



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Sustainable management of agro-biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystem recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach			
Country:	Peru	GEF Project ID:	9092
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	635627
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment (MINAM)	Submission Date:	11/10/2017
		Resubmission Date:	30/11/2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	BD, LD, SFM	Project Duration(Months)	48
Name of Parent Program	N/A	Project Agency Fee (\$):	890,136

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Objectives/ Programs	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD 3: Sustainably use biodiversity/ Program 7: Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources	Outcome 7.1: Increased genetic diversity of globally significant cultivated plants and domesticated animals that are sustainably used within production systems	GEFTF	2,144,293	18,177,981
BD 4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and seascapes and production sectors/ Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface	Outcome 9.1: Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management.	GEFTF	3,216,438	27,266,959
LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape/ Program 4: Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach	Outcome 3.1: Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities based on gender sensitive needs Outcome 3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management	GEFTF	885,845	7,509,642
SFM-3: Restored Forest Ecosystems: Reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes/ Program 8: Integrating SFM in landscape restoration..	Outcome 5: Integrated landscape restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services are implemented at appropriate scales by government, private sector and local community actors, both women and men.	GEFTF	3,123,288	26,477,292
Total Project Cost			9,369,864	79,431,874

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To conserve in-situ and to sustainably use globally-important agro-biodiversity (ABD) 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						
Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. Integrated landscape management and ABD conservation in Andean regions of Peru	TA	<p>1.1 ABD is conserved in-situ and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 312,0463ha of production landscapes, with globally and nationally significant traditional varieties under sustainable land management Improved conservation status of target ABD: 40 native crops are managed over 15,970ha¹ (evenness target values to be determined at project start) 7,760 families in 58 communities (at least 35% female-led), applying integrated management practices that favour ABD conservation 	<p>1.1.1 Participatory systems established in pilot localities for the recovery, generation, transfer and interchange of knowledge on management and in situ ABD conservation</p> <p>1.1.2 Seed production, management and supply systems ensuring farmers' access to high quality and diverse ABD genetic material in accordance with their needs and conditions</p> <p>1.1.3 Schemes to reward the maintenance of traditional ABD production systems, agreed in pilot localities</p> <p>1.1.4 ABD zones in the target localities evaluated for recognition in accordance with Peruvian legislation, with associated monitoring and management tools</p> <p>1.1.5 Capacities and strategies strengthened for dissemination and communication of knowledge and lessons generated in the pilot sites</p>	GEFTF	4,528,673	31,963,295
		<p>1.2 Andean landscapes are sustainably managed and restored, to ensure flows of the ecosystem services necessary for the maintenance of ABD and the sustainability of ABD production systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83,000ha of forest restored and/or sustainably managed to enhance their capacity to provide ecosystem services required for ABD conservation and production 	<p>1.2.1 Planning and management instruments established and strengthened at different scales in the landscape, to promote the flows of ecosystem services needed for the maintenance of ABD and the sustainability of ABD production systems</p> <p>1.2.2 Financial and economic instruments supporting ecosystem restoration and the maintenance of ecosystem services of importance for ABD</p> <p>1.2.3 Support programmes implemented for ecosystem restoration, for the maintenance of ecosystem services of importance for ABD.</p>			

¹ 25% increase in the number of crops and 50% increase in the area by project end

<p>2. Development of markets for ABD products to support conservation and sustainable use and local rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>2.1 Enhanced marketing of ABD products to support the sustainable use of ABD and rural livelihoods, measured by: - At least 25% increase in total incomes among 7,800 farm families, attributable to ABD marketing, without detriment to gender distribution of economic benefits or to nutritional status of family members</p>	<p>2.1.1 Strengthened market linkages between small-scale farmers (family farmers and indigenous communities) and local and regional markets, to support conservation through sustainable production of food and goods based on ABD.</p> <p>2.1.2 Value chain strategy supported and strengthened to improve inclusion of small-scale producers, young and women, and creation of employment while enhancing the marketing of ABD products in the Andes</p> <p>2.1.3 Geographical indication (GI), GIAHS or similar labelling or certification standards developed for ABD-based products in the Andes.</p> <p>2.1.4 Multi-stakeholder networks and alliances established to promote the commercialization of ABD-based products, increase market access and improve livelihoods.</p> <p>2.1.5 Toolkit for improved access to guidance for promoting ABD products through market linkages and labelling strategies.</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>2,827,994</p>	<p>19,608,688</p>
<p>3. Institutional and policy strengthening to mainstream ABD conservation and sustainable use into operational frameworks</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>3.1 Enabling environment for the sustainable use of ABD strengthened, in 5 regions, covering 184,853km²</p>	<p>3.1.1 ABD information collected, systematized and disseminated among the institutions involved to improve decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of ABD conservation programs.</p> <p>3.1.2 Revised policies and planning instruments to incorporate the principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management into 5 project regions.</p> <p>3.1.3 Revised specific regulations and legal aspects are ready to allow the development and marketing of ABD products</p> <p>3.1.4 An inter-institutional coordination mechanism to ensure alignment and consistency in management of agroecosystems based on ABD principles</p> <p>3.1.5 Capacity building program for institutional actors in territorial planning and sustainable use of</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>1,294,952</p>	<p>23,062,772</p>

			ABD 3.1.6 Communication and knowledge sharing strategies in ABD Services and benefits, traditional production practices, and the NIAHS concept are available to a wide variety of audiences for awareness, dissemination and replication			
4. Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of project information	TA	4.1: Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated	4.1.1 Project monitoring system operating and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets 4.1.2 Instruments for stakeholder participation in project management 4.1.3 Project-related best practices and lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholder groups	GEFTF	272,061	1,017,999
Subtotal					8,923,680	75,652,754
Project management Cost (PMC)					446,184	3,779,120
Total project costs					9,369,864	79,431,874

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND TYPE (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	MINAGRI	Cash	5,739,771
Recipient Government	MINAGRI	In kind	1,165,339
Recipient Government	MINAM	In kind	6,723,680
Recipient Government	Regional Government of Huancavelica	Cash	9,154,633
Recipient Government	Regional Government of Huancavelica	In kind	114,840
Recipient Government	Regional Government of Apurimac	Cash	18,019,753
Recipient Government	Regional Government of Puno	Cash	20,636,554
Recipient Government	Regional Government of Puno	In kind	600,714
Recipient Government	Regional Government of Cusco	Cash	11,508,266
Recipient Government	Regional Government of Cusco	In kind	4,029,972
Recipient Government	Municipality of Arequipa	In kind	100,608
Recipient Government	Municipality of Atiquipa	In kind	23,335
Non-Governmental Organization	ANPE	Cash	70,000
Non-Governmental Organization	ANPE	In kind	120,000
Non-Governmental Organization	Consorcio Agroecológico Peruano	Cash	276,400
Non-Governmental Organization	Consorcio Agroecológico Peruano	In kind	277,840
Non-Governmental Organization	PROFONANPE	In kind	500,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Cash	370,170
Total			79,431,874

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY, FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount(a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b

FAO	GEFTF	Biodiversity	Peru	5,360,731	509,269	5,870,000
FAO	GEFTF	Land Degradation	Peru	885,845	84,155	970,000
FAO	GEFTF	Multi-focal Areas	Peru	3,123,288	296,712	3,420,000
Total Grant Resources				9,369,864	890,136	10,260,000

E. PROJECT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO TARGET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	312,046 ha ²
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	247,090 ha ³
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	3,772,623 tCO _{2e} q

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT?

NA

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF

A.1 Project Description

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

1. No significant changes to the PIF.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

2. No significant changes to the PIF.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

3. There have been a number of changes between the components, outputs and indicator targets of the projects as set out in the Project Framework of the PIF and that now proposed in the Results Framework. The differences between the indicators and target values proposed in the PIF and those currently proposed are as follows:

- The wordings and output breakdowns of Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 have been modified to make it clear that 1.1 focuses on on-farm ABD management while 1.2 focuses on the management of the landscape as a whole in each of the target localities.
- PIF Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.6 have been combined into a new Output 1.1.1, the wording of which places greater emphasis on the bottom-up participation of farmers in technology development and transfer
- A new Output 1.1.2 has been added that recognizes the importance of seed supply as an essential component of sustainable ABD management systems
- PIF Output 1.1.2 has been renumbered as 1.1.3, and reworded to reflect better its status as an output.

² Output 1.2.1 target: All 13 districts included in target localities (642,136ha) with Ecological-economic Zoning (Micro zoning) identifying ABD zones developed with farmers

³ Output 1.2.1 target

- PIF Output 1.1.3 has been moved to Outcome 1.2 (Output 1.2.1) and reworded, given that the planning frameworks to which it refers operate at landscape, rather than farm, level.
 - PIF Output 1.1.5 has been renumbered as 1.1.4, and reworded to emphasize the model of ABD zones, recognized in Peruvian legislation, rather than GIAHS/NIAHS, although the two are similar in conceptual and practical terms.
 - PIF Output 1.1.7 has been renumbered as 1.1.5, and the wording has been improved
 - PIF Outputs 1.1.4 and 1.2.3 have been combined as the reformulated Output 1.2.3, which will address the provision of support to forest restoration both on and off farm.
 - PIF Output 1.2.1 has been reformulated to address not only valuation but also the development and application of financial and economic instruments in support of ABD conservation.
 - PIF Outputs 1.2.2 and 1.2.4 have been combined as the new Output 1.2.1, on planning and management instruments.
 - PIF Output 2.1.6 has been reformulated as the new Output 2.1.3, emphasizing the model of ABD zones provided for in Peruvian legislation rather than necessarily tying the project strictly to the GOAHS/NIAHS model.
 - PIF Outputs 2.1.3 (compendium of marketing experiences) and 2.1.4 (handbook of promoting market linkages) have been combined into the new Output 2.1.5 (Toolkit for improved access to guidance for promoting agroBD products).
 - PIF Output 2.1.5 has been renumbered as Output 2.1.4.
 - The outputs under Component 3 have been reordered and minor modifications have been made to the wording.
 - Output 3.1.3 on financing mechanisms has been moved to Component 1 and is covered by Output 1.1.3.
 - The outputs under Component 4 have been reordered to improve succinctness, but without significant changes to content.
4. Indicators have been added at output level. The indicator for Outcome 2.1 has been changed to refer to the contribution of ABD and products to family incomes.
- 4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCE, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing**
5. The incremental cost reasoning remains in general as proposed in the PIF.
- 5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)**
6. There have been the following changes in relation to the PIF:

Focal area	PIF	CEO Endorsement
BD:	Diversity status of targeted agrobiodiversity species (target to be measured with the BD tracking tool)	The genetic diversity of 40 globally important agrobiodiversity species and varieties will be improved over 15,970ha of farming systems ⁴
	Production landscapes that integrated biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into their management demonstrated by meeting national third-party certification that	642,136ha of landscapes in the 5 target localities will be subject to planning, management and restoration that promotes the active <i>in situ</i> conservation of globally important agrobiodiversity in production

⁴ Outcome 1.1 target: 40 native crops are managed over 15,970ha

Focal area	PIF	CEO Endorsement
	incorporated biodiversity considerations, or supported by other objective data 300,000ha of production landscapes under sustainable land management that have Globally and Nationally Significant Landraces (Traditional Varieties)	systems and optimizes flows of ecosystem services on which the conservation status of the ABD depends ⁵
LD	Integrated management practices adopted by local communities based on gender-sensitive needs: number of communities, at least 40% of women beneficiaries.	7,760 families in 58 communities ⁶ , including at least 35% of households led by women and 12% led by farmers less than 30 years old, applying integrated management practices that favour the conservation of ABD ⁷ .
SFM	83,000ha of total forest resources restored in the landscape, stratified by forest management actors	83,000ha of forest ecosystems (including on-farm trees and off farm forests in upper watershed areas) will be subject to restoration ⁸

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

A.2. Child Project If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

7. N/A

A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders' engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes/no)? and indigenous peoples (yes/no)?

Primary stakeholders

8. The primary stakeholders of the project will be small- and medium-scale farmers managing threatened and globally-important agrobiodiversity in the 5 target localities. Around 80-90% of the actors are small-scale producers with plots of less than half a hectare, 90-95% of whose production is used for food security (consumption, barter and seeds) and 5-10% is for sale. The remaining 5-10% of farmers are medium-scale⁹. The members of the target communities, including the participating farmers, are almost exclusively indigenous, from the Quechua and Aymara speaking ethnic groups. Other stakeholders at local level will include members of other communities upstream, carrying out agriculture, grazing, forest management/extraction and other activities that affect the generation of ecosystem services of benefit to the target ABD systems.

9. PPG studies indicated that most of the target producers have diverse livelihood support strategies, combining subsistence production with varying levels of market production of grains and vegetables, complemented by the raising of livestock (cattle, camelids and/or guinea pigs and poultry), collection of tree and forest products, off-farm labour and commerce. The relative importance of each of these

⁵ Output 1.2.1 target: All 13 districts included in target localities (642,136ha) with Ecological-economic Zoning (Micro zoning) identifying ABD zones developed with farmers

⁶ Approximately 50% of the total number of farmers in the target districts

⁷ LD Indicator 3.2

⁸ Output 1.2.1 target: 83,000ha of forest covered by restoration and zoning plans

⁹ In the National Agrarian Policy, the term "small farmer" is used but there is no clear definition that relates this to the number of hectares of the farm unit. According to the Multiannual Strategic Sector Plan 2015-2021, small farmers are defined as those who adopt the principal decisions on the use of the available resources and the use of soils for agrarian ends, assuming technological and economic responsibility for the agrarian production process, characterised principally by the predominant use of family labour, limited access to land, water and working capital, oriented at self consumption, with insufficient availability of land and income to guarantee family reproduction, which leads them to resort to salaried employment within or outside agriculture. Likewise, medium and small producers are defined as natural people whose principal economic activity is agriculture, ranching and/or agroforestry, including activities of primary processing and transformation of the products generated, in accordance with the definitions established for this type of activities by Legislative Decree N° 1062, which approves the Law for Food Safety.

elements in any given family depends on a range of factors, including availability of family labour and land, and access to financial capital or complementary income such as remittances. Producers who specialize in specific productive activities, or who have developed collaborative forms of production and business, are in many cases represented by community-based organizations. The following such organizations were identified during PPG studies in the target communities:

- Association of camelid producers (Apurímac, Cusco, Huancavelica, Puno)
- Association of improved cattle producers (Puno)
- Associations of entrepreneurial women (Apurímac, Arequipa)
- Association of female producers of artisan dairy products (Puno)
- Associations of producers of native potatoes (Apurímac, Cusco, Huancavelica y Puno)
- Organized groups of women who work on artisan textiles (Apurímac, Cusco, Huancavelica, Arequipa)
- Associations of ecological and organic producers (Apurímac, Cusco, Huancavelica)
- Associations of guinea pig producers (Apurímac, Cusco, Huancavelica and Puno).

10. Where possible, the project will work in association with these groups to take advantage of their existing levels of organization and market linkages: they will also be used by the project as channels for the representation of the different specialized interest groups within the communities, which will help the project in the application of its proposed approach focused on integrated landscapes and diversified livelihood support systems, through the identification of the synergies between the management, marketing and conservation of ABD crops and other landscape/livelihood elements. At the same time, the project will recognize the existence of other sectors of the community who are not necessarily represented by the associations listed above: these typically include poorer farmers who lack the resource required to invest in the forms of productive specialization on which these associations are based.

11. The project will also interact closely with other established organizations in the target communities, which function as mechanisms for stakeholder representation and natural resource governance. These include:

- Association of peasant communities (*comunidades campesinas*) in Cusco
- Communal authorities (Apurímac, Arequipa, Cusco, Huancavelica, Puno).
- Local authorities (Apurímac, Arequipa, Cusco, Huancavelica, Puno).
- Commission of users of water from the rio Blanco (Puno-Acora).
- Community leaders and peasant facilitators (Puno, Arequipa).
- Yachachi and Local Peasant Technicians (Apurímac, Cusco).

12. Based on these analyses, and complemented with more detailed locality-specific participatory analyses at the start of the project, detailed engagement plans will be developed within the first year of implementation, that will ensure the effective participation of the different stakeholder groups described above in project implementation, including effective representation of their interests in project decision-making and the equitable distribution of benefits. Key elements of this engagement plan, identified in consultation with stakeholders during the PPG phase, include the following:

- Innovative and complementary alliances with other development actors with established presence and capacities in the target areas, to facilitate interactions with the different stakeholder sectors of the target communities.
- Emphasis on ensuring the representation and participation of women, young people and the poor in project activities and the distribution of benefits
- Strengthening of the capacities of community leaders and authorities to influence policies and institutions in the public sector in favour of the target communities
- Broad consultation and dialogue with the local communities, authorities, leaders and grassroots organizations within the framework of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

- Strengthening of *yachachiq* (leader farmers) in their roles in training of other community members.

13. Another important group of stakeholders to be involved in the project will be the indigenous communities responsible for the management of the Private Conservation Areas (ACPs) in the project area. These groups will be closely involved, in particular, in the activities of the project in relation to environmental governance and ecosystem restoration, in order to maintain flows of ecosystem services from high altitude forest and wetlands.

Key institutional stakeholders

Institution	Role	Responsibilities in the project
Ministry of Environment (MINAM)	GEF Operational Focal Point and National Environmental Authority	Responsible for project execution and overall coordination.
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) through the AGRORURAL programme, SERFOR and INIA,	Implementing partner, and member of the Project Direction in coordination with MINAM and FAO.	Component 1: AGRORURAL will coordinate at the basin level and will also provide co-financing resources or execute projects to complement GEF project activities. INIA will collaborate on innovation and technology adoption, through its experimental stations and national level organization. SERFOR will support with its team of specialists linked to the management of forests and wildlife and Will coordinate with MINAM and regional governments through the Technical Administrations of Forestry and Wildlife (ATFFS) in the 5 regions of the project.
Regional Governments through the Regional Directorate of Natural Resources and Environmental Management	Regional authorities	Components 1 and 3 regional coordination ensures integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, land and forest management in regional strategies, plans, and zoning frameworks, including the necessary allocation of resources to support these activities. Specifically, all of the economic and technical efforts oriented at forest restoration
Local Governments in Project intervention areas through PROCOMPITE ¹⁰	Local authorities	Component 1 and 2: Value chain related activities will be coordinated through the Local Development Management Departments in the prioritized watersheds. They will also provide support in the organization of producers on activities related to sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, including funding for agro-biodiversity, conservation and sustainable use of land and forest.
FAO	GEF Implementing Agency	Provision of technical assistance on sustainable natural resource management, rural development, biodiversity preservation, land degradation, and sustainable forest management. Support of methodologies according to international standards. Support and monitoring of project implementation. FAO will closely supervise the execution of the project, supervise the OP in the provisions of the OP

¹⁰ Law No. 29337 establishes a framework to allow regional and local governments to assign up to 10% of their Budget to support actions to improve competitiveness of productive systems.

Institution	Role	Responsibilities in the project
		Agreement, and will provide overall orientation.
PROFONANPE	Operational Partner	PROFONANPE will ensure compliance with requirements of project planning, review, monitoring and review; that coordination between participants is effective; and that decisions are put into practice. PROFONANPE is responsible for ensuring that results and outcomes are produced on time and are of good technical quality. PROFONANPE will manage the budget, the achievement of results and monitoring of progress in full compliance with the terms and conditions of the Operative Partner Agreement to be signed between PROFONANPE and FAO.
RIMISP, in relation with Slow Food, Agrorural, APEGA (Peruvian gastronomic association, Promperu, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos), Asociación Gastronómica Arequipa	Implementing partner	Component 2 : RIMISP will cooperate in the implementation of activities related to <i>Market linkages strengthening and inclusion of small-scale producers, young and women, and creation of employment, by developing local markets and specific alliances linked to gastronomy ; Geographical indication (GI), labelling and certification standards: Capacity Development, research and networking, and strengthening the linkages between the market and public policies for the valorization of agri-food biological and cultural heritage on a territorial basis.</i>
Peruvian Agro-ecological Consortium (CAP): ¹¹	Implementing partner	Component 2: The CAP will cooperate in the implementation of activities supporting improvement in the management of the production system and developing value chains based on agro-biodiversity resources.
CCTA, RAP, PRATEC, ARARIWA, CESA ¹²	Implementing partner	Component 1 and 2: These institutions will support implementation of activities linked to traditional knowledge recognition and related activities.
Regional Universities ¹³	Contributors	Component 1: Regional universities will help prepare studies and support training actions related to sustainable use of biodiversity, land and forest resources. Component 1: Student support will also be encouraged in

¹¹ This includes the following organizations: Agro-Ecology Network (RAE); Alternative Agriculture Action Network (RAAA); National Association of Ecological Products (ANPE); Peruvian Association of Consumers and Users (ASPEC); Environment and Development Institute (IDMA).

¹² CCTA – Science and Technology Andean Coordinator; PRATEC - Andean Farmers Technology Project; ARARIWA Association; CESA - Centro de Servicios Agropecuarios-CESA; Peruvian Environmental Network (RAP), which is made up of the NGOs Tierra Firme, Soluciones prácticas, Mundo Sostenible, Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral (AIDER), Centros de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (DESCO), Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales (CIMA) and PRONATURALEZA

¹³ University of Altiplano, University of Cusco, University of San Agustín, University of *Centro del Perú*, University of Huancavelica, University Santiago Antúnez de Mayolo

Institution	Role	Responsibilities in the project
		project implementation activities through pre-professional training programmes or thesis-related work.
Local communities including indigenous communities (including children studying in schools to promote models of sustainable production on biodiversity)	Beneficiaries	Component 1 and 2: Models of sustainable production on biodiversity, forest, land. Biodiversity Conservationist pilots and GIAHs systems. Component 3: mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate the participation in and for policy decision making processes.

14. A project inception workshop will be held during the first quarter of project implementation in which key stakeholders will participate in the validation of the results framework and of the proposed arrangements for project implementation and stakeholder participation. During PY1, the stakeholder and gender strategies developed during the PPG phase will be updated, validated and finalized, in the specific context of the target localities and in full consultation with the relevant project stakeholders.

15. The target population of ABD farmers is mostly made up of indigenous people. Members of indigenous organizations were fully involved in consultations and design processes during the formulation phase at both regional and central levels: further processes will be held with indigenous stakeholders and their representatives at the beginning of the project implementation phase in order to obtain their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for the project's actions in their communities, in accordance with national legislation and with the principles of the Protocol of Nagoya on access and benefit sharing. Stakeholder representatives will be involved in the mid-term and final external evaluations, at which time they will be consulted as to the adequacy of their participation in project design and implementation.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. *Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation? Yes; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators? Yes; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries? At least 35% of households led by women.*

16. Where relevant, project indicators have been made gender sensitive, specifically:

- Outcome 1.1 indicator: Number of families, *by gender*, applying integrated management practices that favour the conservation of ABD (target specifies "including at least 35% of households led by women")
- Output 1.2.1 indicator: Number of forest management plans providing for sustainable management under landscape, *gender* and intercultural approaches
- Output 1.2.3 indicator: Number of target *men and women* participating in TA programs with increased awareness of the importance of forests for ABD conservation (target specifies "of which at least 30% are women")
- Outcome 2.1 indicator target: At least 25% increase in total incomes among the 7,800 farm families participating in the FFS, attributable to ABD marketing, without detriment to gender distribution of economic benefits or to nutritional status of family members

- Output 2.1.2 is “Value chain strategy supported and strengthened to improve inclusion of small-scale producers, young *and women*”.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation:

Risk statement	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation measures	Responsible
<p>Changes in national or local authorities.</p> <p>Local authorities show little interest in the project and refuse or delay the adoption of the provisions of the environmental authority in the updating of local and land use plans.</p>	<p>Regional policies and strategies will continue without incorporating the agrobiodiversity consideration and landscape approach.</p> <p>Interventions that will continue degrading the environment.</p> <p>Reduced involvement of authorities in the project and ownership of results.</p>	M	<p>Institutional strengthening and the definition of clear roles for each institution participating in the project, along with technical support and coordination arrangements will constitute support tools for project management at the regional and local levels.</p> <p>Government agencies have formally committed to participate in the project through co-financing letters. Additionally, specific agreements for the implementation of activities will be signed.</p> <p>Participatory spaces for discussion with the involved local authorities will be agreed. (Project Steering Committee?)</p>	PSC and Project Direction
<p>Loss of interest of the government officials in the training.</p> <p>High turnover of officials in Regional and local government.</p>	<p>Regional policies and strategies will continue without incorporating the agrobiodiversity consideration and landscape approach. Limited ownership of results.</p>	MH	<p>Involvement of more than one Government official per region, especially in middle level technical positions: not only Heads of Natural Resources and Environment, Planning and Budgets, Agriculture and Economic Development, but the technical staff that work with them.</p>	Project Coordinator and Project Director
<p>Lack of interest of local communities and community leaders to participate in the project.</p>	<p>Persistent pressures on natural resources, loss of ABD. Local communities do not improve their livelihoods through sustainable production</p>	M	<p>Design a participatory communication plan</p> <p>Awareness-raising and wide dissemination of the project among communities and stakeholders involved.</p> <p>Maintain an ongoing consultation with community leaders and organize discussion groups with men, women, youth and the elderly.</p> <p>Include community leaders in discussions on project planning and implementation.</p> <p>Establish clear agreements and commitments prior to the start of project implementation</p>	Project coordinator Local authorities Community leader

Risk statement	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation measures (Commitment in plans).	Responsible
Socio-environmental conflict: mining, delimitation of boundaries, lands.		M	<p>Permanent monitoring with periodic reports from the state of potential socio-environmental conflicts identified in each district / region.</p> <p>Maintain close coordination with MINAM, MINAGRI, Ombudsman, local and regional governments.</p> <p>Formulate and implement a Participatory Risk Management Plan with a gender focus in each district / region.</p>	<p>Project coordinator</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Community leader</p> <p>MINAM, MINAGRI, Ombudsman</p>
Participating entities fail to meet co-financing commitments	The project does not achieve the expected impact due to lack of availability of co-financing to complement GEF intervention.	L	Participating institutions have signed co-financing letters for the project. These institutions are also members of the Project Steering Committee; this will help to ensure to a greater extent their commitment to the project. Under the PSC issues related to co-financing contributions will be coordinated to ensure these commitments in the annual budgetary allocations of institutions and contributions, either in cash or in-kind, will be monitored.	PSC and Project Direction
Sequence of climate change related events affect the target population	Loss of goods and agricultural production due to extreme events.	H	<p>Project activities related to biodiversity conservation, including the productive transformation, improve coverage and restoration of native vegetation, and are expected to increase resilience to potential impacts of climate change and variability.</p> <p>Strengthen/improve the adaptive capacity and social resilience of rural communities to adapt to climate change through: revaluation of traditional knowledge, strengthening of the traditional seeds system (conservation and exchange).</p>	<p>Project coordinator</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Community leader</p> <p>MINAM, MINAGRI</p>
Increase in the migration phenomena. Lack of participation of youth and women.	Delay or impediment in the implementation of activities. Local communities do not improve their livelihoods through sustainable production	M	The project will encourage the empowerment and involvement of women and youth and promote equal access of men and women to opportunities	<p>Project coordinator</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Community leader</p> <p>MINAM, MINAGRI</p>

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

17. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency for the Project. At the request of the Government of Peru the project will be executed by PROFONANPE which will be the project "Operational Partner" (OP) in line with FAO rules and regulations on indirect implementation of projects.

18. MINAM is the Operational Focal Point of GEF in Peru and will act as the location of the project at Lima. MINAM will designate the Project Director as part of its co-financing contribution. The Project Director will be responsible for Project execution and coordination.

19. MINAGRI is part of the Project Direction. MINAGRI will designate a professional as part of its counterpart contribution, responsible for the supervision and support to the project on behalf of MINAGRI.

20. In addition, the main institutions involved in the project are Regional Government of Apurimac, Cusco, Huancavelica, Arequipa and Puno, the Local government of Atiquipa, Huayana, Acora, Lares and Laria. At the National level, Government institutions like Directorate of Indigenous Policies of the Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Inventions and New Technologies and Directorate of Distinctive Signs of INDECOPI, National System of Evaluation, Accreditation and Certification of Educational Quality - SINEACE, SENASA and SERFOR and Budget Program 089 of Agricultural Land Degradation INDECOPI and General Directorate of Tourism Strategy- MINCETUR.

21. For strategic project decisions, a **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established and integrated by MINAM through Vice minister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources or his/her delegate, MINAGRI through the Vice minister of Agrarian Policies or his/her delegate, the Representative of FAO in Peru (or his/her delegate), and two representatives and two alternative delegates elected by the 5 Regional Governments each Project implementation year, on a rotating basis. The Technical Secretary of the Steering Committee will be the Project Coordinator. Also, the Project Director or the professional designated by MINAGRI in the Project Direction participate without the right to vote in the PSC.

22. The PSC will meet at least every six months. The PSC will take strategic decisions; oversee the project execution; review, discuss and approve the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) prepared by the Project Coordinator (PC). Specifically, the PSC functions will include: i) ensure the quality of results, and the sustainability and impacts of the project; ii) approve annual work plan and budget (AWP/B); iii) approve six monthly project progress reports to be sent to FAO; iv) approve any significant (more than 20% of the approved budget) adjustments to the distribution of budget between items on the basis of information provided by the Project Direction; v) approve proposals of adjustments to indicators and the targets of results and outputs, based on information provided by the Project Direction; vi) approve possible modifications to the project implementation agreements; vii) invite competent professionals to participate in steering committee meetings, in accordance with the issues under consideration; viii) approve the selection of the Project Coordinator, based on a competitive selection process. The PSC will agree on the co-financing and its distribution as per the AWP/B, in order to achieve project outcomes in each project area.

23. A **Technical Consultative Committee (TCC)** will be established. The TCC will be a consultative entity that provides technical inputs on specific issues. It will be consulted, by the Project Direction, on specific issues and as considered necessary by the Project Director, rather than meeting on a periodic basis. It will consist of FAO through the project Lead Technical Officer (LTO); specialists from MINAM, MINAGRI, INDECOPI, MINCETUR and the Ministry of Culture; Regional Governments; Non-Governmental Organizations that work on ABD in the areas of influence of the project; Universities,

Institutes or Research Centers and in particular RIMISP; business groups. Its functions will include: i) providing advice on issues or problems that may arise during the implementation of the project, as requested by the Project Director or the National Project Coordinator. ii) Support the provision of timely advice to the Territorial Management Unit, in coordination with or under the supervision of the Project Direction; and iii) participate in meetings called by the Project Direction, as needed.

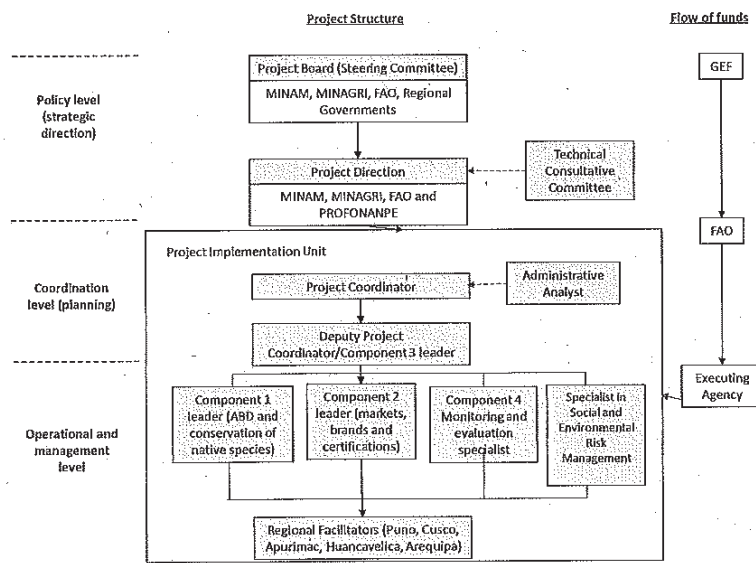
24. The **Project Direction (PD)** will be responsible for the effectiveness and efficiency of the achievement of Project results, as well as the impact and sustainability of the Project, and will supervise the quality of expenditures. It will be composed of:

- 1) A representative of MINAM, who will act as Project Director, responsible for the execution and general interinstitutional coordination of the project.
- 2) A representative of MINAGRI who will act as deputy to the Project Director.
- 3) A representative of FAO.
- 4) A representative of PROFONANPE.

25. A **Territorial Management Unit (TMU)** will be created, and comprised of a **Project Team (PT)** funded by the GEF. The main function of the TMU, following the guidelines of the Project Steering Committee and the Project Direction, is to ensure the coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The TMU will be composed of: i) National Project Coordinator (**PC**), ii) Chief of Operations, iii) Responsible for Component 1 (Expert in Agrobiodiversity, conservation of native species), iv) Responsible for Component 2 (Expert in markets, brands, qualifications), v) Environmental and social risk management specialist; vi) Communication Specialist; and vi) Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. Regarding to the administrative issues, the TMU will be supported by an Assistant Analyst.

26. The project will hire five Regional Facilitators, one per region. They are professionals contracted with GEF funds to carry out technical assistance and coordination activities at regional and local level on the execution of the Project activities. They are directly supervised by the Deputy Project Coordinator and coordinate with the Project Team Leaders.

27. The organizational structure of the project is outlined in the diagram below. For further details kindly refer to Section 3 of the FAO GEF Project Document.



Coordination with other initiatives

28. FAO, PROFONANPE and the project partners will collaborate with the implementing agencies of other programs and projects to identify opportunities and facilitate synergies with other relevant GEF projects, as well as projects supported by other donors. This collaboration will include: (i) informal communications between GEF agencies and other partners in implementing programs and projects; and (ii) exchange of information and outreach materials between projects.

29. The project implementation team will establish contact with representatives of a number of other relevant GEF-funded initiatives in order to ensure that opportunities for coordination of effort and exchange of lessons learned are fully realized throughout the project implementation period. This communication will initially be achieved by inviting the representatives of the other projects to the project inception workshop: they will also be included in the target audiences for communication materials generated by the project, and will be invited, when relevant, to participate in further dissemination and planning workshops held by the project, and potentially also in the Technical Consultative Committee of the project to advise on specific issues.

30. Projects of particular relevance, which will be prioritized for communication and coordination, will include the following:

- UNDP/GEF Project 9387 on Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon, which will focus on supporting natural resource management and production systems that incorporate considerations of environmental sustainability, through an integrated and comprehensive territorial approach. The investments by Project 9387 on countering drivers of deforestation in the lowland Amazon will include a strong focus on territorial land use planning with an integrated landscape approach, which will be highly relevant to this project and is likely to generate important lessons with potential for application also in the Andean region.
- UNEP/GEF Project 8025 on Effective Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in Accordance with the Nagoya Protocol will strengthen national capacities for effective implementation of the access to genetic resources (ABS) and traditional knowledge (TK) 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. The capacities and lessons generated through Project 8025 will be of direct relevance to the management of genetic resources of traditional ABD and associated traditional knowledge, and will facilitate the application of the diligence measures proposed by this project.
- UNDP/GEF Project 5458 on Conservation, Management and Rehabilitation of Fragile Lomas Ecosystems will work in the Province of Lima, and will generate important lessons on the conservation of the Lomas ecosystem that will be directly applicable to the work of the project in Atiquipa intervention area.
- IFAD/GEF Project 4773 on Conservation and Sustainable Use of High-Andean Ecosystems through Compensation of Environmental Services for Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion aims to protect and sustainably use High Andes ecosystems that provide environmental services, especially biodiversity and water, by transferring economic resources from downstream beneficiaries to upstream rural communities. Lessons learned through Project 4773 will be of direct relevance to the investments of this project in schemes for compensating (retribución) the provision of environmental services.

31. In addition, FAO will facilitate collaboration, exchange of information, experiences and lessons learned with other initiatives related with the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, namely: i) FAO/GEF Project 9068 on Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites in Chile; ii) FAO/GEF Project 9380 on Securing the Future of Global Agriculture in the Face of

Climate Change by Conserving the Genetic Diversity of the Traditional Agro-ecosystems of Mexico; iii) FAO/GEF Project 9435 on Introduction of New Farming Methods for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, including Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, in Production Landscapes in Selected Areas of Cuba.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits

32. The project will result in at least a 25% increase in total incomes among the 7,800 farm families participating in the FFS, attributable to ABD marketing, without detriment to gender distribution of economic benefits or to nutritional status of family members.

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

33. Three of the project outputs specifically address the issue of knowledge management:

34. **Output 3.1.6: Communication and knowledge sharing strategies in Agro-biodiversity Services and benefits, traditional production practices, and the NIAHS concept are available to a wide variety of audiences for awareness, dissemination and replication:** In PY2, a communication strategy will be designed aiming to position and disseminate project activities developed to date, in order to give visibility to its actions, actors and achievements. In a first phase, the communication messages should aim to familiarize the public with the concept of GIAHS/NIAHS and its key elements. In a second phase the communication will focus on the activities developed and results and benefits achieved. The messages should also highlight cultural and traditional aspects. The strategy will take into account different tools and languages for different audiences. Communications will be directed to different audiences by age, level of education, knowledge of the project, and use of media. The project will sign contracts for the production of information and communication materials and for the design and printing of the same.

35. The implementation of the strategy will be developed in coordination with MINAM, MINAGRI, INIA, AGRORURAL, SERFOR, Regional Governments of Cusco, Puno, Arequipa, Huancavelica and Apurimac, Civil society organizations, Indigenous Authorities, guilds and research institutes. The strategy will include the following elements: i) Project web page: will be located on the MINAM websites and linked to the MINAGRI website, ii) Newsletters: they will be prepared quarterly; iii) Management with the media: including contacts with the media, press releases, tours with journalists, press conferences; articles published in local and national press; iv) Social networks (Facebook and Twitter): primarily aimed at young people with permanent updating of photos, videos, news and links related to the project; v) Ads in national, local and community radio: 52 radio ads will be prepared and issued in order to inform and sensitize the population; v) Television Shows: 10 mini-documentaries of 5 minutes. Documentaries will also show the results and success stories of pilots under Component 3, in PY3-4; vi) Posters: to be placed in strategic locations and distributed to the beneficiaries; vii) Tours and field days: field visits to pilot activities implemented under Component 3 for officials from national, regional and local institutions.

36. **Output 4.1.1 Monitoring system project operating and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets:** Between PY 1 and PY4, the Project Coordinator will prepare six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs). The PPRs include the project results

framework with project outputs and outcomes indicators, baseline and six-monthly target indicators, the monitoring of the risk matrix, and identifies potential risks and mitigation measures to reduce those unexpected risks. At the end of each year, the Project Coordinator will provide appropriate inputs to the Lead Technical Officer (LTO). The LTO-FAO will be responsible for preparing the yearly Project Implementation Review (PIR). The PIR includes the project results framework with project outputs and outcomes indicators, baseline and yearly target indicators, the monitoring of the risk matrix, and will identify potential risks and mitigation measures to reduce those unexpected risks. The project will issue a publication on lessons learned.

37. After 24 months of project implementation, a mid-term project evaluation will be conducted by an external consultant, who will work in consultation with the project team including the FAO Independent Evaluation Office (OED), the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO, and other partners. Three months before the end of project implementation (month 45) a final project evaluation will be conducted by an international external consultant under the supervision of FAO OED, in consultation with the project team including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO, and other partners.

38. **Output 4.1.3 Project-related best practices and lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholder groups:** Systematization protocols will be developed during the first quarter of the project implementation phase, and target audiences identified and characterised. Regular meetings will be held between project team members and with project participants in local communities to review lessons learned and identify best practices, and these will be systematized throughout the project period in formats tailored to the characteristics of each target group. Farmer field schools (see Output 1.1.1) will provide particularly significant opportunities for the generation and systematization of lessons and best practices.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

39. No changes from that proposed in the PIF.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

40. The project's M&E plan is detailed in Section 3.4. of the FAO GEF Project Document. The monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities are summarized in the table below. M&E activities will be undertaken through: (i) day-to-day monitoring and project progress supervision missions; (ii) technical monitoring of indicators; (iii) mid-term review and final evaluation (independent consultants and FAO Evaluation Office); and (v) monitoring and supervision missions (FAO). Project M&E activities are estimated at USD 167,654.

M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/ Periodicity	Budget
Inception workshop	PC; FAOPE (with support from the LTO, and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit) and PROFONANPE	Within two months of project start up	USD 3,000
Project Inception report	PC, Expert M&E and FAOPE with clearance by the LTO, BH and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and PROFONANPE	Immediately after the workshop	-
Field-based impact monitoring	PC; project partners, local organizations and PROFONANPE	Continuous	USD 20,736 (9% of the Project Coordinator's time, technical workshops to


M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/ Periodicity	Budget
			identify indicators, monitoring and evaluation workshops) USD 27,000 (20% budget of Monitoring and Evaluation Responsible)
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	PC; FAO (FAOPE, LTO). FAO- GEF Coordination Unit may participate in the visits if needed.	Annual, or as needed	FAO visits will be borne by GEF agency fees Project Coordination visits shall be borne by the project's travel budget
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	PC, PROFONANPE, with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	USD 8,064 (3.5% of the Project Coordinator's time)
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Drafted by the NPC, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual	FAO staff time financed through GEF agency fees. PCU time covered by the project budget.
Co-financing reports	PC with input from other co- financiers and PROFONANPE	Annual	USD 2,304 (1% of the Coordinator's total budget)
Technical reports	PC, FAO (LTO, FAOPE) and PROFONANPE	As needed	
Mid-term review	FAOPE, External consultant, in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	Midway through the project implementation period	USD 40,000 by an external consultancy
Final evaluation	External consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others (Project Direction)	At the end of the project	USD 60,000 by an external consultancy. FAO staff time and travel costs will be financed by GEF agency fees.
Terminal Report	PC; FAO (FAOPE, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, TCS Reporting Unit) and PROFONANPE	Two months prior to the end of the project.	USD 6550
Total budget			USD 167,654

**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)
José Antonio González Norris	GEF Operational Focal Point, Peru	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	MARCH 13, 2015

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 CEO endorsement/approval of project.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Alexander Jones Director, Climate and Environment Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy		30 November 2017	Dave Nowell, Agricultural Officer, FAO RLC		dave.nowell@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator GEF Unit, Climate and Environment Division					

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sustainable management of agro-biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach.							
Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p>Project Objective: To conserve <i>in-situ</i> 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.</p> <p>Component 1: Integrated landscape management and agrobiodiversity conservation in Andean regions of Peru</p>							
<p>Outcome 1.1 Agro-biodiversity is conserved <i>in-situ</i> and managed in a sustainable and adaptive manner.</p>	<p>Area of target production landscapes, within which Globally and Nationally Significant Landraces (Traditional Varieties) of ABD occur, that is under sustainable land management¹⁴</p> <p>Improved conservation status of targeted ABD species in target localities, measured by increases in evenness¹⁵</p> <p>Number of families, by gender, applying integrated management</p>	<p>Plans and regulatory instruments do not as yet provide for sustainable management to favour ABD</p>	<p>150,000ha</p>	<p>312,046ha (estimated total area of the target localities classified in the agricultural census as "under use")</p>	<p>Ecosystem monitoring reports Satellite imagery Mid-term and final evaluation reports</p>	<p>Political will is maintained to support management and sustainable use of ABD through strategy and policy instruments. Institutions channel financial resources to public investment projects for the maintenance of Ecosystem Services in selected Andean Regions</p>	<p>National PMU and Project Regional Management Units with support from: MINAM MINAGRI INIA SERFOR AGRO RURAL REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</p>
			<p>37 native crops are managed over 13,308ha¹⁶</p>	<p>40 native crops are managed over 15,970ha¹⁷</p>			
		<p>32 native crops are managed over 10,647ha : baseline evenness status to be determined at project start</p>		<p>7,760 families in 58 communities¹⁹, including at least 35% of households led by women and</p>			
		<p>Target families manage ABD but without adequate provision or</p>					

¹⁴ Area of Andean landscape in the target districts covered by territorial land use plans and regulatory instruments, that provide for integrated management with potential to maintain the flows of ecosystem functions on which the conservation of the ABD and the sustainability of livelihoods depend.

¹⁵ BD Tracking Tool Indicator 7.1: Diversity status of targeted ABD species

¹⁶ 15% increase in the number of crops and 25% increase in the area by mid term.

¹⁷ 25% increase in the number of crops and 50% increase in the area by project end

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	practices that favour the conservation of ABD ¹⁸	capacities to ensure its long term conservation		12% led by farmers less than 30 years old			
Output 1.1.1 Participatory systems established in pilot localities for the recovery, generation, transfer and interchange of knowledge on the management and in situ conservation of ABD, combining traditional productive practices with conservation-minded technological advances.	Number of Farmer Field Schools established in target localities	0	Farmer Field Schools established in 13 zones of the target localities ²⁰ , with active direct participation of 390 farmers per year	Farmer Field Schools established in 13 zones of the target localities, with active direct participation of 1,560 farmers and total beneficiary population of 7,800 farmers ²¹ over the project period	Pilot Validation Report. Evaluation monitoring sheets and sustainable practices inventory report		Territorial Management Unit and Regional facilitators, with support from Officials of Local and Regional Governments, INIA, MINAGRI and MINAM, supported by rural talents of the districts and farmers
Output 1.1.2 Seed production, management and supply systems ensuring farmers' access to high quality and diverse ABD genetic material in accordance with their needs and	Number of sets of ancestral practices and traditional knowledge of small farmers evaluated and characterized	0	ABD use characterized and evaluated in the five districts of the project.	100 sets of practices for conservation and sustainable production practices recovered and valued with rural communities (20 in each target locality)	Document of evaluation and characterization of ancestral practices and traditional knowledge.		
	Numbers of traditional ABD varieties held in communal seed banks, per target locality	32 native crops are grown but no communal seed banks exist	Communal seed banks have been established in each target locality (5 in total), holding an average of 4 traditional ABD varieties each	Communal seed banks in each target locality (5 in total) hold an average of 9 traditional ABD varieties each	Evaluation reports on community seed banks		
	Number of varieties or genotypes in the	0	At least 20 varieties or genotypes.	30 varieties or genotypes.	Databases on passports and characterizations		

¹⁹ Approximately 50% of the total number of farmers in the target districts

¹⁸ LD Indicator 3.2

²⁰ Three in each of the target localities covering the lower, middle and higher altitude parts respectively, except for Arequipa where there will be only one

²¹ 30 farmers per field school/year x 13 FFS = 390 direct participants/year x 4 years = 1,560 direct participants x replication factor of x5 = 7,780 farmers.

Results chain conditions	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.3 Schemes to reward the maintenance of traditional ABD production systems, agreed in pilot localities	target communities characterized in collaboration with INIA Area of crops under payment agreements that reward the maintenance of traditional ABD management systems	0	Areas of crops identified covering 5,323ha ²² and negotiations of PES agreements under way	PES agreements reached over areas with traditional crop varieties covering 5,323ha	Conservation and/or compensation agreements Maps and studies of the areas incorporated		Responsible for Component 1, with support from the M & E Assistant and technical specialists (Outcomes 1.1 & 1.2)
Output 1.1.4 ABD zones in the target localities evaluated for recognition in accordance with Peruvian legislation, with associated monitoring and management tools	Number of ABD zones established by law Status of provisions and tools for monitoring conditions in candidate sites and ABD zones, to guide ABD conservation and management	One proposal developed in Huancavelica region (Laria and Conayca, Pachachaca and Alauna micro-catchment), covering 10,302ha, not yet presented to INIA There is no monitoring tool available to guide ABD management and conservation	3 case files completed and submitted to the competent authority for recognition as ABD Zones	3 ABD zones established by law Monitoring tool designed and put to use in providing information for ABD management and conservation. 72 Communities are strengthened in participatory monitoring	Completed case files for recognition as Agrobiodiversity Zones INIA monitoring and evaluation report Monitoring Data Sheets/database for ABD zone Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)		Territorial Management Unit and Regional facilitators, with support from: Communal authorities Local and Regional Governors. Regional Councilors of the Provinces.

²² 50% of the total area under ABD crops in the target localities

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.5 Capacities and strategies strengthened for dissemination of communication of knowledge and lessons generated in the pilot sites	Number of farmers and community leaders with technical/productive capacities strengthened through experience exchange	0.	70 leader farmers trained, in 7 field schools ²³	260 leader farmers trained, in 13 field schools ²⁴	CAP scorecards	Interest among farmers in participating in capacity strengthening	Territorial Management Unit and Regional Unit facilitators with support from: Local Government Officials Communal and indigenous authorities of each district MINAM, INIA and MINAGRI
Outcome 1.2: Andean landscapes are sustainably managed and restored, to ensure flows of the ecosystem services necessary for the maintenance of ABD and the sustainability of ABD production systems	<i>Indicator SFM 5:</i> Area of forest restored and/or sustainably managed to enhance their capacity to provide ecosystem services required for ABD conservation and production ²⁵	N/A	30,000ha	83,000ha	Forest Restoration Reports, Technical Reports, Maps, and District Zoning GIS Database	Political will at different levels of Government to enforce regulatory frameworks, monitor compliance, allocate resources and incentives Buy-in by regional and municipal managers and the private sector	National and Territorial Management Units Specialist for Compensation Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services M & E Specialist and technical specialists
Output 1.2.1: Planning and management instruments established and strengthened at	Number of District Development Plans that incorporate district ABD	No spatial land use planning (<i>ordenamiento territorial</i>) at Micro level in the intervention	6 District Development Plans incorporate district ABD zoning frameworks	13 District Development Plans incorporate district ABD zoning frameworks	District Development Plans.		Regional Coordination Units Facilitators hired for each district

²³ 5 leader farmers per year x 2 years x 7 field schools

²⁴ 5 leader farmers per year x 4 years x 13 field schools

²⁵ SFM Indicator 5

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
different scales in the landscape, to promote the flows of ecosystem services needed for the maintenance of ABD and the sustainability of ABD production systems	zoning frameworks.	districts					Presidents of farmer and Indigenous Communities. Expert in Community Planning and Development
	Number of districts with Ecological-economic Zoning (Micro zoning) identifying ABD zones developed with farmers	None	5 districts (Acora, Huayana, Lares, Laria, Atiquipa (324,562ha)	All 13 districts included in target localities (642,1363ha)	Review of EEZ microzoning outputs		
	Number of communities with authorities and GOLO representatives trained in incorporating ABD zoning into CDP's	None	Authorities of 30 communities, and 39 GOLO representatives ²⁶	Authorities of 59 communities ²⁷ , and 39 GOLO representatives	Training Plans. List of participants to the training workshops		
	Number of forest management plans providing for sustainable management under landscape, gender and intercultural approaches	0	13 plans elaborated and disseminated (one in each target district)	13 plans implemented (one per target district) covering all the non-farm forest in the target districts (18,128ha)	Maps of areas under management plans		Responsible for Component 1, with support from the M&E Assistant, technical specialists (Outcomes 1.1 & 1.2)
	Area covered by restoration and zoning plans	Apurímac has a restoration strategy to implement. Arequipa will soon start the process.	40,000ha covering at least 3 of the target localities	83,000ha, covering at least 3 of the target localities	Technical reports, maps and GIS database of zoning and reforestation of districts	Regional and municipal Natural Resources administrations recognize the need to support forest restoration and	Responsible for Component 1, with support from the M&E Assistant, technical specialists (Outcomes 1.1 & 1.2)

²⁶ 30 community authorities = all of the communities that will have incorporated ABD zoning frameworks into development plans by mid-term; 39 GOLO representatives = 3 representatives from each of the 13 target districts.

²⁷ 59 community authorities = all of the communities that will have incorporated ABD zoning frameworks into development plans by project end

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.2.2 Financial and economic instruments supporting ecosystem restoration and the maintenance of ecosystem services of importance for ABD	Area under payment agreements that maintain the supply of ecosystem services from forests, wetlands (<i>bofedales</i>) and grasslands	0	Areas identified, Ecosystem Services prioritized, characterized and assessed	- Forests: 4,500ha ²⁸ - Wetlands: 10,000ha (bofedales) - Grasslands: 30,000ha ²⁹	Conservation and/or compensation agreements Maps and studies of areas incorporated for characterization of Ecosystem Services	sustainable use	Responsible for Component 1, with support from the M & E Assistant and technical specialists (Outcomes 1.1 & 1.2)
Output 1.2.3: Support programmes implemented for ecosystem restoration, for the maintenance of ecosystem services of importance for ABD.	Number packages of plans and tools for training and TA formulated and implemented	0	2 plans and 2 tools	5 plans and 5 tools (one in each target locality)	Registers of trainings given by promoters Training tools: Research, methodologies used, training modules developed		Responsible for Component 1, with support from the M & E Assistant, technical specialists (Outcomes
	Number of target men and women participating in TA programs with increased awareness of the importance of forests for ABD conservation	N/A	350 people (of which at least 30% are women and 10% young)	480 people (of which at least 30% are women and 10% young)	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) scorecard (disaggregated by gender and age)		
Component 2: Development of markets for agro-biodiversity products to support conservation and sustainable use and local rural livelihoods.							
Outcome 2.1: The marketing of agro-BD products has been enhanced to support the sustainable use of agroBD and rural	Contribution of ABD and products to family economies	Average baseline household income = USD597/year (source: INEI 2007)		At least 25% increase in total incomes among the 7,800 farm families participating in the FFS, attributable to ABD marketing;	Focus groups and surveys	No significant disturbance to economic and social conditions in general	Component coordinator Responsible for Component 2 Local governments INDECOP

²⁸ 25% of the total area of forest

²⁹ 10% of the total area of grasslands

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
livelihoods.				without detriment to gender distribution of economic benefits or to nutritional status of family members			
Output 2.1.1 Strengthened market linkages between small-scale farmers (family farmers and indigenous communities) and local and regional markets, to support conservation through sustainable production of food and goods based on ABD.	Number of producers of goods and services based on ABD linked to local, regional and national markets.	Small producers have a weak presence in the market. Marketing is done through intermediaries and receive a payment below the market price.	At least 15 smallholder organizations (including producers) linked to local, regional and national markets.	At least 30 smallholder organizations (including producers) linked to local, regional and national markets. - 30% participation in business - 70% participation in fairs (income and network) - 100% Participation in "paths of knowledge"	Training plans formulated Reports of training sessions Attendance sheets Organizations formalized, including management documents up to date. Sales Records		Field Coordinator Responsible for Component 2 Territorial commercial articulators take on operations Representatives of the communities actively participate
Output 2.1.2. Value chain strategy supported and strengthened to improve inclusion of small-scale producers, young and women, and creation of employment while enhancing the marketing of agroBD products in the Andes	Number of value chain pilots operating Number of small and medium-sized businesses that have developed and implemented a business plan for ABD crops and	Existing value chains do not incorporate producers from the intervention areas and do not emphasize the value of ABD	At least 1 value chain pilot established and starting operation process. 5 small and medium-sized business	At least 3 value chain pilots established and starting operation process. 10 small and medium-sized business (2 in each target locality)	Documents setting out preparatory processes for the development of value chains. Acts of commitment of the actors Work plans to start operations Registers of businesses		Responsible for Component 2 Specialized consultants Actors conforming the chain Local Governments

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.3: Geographical indication (GI), ABD zone or similar labelling or certification standards developed for ABD-based products in the Andes.	products Number of labels related to ABD zones developed	There are no labels related to ABD zones	1 label related to ABD zones and corresponding standard developed	At least 4 standards per category of product/service developed to obtain the right to use label related to ABD zones	Labels based on ABD zones registered in Indecopi Labels used on products and services, materials for commercial promotion and management documents of organizations. Local association for management of the label registered (e.g. GI regulatory council, ABD zone association). Certification systems (control plan) defined and established in each site	Various ABD products and valuation services exist in each zone that cause the label and create synergies with the "basket of local products and services)"	Responsible for Component 2 Territorial commercial articulator Communicator Producer associations
	Number of GI developed or strengthened contributing to the conservation of ABD	There are 8 established GIs in Peru, but only 2 have regulatory councils allowing them to operate.	1 existing GI operational with regulatory council strengthened	At least 3 new GI developed with regulatory councils established			
	Number of organic certifications obtained (third party or PGS)	0	3 organic certifications obtained	10 organic certifications obtained			
Output 2.1.4: Multi-stakeholder networks and alliances established to promote the commercialization of ABD-based	Number of multi-actor network associations established and operating	There are no established and/or operating multi-stakeholder networks for ABD products and/or services	Identification of initiatives with standards and collective trademarks to value ABD with which to collaborate for the incorporation of producer associations At least 1 multi-stakeholder network is established	At least 4 producer associations incorporated in existing initiatives			
	Number of multi-actor network associations established and operating	There are no established and/or operating multi-stakeholder networks for ABD products and/or services	At least 1 multi-stakeholder network is established	At least 1 Multi-stakeholder network is established and operating.	Design document of the Network. Commitment of the actors to form the network Network operation plan	Interest and commitment of actors in forming a multi-stakeholder network. Promperu support.	Project coordinator Consultant Promperu Network stakeholders.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
products, increase market access and improve livelihoods.	Number of alliances between stakeholders on the valuation of ABD products and services	0	At 1 alliance established and operating	At least 2 alliances established and operating	Formal commitment documents Work plans Information in media	Interest and commitment among stakeholders to set up alliances (RJMISP, Slow Food, IICA, AGAPE, ANPE)	National Coordinator Consultant Alliance members
	Number of interchanges and guided visits to experiences with alliances	N/A		200 interchanges and guided visits	Reports of interchanges and guided visits		
Output 2.1.5: Toolkit for improved access to guidance for promoting agroBD products through market linkages and labelling strategies.	Access of practitioners to guidance on market linkages and value chain strategies	No manual is available in the intervention areas	At least 5 focus groups carry out qualitative evaluation of the format and content of the manual	1 manual (translated into local languages) on marketing links and value chain strategies published, disseminated and used by different actors in the value chains in the 5 target localities	Manual publication documents in local languages Focus group minutes		
Component 3: Institutional and policy strengthening to mainstream agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into operational frameworks							
Outcome 3.1 Enabling environment for the sustainable use of Agrobiodiversity strengthened	Number and area of regions with a strengthened enabling environment for the sustainable use of AgroBD			5 Regions, covering 184,853km ² , have an enabling environment strengthened for the sustainable use of ABD (4 national institutions, 5 GOEs and 5 GOLOs)		Political will to give priority to biodiversity PIPs	Project Coordinator Responsible for Component 3 Regional Coordination Unit GORE General Administration EE INIA in the districts. MINAM, MINAGRI, INIA, SERFOR,

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1.1: ABD information collected, systematized and disseminated among the institutions involved to improve decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of ABD conservation programs.	Status of systems and capacities for information management incorporating the GENESPERU platform and the INIA information platform.	REIS created in regions with TA from MINAM; software installed but limited capacities for information generation: no specific module for collecting and systematizing ABD information: no communication with GENESPERU platform	50 regional officials trained in using REIS (6 in each region). Plan for prioritization of information to be included in the REIS according to the needs of each region	5 Regional Environmental Information Systems (REIS) are strengthened and incorporate the GENESPERU platform and the INIA information platform.	Project reports		AGRORURAL Project coordinator Responsible for Component 3 Regional government – Administration of Planning and Informatics / Administration of Natural Resources
Output 3.1.2: Revised policies and planning instruments to incorporate the principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management into 5 project regions.	Number of policy and planning tools reviewed to incorporate the principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management	District Concerted Development Plans (CDP) are in an incipient state and do not incorporate ABD conservation guidelines.	5 District Concerted Development Plans (CDPs) and 5 Regional Strategies for Biological Diversity (RSBDs) incorporate principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management.	13 District Concerted Development Plans (CDPs) and 5 Regional Strategies for Biological Diversity (RSBDs) incorporate principles of ABD conservation and integrated landscape management. 10 PIPs designed and submitted to facilitate the implementation of the instruments	RSBD and CDP documents PIP Approval Ordinance Project Reports		Project coordinator Responsible for Component 3 GORE General administration General administration of the District Governments

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1.3: Revised specific regulations and legal aspects are ready to allow the development and marketing of ABD products	Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) and PGS Regional Councils.	Cusco was in process of adopting PGS in August 2016. The other regions already have it.	PGS dissemination and awareness-raising workshops	GSP and GSP approved by Regional Ordinance in Cusco.	Regional Ordinance Project Reports List of participants in dissemination workshops		Project coordinator Responsible for Component 3 General Administration of the Governments Agrarian Experimental Station (INIA) in the regional districts
	Traditional knowledge protection mechanisms for seed conservation		Regulation on seeds of native potatoes developed	Regulation on seeds of native potatoes disseminated in all 13 target districts. 500 families of producers are recognized as suppliers of traditional seeds.			
Output 3.1.4: An inter-institutional coordination mechanism to ensure alignment and consistency in management of agroecosystems based on ABD principles	Provisions for inter-institutional coordination to ensure the consistency of approaches to agro-ecosystem management.	There is an ABD Technical Group (TG) led by INIA and is part of CONADIB.	ABD TG strengthened		Project reports		Project coordinator Responsible for Component 3
	Number of pilot communities with strengthened provisions and capacities in their organizational structures to provide for the conservation of ABD with a landscape approach	To be determined at project start	5 pilot communities	13 pilot communities		Project reports	
Output 3.1.5: Capacity building program for institutional actors	Number of officials trained in territorial planning and	Regional and local technical teams have limited	30 regional officials and 20 local staff trained.	100 regional officials and 50 local officials trained.	Training program Attendance sheets to the training		Project coordinator Responsible for Component 3

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
in territorial planning and sustainable use of ABD	sustainable use of ABD	capabilities in ABD management, Land Use Planning, data analysis and application, SFM and reforestation.			workshops Project reports		General Administration of Regional Governments and District Governments.
Output 3.1.6: Communication and knowledge sharing strategies in ABD Services and benefits, traditional production practices, and the NIAHS concept are available to a wide variety of audiences for awareness, dissemination and replication	Access to knowledge on ABD services and benefits	Coverage of existing mechanisms for communication and dissemination of ABD services and benefits is limited. Dissemination and awareness of the NIAHS concept for is limited in the population, and among local, regional and national officials and authorities.	1 Communication strategy for the positioning and dissemination of ABD services and benefits, traditional production practices, among different actors designed	1 Communication strategy for the positioning and dissemination of ABD services and benefits, among different actors designed and implemented	Strategy document Institutional reports (MIMAN, MINAGRI, SERFOR, INICA, others) Project reports Information and communication materials and contents		Territorial Management Unit Regional Legal Coordinator and Political Incidence Communication and Socio-cultural Expert Regional facilitators MINAM, MINAGRI, INIA, SERFOR, AGRORURAL
Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of project information							
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated	Project implementation based on RBM and demonstrating sustainability			Satisfactory ratings of PIRs, PPRs and evaluations regarding project progress, effectiveness and sustainability	PIR PPRs Mid-term and final evaluations		Project Coordinator M&E specialist
Output 4.1.1 Project monitoring system operating	Monitoring system designed and providing	N/A	4 six-monthly reports (2 PPR y 2 PIR)	4 six-monthly reports (2 PPR y 2 PIR)	PPR PIR		Project Coordinator

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets	systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets						M&E specialist FAO PROFONANPE
Output 4.1.2 Instruments for stakeholder participation in project management.	Degree of satisfaction among stakeholders regarding levels and effectiveness of participation in project management	N/A	All stakeholders express satisfaction with levels and effectiveness of participation in project management	All stakeholders express satisfaction with levels and effectiveness of participation in project management	Focus groups and consultations		Project Coordinator M&E specialist FAO PROFONANPE
Output 4.1.3 Project-related best practices and lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholder groups	Publication containing best practices and lessons learned, together with plan for application of lessons learned	N/A		One publication containing best practices and lessons learned, together with plan for application of lessons learned			Project Coordinator M&E specialist FAO MINAM, MINAGRI PROFONANPE

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

STAP review comments	Responses
<p>1. The PIF mentions a sustainability strategy. It would be useful to define it, and link it to the project objective, activities, outputs, and outcomes.</p>	<p>The project's approaches to ensuring social, environmental, financial and economic sustainability, as well as the sustainability of capacity development, are explained in sections 4.1-4.4, with references to the corresponding Outcomes and Outputs.</p>
<p>2. STAP recommends mapping the drivers of agrobiodiversity degradation, the socio-economic context, and the biophysical and agro-ecological characteristics of each target region. The spatial scale of each intervention is also needed to analyze the potential effects (positive or negative) of an intervention on a lower (household), or higher scale (district). This information will help assess the social-ecological interactions which are important to achieving environmental sustainability at local and global scales. The project developers could refer to the following paper that presents a conceptual framework on agrobiodiversity and ecosystem services based on spatial scales and social-ecological approaches: Zimmerer, K., et al "Sustainable smallholder intensification in global change? Pivotal spatial interactions, gendered livelihoods, and agrobiodiversity", Environmental Sustainability 2015, 14:49&€"60.</p>	<p>Maps of each of the target localities have been included (ProDoc Figure 7), indicating the configuration of the catchments with which they correspond: while it has not been possible to generate accurate spatial maps of the precise locations of the ecosystems in each locality (due largely to the difficulty of distinguishing between them in remote sensing images), Figure 8 shows the altitude categories included in each, and Figure 10 shows how different ecosystems are distributed between these altitude zones.</p> <p>As explained in paragraph 81, the flows of hydrological services are predominantly upstream-downstream in nature, at catchment/sub-catchment scale, from high altitude pastures and wetlands (especially in the Janca, Puna and Suni altitude classes, above 3,500m) and forests (predominantly located in the Quechua and Yunga altitude classes below 3,500m), to cropping areas which are predominantly located in the Quechua and Yunga belts (<3,500m) (see Figure 10). Flows of crop wild relatives tend to occur at a smaller scale, between the small forest remnants located on farm and the cropping areas, and also between the sequential components of open field rotation systems (laymes) in upland pastures.</p>
<p>3. Additionally, STAP suggests defining further the stakeholders that will be involved in the project. The needs of small-holder farmers, forest dwellers, indigenous groups, and other stakeholders will likely differ, and it will be important for their knowledge, roles and responsibilities to be defined at the onset and embedded in the project development. A multi-stakeholder analysis and engagement plan could assist in achieving this task. The project also should specify how the combined roles of the stakeholders will contribute (and facilitate)</p>	<p>As explained in Section 1.3.3 of the Project Document, PPG studies confirmed that there is a relatively limited degree of heterogeneity among the project stakeholders: with the exception of the coastal location of Atiquipa, they are virtually all Andean indigenous people with broadly similar cultural backgrounds and traditions, and predominantly consist of small or medium-scale farmers with diverse livelihood support strategies. The most significant sources of heterogeneity are in relation to holding sizes and their relative dependence on different elements of their livelihood support strategies. This heterogeneity in terms of livelihood specializations has resulted in the formation of organizations in most of the target localities (focusing for example on camelid specialists, guinea pig producers and potato producers):</p>

STAP review comments	Responses
<p>reporting on global environmental outcomes.</p> <p>4. STAP recommends considering the risks to small-scale agro-biodiversity, given the globalization of markets and large-scale farming. For example, how does the project intend to make small-scale agrobiodiversity competitive if incentives are not enough to compete, or address the implications of global and regional economic policies?</p>	<p>the engagement strategy of the project will take advantage of these organizations as channels for stakeholder consultations and representation, while at the same time taking specific steps to consult and involve other community members who may not belong to existing organizations. Reporting on global environmental outcomes will be facilitated by virtue of the participatory nature of the in situ conservation strategies to be promoted by the project. Of most importance will be the application of the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) model and the use of community-based extension agents (<i>yachachiq</i>): the FFS will provide opportunities for participatory stocktaking, monitoring and analysis, on the basis of which the participants will develop and adapt their conservation and management strategies; project field staff will interact closely with FFS members and <i>yachachiq</i>, and these interactions will allow the results of participatory analyses to be fed into the project M&E system as the basis for reporting on global environmental outcomes.</p> <p>The project is focusing on small-scale ABD production systems because that is where large opportunities exist for achieving ABD conservation benefits, including through the use of niche market approaches: small scale production has been shown to be a biodiversity resource that has been particularly affected by large scale modern farming; while the significance of global and regional factors is limited by the fact that 77% of food consumed worldwide is traded within country borders, rather than on global market.</p> <p>Promoting differentiated market strategies, for example through labelling or more generally by focusing on specific quality and agrobiodiversity issues at local level, will also help to reduce the significance of global factors and competition from non-differentiated markets.</p> <p>This approach does not mean that the project will not consider global markets: on the contrary, given that small scale producers often have diversified marketing channels and can be linked both to local markets and to regional or global value chains. Similarly, large scale farmers will not be excluded, but may be considered if they are willing to be involved in some of the pilots.</p> <p>Under component 2, it is intended to propose a range of market solutions, that can be combined, to address a range of local farmers/area situations, with the aim of using market promotion to optimize the <i>in situ</i> preservation of agrobiodiversity products. From recent studies (such as the forthcoming FAO</p>

STAP review comments	Responses
<p>5. STAP recommends for the project to build in adaptive management provisions rather than waiting until the mid-term evaluation to make adjustments as it is described in the PIF. Building a theory of change into the project development is one option. The project developers might wish to refer to the following source on developing a theory of change: http://www.espa.ac.uk/files/espa/ESPA-Theory-of-Change-Manual-FINAL.pdf</p>	<p>publication “<i>Constructing markets for agroecology. An analysis of diverse options for marketing products from agroecology</i>”, we know that local markets and territorial networks create enough incentives for small-scale farmers to sell their products at a fair price (economic incentives), benefiting from other incentives from direct contacts with buyers and market or knowledge intermediaries (information, inputs, economies of scales...). In addition, local demand can be easily increased through promoting agroecology (agrobiodiversity) products in urban centers and tourist/HORECA (i.e. Hotel-restaurant-catering) channels.</p> <p>A theory of change has been developed and included in the Project Document. Of more direct significance for adaptive management is the inclusion of numerous provisions for regular monitoring and evaluation (in accordance with GEF and FAO requirements, but also including additional provisions specific to the needs of the project) and corresponding mechanisms for adaptive decision-making.</p> <p>As set out in section 3.2.3 of the ProDoc, supervision, monitoring and adaptive management provisions include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing supervision of project execution by FAO, MINAM and MINAGRI in accordance with the ProDoc, and annual operational plans, work plans and budgets - At least annual supervision missions by FAO of the results and products of the project. - Ongoing supervision by MINAM of the National Project Coordinator and approval of regular (at least six-monthly) project reports to be presented to the Steering Committee, including progress, financial and audit reports. - Preparation and presentation by the NPC of annual operational plans and specific work plans, under the supervision of the Project Direction and in accordance with the ProDoc, with monitoring on a six-monthly basis or as required by the Project Direction.
<p>6. STAP suggests strengthening the learning aspect in the monitoring and assessment component. This includes specifying the project needs that learning can</p>	<p>The main learning needs identified relate to farmers’ uptake of the proposed practices, the effectiveness of capacity development, and their success at market insertion. The methodologies chosen for the interactions of the project</p>

STAP review comments	Responses
<p>fulfil. The theory of change can help identify these needs, so the project can continuously adjust based on learning.</p>	<p>with local beneficiaries place a strong emphasis on the promotion of participatory situation analysis and ongoing learning; these will include, for example, focus groups with the application of participatory rural appraisal techniques, and farmer field schools in which farmers will learn through participatory experimentation.</p> <p>Learning will also be promoted through the knowledge management activities proposed under Outputs 3.1.6 (Communication and knowledge sharing strategies in Agro-biodiversity Services and benefits, traditional production practices, and the NIAHS concept are available to a wide variety of audiences for awareness, dissemination and replication), 4.1.1 (Monitoring system project operating and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets) and 4.1.3 (Project-related best practices and lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholder groups).</p>

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS³⁰

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG GRANT APPROVED AT PIF: USD \$ 182,648			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount Plan Initiation (A)</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date (B)</i>	<i>Amount Committed(C)</i>
Salaries Professional	8,698	-	
National Consultant	90,300	114,215	3,134
International Consultants	24,000	11,400	12,600
Contracts	4,500	4,500	
Locally Contracted Labour	-	1,062	
Travel	27,150	25,386	
Training	28,000	10,072	279
TOTAL	182,648	166,635	16,013

³⁰ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent funds, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for activities.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

NA

