PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Conservation, management and rehabilitation of fragile lomas ecosystems in Lima.		
Country(ies):	Peru	GEF Project ID:[1]	5458
GEF Agency(ies):	IADB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Municipality of Metropolitan Lima (MLM), Ministry of Environment (MINAM), local Municipalities	Submission Date:	2013-06-12
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ ☐ • For SGP ☐ • For PPP ☐		Project Agency Fee ($):	188,461

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[2]:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-financing ($)
(select) BD-1	GEFTF	465,000	6,100,000
(select) BD-2	GEFTF	415,000	250,000
(select) LD-2	GEFTF	550,000	200,000
(select) LD-3	GEFTF	553,799	4,000,000
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,983,799	10,550,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Contribute to an integrated management and protection of fragile lomas ecosystems in the Province of Lima.

Project Component	Grant Type[3]	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
I. Conservation of lomas ecosystems	Inv	1. Creation of Regional Lomas Conservation Area (RLCA) with revenue stream from selected loma sites	1.1 Management plan for Regional Lomas Conservation Area developed 1.2 Base line data for lomas ecosystems collected. 1.3 Demarcation of 34 loma sites 1.4 Financing plan developed for the RLCA 1.5 Control and	GEFTF	BD:600,000	6,000,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[2] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.
[3] TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			security plan developed with local communities 1.6 Control posts built for securing access to priority loma sites in the Province of Lima.			
		2. Reduced pressure on lomas ecosystems through buffer zone management	2. Design and construction of "loma parks" in selected buffer zones of protected lomas ecosystems.			
		3. Improved information on lomas biodiversity	3. Biodiversity inventory of lomas ecosystems in the Province of Lima completed.			
II. Land use management tools	TA	1. MLM approves lomas ecosystem master plan.	1. Master plan and management policy for lomas ecosystems developed which strong focus on biodiversity conservation and management.	GEFTF	BD:180,000 LD: 70,000	100,000
		2. At least four district municipalities approve biodiversity inclusive lomas ecosystem management policies, including land use zoning	2. Land use management regulations established by municipalities (including zoning) 3. Three lomas management plans prepared through participatory process for the three sectors of lomas (north, center and south)			
		3. At least three new public-private partnerships for lomas management created and implemented	4. Current public-private lomas management partnerships evaluated and options for improvement and expansion partnerships proposed. 5. Personnel from municipalities, civil society organizations and private sector			

			trained in biodiversity management, land use planning, etc.			
III. Economic diversification and low impact land use	Inv	1. Reforestation of degraded lomas (area to be defined during preparation) 2. Reduced impact on lomas ecosystems from ranching and mining activities. 3. Increase visitation to selected loma sites.	1.1 Plan for improvement of degraded areas prepared 1.2 At least one municipality nursery completed for local lomas tree species 1.3 Water fog-catchers and small reservoirs built to facilitate reforestation 1.4 Degraded area (area to be defined) reforested with native tree species 2.1 Rangeland and animal husbandry impact reducing management practices identified. 2.2 Local farmers trained in management practices. 2.3 Mining concessionaires trained 3.1 Evaluation of tourism potential conducted 3.2 Training local organizations 3.3 Basic tourism facilities implemented in selected loma sites.	GEFTF	LD:740,000	3,800,000
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	TA	1. Permanent monitoring systems established with partnerships with local authorities, NGOs, and universities.	1.1 Participatory monitoring and evaluation plan developed. 1.2 Monitoring sites established and monitored during course of project. 1.3 Training of monitoring	GEFTF	BD:100,000 LD:199,332	147,619

			participants.			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					1,889,332	10,047,619
Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]				GEFTF	94,467	502,381
Total Project Cost					1,983,799	10,550,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
Local Government	Municipality of Metropolitan Lima	Cash	9,700,000
Local Government	District Municipalities	In-kind	350,000
Private Sector	To be defined	Cash	200,000
CSO	To be defined	In-kind	150,000
Others	Universities	In-kind	150,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			10,550,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES ($) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount ($) (a)	Agency Fee ($) (b)[2]	Total ($) c=a+b
IADB	GEFTF	Biodiversity	Peru	880,000	83,600	963,600
IADB	GEFTF	Land Degradation	Peru	1,103,799	104,861	1,208,660
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				1,983,799	188,461	2,172,260

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

[2] Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[5]

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	Amount Requested ($)	Agency Fee for PPG ($)[6]
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) $50k for projects up to & including $1 million		
• (upto)$100k for projects up to & including $3 million	100,000	9,500
• (upto)$150k for projects up to & including $6 million		
• (upto)$200k for projects up to & including $10 million		
• (upto)$300k for projects above $10 million		

[4] To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

[5] On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

[6] PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF ROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				PPG (a)	**Agency Fee** (b)	**Total** c = a + b
GEF TF	IADB	Biodiversity	Peru	45,000	4,275	49,275
GEF TF	IADB	Biodiversity	Peru	55,000	5,225	60,225
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				**100,000**	**9,500**	**109,500**

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION[7]

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Peru is one of the top ten biodiversity hot spots in the world. Among the diversity of ecosystems present in the country, the lomas ecosystems are unique. Along Peru's coastal desert, pockets or islands of vegetation can be found separated by the hyper-arid habitat of the desert. During the winter months a fog zone develops when thick stratus cloud banks below 1,000 m moving in from the Pacific Ocean are intercepted by isolated mountains or steep coastal slopes. The moisture from these fog zones allows the development of fog-zone plant lomas communities, located between sea-level and 1,000 m.

Growth in these isolated islands of vegetation is dependent upon available moisture, where topography and substrate combine to influence patterns of moisture availability and the area of suitable habitat. While climatic patterns determine plant distributions, ecological requirements and tolerances of individual species determine community composition. These factors, together with the hyper-arid desert, devoid of vegetation, surrounding the lomas, make for a high level of endemism, which has been estimated at over 40%,[8] and include some of the following genera: *Stenomesson*, *Ismene*, *Senecio*, *Tillandsia*, *Haageocereus*, *Mila*, *Cleistocactus*, *Cyclanthera*, *Acacia*, *Caesalpinea*, *Loasa*, *Oxalis* and *Nicotiana*. Among the *Solanaceae* found in the lomas, approximately 70% are considered endemic.[9] Endemism can be spread across several lomas locations or confined to one formation. Depending on their degree of development and degradation, lomas can include relatively dense stands of small trees. For example, in Lomas de Lachay, in the department of Lima, *Caesalpinia spinosa*, *Capparis prisca*, *Senna birostris* and *Carica candicans* are found, together with a dense accumulation of epiphytes. Lomas also contain a number of threatened species. Furthermore, they are key components of migratory bird corridors and their genetic information could prove valuable for understanding resilience to arid conditions.[10]

Their restrictive distribution, high levels of endemism, presence of threatened species and genetic value make these ecosystems globally important. However, their distribution is dwindling. Available literature on the lomas ecosystems suggest that these covered an area of 600,000 ha over 60 years ago, 250,000 ha 23 years ago, and are likely limited to about 200,000 ha or less at present, with between 10-30% of these located in the Province of Lima. The literature and official statistics suggest that the number of loma communities in Peru range from 53 to 80. Though lomas are categorized as fragile systems in Peru's environmental law, formally very few areas have protection status. In particular, no formal protection status exists for those found in the Province of Lima.

Based on recent studies, 20 loma communities have been identified in the Province of Lima, which is administered by the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima (MLM).[11,12] In the Province, the potential winter vegetation cover in high moisture years (for example, during the occurrence of an ENSO event) has been estimated at over 120,000 ha, while the core year-to-year vegetation cover is 21,000 ha (see annex I). The lomas in the Province include the Atocongo lomas, which are part of the Alliance for Zero Extinction

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[7] Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.
[8] Müller, G. 1985. *Zur floristischen Analyse der peruanischen Loma – Vegetation*. Flora. 176: 153 – 165.
[9] Dillon, M.O. 2005. *Solanaceae of the Lomas formations of Coastal Peru and Chile*. Pp. 131—155. In: Hollowell, V., T. Keating, W. Lewis & T. Croat (eds.), "A Festschrift for William G. D'Arcy: The Legacy of a Taxonomist". Mono. Syst. Bot. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 104.
[10] Peru. 2010. *Cuarto Informe Nacional sobre la Aplicación del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica*. Ministerio de Ambiente.
[11] Mamani Ccoto, J.M. 2011. Visión espacial de la estructura ecológica de Lima Metropolitana. SERPAR. Mimeo.
[12] Falconí, D.V. and C. Santana. 2012. Expediente técnico para el establecimiento del Sistema Regional de Conservación de las lomas de Lima. Mimeo.

portfolio. These lomas are the last remaining habitat of *Melanomys zunigae* which is listed as Critically Endangered (possibly extinct). Recent studies for two lomas in the Province of Lima found an 18% endemism rate, including *Senecio abadianus*, which is only present in the Department of Lima.[13] These studies identified ten species included in Peru's official list of threatened plant species (EN = 4, VU = 3, NT = 2 and CR = 1).[14] Furthermore, the study identifies possible local extinction of several plant species. This data on endemism is consistent with endemism findings for the department of Lima, which is ranked fifth among Peru's 24 departments in terms of density of endemic flowering plants.[15] Most of the lomas in the Province are either located on public land or land whose tenure belongs to indigenous communities (*Comunidades Campesinas*).

While year to year measurements of lomas coverage area will vary depending on moisture availability, the overall trend in decrease in its coverage and degradation can be attributed to a series of factors. For the lomas in the Province of Lima, three main threats are identified. The spread of urbanization has progressively encroached on lomas ecosystems. Depending on the degree of vegetation formation during the winter months, livestock grazing contributes to the degradation of the ecosystem. As well as using the lomas for forage, local inhabitants also gather woody species for fuelwood.[16] This practice is more serious during El Niño years due to the abundance of vegetation, where larger number of livestock may be brought into the lomas, with significant detrimental effects on perennials. Lastly, non-mineral mining activity, mainly related to the extraction of materials for the construction industry, has impacted some loma areas. These threats affect the loma sites differently according to their location in the Municipality, and thus, their closeness to its urban areas. These factors are compounded by weak or non-existent appropriate land use policies and regulations, land tenure uncertainty and lack of enforcement of land tenure rights.

Baseline scenario. Despite lack of formal protection status, concern for the protection of lomas has led local citizen groups, NGOs, and, to a lesser extent, the private sector to work on the protection, management and recreation development of selected lomas in the Province. In the lomas of Pacta, Quebrada Verde and Lucumo local organizations have developed basic infrastructure for visitation (trails, bathrooms and restaurant), charging entry fees, and are working on informal reforestation initiatives (its fourth reforestation campaign was conducted in June 2013). A private sector company has worked on promoting the conservation of *Ismene amancaes* in collaboration with local organizations.[17]

At the same time, the Municipality of Metropolitan Lima (MLM), concerned with the degradation of these vital ecosystems, has established a Loma Program with the objectives of (i) creating the Metropolitan Loma Conservation Area (ACRL); (ii) development of three ecotourism circuits; and (iii) construction of two Loma Parks. The MLM has initiated studies and consultations with local district authorities and citizens groups for the establishment of a first stage of the ACRL, with 10,000 ha targeted for protection of core lomas ecosystems.

Project Objective and Components. The objective of the project is to protect, conserve and sustainably manage the lomas ecosystems in the Municipality of Lima. With GEF support, complemented by local cofinancing, the project aims to promote improved conditions for the conservation of these rare and fragile ecosystems which support a number of globally significant species and to decrease the risks of their degradation. In doing this, the project will work with local stakeholders to formalize and strengthen successful local community ecosystem management efforts, as well as promoting the replication of these

[13] Trinidad, Huber; Elluz Huamán-Melo, Amalia Delgado and Asunción Cano. 2012. *Flora vascular de las lomas de Villa María y Amancaes, Lima, Perú*. Rev.peru.biol. 19(2): 149-158.
[14] EN = endangered; VU = vulnerable; NT = near threatened; and CR = critically endangered.
[15] Van der Werff, Henk; and Trisha Consiglio. 2004. *Distribution and conservation significance of endemic species of flowering plants in Peru*. Biodiversity and Conservation 13: 1699-1713.
[16] Cano, A. et.al. 2001 *Flora vascular en las lomas de Ancón y Carabayllo, Lima, Perú, duante El Niño 1997-98*. En J.Tarazona, W. Arntz y E. Catillo de Maruenda (eds). El Niño en America Latina: Impacos Biológicos y Sociales. CONCYT.
[17] *Ismene amancaes* was listed as Endangered in the 1997 IUCN red list of threatened species and is currently listed as Vulnerable in Peru's legislation (2006).

to other loma sites. To achieve these objectives, the project is structured along a series of strategic initiatives. An urgent first step is to establish protected areas for the core lomas ecosystems in the Municipality of Lima. The protected areas will be complemented by extensive buffer zones demarcation and the provision of low impact recreational facilities between urban fringes of the city and the protected areas, as well as investments in vegetation recovery in key areas of the lomas' area of influence. Finally a series of governance tools will be developed to further encourage a participatory approach to an integrated management of the lomas. These activities will be supplemented by a monitoring component.

1. Lomas ecosystems conservation and protection system. The aim of this component is to support the creation and implementation of formalized protected areas and buffer zone low impact recreational areas as a means diminishing threats to core priority lomas ecosystems. The component will support the creation and expansion of the Metropolitan Loma Conservation (ACRL) covering 21,000 ha and the development of "loma parks" as a means to create buffer zones between threats (urbanization, mineral concessions, etc) and lomas protected areas. The loma parks will require a concerted collaboration between civil society, district municipalities and the municipality of Lima in order to establish arrangements for their use and upkeep.

To this end, component financing will include: (i) biodiversity baseline studies (biodiversity inventory, threatened species, and socioeconomic value of biodiversity); (ii) technical document for the creation of the ACRL; (iii) financing plan for lomas conservation area; (iv) participatory identification of checkpoint locations; (v) construction of checkpoints; (vi) selection and design of "loma park" sites; and (vi) construction of selected "loma parks" (with cofinancing resources).

2. Land use management tools. A series of issues have been identified that threaten the lomas ecosystems. Several of these deal with lack of adequate zoning regulations, lack of information and management plans related to the lomas, and unclear definition of roles among different stakeholders, among others. The objective of this component is to develop land use management tools and participatory processes for an effective management of the core lomas ecosystems conservation areas and their adjacent buffer zones, taking into consideration biodiversity aspects and competing land uses.

Activities to be financed by the component include: (i) a participatory process involving civil society, private sector and local governments towards developing a lomas ecosystem management master plan and zoning proposals (to be approved by local municipalities and MLM); (ii) development of an oversight mechanism, including the creation of an oversight committee, to monitor and take action on activities taking place in the ACR and its adjacent buffer zones; and (iii) evaluation of current public-private partnerships involved in the care, restoration and use of lomas and promoting similar and improved initiatives.

3. Economic diversification and low-impact land use. The threats of over-grazing, unregulated mineral concessions and other activities have an important impact on the quality of the lomas ecosystems. The project will work hand in hand with local stakeholders to reforest degraded loma areas with native flora (particularly with economically important trees, such as the tara (*Caesalpinia spinosa*)), develop and promote sustainable animal husbandry and grazing practices, as well as developing regulation and enforcement mechanism for mineral concessions.[18] Additionally, further opportunities will be sought for expanding loma tourism.

The component will finance: (i) reforestation, building of water fog-catchers and small reservoirs; (ii) evaluation of grazing patterns and the role of lomas for sustaining grazing dependent families; (iii) identification of alternative grazing management techniques to lower its impact on the lomas ecosystems; (iv) identification of non-metallic mining concessions in the lomas ecosystems and estimation of their impact, as well as measure to reduce such impact; (v) evaluation of tourism opportunities and

[18] Experiences with reforestation and grazing management in the lomas of Lachay and Atiquipa will be evaluated during project design.

development of tourism plans and needs for selected loma sites; (vi) construction of low impact tourism facilities in selected loma sites, and (vii) training and capacity building activities.

4. Monitoring and evaluation. Working together with local universities and NGOs, the project will monitor key indicators to gauge the health of the lomas ecosystem and establish a permanent mechanism for participatory monitoring, in conjunction with local municipal authorities and the Ministry of Environment. The component will also finance the terminal evaluation of the project.

Global Environmental Benefits. The project seeks to reduce the pressure on the lomas ecosystems in the Province of Lima. The impacts of the project on global environmental benefits include the protection of unique, scarce and highly endemic vegetation communities in Peru's hyper-arid desert environment, which at the same time are important components of migratory bird routes. An Alliance for Zero Extinction site is one of the lomas included in the project. Furthermore, as well as improving the protection of threatened species, the project also aims to reduce local species extinction.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

The Municipality of Metropolitan Lima (MLM) is responsible for environmental management in its jurisdiction and will be the organization responsible for executing this GEF project. During preparation, MLM will provide technical inputs for the design of the project components, guidance on land use zoning requirements, and lead the dialogue with other district governments with co-management responsibilities over the lomas ecosystem areas.

The Ministry of Environment, as GEF focal point, and responsible for national environmental and natural resource policy, will provide guidance on participatory management of lomas ecosystems, as well as technical input on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, all key elements for the design of the project. The Ministry of Enery and Mines is responsible for awarding mining licenses and will be involved in project preparation to coordinate the design of activities related to managing mining permits and reducing its impact on the lomas ecosystems.

There are 19 District Municipalities with management responsibilities over lomas ecosystems in their jurisdictions. They will play a key role in bringing together local stakeholders (citizen groups and private sector) to identify key needs and constraints for implementing local participatory mechanisms for lomas ecosystem management and conservation.

Several citizen groups and private sector companies (for example, Conservación de Lomas de Villa María del Triunfo, Cementos Lima, Fundación Atocongo, San Fernando, Grupo Comando Ecológico, Conciencia para el Desarrollo Sostenible and Asociación Circuito Turístico de Lomas de Lúcumo) are already involved or have potential to be involved in the co-management of lomas ecosystems. During design these groups and others will be invited to participate in discussions related to co-management and sustainable use of lomas ecosystems, identifying opportunities for collaboration and actions needed by municipal authorities, civil society and the private sector to implement co-management arrangements.

Two universities in Lima (Universidad Nacional Agraria – La Molina and Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos) have prior research experience in the lomas ecosystem and will be involved in the design of biodiversity studies and monitoring arrangements for the lomas ecosystems. Details on their involvement during implementation will be developed during project design.

A.3 Risk. 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):

Risk	Probability	Mitigation strategies

Urban encroachment continues to affect lomas ecosystems	High	Creation of loma parks limit expansion of urban areas on strategic lomas ecosystems. The Urban Development authorities of the Metropolitan Municipality, in coordination with district municipalities, implement rigorous land use regulations which limit impact on lomas ecosystems.
An increasing number of non-metallic mining permits are authorized by the Ministry of Mines and Energy and district municipalities leading to further degradation of lomas ecosystems.	High	The project will promote coordination between the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Environment, Metropolitan Municipality of Lima and district municipalities in order to develop and implement regulations for mining activities in the lomas areas of influence.
Local authorities do not promote a sustainable management of the lomas ecosystems.	Medium	A series of activities will be promoted by the project in order to engage local authorities, along with concerned citizen groups, to increase awareness and empowerment with the issues surrounding lomas management. The project will facilitate the development of land use policies, management plans and other tools.

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

None identified at this time.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The Convention on Biological Diversity was ratified by Peru in 1993. In the next several years a series of legislation were enacted related to the protection, management and sustainable use of biodiversity: Law for Conservation and Use of Biodiversity (1997), Law of Protected Areas (1997), National Biological Diversity Strategy (2001), Environmental Law (2005), National Environmental Policy (2009) and its 2011 – 2021 Action Plan.

The project aligns with the National Biological Diversity Strategy's (2001) following strategic objectives (SO): SO1: Conserve Peru's biological diversity; SO2: Integrate the sustainable use of biological diversity in the management of natural resources; SO3: Establish measures for the conservation and restoration of biologica diversity in the face of external pressures; SO4: Promote the participation of society in the conservation of biologica diversity; SO5: Improve knowledge on biological diversity; and SO6: Improve biological diversity management instruments.

In laying out its strategies, Peru's NBDS does not include reference to specific ecosystem. However, under its Chapter 2 (Conservation of Biological Diversity), Peru's Environmental Law (2005) in Article 99 defines lomas as fragile ecosystems, further indicating that special protection measures need to be adopted for these types of ecosystems. In Peru's fourth national communication on the application of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010), lomas are highlighted for their species richness and endemism.

An updated National Strategy for Biological Diversity (NSBD) is expected to be approved in early 2014. The project is aligned with the following strategic objectives of the NSBD's Action Plan: (i) SO1: Improve the state of biodiveristy and maintain the integrity of the ecosystems services it provides, (ii) SO3: Reduce direct and indirect pressures on biological diversity and its ecosystem processes, (iii) SO4: Strengthen the sustainable management of biodiversity capacities at the three levels of government, and (vi) SO6: Strengthen cooperation and participation of all sectors of society in the governance of biological diversity.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The project is seeking to incorporate into protection status critical lomas ecosystems from which important global environmental benefits are derived. These actions, together with the design and implementation of management plans, financing plans, and mainstreaming loma biodiversity considerations into sub-national land use plans are consistent with the core outputs of focal areas BD-1 and BD-2. Regarding the project's alignment with Aichi targest, it contributes to targets 5, 11, 12 and 14.

In relation to GEF's land degradation focal area, the project is aligned with LD-2 and LD-3 core outputs by seeking to generate sustainable flows of loma ecosystem services and reduce pressures on lomas from competing land uses, particularly through interventions aimed at increasing forest and vegetation cover, development of integrated land management plans, dissemination of good practices and management technologies, and improved livestock management.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

The IDB has extensive experience working in Peru. It has a country office in Lima with technical, procurement and financial management professionals. Additionally, when needed, technical and implementation support is provided by IDB staff in other country offices and headquarters.

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(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Jose Antonio González	Operational Focal Point	MINISTSRY OF ENVIRONMENT	APRIL/8/2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**DATE** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
Michael Collins, IDB		01/07/2014	Michael Collins	202-623-2158	michaelc@iadb.org