public agriculture, water, and biodiversity-related institutions, academia	NGOs, landscape platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strategic projects design, implementation and monitoring · Upscaling and replication

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Gender roles are distinct in the South Andes of Peru. Women are dedicated primarily to agriculture and are the stewards of seed stock. They also tend livestock, gather wood, carry out household activities, make handicrafts, care for children, and go to market. They are also key in providing lodging and meals for tourists in areas where tourism exists. Men dedicate their time to herding livestock and providing basic animal health care, shearing the alpacas, and growing crops. Women tend to wake earlier than men and to work longer hours. Men hold the money and tend to decide how income made by any family member will be spent. Men have the rights to sell animals or crops and generally own all livestock. Men own the fiber when alpacas or vicunas are shorn, the meat from these animals when they are slaughtered, and the reproductive animals. Women normally take handicrafts for sale to market while both women and men take crops to market. Women are the main buyers at market. Women decide if and which children will go to school. Women also play an important role in the transmission of traditional knowledge including traditional medicinal knowledge based on plant properties as well as in the exchange of seeds. One of the main areas in which the knowledge of women is recognized is in the area of handicraft-making. Nevertheless, this knowledge does not correspond to a strong economic value that would permit women to change their material conditions or the dominant framework of social inequities related to gender.

Gender will be considered throughout this project's design and implementation. SGP has been pioneering and recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in every step of the program cycle. A gender focal point is designated in the SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. The project will prioritize work with women's groups, particularly livelihood groups or mother's organizations. As part of project preparation, a gender analysis and gender action plan will be prepared, as well as a specific strategy to engage women as primary actors in landscape management.

The purposeful pursuit of gender equality through prioritization of work with women's groups, particularly indigenous women's groups, is an important part of the project strategy. During project preparation, a gender specialist will formulate a specific strategy to engage women's groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and in micro and small enterprise development. The gender specialist will provide a potential list of types of eligible projects, as well as specific ways in which women can be assured of benefitting from the process.

During project preparation, consultations with community groups and NGOs during landscape strategy formulation will take place in ways that ensure women's comfortable participation, depending on their preference for mixed or separate groups.

CSOs that have relevant experience will be engaged to support women's groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities. Women's groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Private sector actors will be involved in biotrade and marketing organization for products elaborated by communities and small farmers from sustainable agriculture or legally-managed agrobiodiversity. Small-producers' initiatives will be organized through participatory value chain development, which will involve public and private stakeholders to develop strategies for value chain development and implementation. This includes the establishment of partnerships and linkage with commodities platforms that are also sourced by small farmers.

At the strategic project level, in OP6, NGOs and small producers have partnered with a private company with experience in marketing Andean agrobiodiversity products as well as with a public-sector initiative (Commission for the Promotion of Peru for Exports and Tourism – PROMPERU). Via this partnership, the initiative is contributing to the replication and scaling up of business initiatives based on agrobiodiversity products from the Andes (e.g. tubers, grains, fruits, flowers, medicinal plants, etc.) to improve access to profitable and sustainable markets for small producers and generate better conditions for the conservation of the landscape and the resilience of local communities, including enterprises led by women.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Risks to the proposed project, potential consequences and proposed mitigation measures are detailed in Table 2, below.

Table 2. Risks, rating and proposed mitigation measures.

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>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.</i>
Risk 1: 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.	I = 4 P = 1	Moderate	Some of the project interventions will purposefully be carried out to: improve the sustainable use of subnational PAs (regional conservation areas) and their buffer zones; restore or maintain the ecosystem services of sensitive areas such as headwaters, wetlands and bogs; protect or conserve critical high-Andean habitats of endangered wildlife.	Further assessments will be undertaken prior to site selection, which will be done in consideration of SES requirements. During the project preparation period, site inventory and analysis of biodiversity, land use, local livelihoods, climate conditions, impacts from climate change, local organizations, and needs of selected communities will be conducted in the landscapes to confirm project sites and outline strategies for socio-ecological production landscapes. After the identification of project sites, functional plans with participation of community stakeholders will then be created so that local stakeholders and planners will have the entire picture of communities and

				their needs.
Risk 2: Potential outcomes of the Project could be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	The SGP expressly finances projects that contribute to climate change mitigation and that build resilience both at community and landscape levels.	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 and others.
Risk 3: Women's groups/leaders may raise gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	The SGP Peru Country Programme has a strong gender and generational strategy in place to ensure participation and strengthening of women and youth groups. No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of the quality of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.	The project will make deliberate effort to involve both women and men in the various activities, without discrimination. Building on the best practices from OP6 SGP Peru, a gender analysis and action plan will include activities to mainstream gender in project activities. Additionally, the Stakeholder engagement plan will identify key entry points for articulating gender considerations in all project components from its design to implementation.
Risk 4: The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories and traditional	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	Moderate risk due to potential effects on I P rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.	In the Southern high Andes, most of the rural and vulnerable people are indigenous peoples, and the main beneficiaries of the SGP. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared for the full project meeting Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples, and in-depth consultations with IPs will be

resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of Quechua and Aymara communities

carried out in the PPG phase.

Potential social impacts of small grants are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Management, monitoring and evaluation

The National Steering Committee (NSC), comprised 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 determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country as well as for grant evaluation, selection and approval. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policy-making. The SGP Operational Guidelines guide overall project implementation in Peru consistent with past best practice. The UNDP Resident Representative appoints the National Steering Committee (NSC) members.

The SGP Country Program team, comprised of a Country Program Manager (National Coordinator) and a Program Assistant, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the program, supported by support staff of the National Host Institution (NHI). UNDP will provide overall program 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.

The SGP Upgraded Country Programme portfolio is managed by a UNDP-GEF Global Coordinator, who provides oversight by supporting and monitoring implementation and promoting the sharing of lessons learned and best practice among UCPs and between UCPs and the Global Programme. SGP's Central Program Management Team (CPMT) will monitor this Country Program project for its compliance with core policies and procedures of the SGP as a GEF Corporate Program.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring that the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Resident Representative signs the grant agreements with beneficiary organizations on behalf of UNOPS. It also provides other types of support at the local level, as required. UNDP is represented on the NSC, and actively participates in grant monitoring activities. CBOs and NGOs will submit proposals in response to calls for proposals by the NSC, which will consider and approve the grants in specific thematic and geographic areas relevant to the SGP Peru strategy. Individual grantee projects are monitored and evaluated through monthly, interim and final reports, in addition to frequent field visits conducted by NSC members, UNDP CO team in addition to the Country Program team.

Project results will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office will ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies.^[1]

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities, including the GEF Operational Focal Point and others assigned to undertake project monitoring.

SGP Country Programme Manager: The Country Programme Manager (CPM) is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Country Programme Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The CPM will inform the National Steering Committee, the UNDP

Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Global Coordinator of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The CPM will develop annual work plans based on a multi-year work plan, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The CPM will ensure that the standard UNDPGEF and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. ESMP, gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan etc.) occur on a regular basis.

National Steering Committee: The National Steering Committee (NSC) will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The NSC will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the NSC will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

UNOPS, as Project Implementing Partner, 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 periodic financial reports to UNDP.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Country Programme Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and National Steering Committee within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

GEF projects that are under implementation and with which the present project will coordinate or build on their impacts if already closed are:

Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity and Vulnerable Ecosystems Recuperation in Peruvian Andean Regions Through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Approach (MINAM-FAO, GEF6). Which aims to conserve in-situ and to sustainably use globally-important agro-biodiversity through the preservation of traditional agricultural systems, the integrated management of forests, water and land resources, and the maintenance of the ecosystem services in selected Andean regions (three of which coincide with SGP proposed regions).

Effective Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in Accordance with the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP-MINAM, GEF6). To strengthen national capacities for effective implementation of the access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge regimes in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and human wellbeing in the country.

Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience (UNDP-MINAM, GEF5). To enhance the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems to the impacts of climate change in protected areas and surrounding landscapes, and thereby to secure their biodiversity and ecosystem functionality and derivative ecosystem services including greenhouse gas sequestration and emissions reduction. Although in the Amazon context, there is a match with SGP in the resilience and landscape approach.

SFM Sustainable Management of Protected Areas and Forests of the Northern Highlands of Peru (IFAD-PROFONANPE, GEF4). With the goal of ensuring the sustainable and participatory management of protected areas and communal forested lands in the Northern highlands of Peru while addressing existing barriers and threats.

In-Situ Conservation of Native Cultivars and Their Wild Relatives (UNDP-INIA, GEF2). Targeted 11 important crop species, including several local varieties and wild relatives, for conservation of their genetic diversity within functioning agroecosystems.

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

This project is fully consistent with the national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions listed below:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The project will contribute mainly to the fulfillment of the following SDGs: 1. *End of poverty*, by developing strategies to eradicate poverty via the sustainable use of biodiversity; 2. *Zero hunger*, enhancing food security with local agrobiodiversity, protecting seeds and seed banks, and endemic species; 5: *Gender equality*, taking the necessary measures to ensure women's empowerment and participation in all development efforts; 10. *Reduce inequalities*, promoting social inclusion and income generating activities, 12. *Responsible production and consumption* helping small scale producers to be part of a sustainable production chain; 13. *Climate action*, strengthen community resilience and improve awareness raising on climate change issues; and 15. *Life on land*, designing and implementing conservation measures on mountain/cloud forests, restoring ecosystems, reforestation, combating deforestation and biodiversity loss.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Regional Strategies of Biological Diversity

The project contributes to the biodiversity strategies through the valorization of biological diversity and the assurance of the functions of ecosystems, for the benefit of local populations. The vision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan of Action of the country is that, by the year 2021, Peru will conserve and use its megadiversity and value its associated traditional knowledge for the satisfaction of basic needs and welfare of the future generations in a framework of sustainable, inclusive and competitive development

National Climate Change Strategy; Nationally Determined Contributions; National Forest Strategy and Climate Change; and New York Declaration on Forests at the United Nations Climate Summit in 2014

The initiative contributes to the mitigation of climate change through the reduction of deforestation of Andean forests and degradation of mountain bogs, by increasing the value of standing forest and diversifying production activities. Through "climate-smart" and best agricultural and livestock practices. Through programs of reforestation and revegetation and / or recovery of degraded areas. This supports in the field part of the 62 activities related to climate change mitigation in the National Determined Contributions (NDC).

Adaptation: Through initiatives of conservation of soil and water, food security, as well as recovery of wild agrobiodiversity/crop varieties, that are more resilient to extreme conditions and pests. This supports in the field part of the 91 activities related to adaptation to climate change in the NDC.

Ministry of Environment Strategic Plan

The project contributes to the following institutional objectives:

1. Improve sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services with an emphasis on the enhancement of natural capital under a comprehensive landscape management approach (through technical assistance for developing local bio-businesses and community-based forest conservation).
2. Strengthen the recovery actions of degraded ecosystems and ecosystem services (through pilots and models of restoration of highlands using natural infrastructure).
3. Promote adaptation to climate change and fight against desertification and drought of vulnerable populations and economic agents (through implementation of NDC adaptation measures linked to water conservation and food provision in mountain ecosystems).
4. Promote the reduction of GHG emissions and carbon sequestration of the State, private sector and population with emphasis on reducing deforestation (through implementation of NDC mitigation measures related to agriculture and camelid raising).

National BioTrade Strategy and its Plan of Action to 2025

The incubation and development of sustainable business based on biodiversity and agrobiodiversity in the project is highly compatible with the criteria and approach of BioTrade. Therefore, the project will be an ally in achieving the goals of the Biocommerce strategy by 2025.

National Restoration of Degraded Areas Program for the Recovery of Degraded Areas

It will contribute to the country's commitment to restore 3.2 million hectares, as part of the 20x20 Initiative.

Forestry and Wildlife Law

Through the different modalities of community-based conservation and use of non-timber forest resources.

The National Plan of Action on Gender and Climate Change (PAGCC).

The objectives of the PAGCC include: i) increasing knowledge about the links between gender characteristics and climate change in Peru, highlighting the demands, interests, knowledge, impacts and different responses to this phenomenon of both women and men and ii) ensure the reduction of gender gaps, integrating the focus on management plans and instruments in the framework of climate change.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Each SGP grant project is designed to produce three things: global environmental and local sustainable development benefits; organizational capacities from learning-by-doing; and knowledge from evaluation of the innovation experience.

At the broader landscape level, the SGP Peru Country Programme will produce a case study of the landscape planning and management experience in each of the selected landscapes. This case study will highlight the processes of stakeholder participation, as well as the progress toward the targets selected during landscape planning, using the Satoyama Resilience Indicators^[1]. A detailed analysis will be produced of the successes and failures in each landscape in regard to the generation of synergies between individual community projects around landscape level outcomes, lessons learned, and future efforts to strengthen the landscape planning and management processes. The results of these studies will be published and disseminated throughout the country through print and digital media and SGP's institutional partners, policy makers, NGOs, SGP-supported CSO networks, universities and others.

Each small grant initiative will produce a systematization of project experience, including a summary of lessons learned based on evaluation of implementation results and their contributions to GEB, local development objectives and landscape level outcomes, including the development of social capital. This knowledge will be further systematized and codified for dissemination at the landscape level through policy dialogue platforms, community landscape management networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and knowledge fairs and other exchanges; at the national level through the National Steering Committee, strategic partnerships and their networks, and national knowledge fairs where appropriate; and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programmes and UNDP's knowledge management system. The individual grant project case studies will be anticipated at project design and based on a participatory methodology, so that the production of the case studies strengthen the community organization's capacities for reflection and action through learning-by-doing.

Each strategic grant project will produce a case study, highlighting the process, obstacles to and opportunities for upscaling. Each case study will be produced at the end of implementation of the strategic project, with the costs of external experts and participatory analysis workshops incorporated into each strategic project's budget.

The project will create a knowledge management platform to facilitate links among communities, promote information sharing, and provide access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's well-established national network of stakeholders, the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) and SGP's global platform, and it will be used in replication and upscaling of successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Knowledge sharing will help ensure that the impacts of the project are sustained and expanded, generating additional environmental benefits over the longer-term.

At the global level, knowledge platforms including the SGP website, UNDP's communities of practices, and platforms such as the Global Landscapes Forum will continue to be updated with local innovations from Peru.

[1] UNU-IAS, Bioversity International, IGES and UNDP. 2014. Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS).

9. 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

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Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title

Submitted

preSESP PIF_ Peru OP7

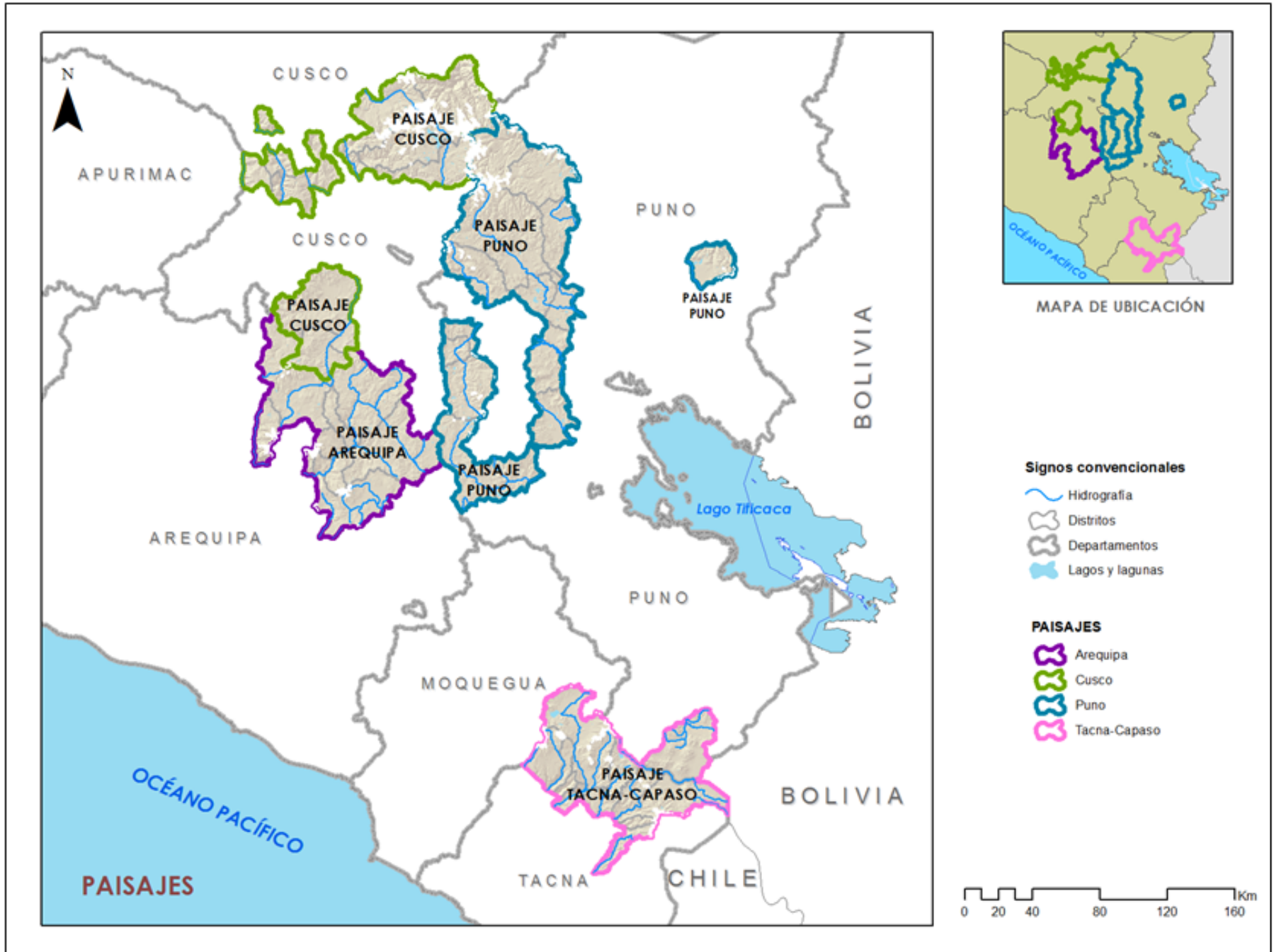
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Martha Carolina Cuba Villafuerte de Cronkleton	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment of Perú	11/21/2019

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place



The project is located in prioritized landscapes of four regions (Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna) in the Southern Andes of Peru, between 2,800 – 4,800 meters above sea level. Approximated coordinates are:

- Arequipa landscape: lat -15.18 long: -71.77
- Cusco landscape: lat -13.52 long: -71.97
- Puno landscape :lat -14.88 long: -70.59
- Tacna-Capaso landscape:lat -17.25 long: -70.25